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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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BANK OF AMERCA, N.A.,

Case No. 2:16-CV-2211 JCM (NJK)

Plaintiff(s),

ORDER

v.

RIDGEVIEW HOMEOWNERS  
ASSOCIATION, INC., et al.,

Defendant(s).

Presently before the court is plaintiff Bank of America, N.A.'s ("BANA") motion for reconsideration. (ECF No. 61). Defendants Ridgeview Homeowners Association, Inc. ("Ridgeview") and A Scimitar LLC ("Scimitar") filed separate responses (ECF Nos. 70, 71), to which BANA replied (ECF No. 73).

**I. Facts**

This action arises from a dispute over real property located at 1927 Scimitar Drive #32, Henderson, Nevada 89011 ("the property"). (ECF No. 1).

Alex and Sonya Diaz ("the borrowers") purchased the property on or about June 26, 2006. (ECF No. 37-1). The borrowers financed the purchase with a loan in the amount of \$140,000.00 from BANA. (ECF No. 37-2). BANA secured the loan with a deed of trust, which names BANA as the lender and beneficiary, and PRLAP, Inc. as the trustee. *Id.* BANA currently holds all beneficial interest in the deed of trust. See (ECF No. 37-5).

On July 12, 2011, Ridgeview, through its agent defendant Nevada Association Services, Inc. ("NAS"), recorded a notice of delinquent assessment lien ("the lien") against the property for the borrowers' failure to pay Ridgeview in the amount of \$1,753.80. (ECF No. 37-6). On August

1 26, 2011, Ridgeview recorded a notice of default and election to sell pursuant to the lien, stating  
2 that the amount due was \$2,883.60 as of August 23, 2011. (ECF No. 37-7).

3 In an attempt to exercise its right of redemption, BANA requested from Ridgeview the  
4 superpriority amount of the lien. (ECF No. 37-10). Ridgeview did not reply to BANA's request.  
5 Id. BANA, thereby, used a payoff ledger for a different property in the same development to  
6 calculate the superpriority amount as \$1,350.00, the sum of nine months of assessments. Id. On  
7 December 1, 2011, BANA sent a letter and a check in that amount to Ridgeview. Id. The letter  
8 explained that the check was the sum of nine months of common assessments and intended to pay  
9 off the superpriority portion of the lien. Id. Ridgeview rejected the check without explanation.  
10 See id.

11 On March 19, 2014, Ridgeview recorded a notice of foreclosure sale against the property.  
12 (ECF No. 37-9). On July 25, 2014, Ridgeview sold the property in a nonjudicial foreclosure sale  
13 to Scimitar in exchange for \$11,100.00. See (ECF No. 37-11). On July 29, 2014, Ridgeview  
14 recorded the deed of foreclosure with the Clark County recorder's office. Id.

15 On September 20, 2016, BANA initiated this action, asserting four causes of action: (1)  
16 quiet title/declaratory judgment against all defendants; (2) breach of NRS 116.1113 against  
17 Ridgeview and NAS; (3) wrongful foreclosure against Ridgeview and NAS; and (4) injunctive  
18 relief against Scimitar. (ECF No. 1). On October 14, 2016, Scimitar filed counterclaims against  
19 BANA for quiet title and declaratory relief. (ECF No. 12).

20 On May 8, 2018, the court granted Ridgeview and Scimitar's motions for summary  
21 judgment (ECF Nos. 36, 38), holding in part that BANA's attempted tender was insufficient to  
22 extinguish the superpriority portion of the lien. (ECF No. 55). On August 22, 2018, BANA filed  
23 a notice of voluntary dismissal without prejudice of its claims against NAS. (ECF No. 58). On  
24 that same day, BANA appealed. (ECF No. 59).

25 On October 5, 2018, BANA filed a motion to amend its voluntary dismissal pursuant to  
26 Rule 60(a). (ECF No. 62). The court denied BANA's motion as the pending appeal divested the  
27 court of jurisdiction to adjudicate BANA's motion. (ECF No. 63). On December 19, 2018, the  
28 Ninth Circuit remanded for the limited purpose of considering BANA's Rule 60(a) request. (ECF

1 No. 64). Nine days later, BANA filed a motion for reconsideration requesting that the court (1)  
2 amend the notice of voluntary dismissal pursuant to Rule 60(a) and (2) issue an indicative ruling  
3 pursuant to Rule 62.1(a)(3). (ECF No. 65).

## 4 **II. Legal Standard**

5 A motion for reconsideration “should not be granted, absent highly unusual  
6 circumstances.” *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880  
7 (9th Cir. 2009). “Reconsideration is appropriate if the district court (1) is presented with newly  
8 discovered evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3)  
9 if there is an intervening change in controlling law.” *School Dist. No. 1J v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d  
10 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993); see Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

11 Rule 60(b) “permits a district court to reconsider and amend a previous order,” however  
12 “the rule offers an extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and  
13 conservation of judicial resources.” *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003)  
14 (internal quotations omitted). A motion for reconsideration is also an improper vehicle “to raise  
15 arguments or present evidence for the first time when they could reasonably have been raised  
16 earlier in litigation.” *Marlyn Nutraceuticals*, 571 F.3d at 880.

## 17 **III. Discussion**

18 BANA requests that the court (1) amend the notice of voluntary dismissal pursuant to Rule  
19 60(a) and (2) issue an indicative ruling pursuant to Rule 62.1(a)(3). (ECF No. 65). The court  
20 addresses each in turn.

### 21 a. Rule 60(a)

22 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(a) allows courts to “correct a clerical mistake or a  
23 mistake arising from oversight or omission whenever one is found in a judgment, order, or other  
24 part of the record.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(a). A clerical error is “where what was spoken, written or  
25 recorded is not what the court intended to speak, write or record.” *In re Jee*, 799 F.2d 532, 535  
26 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may correct errors of this type even when a clerk or magistrate judge did  
27 not commit the error. *Id.*

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1 BANA represents that it filed a notice of dismissal without prejudice of its claims against  
2 NAS as a mistake. (ECF Nos. 65). BANA does not intend to pursue its claims against NAS and  
3 requests that the court correct the record so that the voluntary dismissal is with prejudice. *Id.*  
4 Good cause appearing, the court will grant BANA’s motion as it pertains to its Rule 60(a) request.

5 b. Indicative ruling

6 As a general rule, “[o]nce a notice of appeal is filed, the district court is divested of  
7 jurisdiction over the matters being appealed.” *Nat. Resources Def. Council v. Sw. Marine Inc.*,  
8 242 F.3d 1163, 1166 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing *Griggs v. Provident Consumer Discount Co.*, 459 U.S.  
9 56, 58 (1982) (per curiam). As the Ninth Circuit has explained, the purpose of this rule “is to  
10 promote judicial economy and avoid the confusion that would ensue from having the same issues  
11 before two courts simultaneously.” *Id.*

12 Where “a timely motion is made for relief that the court lacks authority to grant because of  
13 an appeal that has been docketed and is pending,” Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62.1 allows a  
14 district court to “(1) defer considering the motion; (2) deny the motion; or (3) state either that it  
15 would grant the motion if the court of appeals remands for that purpose or that the motion raises a  
16 substantial issue.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 62.1(a). Pursuant to Rule 62.1(a)(3), the court now considers  
17 U.S. Bank’s motion for the limited purpose of issuing an indicative ruling.

18 BANA argues that, in light of the Nevada Supreme Court’s holding in *Bank of America,*  
19 *N.A. v. SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC*, 427 P3d 113 (Nev. 2018) (“SFR III”), BANA tendered the  
20 superpriority portion of the lien and prevented the foreclosure sale from extinguishing the deed of  
21 trust. (ECF No. 65). The court agrees.

22 Under NRS 116.31166(1), the holder of a first deed of trust may pay off the superpriority  
23 portion of an HOA lien to prevent the foreclosure sale from extinguishing the deed of trust. See  
24 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(1); see also *SFR Investments*, 334 P.3d at 414 (“But as a junior  
25 lienholder, BOA could have paid off the SHHOA lien to avert loss of its security . . .”). The  
26 superpriority portion of the lien consists of “the last nine months of unpaid HOA dues and  
27 maintenance and nuisance-abatement charges,” while the subpriority piece consists of “all other  
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1 HOA fees or assessments.” SFR Investments, 334 P.3d at 411; Horizons at Seven Hills  
2 Homeowners Association v. Ikon Holdings, LLC, 373 P.3d 66 (Nev. 2016).

3 In SFR III, the Nevada Supreme Court held that a foreclosure sale did not extinguish a first  
4 deed of trust when Bank of America, the holder of the deed of trust, used the HOA’s  
5 representations to calculate and tender the sum of nine months of delinquent assessments. SFR  
6 III, 427 P.3d at 121. Although the superpriority portion of an HOA lien typically includes  
7 maintenance and nuisance abatement charges, the court held that “Bank of America tendered the  
8 correct amount to satisfy the superpriority portion of the lien . . . [because] the HOA did not  
9 indicate that the property had any charges for maintenance or nuisance abatement.” Id. at 118.

10 As in SFR III, Ridgeview has not indicated that the property had any charges for  
11 maintenance or nuisance abatement. See SFR III, 427 P.3d at 118. Thus, when BANA sent a  
12 check for nine months of assessments to Ridgeview, it properly tendered the superpriority portion  
13 of the lien. See (ECF No. 37-10). Indeed, it makes no difference that BANA relied on a ledger  
14 from a different property subject to the same HOA common assessments to calculate the amount  
15 of the superpriority portion of the lien, as BANA tendered an amount that undisputedly represented  
16 nine months of assessments. See SFR III, 427 P.3d at 118; see also Tyrone & In-Ching, LLC v.  
17 U.S. Bank, N.A., 430 P.3d 533 (Nev. 2018); see also NVEagles, LLC v. Christiana Trust, 429 P.3d  
18 1254 (Nev. 2018).

19 Accordingly, the nonjudicial foreclosure sale did not extinguish the deed of trust. See SFR  
20 III, 427 P.3d at 121 (“It follows that after a valid tender of the superpriority portion of an HOA  
21 lien, a foreclosure sale . . . cannot extinguish the first deed of trust”).

22 **IV. Conclusion**

23 The court will correct BANA’s notice of voluntary dismissal to reflect that BANA  
24 dismissed NAS with prejudice. Further, the court will grant U.S. Bank’s motion for  
25 reconsideration upon remand.

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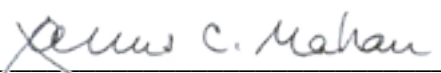
Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that BANA's motion for reconsideration (ECF No. 65) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED, consistent with the foregoing.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the court's October 26, 2018, order (ECF No. 63) be, and the same hereby is, VACATED.

The clerk shall adjust the docket to reflect voluntary dismissal with prejudice as to NAS and close the case.

DATED July 26, 2019.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE