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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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PARKER’S MODEL T, a Nevada Corporation; THE HOLDER GROUP EL CAPITAN, INC., a Nevada Corporation; SILVER CLUB, a Nevada Domestic Corporation and THE HOLDER GROUP ELKO, LLC., a Nevada Limited Liability Company;

Plaintiffs,

v.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, in its capacity as conservator and receiver of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA; PHILLIP POTAMITIS and ASHAN S. PERERA,

Defendants.

3:10-CV-00791-LRH-GWF

ORDER

Before the court are Defendant Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation’s (“FDIC”) Motion to Dismiss (#33<sup>1</sup>) and Defendants Phillip Potamitis and Ashan S. Perera’s (the “Individual Defendants”) Motion to Dismiss and Joinder in FDIC Motion to Dismiss (#37). Plaintiffs filed a consolidated response and, in the alternative, motion for leave to amend (#40), and separate replies were filed by the FDIC (#44) and the Individual Defendants (#45).

<sup>1</sup>Refers to the court’s docket entry number.

1 **I. Facts and Procedural History**

2 This action arises out of a \$33 million credit agreement between Plaintiffs and First  
3 National Bank of Nevada (“FNB”) and FNB’s subsequent failure and takeover by the FDIC. The  
4 various Plaintiffs are all owners and operators of gaming facilities and related real estate located in  
5 Northern Nevada and are related by common ownership by The Holder Group, LLC. Plaintiffs  
6 took out the loan in July 2007. One year later, on July 25, 2007, FNB failed and the FDIC was  
7 appointed as receiver, taking control over most of FNB’s assets, including the loan to Plaintiffs.  
8 Individual Defendants Potamitis and Perera are alleged to have been employed by the FNB prior to  
9 its failure, thereafter by the FDIC to assist and advise on the disposition of loans made by FNB, and  
10 then by Mutual of Omaha, the bank that took over FNB’s deposits.

11 On December 20, 2010, Plaintiffs filed this action asserting two causes of action under  
12 Nevada law. The first claim for relief is asserted against the FDIC for breach of the implied  
13 covenant of good faith and fair dealing, based on the FDIC’s actions as receiver in the handling and  
14 sale to a third party of Plaintiffs’ debt obligations after FNB’s failure. The second claim for relief  
15 is asserted against the Individual Defendants for intentional interference with contractual relations,  
16 based on their actions in regard to Plaintiff’s loan both before and after FNB’s failure. Plaintiffs  
17 allege that this court has federal question jurisdiction over the first claim for relief against the FDIC  
18 pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 1819(b)(2)(A) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and supplemental jurisdiction over  
19 their second claim against the Individual Defendants.

20 On May 22, 2011, the FDIC moved to dismiss the complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of  
21 Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) and (b)(6). The FDIC contends that the court lacks subject matter  
22 jurisdiction because Plaintiffs fail to allege exhaustion of administrative remedies and because they  
23 lack standing, and that in any event the complaint fails to state a claim. On May 31, 2011, the  
24 Individual Defendants joined the FDIC’s motion and likewise moved to dismiss the complaint  
25 based on lack of federal question and supplemental jurisdiction and for failure to state a claim for  
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1 intentional interference with contractual relations.

2 In opposition, Plaintiffs concede they failed to allege exhaustion of administrative remedies,  
3 but they contend the point is moot and present evidence of such exhaustion. Specifically, Plaintiffs  
4 present the affidavit of Harold D. Holder, the primary owner and CEO of The Holder Group, LLC,  
5 who avers that he personally presented his claim to the FDIC in May 2009, he met with FDIC  
6 representatives in July 2009 and was informed the FDIC would fully investigate his complaint, he  
7 was in regular contact with FDIC attorneys and investigators through September 2010, and he filed  
8 this action after it became apparent to him in the fall of 2010 that the FDIC would not resolve his  
9 complaint. Plaintiffs also request leave to amend should any of their claims be dismissed.

10 In reply, the FDIC concurs that it conducted an investigation into the handling of Plaintiffs'  
11 loan, but it presents documentary evidence that it notified Holder's counsel in July 2009 regarding  
12 the results of its investigation and its finding that no improper conduct occurred. Furthermore, after  
13 Holder continued to submit his complaints and materials, the FDIC notified him on November 18,  
14 2009, that "the FDIC will not take further action regarding the sale of your loan." Based on this  
15 evidence, the FDIC contends that amending the complaint would be futile because, even if  
16 Plaintiffs properly exhausted administrative remedies, this action is untimely under the 60-day  
17 limitations period of 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6) and therefore remains barred by § 1821(d)(13)(D).

## 18 **II. Legal Standard**

19 A motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1) may present  
20 either a facial or factual attack. *See Safe Air for Everyone v. Meyer*, 373 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir.  
21 2004). "In a facial attack, the challenger asserts that the allegations contained in a complaint are  
22 insufficient on their face to invoke federal jurisdiction. By contrast, in a factual attack, the  
23 challenger disputes the truth of the allegations that, by themselves, would otherwise invoke federal  
24 jurisdiction." *Id.* In resolving a factual attack, the district court need not presume the truthfulness  
25 of the plaintiff's allegations and may review evidence beyond the pleadings without converting the  
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1 motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment. *Id.*

2       Where a plaintiff invokes the court’s federal question jurisdiction, the plaintiff bears the  
3 burden of establishing federal subject matter jurisdiction. “It is to be presumed that a cause lies  
4 outside this limited jurisdiction, and the burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the party  
5 asserting jurisdiction.” *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994).

### 6 **III. Discussion**

7       Subject to only certain statutorily defined exceptions, the Financial Institutions Reform,  
8 Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) generally prohibits judicial review of claims  
9 against the FDIC as receiver, subject to only certain statutorily defined exceptions. *See* 12 U.S.C.  
10 § 1821(d)(13)(D) (“Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no court shall have jurisdiction  
11 . . .”). Relevant here, FIRREA permits judicial review only after exhaustion of the administrative  
12 claims process and within the time period specified by § 1821(d)(6). *See McCarthy v. FDIC*, 348  
13 F.3d 1075, 1077-78 (9th Cir. 2003). That section requires an action to be filed within 60 days of  
14 either (1) the end of the 180-day period in which the FDIC is required under subsection (5)(A)(i) to  
15 determine whether to allow or disallow a claim, or (2) the date of a notice of disallowance,  
16 whichever is earlier. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6)(A). If the claimant fails to comply with these  
17 deadlines, “the claim shall be disallowed . . . , such disallowance shall be final, and the claimant  
18 shall have no further rights or remedies with respect to such claim.” *Id.* § 1821(d)(6)(B).

19       In response to the FDIC’s facial challenge, Plaintiffs concede they failed to allege  
20 exhaustion of administrative remedies in the complaint. Accordingly, Plaintiffs’ claim against the  
21 FDIC must be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. *See McCarthy*, 348 F.3d at 1081.  
22 Moreover, the complaint must be dismissed in its entirety, including Plaintiffs’ pendent state law  
23 claim against the Individual Defendants. *See Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514 (2006).  
24 Although a court retains discretion to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over pendent state law  
25 claims after dismissing a federal claim under Rule 12(b)(6), the court retains no such discretion  
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1 following dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction under Rule 12(b)(1). *See id.*

2 Turning to Plaintiffs' motion for leave to amend, Plaintiffs' evidentiary submission in  
3 support of its motion and the FDIC's response essentially present a factual challenge to this court's  
4 subject matter jurisdiction. Considering the matter as such, the court finds that Plaintiffs have  
5 failed to carry their burden of establishing jurisdiction and that leave to amend would be futile.  
6 According to the evidence submitted by the FDIC, Holder's complaint regarding the sale of the  
7 FNB loan was disallowed on July 22, 2009, or at the latest on November 18, 2009, placing the  
8 filing of this action in December 2010 well beyond the 60-day limitations period under  
9 § 1821(d)(6). Furthermore, even if the FDIC's evidence were disregarded, Plaintiff's own evidence  
10 establishes that Holder's complaint was submitted in May 1999, or at the latest on June 11, 1999.  
11 Even using the later date and assuming that Holder never received proper notice of disallowance  
12 from the FDIC, the claim would have been statutorily deemed disallowed and the statute of  
13 limitations would have expired 240 days later (180 days under paragraph (5)(A)(i) plus 60 days),  
14 again well before the December 2010 filing date. *See* 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(6). The action is  
15 therefore untimely and this court lacks jurisdiction. *See id.* § 1281(d)(6)(B), (13)(D).

16 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant FDIC's Motion to Dismiss (#33) and  
17 Defendants Potamitis and Perera's Motion to Dismiss and Joinder in FDIC Motion to Dismiss  
18 (#37) are hereby GRANTED without prejudice for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend (#40) is DENIED.

20 IT IS SO ORDERED.

21 DATED this 2nd day of February, 2012.



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24 LARRY R. HICKS  
25 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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