IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

O.P.H. OF LAS VEGAS, INC.,

v.

Supreme Court No. 76966

Appellant,

District Courier Distri

APPELLA Strong Supreme Court APPENDIX VOL. 2 OF 4

OREGON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY; DAVE SANDIN; AND SANDIN & CO.,

Respondents.

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- 19. On August 17, 2012, a fire destroyed the Restaurant.
- 20. On August 17, 2012, after a fire destroyed the Restaurant and after the Policy had already been cancelled, the Sandin defendants became aware that the Policy had been cancelled.
- 21. On August 17, 2012 after the Sandin defendants became aware that the Policy had been cancelled, Dave Sandin contacted Plaintiff and notified Plaintiff that the Policy had been cancelled.
- 22. As a result of the cancellation of Plaintiff's Policy for non-payment on August 16, 2012, Oregon Mutual has denied coverage for the loss caused by the fire.
- 23. The sole reason for cancellation of the Policy was due to Plaintiff's failure to pay its July 26, 2012 premium on or before August 15, 2012.
- 24. Had Plaintiff paid its July 26, 2012 premium by August 15, 2012, the Policy would have been in full force and effect on August 16, 2012 and August 17, 2012.
- 25. Had the Policy not been cancelled, Oregon Mutual would have continued to adjust the claim for the fire and Oregon Mutual would have paid losses covered under the Policy subject to the terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the Policy.

Conclusions of Law

The Sandin defendants did not have a legal duty to notify O.P.H. of the late premium and pending cancellation.

- 1. In Nevada, insurance agents do not have a fiduciary relationship with their clients. An "insurance agent is obliged to use reasonable diligence to place the insurance and seasonably to notify the client if he is unable to do so." *Keddie v. Beneficial Insurance, Inc.*, 94 Nev. 418, 420, 580 P.2d 955, 956 (1978).¹
- Because the Sandin defendants recommended an insurer and secured a policy for Plaintiff that met all of its coverage needs, the Sandin defendants satisfied their legal duty

¹ See also Havas v. Carter, 89 Nev 497, 499-500, 515 P.2d 397, 399 (1973) ("[T]he general rule [is] that an insurance agent or broker who undertakes to procure insurance for another owes an obligation to his client to use reasonable diligence in attempting to place the insurance and to seasonably notify the client if he, the agent or broker, is unable to obtain the insurance.").

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- 3. Plaintiff's claim was denied solely because of non-payment.
- Had Plaintiff paid its July 26, 2012 premium by August 15, 2012, the Policy would have been in full force and effect on August 16, 2012 and August 17, 2012.
- 5. Had the Policy not been cancelled, Oregon Mutual would have continued to adjust the claim for the fire and Oregon Mutual would have paid losses covered under the Policy subject to the terms, conditions, exclusions and limitations of the Policy.
- 6. The Court finds persuasive case law from other jurisdictions that an insurance agent does not have the legal duty to notify an insured of a late premium and/or pending cancellation.² "[W]hether a defendant owes a plaintiff a duty of care is a question of law." *Scialabba v. Brandise Const. Co.*, 112 Nev. 965, 968, 921 P.2d 928, 930 (1996).
- 7. The Court finds that there is no express or implied agreement between the Sandin defendants and OPH that required the Sandin defendants to notify OPH of a late premium and/or a pending cancellation.
- 8. The Sandin defendants did not have a legal duty to notify OPH of the pending cancellation based on prior course of dealing.

² See GlobalNet Financial.Com, Inc. v. Frank Crystal & Co., 449 F.3d 377, 388 (2d Cir. 2006) ("GlobalNet is unable to prevail on its claims because Crystal was not the cause of the cancellation of coverage. . . It was GlobalNet's negligence that caused the cancellation of the insurance coverage."); Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am. v. Goduti-Moore, 36 F. Supp. 2d 657, 665-66 (D.N.J. 1999) reversed on other grounds, 229 F.3d 212 (3d Cir. 2000) ("It would be unduly onerous for brokers to warn every client who misses a monthly premium due date that the client must pay the amount by the end of the grace period or face forfeiture."); Quintana v. Tennessee Farmers Mut. Ins. Co., 774 S.W.2d 630, 634 (Tenn. Ct. App. 1989) ("The Quintanas' long business relationship with Mr. Willis did not require him to notify them of the policy's cancellation. In the absence of an agreement creating continuing responsibilities, an insurance agent's obligation to a client ends when the agent obtains the insurance for the client. Thus, an agent has no duty to inform a client of a policy's cancellation if the client knew or should have known of the cancellation by other means."); Rocque v. Coop. Fire Ins. Ass'n of Vermont, 438 A.2d 383, 386 (Vt. 1981) ("[W]here an insurance company is required to give direct notice of cancellation to the insured, as is the case here, an insurance agent is not liable for a failure to notify, since he is justified in assuming that the insured would be made aware of the cancellation from other sources.").

9. The Court finds that Dave Sandin previously notified OPH of a pending cancellation at most one time on or about May 2009. Because "the nonmoving party is entitled to have the evidence and all reasonable inferences accepted as true," this fact is not in dispute. Wiltsie v. Baby Grand Corp., 105 Nev. 291, 292, 774 P.2d 432, 433 (1989). However, Dave Sandin's one-time notification to OPH of a pending cancellation does not create a legal duty on the Sandin defendants to continually notify OPH of missed payments and pending cancellations in the future.

10. The Court finds that the Sandin defendants did not receive notice of the pending cancellation and could not inform OPH to pay its premium. Therefore, whether the Sandin defendants had a legal duty to notify OPH of the pending cancellation, the Sandin defendants could not inform OPH of the pending cancellation. Absent receipt of the notice, any purported duty to inform Plaintiff of its failure to pay never arose. *See Shindler v. Mid-Continent Life Ins. Co.*, 768 S.W.2d 331, 334 (Tex. App. 1989) ("Because there is no proof that [the agent] had notice of premiums due or policy termination, we hold that [the agent] had no duty, as a matter of law, to give notice to appellants.").

The status of Dave Sandin's Nevada license is irrelevant and cannot be the basis for Plaintiff's negligence or fraud claims.

- 11. The Policy identifies Sandin & Co. as the agent for the OPH, not Dave Sandin. Therefore, Sandin & Co., not Dave Sandin, was the agent for the Policy.
- Plaintiff's alleged damages were not caused by Dave Sandin's licensing status. For every cause of action Plaintiff pleaded, there must be a nexus between the alleged bad act (Dave Sandin's lack of an appropriate non-resident license) and the damages alleged. See Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 225-26, 163 P.3d 420, 426 (2007) ("Proximate cause limits liability to foreseeable consequences that are reasonably connected to both the defendant's misrepresentation or omission and the harm that the misrepresentation or omission created."); see also Foster v. Dingwall, 126 Nev. Adv. Op. 6, 227 P.3d 1042, 1052 (2010) ("[B]oth intentional and negligent misrepresentation require a showing that the claimed damages were caused by the alleged misrepresentations."); Yamaha Motor Co., USA v. Arnoult, 114 Nev.

 233, 238, 955 P.2d 661, 664 (1998) ("This court has long recognized that to establish proximate causation 'it must appear that the injury was the natural and probable consequence of the negligence or wrongful act, and that it ought to have been foreseen in the light of the attending circumstances."") (internal citations omitted).

- 13. The Court finds that Dave Sandin's licensee status did not cause or contribute to Plaintiff's alleged damages, nor did any alleged misrepresentations concerning his licensing status result in Plaintiff's failure to pay its policy premium, Oregon Mutual's subsequent cancellation of Plaintiff's policy, and Oregon Mutual's denial of Plaintiff's claim of loss based on the cancellation.
- 14. The licensing status of a non-resident agent is purely an administrative matter. See NRS 683A.201(1) & (3). NRS 683A.201 does not provide for a private right of action. Rather, NRS 683A.201 provides for an administrative fine.
- 15. In order to prevail on a cause of action for negligence per se, the injury must be of the type against which the statute was intended to protect. See Anderson v. Baltrusaitis, 113 Nev. 963, 944 P.2d 797 (1997); Sagebrush Ltd. v. Carson City, 99 Nev. 204, 660 P.2d 1013 (1983) ("[V]iolation of a statute may constitute negligence per se only if the injured party belongs to the class of persons that the statute was intended to protect, and the injury is of the type that the statute was intended to prevent."). "Whether a legislative enactment provides a standard of conduct in the particular situation presented by the plaintiff is a question of statutory interpretation and construction for the court." Sagebrush, 99 Nev. at 208, 660 P.2d at 1015.
- 16. Oregon Mutual's cancellation of Plaintiff's insurance policy due to Plaintiff's failure to pay the premium is not the type of injury that NRS 683A.201 is intended to prevent.
- 17. NRS 686A.015(1) provides that "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commissioner has exclusive jurisdiction in regulating the subject of trade practices in the business of insurance in this state."
- 18. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that matters within Title 57, including the licensing of agents, are administrative matters. *See Allstate Ins. Co. v. Thorpe*, 123 Nev. 565,

572, 170 P.3d 989, 994 (2007).

Plaintiff's claims of breach of fiduciary duty, negligence and negligence per se, fraud, and fraud in the inducement.

- 19. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff's cause of action for breach of fiduciary duty fails as a matter of law and the Sandin defendants are entitled to summary judgment on this claim.
- 20. Plaintiff's negligence claim based on the alleged duty by the Sandin defendants to notify OPH of a pending cancellation is barred by the economic loss doctrine. *Terracan Consultants Western, Inc. v. Mandaly Resorts*, 125 Nev 66, 206 P.3d 81 (2009).
- 21. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff's cause of action for negligence and negligence per se fails as a matter of law and the Sandin defendants are entitled to summary judgment on these claims.
- 22. Plaintiff cannot prove the elements required to prove fraud and fraud in the inducement. Namely, Plaintiff has not shown a misrepresentation by the Sandin defendants and causation.
- 23. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff's cause of action for fraud in the inducement fails as a matter of law and the Sandin defendants are entitled to summary judgment on this claim.
- 24. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff's cause of action for fraud fails as a matter of law and the Sandin defendants are entitled to summary judgment on this claim.

Plaintiff's claim of Violation of NRS 686A.310

- 25. NRS 686A.310(2) provides that "an insurer is liable to its insured for any damages sustained by the insured as a result of the commission of any act set forth in subsection 1 as an unfair practice."
- 26. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that only an insurer can be liable for unfair claims practices proscribed in NRS 686A.310. See Albert H. Wohlers & Co. v. Bartgis, 114 Nev. 1249, 1263-64, 969 P.2d 949, 959-60 (1998).

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