

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON,)
4)
5 Plaintiff,)
6 vs.)
7 NEVADA ASSOCIATION SERVICES, *et al.*,)
8 Defendants.)

Case No.: 2:17-cv-00022-GMN-BNW

ORDER

9 Pending before the Court is the Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 29), filed by
10 Defendant Jasmine Homeowners Association (“HOA”). Plaintiff Bank of New York Mellon
11 (“BNYM”) filed a Response, (ECF No. 32), and HOA filed a Reply, (ECF No. 39).

12 Also pending before the Court is the Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No. 30),
13 filed by BNYM. Defendants HOA and Thomas Jessup, LLC (“TJ”) filed Responses, (ECF
14 Nos. 31, 33), and BNYM filed a Reply, (ECF No. 36).

15 Also pending before the Court is the Counter Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No.
16 35), filed by TJ. BNYM filed a Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 37), or, in the alternative, a
17 Response, (ECF No. 38). TJ filed a Response to the Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 41), and a
18 Reply, (ECF No. 42). BNYM filed a Reply in support of the Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 43).

19 For the reasons discussed below, the Court **GRANTS in part** and **DENIES in part**
20 HOA’s Motion for Summary Judgment. The Court **DENIES** BNYM’s Motion for Summary
21 Judgment and Motion to Strike. The Court **GRANTS** TJ’s Motion for Summary Judgment.

22 **I. BACKGROUND**

23 This case arises from the non-judicial foreclosure sale of real property located at 5855
24 Valley Drive #1054, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89031 (the “Property”). (*See* Deed of Trust
25 (“DOT”), Ex. A to BNYM’s Mot. Summ. J. (“MSJ”), ECF No. 30-1). On December 6, 2004,

1 Ernest and Rhonda Gehrich (collectively, “Borrowers”) purchased the Property by way of a
2 loan in the amount of \$132,250.00 secured by a deed of trust (“DOT”), naming Mortgage
3 Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. (“MERS”) as the original beneficiary, recorded on
4 December 9, 2004. (*Id.*). BNYM gained a beneficial interest in the DOT through an
5 assignment recorded on January 20, 2012. (*See* Assignment, Ex. B to BNYM’s MSJ, ECF No.
6 30-2).

7 Borrowers filed a Chapter 7 bankruptcy petition with the United States Bankruptcy
8 Court for the District of Nevada on December 31, 2010. (*See* Bankr. Docket, Ex. C to BNYM’s
9 MSJ, ECF No. 30-3). Borrowers listed the Property as an asset of the bankruptcy estate. (*See*
10 Vol. Bankr. Pet., Ex. D to BNYM’s MSJ at 13, ECF No. 30-4). The bankruptcy case
11 concluded on October 15, 2012, and no creditor moved to lift the automatic stay during the
12 case’s pendency. (*See* Bankr. Docket).

13 Upon Borrowers’ failure to stay current on their payment obligations, Nevada
14 Association Services, Inc. (“NAS”), on behalf of HOA, initiated foreclosure proceedings by
15 recording a notice of delinquent assessment lien on January 20, 2012. (*See* Notice of
16 Delinquent Assessment Lien, Ex. F to BNYM’s MSJ, ECF No. 30-9). NAS subsequently
17 recorded a notice of default and election to sell on March 26, 2012. (Notice of Default, Ex. G to
18 BNYM’s MSJ, ECF No. 30-10).

19 On April 20, 2012, the law firm of Miles, Bauer, Bergstrom & Winters LLP (“Miles
20 Bauer”), on behalf of Bank of America, N.A. (“BANA”), the servicer of the loan, offered to
21 satisfy the superpriority portion of HOA’s lien and requested HOA refrain from taking further
22 enforcement action so BANA could have the opportunity to resolve the matter with HOA. (*See*
23 Miles Bauer Letter, Ex. 1 to Miles Bauer Aff., ECF No. 30-11). Rather than respond, NAS
24 proceeded with foreclosure by recording a notice of foreclosure sale on October 26, 2012.
25 (Notice of Foreclosure Sale, Ex. K to BNYM’s MSJ, ECF No. 30-14). On January 3, 2013, TJ,

1 recorded a foreclosure deed indicating that it purchased the Property for \$6,900.00 on
2 December 28, 2012. (Foreclosure Deed, Ex. L to BNYM’s MSJ, ECF No. 30-15).

3 On January 3, 2017, BNYM filed the Complaint, which asserts the following causes of
4 action arising from the foreclosure and subsequent sale of the Property: (1) quiet title against
5 NAS, HOA, and TJ; (2) breach of NRS 116.1113 against HOA and NAS; (3) wrongful
6 foreclosure against HOA and NAS; (4) injunctive relief against TJ; and (5) deceptive trade
7 practices against HOA and NAS. (Compl. ¶¶ 27–79, ECF No. 1). In its Answer, TJ asserts
8 counterclaims against BNYM for quiet title and declaratory relief. (Answer ¶¶ 15–27, ECF No.
9 11).

10 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

11 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for summary adjudication when the
12 pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the
13 affidavits, if any, show that “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant
14 is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Material facts are those that
15 may affect the outcome of the case. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248
16 (1986). A dispute as to a material fact is genuine if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable
17 jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *See id.* “Summary judgment is inappropriate if
18 reasonable jurors, drawing all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, could return a verdict
19 in the nonmoving party’s favor.” *Diaz v. Eagle Produce Ltd. P’ship*, 521 F.3d 1201, 1207 (9th
20 Cir. 2008) (citing *United States v. Shumway*, 199 F.3d 1093, 1103–04 (9th Cir. 1999)). A
21 principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate and dispose of factually unsupported
22 claims.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986).

23 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. “When
24 the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come
25 forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went

1 uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing
2 the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” *C.A.R. Transp.*
3 *Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted). In
4 contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense, the
5 moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an
6 essential element of the nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving
7 party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case
8 on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. *See Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–
9 24. If the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and
10 the court need not consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. *See Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*,
11 398 U.S. 144, 159–60 (1970).

12 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing
13 party to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. *See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v.*
14 *Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute,
15 the opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is
16 sufficient that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the
17 parties’ differing versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors*
18 *Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987). In other words, the nonmoving party cannot avoid
19 summary judgment by relying solely on conclusory allegations that are unsupported by factual
20 data. *See Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead, the opposition must go
21 beyond the assertions and allegations of the pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing
22 competent evidence that shows a genuine issue for trial. *See Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 324.
23 At summary judgment, a court’s function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the truth
24 but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249. The
25 evidence of the nonmovant is “to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn in

1 his favor.” *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the nonmoving party is merely colorable or is not
2 significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. *See id.* at 249–50.

3 **III. DISCUSSION**

4 BNYM moves for summary judgment on the following grounds: (1) its failure to tender
5 the superpriority portion of HOA’s lien may be excused because HOA or NAS would have
6 rejected tender; (2) the sale failed to extinguish the DOT because HOA foreclosed on the
7 subpriority portion of its lien; (3) NRS 116.31168 violates due process facially and as-applied
8 because it neither requires nor provided adequate notice to BNYM; (4) the HOA’s non-judicial
9 foreclosure sale is void because it violated the automatic bankruptcy stay; and (5) the sale
10 should be set aside in equity under *Shadow Canyon*. (BNYM’s MSJ, 6:1–15:12, ECF No. 30).

11 HOA argues that it is entitled to summary judgment because: (1) it complied with the
12 constitutional non-judicial foreclosure scheme in NRS Chapter 116; (2) BNYM’s wrongful
13 foreclosure claims are time-barred; (3) BNYM cannot seek equitable remedies because it still
14 has remedies available at law against Borrowers; (4) BNYM’s quiet title claims fail because it
15 only had a lien, not title, to the property; (5) sale for an inadequate price is not grounds for
16 setting aside the foreclosure sale; (6) compliance with NRS 116 cannot support a wrongful
17 foreclosure claim; and (7) BNYM’s deceptive trade practices claim fails as a matter of law.
18 (HOA’s MSJ 9:1–25:5, ECF No. 29).

19 TJ’s Counter Motion for Summary Judgment argues that it should maintain fee simple
20 title in the Property. (TJ’s Counter MSJ, 2:25–9:2, ECF No. 35). BNYM seeks to have TJ’s
21 Motion stricken because it is untimely. (Mot. Strike 2:22–3:9, ECF No. 38).

22 The Court first addresses BNYM and HOA’s Cross-Motions for Summary Judgment
23 before turning to TJ’s Motion.

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1 **A. Constitutionality and Breach of NRS Chapter 116**

2 The parties dispute whether the Ninth Circuit’s holding in *Bourne Valley* compels the
3 Court to find that BNYM’s DOT survived HOA’s foreclosure sale. *See Bourne Valley Court*
4 *Tr. v. Wells Fargo Bank, NA*, 832 F.3d 1154 (9th Cir. 2016) (holding NRS Chapter 116’s opt-in
5 notice scheme is facially unconstitutional due to the absence of mandatory notice provisions);
6 (*see also* BNYM’s MSJ 7:24–11:23); (HOA’s Resp. to BNYM’s MSJ 10:1–12:16).

7 As this Court has previously explained, in light of the Nevada Supreme Court’s decision
8 in *SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC v. Bank of New York Mellon*, 422 P.3d 1248, 1252 (Nev. 2018) (en
9 banc), *Bourne Valley* is no longer controlling law with respect to NRS Chapter 116’s notice
10 provisions and, consequently, its finding of facial unconstitutionality. *See Bank of Am., N.A. v.*
11 *Falcon Point Ass’n*, 347 F. Supp. 3d 592, 597-99 (D. Nev. 2018). To the extent there is any
12 lingering doubt, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has recently put the issue to rest. *See Bank*
13 *of Am., N.A. v. Arlington W. Twilight Homeowners Ass’n*, 920 F.3d 620, 623-24 (9th Cir. 2019)
14 (“*Bourne Valley* no longer controls the analysis, and we conclude that Nev. Rev. Stat. §
15 116.3116 *et seq.* is not facially unconstitutional on the basis of an impermissible opt-in notice
16 scheme.”). Accordingly, to the extent BNYM seeks to prevail based upon *Bourne Valley*, the
17 Court rejects this theory.

18 Likewise, regarding BNYM’s as-applied challenge, it is of no consequence that the
19 notice failed to specify the superpriority portion of HOA’s lien that could be tendered. As
20 another court in this District recognized, “[t]he fact that a notice does not identify a
21 superpriority amount is of no consequence because Chapter 116 gives lienholders notice that
22 the HOA may have a superpriority interest that could extinguish their security interests.” *Bank*
23 *of Am., N.A. v. Saticoy Bay LLC Series, No. 2:17-cv-02808-APG-CWH*, 2018 U.S. Dist.
24 LEXIS 112753, 2018 WL 3312969, at *3 (D. Nev. July 5, 2018). The Nevada Supreme Court
25 has also rejected the argument that foreclosure notices must always state the superpriority

1 portion, reasoning, in part, that “[t]he notices went to the homeowner and other junior
2 lienholders, not just [the first deed of trust holder], so it was appropriate to state the total
3 amount of the lien.” *SFR Invs. Pool 1 v. U.S. Bank*, 334 P.3d 408, 418 (Nev. 2014) (en banc).
4 Therefore, absent additional evidence suggesting fraud, oppression, or unfairness, HOA’s
5 failure to explicitly state the superpriority portion of the lien does not justify setting aside the
6 sale for the alleged due process violations.

7 **B. Quiet Title**

8 Under NRS 116.3116, the holder of a first deed of trust may pay off the superpriority
9 portion of an HOA’s lien to prevent the foreclosure sale from extinguishing the deed of trust.
10 *See SFR Invs. Pool 1*, 334 P.3d at 414. “[A] first deed of trust holder’s unconditional tender of
11 the superpriority amount due results in the buyer at foreclosure taking the property subject to
12 the deed of trust.” *Bank of Am., N.A. v. SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC*, 427 P.3d 113, 116 (Nev. 2018)
13 (en banc). “[T]he superpriority portion of an HOA lien includes only charges for maintenance
14 and nuisance abatement, and nine months of unpaid assessments.” *Id.* at 117; *see also Horizons*
15 *at Seven Hills Homeowners Ass’n v. Ikon Holdings, LLC*, 373 P.3d 66, 72 (Nev. 2016).

16 Here, it is undisputed that BNYM did not tender the superpriority portion of HOA’s lien
17 to prevent the extinguishment of the DOT. (*See* BNYM’s MSJ 4:15–5:8) (explaining that Miles
18 Bauer offered to tender the superpriority amount but failing to indicate that any sum was
19 tendered). Rather, BNYM argues that title should be quieted in its favor because: (1) Miles
20 Bauer’s offer to pay the superpriority portion of the lien preserved BNYM’s DOT under *Bank*
21 *of America N.A. v. Thomas Jessup LLC Series VII*, 435 P.3d 1217 (Nev. 2019) (“*Jessup*”); and
22 (2) HOA failed to foreclose on the superpriority portion of its lien. (BNYM’s MSJ 6:1–7:23).

23 **1. BNYM’s Attempt to Tender the Superpriority Amount**

24 BNYM claims that under the Nevada Supreme Court’s decision in *Jessup*, Miles Bauer’s
25 offer to tender the superpriority portion of HOA’s lien operated to extinguish the superpriority

1 portion. (BNYM’s MSJ 6:1–24). However, a “letter offering to pay the superpriority lien
2 amount, once that amount [is] determined, [is] not sufficient to constitute a valid tender.” *Bank*
3 *of Am., N.A. v. TRP Fund IV, LLC*, 422 P.3d 712 (Nev. 2018).

4 Here, BNYM sent a letter indicating a willingness to pay the superpriority amount. (*See*
5 *Miles Bauer Letter, Ex. 1 to Miles Bauer Aff., ECF No. 30-11*). BNYM does not assert it
6 tendered payment to HOA. Because BNYM only declared its willingness to pay and did not
7 present actual payment, there was no tender that prevented HOA from extinguishing BNYM’s
8 DOT through foreclosure. *See Nationstar Mortg., LLC v. Melvin Grp., LLC*, 422 P.3d 711
9 (Nev. 2018) (“Absent evidence that the HOA or its agent affirmatively thwarted appellants’
10 efforts to tender the superpriority amount, the alleged futility of any such effort does not
11 establish unfairness or oppression.”); *see also Bank of New York Mellon v. S. Highlands Cmty.*
12 *Ass’n*, No. 2-16-cv-1177-JCM-VCF, 2018 WL 1021333, at *6–*7 (D. Nev. Feb. 22, 2018)
13 (finding that BNYM did not offer any evidence as to tender when BNYM/its predecessor-in-
14 interest sent a letter requesting the amount for the nine-months’ worth of assessments owed).

15 In *Jessup*, the Nevada Supreme Court introduced an exception to the general rule: a first
16 deed of trust holder is excused from tendering the superpriority amount where an HOA agent
17 represents that it would reject any such tender if attempted. *Jessup*, 435 P.3d at 1220. In the
18 underlying facts of that decision, the deed of trust holder sent a letter requesting the amount of
19 the HOA superpriority lien. *Id.* at 1219–20. While the Nevada Court held that a mere offer to
20 pay the “yet-to-be-determined superpriority amount was not sufficient to constitute valid
21 tender,” it also held that the tender obligation was excused because the HOA’s agent
22 represented to the deed of trust holder that any attempted tender would be rejected. *Id.* at 1220.
23 Specifically, the HOA’s agent, Absolute Collection Services, LLC (“ACS”), responded in
24 writing to the lender’s request for the payoff amount, stating “a 9-month statement of Account
25 is not valid,” until the lender—rather than HOA—initiates foreclosure. *Id.* ACS’s

1 correspondence did not expressly state that any tender would be rejected, but the Nevada
2 Supreme Court concluded this was “the only reasonable construction” of ACS’s language. *Id.*
3 Given the futility of tender, the Court found it immaterial that the deed of trust holder took no
4 further action to preserve its deed of trust in the ten-month window between ACS’s rejection
5 and the foreclosure sale. *Id.* at 1218–19. Accordingly, the lender’s offer to pay the “yet-to-be-
6 determined superpriority amount,” combined with “ACS’s rejection of that offer, operated to
7 cure the default as to [the superpriority] portion of the lien such that the ensuing foreclosure
8 sale did not extinguish the first deed of trust.” *Id.* at 1220.

9 Applying *Jessup* here, the Court finds that Miles Bauer’s offer to tender the
10 superpriority amount of HOA’s lien did not extinguish that amount. The *Jessup* Court’s
11 excusal of tender was based upon the lender’s offer to pay the “yet-to-be-determined
12 superpriority amount” and the HOA agent’s “rejection of that offer.” *Id.* The problem for
13 BNYM here is the second requirement. Unlike ACS’s representation that tender would be
14 futile in *Jessup*, NAS, in the present case, never responded to Miles Bauer’s letter. Because the
15 *Jessup* Court tethered its holding to ACS’s express communication of futility, the Court is
16 hesitant to give that decision the expansive interpretation BNYM urges. *See id.* at 1218
17 (“[F]ormal tender is excused when the party entitled to payment represents that if a tender is
18 made, it will be rejected [S]uch a representation excuses the requirement of making a
19 formal tender.”). Indeed, subsequent decisions from the Nevada Court of Appeals and courts in
20 this District have similarly recognized the limitations of *Jessup*’s holding. *See, e.g., 7510 Perla*
21 *Del Mar Ave Tr. v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 75603-COA, 2019 WL 2461736, at *1 (Nev. App.
22 June 11, 2019) (“To excuse Bank of America’s obligation to provide valid tender, HOA must
23 have actually rejected an attempt at tender.”); *Bank of Am., N.A. v. Rainbow Bend Homeowners*
24 *Ass’n*, No. 3:17-cv-00049-MMD-WGC, 2019 WL 2601561, at *5 (D. Nev. June 25, 2019) (“In
25 the absence of evidence tantamount to an actual rejection by the HOA, BANA’s argument does

1 not fall within the purview of *Jessup*.”). Accordingly, the Court concludes that Miles Bauer’s
2 letter to NAS, standing alone, does not constitute valid tender, and the narrow exception
3 recognized in *Jessup* is inapplicable to this case.

4 **2. The Purported Sub-Priority Sale**

5 BNYM argues, without citation to any evidence, that HOA subjectively intended a
6 subpriority-only sale. (BNYM’s MSJ 6:25–7:23). This assertion, however, does not support an
7 inference that HOA did not intend to foreclose on its superpriority lien. The foreclosure
8 notices, as well as the foreclosure deed, constitute prima facie evidence that HOA foreclosed on
9 the superpriority portion of its lien. The notice of default and election to sell states that
10 Borrowers failed to pay monthly assessments due through March 15, 2012, denoting that
11 HOA’s lien was comprised of nine months’ worth of common assessments. (See Notice of
12 Default, Ex. G to BNYM’s MSJ, ECF No. 30-10). The notice of foreclosure sale specifies that
13 the winning bidder will acquire “all right, title, and interest,” to the Property, and TJ’s
14 foreclosure deed provides that HOA, in fact, conveyed “right, title and interest” in the Property
15 “without warranty express or implied.” (See Notice of Foreclosure Sale, Ex. K to BNYM’s
16 MSJ, ECF No. 30-14); (Foreclosure Deed, Ex. L to BNYM’s MSJ, ECF No. 30-15). These
17 representations demonstrate that HOA did not elect to conduct a subpriority-only sale. *See*
18 *Bank of New York Mellon v. K & P Homes, LLC*, 404 P.3d 403, 2017 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 921,
19 2017 WL 4790995, at *1 (Nev. 2017) (unpublished) (holding that the foreclosures notice’s
20 reference to unpaid common assessments coupled with a foreclosure deed language stating that
21 HOA conveys “all its right, title and interest” constitute prima facie evidence that HOA
22 foreclosed on the superpriority portion of its lien.); *PNC Bank, Nat’l Ass’n v. Saticoy Bay LLC*
23 *Series 9320 Mt. Cash Ave. UT 103*, 395 P.3d 511, 2017 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 395, *4, 2017 WL
24 2334492, at *2 (Nev. 2017) (unpublished) (“[W]e conclude that the language in the pre-sale
25 notices constituted prima facie evidence that the HOA was foreclosing on a lien comprised of

1 monthly assessments.”). Thus, HOA properly foreclosed on the superpriority portion of its
2 lien, thereby extinguishing BNYM’s DOT.

3 **C. Wrongful Foreclosure**

4 As alternative relief, BNYM requests that the Court set aside the foreclosure sale in
5 equity. (*See* Compl. 13:17–18). BNYM argues the sale should be set aside because: (1) the
6 Property sold for a grossly inadequate price; (2) BANA could not tender the superpriority
7 amount of HOA’s lien because NAS refused to provide it; (3) HOA’s prior statements and
8 CC&Rs indicated that the foreclosure sale would not extinguish the DOT; and (4) NAS and
9 HOA did not seek to lift the automatic bankruptcy stay or notify Debtors’ bankruptcy attorney
10 before proceeding with the sale. (BNYM’s MSJ 13:15–15:12).

11 Courts possess the inherent power, based in equity, to settle quiet title disputes. *Shadow*
12 *Wood HOA v. N.Y. Cmty. Bancorp.*, 366 P.3d 1105, 1110 (Nev. 2016). In determining whether
13 an HOA’s non-judicial foreclosure sale may be set aside on equitable grounds, the relevant
14 inquiry is “whether the sale was affected by fraud, unfairness, or oppression.” *Nationstar*
15 *Mortg., LLC v. Saticoy Bay LLC Series 2227 Shadow Canyon*, 405 P.3d 641, 646 (Nev. 2017).
16 The burden of establishing that a foreclosure sale should be set aside rests with the party
17 challenging the sale. *Id.* at 646.

18 **1. Grossly Inadequate Sale Price**

19 BNYM argues that the Court should equitably set aside the sale based upon the
20 Property’s grossly inadequate sale price. (BNYM’s MSJ 13:25–14:13). According to BNYM,
21 TJ’s purchase of the Property for \$6,900 represented 9% of the Property’s fair market value,
22 which—coupled with other indicia of unfairness—justifies setting aside the sale. (*Id.*).

23 “[M]ere inadequacy of price is not in itself sufficient to set aside the foreclosure sale, but
24 it should be considered together with any alleged irregularities in the sales process to determine
25 whether the sale was affected by fraud, unfairness, or oppression.” *Shadow Canyon*, 405 P.3d at

1 648 (declining to adopt a bright-line rule to equitably set aside a sale “based solely on price.”).
2 Because a low sale price alone is an insufficient as a matter of law to justify setting aside a
3 foreclosure sale, the Court turns to BNYM’s additional allegations of unfair or oppressive
4 conduct.

5 **2. Failure to Identify the Superpriority Amount**

6 BNYM asserts that the foreclosure sale should be set aside because HOA failed to
7 respond to the Miles Bauer letter offering to tender the superpriority portion of HOA’s lien.
8 (BNYM’s MSJ 14:14-15:2). Failure to provide the superpriority amount is not enough to
9 constitute fraud, oppression, or unfairness. As another court in this District recognized, “[t]he
10 fact that a notice does not identify a superpriority amount is of no consequence because Chapter
11 116 gives lienholders notice that the HOA may have a superpriority interest that could
12 extinguish their security interests.” *Bank of Am., N.A. v. Saticoy Bay LLC Series*, No. 2:17-cv-
13 02808-APG-CWH, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 112753, 2018 WL 3312969, at *3 (D. Nev. July 5,
14 2018). Similarly, the Nevada Supreme Court has rejected the argument that foreclosure notices
15 must state the superpriority portion, reasoning, in part, that “[t]he notices went to the
16 homeowner and other junior lienholders, not just [the first deed of trust holder], so it was
17 appropriate to state the total amount of the lien.” *SFR Invs. Pool 1 v. U.S. Bank*, 334 P.3d 408,
18 418 (Nev. 2014) (en banc). Therefore, HOA’s failure to identify the superpriority portion of
19 the lien is not sufficient, as a matter of law, to justify setting aside the sale.

20 **3. Mortgagee Protection Clause**

21 BNYM asserts that HOA’s repeated representations, including within its CC&Rs, that
22 the DOT would be preserved constitute unfairness and oppression. (BNYM’s MSJ 15:3–7).
23 The alleged misrepresentations are insufficient as a matter of law to constitute unfairness
24 because the Nevada Supreme Court has repeatedly held that an HOA’s CC&RS, including
25 those that provide for mortgagee protection, do not supersede the statutory structure of NRS

1 Chapter 116. *See SFR Invs. Pool I*, 334 P.3d at 418-19 (“Nothing in [NRS] 116.3116
2 expressly provides for a waiver of the HOA’s right to a priority position for the HOA’s super
3 priority lien.’ . . . The mortgage savings clause thus does not affect NRS 116.3116(2)’s
4 application in this case.”) (citation omitted); *Horizons at Seven Hills Homeowners Ass’n v. Ikon*
5 *Holdings*, 373 P.3d 66, 73-74 (Nev. 2016) (holding that an HOA’s CC&R provisions in
6 contravention of NRS Chapter 116 “are superseded by statute and are thus negated.”); *see also*
7 *RLP-Vervain Court, LLC v. Wells Fargo*, No. 65255, 2014 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 2045, 2014
8 WL 6889625, at *1 (Nev. Dec. 5, 2014) (declining to consider certified question of “whether an
9 association may validly subordinate its assessment lien” in its CC&Rs because “there is
10 controlling Nevada precedent” on point).

11 Additionally, BNYM does not put forth any evidence that HOA’s statements or CC&Rs
12 affected the Property’s sale price. Rather, BNYM conclusorily asserts that the statements were
13 unfair and oppressive.¹ (BNYM’s MSJ 15:5–7). Even if HOA made the alleged
14 misrepresentations, BNYM has not demonstrated its entitlement to equitable relief because it
15 has failed to provide any evidence that HOA’s CC&Rs or other statements contributed to the
16 inadequate price, by, for example, causing chilled bidding. *See US Bank, N.A. v. SFR Invs. Pool*
17 *I, LLC*, 414 P.3d 809, 2018 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 220, *4, 2018 WL 1448248, at *2 (Nev. 2018)
18 (unpublished) (explaining it is “presumed that any potential bidders also were aware of NRS
19 116.1104.”) (*citing Smith v. State*, 151 P. 512, 513 (Nev. 1915) (“Every one is presumed to
20 know the law and this presumption is not even rebuttable.”))

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22 //

24 ¹ BNYM string-cites a number of exhibits outside of the CC&Rs—without pincites to particular statements—that
25 it alleges “gave assurances over and over again” that “the deed of trust was secure.” (*See* BNYM’s MSJ 15:3–5).
The exhibits do not appear to contain explicit assurances from HOA that the BNYM’s DOT would survive the
foreclosure sale at issue.

1 **4. Violation of Bankruptcy Stay**

2 BNYM argues that the foreclosure sale should be set aside because the sale violated the
3 bankruptcy stay. (BNYM’s MSJ 11:24–13:14). HOA responds that the complained-of notices
4 were recorded after discharge, and even if the notices violated the automatic stay, BNYM does
5 not have standing to challenge violations of the automatic stay. (HOA Resp. 10:17–12:16).
6 BNYM contends that it has standing because “creditors like BNY have standing to challenge
7 violations of the automatic stay.” (BNYM’s Reply 10:17–12:3).

8 “The automatic stay provisions of the bankruptcy code are designed to protect debtors
9 only, and do not afford non-parties to the bankruptcy case any rights.” *Bergsrud v. Bank of Am.,*
10 *N.A.*, No. 2:13-cv-998-JCM-VCF, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20461, 2014 WL 664662, at *3 (D.
11 Nev. Feb. 19, 2014); see also *In re Pecan Groves of Arizona*, 951 F.2d 242, 245 (9th Cir. 1991)
12 (“[S]ection 362 is intended solely to benefit the debtor estate.”).

13 Here, BNYM’s only alleged relationship with the bankruptcy proceedings is that
14 Borrowers also possesses an interest in the Property for which BNYM seeks to quiet title. (*See*
15 BNYM’s MSJ 11:24–13:14). This is insufficient to confer standing. *See, e.g., U.S. Bank, N.A.*
16 *v. SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC*, No. 2:15-cv-1527-JCM-CWH, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 111819, 2018
17 WL 3312980, at *7 (D. Nev. July 5, 2018). Accordingly, to the extent BNYM seeks to void the
18 foreclosure sale based upon a violation of the automatic stay, BNYM lacks standing to assert
19 that theory. And, as another court in this District has noted, because BNYM does not have
20 standing to assert the bankruptcy stay was violated, “[i]t follows that it cannot use this
21 argument as a shield now” as an indicia of unfairness under *Shadow Canyon*. *See Wells Fargo*
22 *Bank, N.A. v. SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC*, No. 3:17-cv-00332-LRH-WGC, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
23 29697, 2019 WL 919586 at *10 (D. Nev. Feb. 25, 2019).

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1 **5. Statute of Limitations**

2 Given that the Court grants HOA summary judgment against BNYM’s wrongful
3 foreclosure claims, the Court need not reach HOA’s argument that the claims are time-barred.
4 (*See* HOA’s MSJ 13:24–14:14).

5 **D. Deceptive Trade Practices**

6 HOA seeks summary judgment against BNYM’s deceptive trade practices claim,
7 arguing that the claim fails as a matter of law because: (1) The Nevada Deceptive Trade
8 Practices Act (“NDTPA”) does not apply to non-judicial foreclosures; (2) the claim sounds in
9 fraud and is not pled with particularity under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b); (3) the
10 allegations are based on a legal mistake, which does not constitute fraud; and (4) BNYM did
11 not justifiably rely on the allegedly fraudulent misrepresentation. (HOA’s MSJ 21:6–25:1).

12 BNYM responds that: (1) the NDTPA does apply to pre-sale transactions involving real
13 property; (2) its claim is properly pled; and (3) the claim is valid because it relates to services
14 provided by HOA. (BNYM’s Resp. to HOA’s MSJ 11:4–13:6).

15 As an initial matter, the Court concludes that some provisions of the NDTPA apply to
16 non-judicial foreclosure sales. The Complaint asserts claims for deceptive trade practices under
17 NRS 598.0915(15), NRS 598.092(8), and NRS 598.0923(2)-(3). While NRS 598.0923(2)–(3)
18 are not applicable because the subsections expressly apply to “the sale or lease of goods or
19 services,” the remaining two provisions can apply to the non-judicial foreclosure sale of real
20 property. *See Bank of N.Y. Mellon v. Nev. Ass’n Servs.*, No. 2:16-cv-370-APG-BNW, 2020
21 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 24026, 2020 WL 704901 at *4–*5 (D. Nev. Feb. 12, 2020); *Bank of N.Y.*
22 *Mellon v. Sierra Ranch Homeowners Ass’n*, No. 2:15-cv-1914-JCM-PAL, 2017 U.S. Dist.
23 LEXIS 17242, 2017 WL 3174904 at *5–*6 (D. Nev. July 26, 2017).

24 However, the Court agrees with HOA that the claim is not adequately pled in the
25 Complaint. BNYM’s claim sounds in fraud and must be pled with particularity. *Bank of N.Y.*

1 *Mellon v. Sierra Ranch Homeowners Ass’n*, No. 2:15-cv-1914-JCM-PAL, 2017 U.S. Dist.
2 LEXIS 17242, 2017 WL 3174904 at *5–*6 (D. Nev. July 26, 2017). Pleading with
3 particularity requires that the Complaint provide plausible allegations of “the who, what, when,
4 where, and how of the misconduct charged.” *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp.*, 317 F.3d 1097, 1106
5 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks omitted). BNYM’s Complaint does not identify with
6 particularity the content of HOA’s false statements or how BNYM relied on the allegedly false
7 statements. Accordingly, the Court dismisses BNYM’s NDTPA claim with leave to amend.

8 **E. TJ’s Motion for Summary Judgment**

9 **1. BNYM’s Motion to Strike**

10 BNYM has moved to strike TJ’s Counter Motion for Summary Judgment because TJ
11 filed the Motion after the Scheduling Order’s dispositive motion deadline. (BNYM’s Mot.
12 Strike 2:22–3:9, ECF No. 37). TJ argues that the Motion to Strike should be denied because its
13 Motion raises the same issues as BNYM’s underlying Motion for Summary Judgment, BNYM
14 will not sustain any prejudice if the Motion is heard, and hearing the Motion serves the interest
15 of judicial economy. (TJ’s Resp. to BNYM’s Mot. Strike 2:2–3:20). The Court denies
16 BNYM’s Motion to Strike in the interest of judicial economy.

17 Generally, the deadline for dispositive motions may only be modified “for good cause
18 and with the judge’s consent.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4). However, “[w]here a court determines
19 that it would be more efficient—not just for the parties but particularly for the court—to
20 consider a belated motion for summary judgment rather than strike it, the Rule 16 ‘good cause’
21 requirement does not stand in the way. *Dayton Valley Inv., LLC v. Union Pac. R.R.*, 664 F.
22 Supp. 2d 1174, 1179 (D. Nev. 2009). “Indeed, to hold otherwise ‘would undermine the court’s
23 ability to control its docket.’” *Id.* (quoting *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d
24 604, 610 (9th Cir. 1992)) Given that the issues raised in TJ’s Motion for Summary Judgment,
25 save the applicable statute of limitations, are the same as those in BNYM and HOA’s Motions,

1 the efficient course is for the Court to consider TJ’s tardy Counter Motion rather than strike it.
2 *See id.* (explaining that if “the Court must inevitably address” the issues raised in the late
3 summary judgment motion, then “there is ‘good cause’ within the meaning of Rule 16(b) for
4 extending the deadline for dispositive motions to accommodate [a party’s] otherwise untimely
5 counter-motion for summary judgment [.]”).

6 **2. Declaratory Relief**

7 TJ seeks a declaration that it took title to the Property free and clear of BNYM’s DOT.
8 (*See* TJ’s Counter MSJ 3:6–9:2, ECF No. 35); (Answer ¶¶ 15–27, ECF No. 11). Given that this
9 Order grants HOA summary judgment against BNYM’s quiet title and wrongful foreclosure
10 claims, the result is that TJ purchased the Property unencumbered by BNYM’s interest.
11 Accordingly, the Court grants TJ the relief requested.²

12 **IV. CONCLUSION**

13 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that HOA’s Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No.
14 29) is **GRANTED in part** and **DENIED in part**. The Court grants HOA summary judgment
15 against BNYM’s quiet title, breach of NRS 116.1113, and wrongful foreclosure claims. The
16 Court grants dismissal of BNYM’s deceptive trade practices claim with leave to amend.
17 BNYM may file an amended complaint curing the deficient pleading of the deceptive trade
18 practices claim within twenty-one (21) days from entry of this Order. Failure to file an
19 amended complaint within the time allowed will result in dismissal with prejudice

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that BNYM’s Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF No.
21 30), is **DENIED**.

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that BNYM’s Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 37), is
23 **DENIED**.

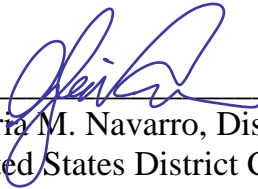
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² As a result, if BNYM proceeds with its deceptive trade practices claim, its potential recovery is limited to monetary damages.

1 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that TJ's Counter Motion for Summary Judgment, (ECF
2 No. 35), is **GRANTED**.

3 **DATED** this 2 day of March, 2020.

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Gloria M. Navarro, District Judge
United States District Court