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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,

Case No. 2:16-cv-01558-JCM-PAL

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Plaintiff,

7

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v.
BTK PROPERTIES LLC., et al.,

ORDER

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Defendants.

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Presently before the court is defendant La Paloma Homeowners Association’s (the “HOA”) motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 16). Plaintiff Bank of America, N.A. (“BANA”) filed a response (ECF No. 21), to which the HOA replied (ECF No. 22).

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I. Facts

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This case involves a dispute over property that was subject to a homeowners’ association superpriority lien for delinquent assessment fees. On February 6, 2007 Antonio Tanseco obtained a loan from BANA in the amount of \$143,920.00 to purchase the property located at 7701 W. Robindale Road #245, Las Vegas, Nevada 89113 (the “property”). (ECF No. 1).

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On December 30, 2011, defendant Terra West Collections Group LLC d/b/a Assessment Management Services (“TWC”), acting on behalf of the HOA, recorded a notice of delinquent assessment lien. (ECF No. 1).

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On July 19, 2012, BANA’s prior counsel Miles, Bauer, Bergstrom & Winters, LLP

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(“MBBW”) received a payoff demand from TWC in the amount of \$3,364.24. (ECF No. 1).

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MBBW calculated the superpriority portion to be \$1,641.88 and tendered that amount to TWC on August 2, 2012, which TWC allegedly rejected. (ECF No. 1).

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On April 15, 2013, TWC recorded a notice of default and election to sell to satisfy the delinquent assessment lien. (ECF No. 1). On April 23, 2014, TWC recorded a notice of

1 trustee's sale. (ECF No. 1).

2 On August 18, 2014, defendant BTK Properties LLC ("BTK") purchased the property at
3 the foreclosure sale for \$9,000.00. (ECF No. 1). A foreclosure deed in favor of BTK was
4 recorded on September 2, 2014. (ECF No. 1).

5 On June 30, 2016, BANA filed the underlying complaint, alleging nine causes of action:
6 (1) quiet title/declaratory judgment against all defendants; (2) preliminary and permanent
7 injunction against BTK; (3) unjust enrichment against BTK; (4) wrongful foreclosure against the
8 HOA and TWC; (5) negligence against the HOA and TWC; (6) negligence per se against the
9 HOA and TWC; (7) breach of contract against the HOA; (8) misrepresentation against the HOA;
10 and (9) tortious interference with contract against all defendants. (ECF No. 1).

11 In the instant motion, the HOA moves to dismiss arguing that the court lacks subject
12 matter jurisdiction pursuant to Chapter 38 of the Nevada Revised Statutes and that BANA failed
13 to state a claim upon which relief can be granted pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
14 12(b)(6). (ECF No. 16). The court will address each as it sees fit.

15 **II. Legal Standard**

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

23 "Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level." Twombly, 550
24 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual
25 matter to "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation
26 omitted).

27 In Iqbal, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply
28 when considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual

1 allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of
2 truth. *Id.* at 678–79. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by
3 conclusory statements, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678.

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

8 Where the complaint does not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of
9 misconduct, the complaint has “alleged—but not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief.”
10 *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). When the allegations in a complaint have not crossed the
11 line from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff's claim must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at
12 570.

13 The Ninth Circuit addressed post-*Iqbal* pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d
14 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The *Starr* court stated, in relevant part:

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

19 *Id.*

20 **III. Discussion**

21 In the instant motion, the HOA argues that the court should reject the holding in *Bourne*
22 *Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 832 F.3d 1154 (9th Cir. 2016) (“*Bourne Valley*”),
23 because the Nevada Supreme Court already interpreted NRS Chapter 116 as constitutional in
24 *SFR Investment Pool 1 v. U.S. Bank*, 334 P.3d 408 (Nev. 2014) (“*SFR Investments*”). (ECF No.
25 16 at 2). In particular, the HOA contends that this court is bound by the Nevada Supreme
26 Court's interpretation in *SFR Investments* of NRS § 116.3116 et seq. as constitutional. (ECF No.
27 16 at 2). The HOA thus maintains that BANA's facial challenge fails as a matter of law because
28 the statute is valid. (ECF No. 16 at 7).

1 “It is well established that a state court’s interpretation of its statutes is binding on the
2 federal courts **unless a state law is inconsistent with the federal Constitution.**” *Hangarter v.*
3 *Provident Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 373 F.3d 998, 1012 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing *Adderley v. Florida*,
4 385 U.S. 39, 46 (1966)) (emphasis added). Here, the state statute at issue is inconsistent with the
5 due process clause of the federal Constitution. Thus, Bourne Valley is binding on this court.

6 Next, the HOA argues that dismissal of BANA’s claims is proper because BANA’s
7 failure to mediate pursuant to NRS 38.310 divests this court of subject matter jurisdiction. (ECF
8 No. 16 at 12).

9 In response, BANA contends that NRS 38.310 is inapplicable to its claims and that Real
10 Estate Division of the Nevada Department of Business and Industry’s (“NRED”) authority has
11 expired. (ECF No. 21 at 3). In particular, BANA claims that it submitted a request for
12 mediation to NRED on June 9, 2016, but NRED failed to schedule a mediation in the time period
13 required under NRS 38.330(1). (ECF No. 21 at 6–7). Thus, BANA maintains that it
14 constructively exhausted its administrative remedies. (ECF No. 21 at 6–9). In the alternative,
15 BANA argues that the court should exercise its inherent power to control its docket to stay the
16 instant matter if the court finds that compliance with NRS Chapter 38 is necessary. (ECF No. 21
17 at 9).

18 As a threshold matter, NRS 38.310 is an exhaustion statute that creates prerequisites for
19 filing certain state-law claims, not a jurisdictional statute. See, e.g., *Carrington Mortg. Servs.,*
20 *LLC, v. Absolute Bus. Sols., LLC*, No. 2:15-cv-01862-JAD-PAL, 2016 WL 1465339, at *3 (D.
21 Nev. Apr. 14, 2016). Thus, NRS 38.310 cannot affect the court’s subject matter jurisdiction.

22 In the present case, subject matter jurisdiction is determined pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
23 1332, under which this court has diversity jurisdiction as the parties are diverse and the amount
24 in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00. (See ECF No. 1).

25 As to NRS 38.310, the statute sets forth prerequisites for commencing a civil action and
26 provides, in relevant part:

27 No civil action based upon a claim relating to [t]he interpretation, application or
28 enforcement of any covenants, conditions or restrictions applicable to residential
property . . . or [t]he procedures used for increasing, decreasing or imposing

1 additional assessments upon residential property, may be commenced in any court
2 in this State unless the action has been submitted to mediation.

3 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.310(1). Subsection (2) continues by stating that a “court shall dismiss any
4 civil action which is commenced in violation of the provisions of subsection 1.” Nev. Rev. Stat.
5 § 38.310(2). Subsection (1) of NRS 38.330 states that “[u]nless otherwise provided by an
6 agreement of the parties, mediation must be completed within 60 days after the filing of the
written claim.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.330(1).

7 While BANA has submitted a request for mediation, the parties have not participated in
8 mediation. Moreover, nothing in NRS 38.330 provides that NRED’s failure to appoint a
9 mediator within 60 days constitutes exhaustion, nor does the statute place the burden on NRED
10 to complete mediation within a specified period of time. Thus, BANA has not exhausted its
11 administrative remedies and must mediate certain claims prior to initiating an action in court. As
12 to BANA’s stay request, the statute is clear in providing that no civil action may be commenced
13 in any court unless the action has been submitted to mediation. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.310(1).

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

21 **A. Quiet Title/Declaratory Judgment**

22 BANA’s quiet title/declaratory relief claim is exempt from NRS 38.310 because “it
23 requires the court to determine who holds superior title to a land parcel.” Id. at 559. In
24 McKnight Family, L.L.P., the Nevada Supreme Court reversed the lower court’s dismissal of
25 plaintiff’s quiet title and other claims because the parties had not participated in alternative
26 dispute resolution before the plaintiff filed suit. Id. at 557. The court held that, while the other
27 claims for relief were properly dismissed, the quiet title claim was not a civil action as defined in
28 NRS 38.300(3), and was therefore exempt from the requirements of NRS 38.310. Id. at 559.

The same reasoning applies to declaratory relief claims in which a lender seeks to determine the validity of a foreclosure sale conducted by a homeowner association. See, e.g., *U.S. Bank, Nat. Ass'n v. NV Eagles, LLC*, No. 2:15-CV-00786-RCJ, 2015 WL 4475517, at *3 (D. Nev. July 21, 2015) (finding that a lender's claim seeking both quiet title and declaratory relief was exempt from the mediation requirement of NRS 38.310).

Thus, the HOA's motion to dismiss will be denied as to BANA's quiet title claim.

B. Preliminary & Permanent Injunction

As to BANA’s second cause of action for injunctive relief, the court follows the well-settled rule in that a claim for “injunctive relief” standing alone is not a cause of action. See, e.g., *In re Wal-Mart Wage & Hour Emp’t Practices Litig.*, 490 F. Supp. 2d 1091, 1130 (D. Nev. 2007); *Tillman v. Quality Loan Serv. Corp.*, No. 2:12-CV-346 JCM RJJ, 2012 WL 1279939, at *3 (D. Nev. Apr. 13, 2012) (finding that “injunctive relief is a remedy, not an independent cause of action”); *Jensen v. Quality Loan Serv. Corp.*, 702 F. Supp. 2d 1183, 1201 (E.D. Cal. 2010) (“A request for injunctive relief by itself does not state a cause of action.”). Injunctive relief may be available if BANA is entitled to such a remedy on an independent cause of action. BANA’s claim for injunctive relief will therefore dismissed.

C. Wrongful Foreclosure, Negligence, Negligence Per Se, Breach of Contract, Misrepresentation, & Tortious Interference with Contract

BANA's claims for wrongful foreclosure, negligence, negligence per se, breach of contract, misrepresentation, and tortious interference with contract are civil claims as defined in NRS 38.300. "An action is exempt from the NRS 38.310 requirements if the action relates to an individual's right to possess and use his or her property." *McKnight Family, L.L.P. v. Adept Mgmt.*, 310 P.3d 555, 558 (Nev. 2013).

“A wrongful foreclosure claim challenges the authority behind the foreclosure, not the foreclosure act itself.” McKnight Family, L.L.P., 310 P.3d at 559 (citing *Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan*, 662 P.2d 610, 623 (Nev. 1983)). “The material issue in a wrongful foreclosure claim is whether ‘the trustor was in default when the power of sale was exercised.’” *Turbay v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 2:12-CV-1367-JCM-PAL, 2013 WL 1145212, at *4 (quoting *Collins*,

1 662 P.2d at 623). “Deciding a wrongful foreclosure claim against a homeowners’ association
2 involves interpreting covenants, conditions or restrictions applicable to residential property.”
3 McKnight Family, L.L.P., 310 P.3d at 559. “This type of interpretation falls under NRS 38.310.”
4 Id. Additionally, NRS 38.310 applies to laws “contain[ing] conditions and restrictions
5 applicable to residential property.” Id. at 558.

6 Similarly, BANA’s claims for negligence, negligence per se, breach of contract,
7 misrepresentation, and tortious interference with contract all involve interpreting terms set forth
8 in the CC&Rs applicable to the property. See id. In particular, the negligence and negligence
9 per se claims allege NRS violations, which require an interpretation of the regulations and
10 statutes that contained conditions and restrictions applicable to the property so as to fall within
11 the scope of NRS 38.310. BANA’s claims for breach of contract, tortious interference, and
12 misrepresentation are based on alleged violations of obligations set forth in the CC&Rs and the
13 terms and statements therein.

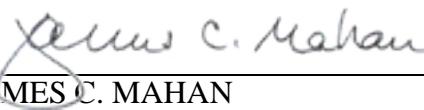
14 Consequently, BANA must first submit these claim to mediation before proceeding with
15 a civil action. See e.g., *U.S. Bank, N.A. v. Woodchase Condo. Homeowners Ass’n*, No.
16 215CV01153APGGWF, 2016 WL 1734085, at *2 (D. Nev. May 2, 2016); *Saticoy Bay, LLC*
17 *Series 1702 Empire Mine v. Fed. Nat'l Mortg. Ass'n*, No. 214-cv-01975-KJD-NJK, 2015 WL
18 5709484, at *4 (D. Nev. Sept. 29, 2015). Accordingly, BANA’s claims for wrongful
19 foreclosure, negligence, negligence per se, breach of contract, misrepresentation, and tortious
20 interference with contract will be dismissed without prejudice.

21 **IV. Conclusion**

22 Accordingly,

23 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that the HOA’s motion to
24 dismiss (ECF No. 16) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART
25 consistent with the foregoing.

26 DATED THIS 28th day of February, 2017.

27 
28 JAMES C. MAHAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE