IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

DAISY TRUST, A NEVADA TRUST, No.: 83798 Electronically Filed Appellant, Dec 13 2021 02:46 p.m. DOCKETING STATE MET Deth A. Brown **CIVIL APPEALS** v. Clerk of Supreme Court SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION; AND NEVADA ASSOCIATION SERVICES, INC., A NEVADA NON-PROFIT CORPORATION, Respondents.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Appellants must complete this docketing statement in compliance with NRAP 14(a). The purpose of the docketing statement is to assist the Supreme Court in screening jurisdiction, identifying issues on appeal, assessing presumptive assignment to the Court of Appeals under NRAP 17, scheduling cases for oral argument and settlement conferences, classifying cases for expedited treatment and assignment to the Court of Appeals, and compiling statistical information.

WARNING

This statement must be completed fully, accurately and on time. NRAP 14(c). The Supreme Court may impose sanctions on counsel or appellant if it appears that the information provided is incomplete or inaccurate. *Id.* Failure to fill out the statement completely or to tile it in a timely manner constitutes grounds for the imposition of sanctions, including a fine and/or dismissal of the appeal.

A complete list of the documents that must be attached appears as Question 27 on this docketing statement. Failure to attach all required documents will result in the delay of your appeal and may result in the imposition of sanctions.

This court has noted that when attorneys do not take seriously their obligations under NRAP 14 to complete the docketing statement property and conscientiously, they waste the valuable judicial resources of this court, making the imposition of sanctions appropriate. See KDI Sylvan Pools v Workman, 107 Nev. 340, 344, 810 P.2d 1217, 1220 (1991). Please use tab dividers to separate any attached documents.

1. Judicial District <u>Eighth</u>	Department 18
County <u>Clark</u>	Judge Hon. Mary Kay Holthus
District Ct. Case No. A-19-790395-C	
2. Attorney filing this docketing statement:	
Attorney Christopher L. Benner	Telephone (702) 254-7775
Firm Roger P. Croteau & Associates	
Address: 2810 W. Charleston Blvd, Suite 75, Las	Vegas, Nevada 89102
Client(s) DAISY TRUST	
If this is a joint statement by multiple appellants, add the nar their clients on an additional sheet accompanied by a certific	
3. Attorney(s) representing respondents(s):	
Attorney J William Ebert, Esq; Jonathan K. Wong	<u>;, Esq.</u>
Telephone (702) 382-1500	
Firm <u>Lipson Nielson P.C.</u>	<u> </u>
Address: 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 120, Las V	egas NV 89144
Client(s) Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowner's Ass	ociation ("HOA")
Attorney Brandon E. Wood, Esq.	
Telephone (702) 804-8885	
Firm In-House Counsel, Nevada Association Serv	ices, INC ("NAS")
Address 6625 S Valley View Blvd, Suite 300, Las	Vegas, NV 89118
4. Nature of disposition below (check all that ap	oply):
☐ Judgment after bench trial☐ Judgment after jury verdict☐	
☐Summary judgment ☐Default judgment	
☐ Grant/Denial of NRCP 60(b) relief	
☐ Grant/Denial of injunction	
J	

	☐ Grant/Denial of declaratory relief
	☐ Review of agency determination
	☐Other disposition (specify):
	⊠Dismissal
	☐ Lack of jurisdiction
	☐ Failure to state a claim
	☐ Failure to prosecute
	□Other (specify):
	□Divorce Decree:
	□Original □ Modification
5. Doe	es this appeal rise issues concerning any of the following? No
	Child Custody
	Venue
	Termination of parental rights
appeal	ding and prior proceedings in this court. List the case name and docket number of all s or original proceedings presently or previously pending before this court which are to this appeal:
None.	
pendin	ding and prior proceedings in other courts. List the case name, number and court of all ag and prior proceedings in other courts which are related to this appeal (e.g. bankruptcy, idated or bifurcated proceedings) and their dates of disposition:
None	

8. Nature of the action. Briefly describe the nature of the action and the result below:

The instant action relates to real property that was the subject of a homeowners' association lien foreclosure sale pursuant to NRS Chapter 116, which occurred on August 24 2012. The district court dismissed all claims against Defendants, with prejudice, pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(5).

9. Issues on appeal. State concisely the principal issue(s) in this appeal (attach separate sheets as necessary):

Pursuant to NRS Chapter 116 and NRS 116.1113, does the HOA by and through its agent, NAS, owe a duty of good faith and candor in its conducting of the NRS Chapter 116 foreclosure sale, especially if the bidders at the sale have inquired, or attempted to inquire, as to any payments to the underlying lien? Specifically, are the HOA and NAS required to disclosed to interested bidders, upon inquiry by a bidder prior to the sale, that a portion of the lien being foreclosed upon has been partially satisfied prior to the sale, with inquiry from the bidders? If they do have

any obligation of good faith and candor in their dealings at the HOA Foreclosure Sale, does that obligation extend to NRS Chapter 116 foreclosure sale bidders and purchasers?

- 10. Pending proceedings in this court raising the same or similar issues. If you are aware of any proceedings presently pending before this court which raises the same or similar issues raised in this appeal, list the case name and docket numbers and identify the same or similar issue raised:
 - a) DAISY TR. VS. GREEN VALLEY S. OWNERS ASS'N NO. 1, 83477
 - b) DAISY TR. VS. EL CAPITAN RANCH LANDSCAPE MAINT. ASS'N, 83404
 - c) OLIVER SAGEBRUSH DR. TR. VS. NEV. ASS'N SERVS., INC, 83238
 - d) DAISY TR. VS. GREEN VALLEY S. OWNERS ASS'N NO. 1,82611
 - e) SATICOY BAY LLC SERIES 6387 HAMILTON GROVE V. SUNRISE, 83669
 - f) RIVER GLIDER VS. HARBOR COVE, 83689

Is so, explain

g) SATICOY BAY LLC SERIES 2920 BAYLINER AVE v. SANDSTONE, 83782

11. Constitutional issues. If this appeal challenges the constitutionality of a statute, and the state, any state agency, or any officer or employee thereof is not a party to this appeal, have you notified

the clerk of this court and the attorney general in accordance with NRAP 44 and NRS 30.130? \boxtimes N/A Yes No If not, explain: 12. Other issues. Does this appeal involve any of the following issues? No Reversal of well-settled Nevada precedent (identify the case(s)) An issue arising under the United States and/or Nevada Constitutions A substantial issue of first impression An issue of public policy An issue where en banc consideration is necessary to maintain uniformity of this court's decisions A ballot question

13. Assignment to the Court of Appeals or retention in the Supreme Court. Briefly set forth whether the matter is presumptively retained by the Supreme Court or assigned to the court of Appeals under NRAP 17, and cite the subparagraph(s) of the Rule under which the matter falls. If appellant believes that the Supreme Court should retain the case despite its presumptive assignment to the court of Appeals, identify the specific issue(s) or circumstances(s) that warrant retaining the case, and include an explanation of their importance or significance:

The matter does not fall into any of the categories in NRCP 17(a) or (b).
14. Trial. If this action proceeded to trial, how many days did the trial last?N/A
Was it a bench or jury trial?
15. Judicial Disqualification. Do you intend to file a motion to disqualify or have a justice recuse him/herself from participation in the appeal? If so, which Justice?
No. TIMELINESS OF NOTICE OF APPEAL
16. Date of entry of written judgment or order appealed from: October 12, 2021
If no written judgment or order was filed in the district court, explain the basis for seeking appellate review:
Date written notice of entry of judgment or order was served: October 12, 2021
Was service by:
☐ Delivery
Mail/electronic/fax
18. If the time for filing the notice of appeal was tolled by a post-judgment motion (NRCP
50(b), 52(b), or 59)
(a) Specify the type of motion, the date and method of service of the motion and the date of filing.
□ NRCP 50(b) Date of filing
□ NRCP 52(b) Date of filing
□ NRCP 59 Date of filing
NOTE: Motions made pursuant to NRCP 60 or motions for rehearing or reconsideration may toll the time for filing a notice of appeal. <i>See AA Primo Builders v Washington</i> , 126 Nev, 245 P.3d 1190 (2010).
(b) Date of entry of written order resolving tolling motion
(c) Date written notice of entry of order resolving tolling motion was served Was Service by:

☐ Mail/Electronic/Fax		
19. Date notice of appeal filed: November 10, 2021.		
If more than one party has appealed from the judg of appeal was filed and identify by name the party filing the	•	
20. Specify statute or rule governing the time limit for filing the notice of appeal, <i>e.g.</i> , NRAP 4(a) or other: NRAP 4(a)(1).		
SUBSTANTIVE APPEAL	ABILITY	
21. Specify the statute or other authority granting this court jurisdiction to review the judgment or order appealed from:		
(a)		
\boxtimes NRAP 3A(b)(1) \square NRS 38.205		
\square NRAP 3A(b)(2) \square NRS 233B.150		
\square NRAP 3A(b)(3) \square NRS 703.376		
☐ Other (specify)		
(b) Explain how each authority provides a basis for appear	l from the judgment or order.	
Appellant is appealing from the granting of the Responder Summary Judgment, which was granted pursuant to NRCl	•	
22. List all parties involved in the action or consolidate (a) Parties:	d actions in the district court:	
Plaintiff/Appellant: DAISY TRUST, A NEVADA TRUST	Γ	
Defendant/Respondents: SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER HO	OMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION;	
AND NEVADA ASSOCIATION SERVICES, INC., A N CORPORATION,	EVADA NON-PROFIT	
(b) If all parties in the district court are not parties to t those parties are not involved in the appeal, e.g. formal		
N/A		
23. Give a brief description (3 or 5 words) of each part cross-claims, or third-party claims and the date of form	•	

Appellant's Amended Complaint sought damages for (I) intentional and/or negligent misrepresentation, (II) breach of the duty of good faith under NRS 116.1113, (III) civil conspiracy, (IV) Violation of NRS Chapter 113 and (V) Unjust Enrichment. All claims were dismissed by Order granting the HOA's Motion to Dismiss (alternatively Motion for Summary judgment), and NAS' Joinder thereto, on October 12, 2021. No other claims by any other party were made.

24. Did the judgment or order appealed from adjudicate ALL the claims alleged below and the rights and liabilities of ALL the parties to the action or consolidated actions below?
⊠ Yes
\square No
25. If you answered "No" to question 24, complete the following:
(a) Specify the claims remaining pending below:
(b) Specify the parties remaining below:
c) Did the district court certify the judgment or order appealed from as a final judgment bursuant to NRCP 54(b)?
□ Yes
□ No
26. If you answered "No" to any part of question 25, explain the basis for seeking appellate review (e.g., order is independently appealable under NRAP 3A(b)):

27. Attach file-stamped copies of the following documents:

- The latest-filed complaint, counterclaims, cross-claims, and third-party claims
- Any tolling motion(s) and order(s) resolving tolling motion(s)
- Orders of NRCP 41(a) dismissals formally resolving each claim, counterclaims, crossclaims and/or third-party claims asserted in the action or consolidated action below, even if not at issue on appeal
- Any other order challenged on appeal

N/A

• Notices of entry for each attached order

VERIFICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read this docketing statement, that the information provided in this docketing statement is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, and that I have attached all required documents to this docketing statement.

DAISY TRUST	Christopher L. Benner
Name of appellant	Name of counsel of record
<u>December 13, 2021</u>	/s/Christopher L. Benner, Esq
Date	Signature of counsel of record
Clark County, Nevada	
State and county where signed	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on Dece	ember 13, 2021, I served	a copy of this complete	ed docketing statement upon
all counsel of record			

☐ By personally serving it upon him/her; or

⊠ By mailing it by first class mail with sufficient postage prepaid to the following address(es): (NOTE: If all names and addresses cannot fit below, please list names below and attach a separate sheet with the addresses.)

BRANDON E. WOOD, ESQ. 6625 S. Valley View Blvd, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Attorney for Nevada Association Services, INC

J. WILLIAM EBERT, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 2697
JONATHAN K. WONG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 13621
9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89144
Attorneys for Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association

John Walter Boyer 5345 Golden Gossamer Las Vegas, NV 89149 Nevada Supreme Court Settlement Judge

December 13, 2021,

/s/ Joe Koehle

An employee of Roger P. Croteau & Associates

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

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ACOM
ROGER P. CROTEAU, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 4958
CHRISTOPHER L. BENNER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 11823
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Attorneys for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT

Electronically Filed 6/14/2021 1:35 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

DAISY TRUST, a Nevada trust,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER HOMEOWNERS
ASSOCIATION; and NEVADA
ASSOCIATION SERVICES, INC., a Nevada
non-profit corporation;

Case No.: A-19-790395-C

Dept No.: 18

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Defendants.

Plaintiff, DAISY TRUST, a Nevada trust ("Plaintiff"), by and through its attorneys, Roger

P. Croteau & Associates, Ltd., hereby complains and alleges as follows:

PARTIES AND JURISDICTION

- 1. At all times relevant to this matter, Plaintiff was and is a Nevada trust, licensed to do business and doing business in the County of Clark, State of Nevada.
 - 2. Plaintiff is the current owner of real property located at 3883 Winter Whitetail Street,
- Las Vegas, Nevada 89122 (APN 161-15-811-066) (the "Property").

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- Plaintiff acquired title to the Property by and through a Trustee's Deed Upon Sale 3. following a homeowners' association lien foreclosure sale conducted on August 24, 2012 (the "HOA Foreclosure Sale"), by Defendant Nevada Association Services, Inc. d/b/a Assessment Management Services, a Nevada non-profit corporation, authorized to do business and doing business in Clark County, State of Nevada (the "HOA Trustee"), on behalf of Defendant Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association, a Nevada domestic non-profit corporation (the "HOA").
- 4. The Foreclosure Deed was recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office on August 30, 2012 (the "HOA Foreclosure Deed").
- Upon information and belief, HOA is a Nevada common interest community 5. association or unit owners' association as defined in NRS 116.011, is organized and existing under the laws of the State of Nevada, and transacts business in the State of Nevada.
- Upon information and belief, HOA Trustee is a debt collection agency doing 6. business in the State of Nevada and is organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware.
 - Venue is proper in Clark County, Nevada pursuant to NRS 13.040. 7.
- The exercise of jurisdiction by this Court over the parties in this civil action is proper 8. pursuant to NRS 14.065.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 9. Under Nevada law, homeowners' associations have the right to charge property owners residing within the community assessments to cover association expenses for maintaining or improving the community, among other things.
- When the assessments are not paid, a homeowners' association may impose a lien 10. against real property which it governs and thereafter foreclose on such lien.

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- NRS 116.3116 makes a homeowners' association's lien for assessments junior to a 11. first deed of trust beneficiary's secured interest in the property, with one limited exception; a homeowners' association's lien is senior to a deed of trust beneficiary's secured interest "to the extent of any charges incurred by the association on a unit pursuant to NRS 116.310312 and to the extent of the assessments for common expenses based on the periodic budget adopted by the association pursuant to NRS 116.3115 which would have become due in the absence of acceleration during the 9 months immediately preceding institution of an action to enforce the lien." NRS 116.3116(2)(c).
- In Nevada, when a homeowners' association properly forecloses upon a lien 12. containing a superpriority lien component, such foreclosure extinguishes a first deed of trust.
- On or about January 25, 2005, Michael F. Delapaz and Carolyn T. Delapaz, husband 13. and wife and Ludivina C. Catacutan, a single woman, as joint tenants (the "Former Owners") purchased the Property. Thereafter, the Former Owners obtained a loan for the Property from Bank of America, N.A., ("Lender"), that was evidenced by a promissory note and secured by a deed of trust between the Former Owners and Lender, recorded against the Property on January 28, 2005, for the loan amount of \$220,864.00 (the "Deed of Trust"). The Deed of Trust provides Lender is beneficiary.
- The Former Owners also executed a Planned Unit Development Rider along with the 14. Deed of Trust.
- 15. Upon information and belief, the Former Owners of the Property failed to pay to the HOA all amounts due pursuant to the HOA's governing documents.

¹ This term applies to the Lender and any assignees of the Deed of Trust.

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- 16. On May 20, 2010, HOA Trustee, on behalf of HOA, recorded a Notice of Claim of Delinquent Assessment Lien (the "NODAL"). The NODAL stated that the amount due to the HOA was \$1,117.00, including late fees, collection fees and interest (the "HOA Lien").
- 17. On July 13, 2010, HOA Trustee, on behalf of HOA, recorded a Notice of Default and Election to Sell Under Homeowners Association Lien (the "NOD"). The NOD stated that the HOA Lien amount was \$2,214.00.
- 18. On March 21, 2012, HOA Trustee, on behalf of the HOA, recorded a Notice of Foreclosure Sale against the Property ("NOS"). The NOS stated that the total amount due the HOA was \$4,648.67 and set a sale date for the Property of April 20, 2012 at 10:00 a.m., to be held at 930 South Fourth Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.
- On or about March 30, 2012, after the NOS was recorded, Lender, through counsel 19. Miles, Bauer, Bergstrom & Winters, LLP ("Miles Bauer") contacted the HOA Trustee and HOA via U.S. Mail and requested adequate proof of the super priority amount of assessments ("Super-Priority Lien Amount") by providing a breakdown of nine (9) months of common HOA assessments in order for Lender to calculate the Super Priority Lien Amount, in an ostensible attempt to determine the amount the HOA Lien entitled to super-priority.
- 20. Upon information and belief, Miles Bauer requested the HOA arrears in an attempt to pay the Super-Priority Lien Amount.
- 21. In an Affidavit of Adam Kendis of Miles Bauer, he provided that he could not locate a response from the HOA and HOA Trustee to the "March 30, 2012, Miles Bauer letter to the HOA, care of the HOA Trustee.

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- The Affidavit states that Miles Bauer used a Statement of Account from Nevada 22. Association Services, Inc., for a different property in the same HOA to determine a good faith payoff.
- 23. On April 19, 2012, Lender, through Miles Bauer, provided a payment of \$378.00 to the HOA Trustee, which included payment of up to nine months of delinquent assessments (the "Attempted Payment").
- HOA Trustee, on behalf of the HOA, rejected Lender's Attempted Payment of 24. \$378.00.
- Despite Lender's Attempted Payment, on August 24, 2012, HOA Trustee then 25. proceeded to conduct the non-judicial foreclosure sale on the Property and recorded the HOA Foreclosure Deed, which stated that the HOA Trustee sold the HOA's interest in the Property to Plaintiff at the HOA Foreclosure Sale for the highest bid amount of \$5,470.00.
 - 26. The Foreclosure Sale created excess proceeds.
- 27. The HOA Foreclosure Deed states that HOA Trustee "all requirement of law... have been complied with."
- 28. In none of the recorded documents, nor in any other notice recorded with the Clark County Recorder's Office, did HOA and/or HOA Trustee specify or disclose that any individual or entity, including but not limited to the Lender, had attempted to pay any portion of the HOA Lien in advance of the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
- 29. Neither HOA nor HOA Trustee informed or advised the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale, either orally or in writing, that any individual or entity had attempted to pay the Super-Priority Lien Amount.

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- 30. Upon information and belief, the debt owed to Lender by the Former Owners of the Property pursuant to the loan secured by the Deed of Trust significantly exceeded the fair market value of the Property at the time of the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
- Upon information and belief, Lender alleges that the Attempted Payment of the 31. Super-Priority Lien Amount served to satisfy and discharge the Super-Priority Lien Amount, thereby changing the priority of the HOA Lien vis a vis the Deed of Trust.
- 32. Upon information and belief, Lender alleges that as a result of the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount, the purchaser of the Property at the HOA Foreclosure Sale acquired title to the Property subject to the Deed of Trust.
- 33. Upon information and belief, if the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale were aware that an individual or entity had attempted to pay the Super-Priority Lien Amount and/or by means of the Attempted Payment prior to the HOA Foreclosure Sale and that the Property was therefore ostensibly being sold subject to the Deed of Trust, the bidders and potential bidders would not have bid on the Property.
- Had the Property not been sold at the HOA Foreclosure Sale, HOA and HOA Trustee 34. would not have received payment, interest, fees, collection costs and assessments related to the Property and these sums would have remained unpaid.
 - 35. HOA Trustee acted as an agent of HOA.
- 36. HOA is responsible for the actions and inactions of HOA Trustee pursuant to the doctrine of respondeat superior.
- 37. HOA and HOA Trustee conspired together to hide material information related to the Property: the HOA Lien; the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount; the

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rejection of such payment or Attempted Payment; and the priority of the HOA Lien vis a vis the Deed of Trust, from the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale.

- 38. The information related to any Attempted Payment or payments made by the Lender, or others, to the Super-Priority Lien Amount, was not recorded and would only be known by the Lender, the HOA, and HOA Trustee.
- 39. Upon information and belief, HOA and HOA Trustee conspired to withhold and hide the aforementioned information for their own economic gain and to the detriment of the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
- 40. As part of Plaintiff's practice and procedure in both NRS Chapter 107 and NRS Chapter 116 foreclosure sales, Plaintiff would call the foreclosing agent/HOA Trustee and confirm whether the sale was going forward on the scheduled date; and in the context of an NRS Chapter 116 foreclosure sale, Plaintiff would ask if anyone had paid anything on the account.
- 41. At the time relevant to this matter, Plaintiff would call the number associated with the HOA Trustee to make the inquiries which were part of Plaintiff's practice and procedure.
- 42. Plaintiff would contact the HOA Trustee prior to the HOA Foreclosure Sale to determine if the Property would in fact be sold on the date stated in the NOS, obtain the opening bid, so Plaintiff could determine the amount of funds necessary for the auction and inquire if any payments had been made.
- 43. At all times relevant to this matter, if Plaintiff learned of a "tender" or payment either having been attempted or made, Plaintiff would not purchase the Property offered in that HOA Foreclosure Sale.

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- Plaintiff reasonably relied upon the HOA and/or HOA Trustee's material omission 44. of "tender" of the Super-Priority Lien Amount and/or the Attempted Payment when Plaintiff purchased the Property.
- Lender first disclosed the Attempted Payment by the Lender in Lender's Complaint 45. filed against Plaintiff and the HOA on March 3, 2016 ("Discovery") in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, Civil Action No. 2:16-cv-00467MMD-CWH (the "Case").

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Intentional, or Alternatively Negligent, Misrepresentation)

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if set 46. forth fully herein.
- 47. At no point in time did Defendants disclose to the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale the fact that any individual or entity had attempted to pay the Super-Priority Lien Amount or provided the Attempted Payment.
- 48. By rejecting the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount from the Lender HOA Trustee provided itself with the opportunity to perform and profit from many additional services on behalf of HOA related to the Property and proceedings related to the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
- By rejecting the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount from the 49. Lender, HOA received funds in satisfaction of the entire HOA Lien, rather than only the Super-Priority Lien Amount.
- Consequently, HOA and HOA Trustee received substantial benefit as a result of their 50. rejection of the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount from the Lender and intentionally failing to disclose that information to Plaintiff or the other bidders.

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- 51. Neither HOA nor HOA Trustee recorded any notice nor provided any written or oral disclosure to the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale regarding any Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount by the Lender or any individual or entity.
- 52. HOA and HOA Trustee desired that the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale believe that the HOA Lien included amounts entitled to superpriority over the Deed of Trust and that the Deed of Trust would thus be extinguished as a result of the HOA Foreclosure Sale for their own economic gain.
- As a result of their desire that the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA 53. Foreclosure Sale believed that the HOA Lien included amounts entitled to priority over the Deed of Trust, and that the Deed of Trust would thus be extinguished as a result of the HOA Foreclosure Sale, HOA and HOA Trustee intentionally failed to disclose material information related to the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount by the Lender and did so for their own economic gain.
- 54. Alternatively, HOA and HOA Trustee were grossly negligent by failing to disclose material information related to the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount.
- 55. Upon information and belief, if HOA Trustee and/or HOA had disclosed the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount to the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale, such bidders and potential bidders would not have bid upon the Property at the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
- Given the facts of this case now known to Plaintiff, Plaintiff would not have bid on 56. the Property.
- Upon information and belief, if the Property had not been sold at the HOA 57. Foreclosure Sale, the HOA would not have received funds in satisfaction of the HOA Lien.

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- 58. Upon information and belief, if the Property had not been sold at the HOA Foreclosure Sale, the HOA Trustee would not have received payment for the work that it performed on behalf of HOA in association with the HOA Foreclosure Sale and related proceedings.
- 59. Plaintiff attended the sale as a ready, willing, and able buyer without knowledge of the Attempted Payment.
- Plaintiff would not have purchased the Property if it had been informed that any 60. individual or entity had paid or attempted to pay the Super-Priority Lien Amount or any amount in advance of the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
- As a direct result of HOA and HOA Trustee's rejection of the Attempted Payment 61. of the Super-Priority Lien Amount, and their subsequent intentional or grossly negligent failure to advise the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale of the facts related thereto, Plaintiff presented the prevailing bid at the HOA Foreclosure Sale and thereby purchased the Property.
- HOA and HOA Trustee each profited from their intentional and/or negligent 62. misrepresentations and material omissions at the time of the HOA Foreclosure Sale by failing and refusing to disclose the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount.
- HOA and HOA Trustee materially misrepresented the facts by hiding and failing to 63. advise bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale of information known solely to the HOA and/or HOA Trustee that was not publicly available which ostensibly changed the priority of Deed of Trust vis a vis the HOA Lien.
- 64. HOA and HOA Trustee solely possessed information related to the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount prior to and at the time of the HOA Foreclosure Sale, and they intentionally withheld such information for their own economic gain.

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- Alternatively, HOA and HOA Trustee were grossly negligent when they withheld 65. information from the bidders and purchaser at the HOA Foreclosure Sale related to the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount.
- Plaintiff reasonably relied upon HOA and HOA Trustee's intentional or grossly 66. negligent failure to disclose the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount.
- 67. HOA and HOA Trustee intended that the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale would rely on the lack of notice of the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount at the time of the HOA Sale and that their failure to disclose such information promoted the sale of the Property.
- 68. HOA and HOA Trustee further intended that their failure of refusal to inform bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale of the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount would lead such bidders and potential bidders to believe that the Deed of Trust was subordinate to the HOA Lien and not being sold subject to the Deed of Trust.
- 69. The HOA and the HOA Trustee had a duty to disclose the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount.
- 70. The HOA and the HOA Trustee breached that duty to disclose the Attempted Payment to Plaintiff.
- As a result of the HOA and HOA Trustee's breach of their duties of care, honesty in 71. fact, good faith, and candor to bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale for their own economic gain, Plaintiff has been economically damaged in many aspects.
- 72. If the Property is subject to the Deed of Trust, the funds paid by Plaintiff to purchase, maintain, operate, and/or litigate various cases and generally manage the Property would be lost along with the opportunity of purchasing other available property offered for sale where a

74. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure as further facts become known.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of the Duty of Good Faith)

- 75. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if set forth fully herein.
- 76. NRS 116.1113 provides that every contract or duty governed by NRS Chapter 116, Nevada's version of the Uniform Common-Interest Ownership Uniform Act ("UCIOA"), must be performed in good faith in its performance or enforcement.
 - 77. A duty of good faith includes within that term a duty of candor in its dealings.
- 78. Pursuant to the drafter's comments of the UCIOA, Section 1-113 of the UCIOA, codified as NRS 116.1113, provides that:

SECTION 1-113. OBLIGATION OF GOOD FAITH. Every contract or duty governed by this [act] imposes and obligation of good faith in its performance or enforcement:

this section sets forth a basic principle running throughout this Act: in transactions involving common interest communities, good faith is required in the performance and enforcement of all agreements and duties. Good faith, as [used sic] in this Act, means observance of two standards: "honesty in fact," and observance of reasonable standards of fair dealing While the term is not defined, the term is derived from and used in the same manner as in Section 1-201 of the Uniform Simplification of Land Transfer Act, and Sections 2-103(i)(b) and 7-404 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

79. Prior to the HOA Foreclosure Sale of the Property, the Lender paid the Super-Priority Lien Amount to HOA or HOA Trustee by the Attempted Payment.

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80.	Upon information and belief, HOA Trustee, acting on behalf of HOA, rejected the
Attempted Pay	yment

- 81. HOA and HOA Trustee's rejection of the Attempted Payment and subsequent failure and refusal to inform the bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale served to breach their duty of good faith, fair dealings, honesty in fact, and candor pursuant to NRS Chapter 116.
- 82. HOA and the HOA Trustee owed a duty of good faith, fair dealings, honesty in fact, and candor to Plaintiff.
- By virtue of their actions and inactions, HOA and HOA Trustee substantially 83. benefitted economically to the detriment of Plaintiff.
- As a direct and proximate result of the actions of Defendants, it has become necessary 84. for Plaintiff to retain the services of an attorney to protect its rights and prosecute this Claim.
- Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint under the Nevada Rules of Civil 85. Procedure as further facts become known.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Conspiracy)

- Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above as if set 86. forth fully herein.
- 87. Defendants knew or should have known of the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount.
- Upon information and belief, acting together, Defendants reached an implicit or 88. express agreement amongst themselves whereby they agreed to withhold from bidders and potential bidders at the HOA Foreclosure Sale the information concerning the Attempted Payment of the Super-Priority Lien Amount.

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- 89. Defendants knew or should have known that their actions and omissions would economically harm the successful bidder and purchaser of the Property and benefit Defendants. To further their conspiracy, upon information and belief, Defendants rejected the Attempted Payment for the purpose of obtaining more remuneration than they would have otherwise obtained at a sale of the subpriority portion of the HOA Lien.
- 90. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of Defendants, it has become necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of an attorney to protect its rights and prosecute this Claim.
- 91. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure as further facts become known.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Violation of NRS Chapter 113)

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if set 92. forth fully herein.
- 93. Pursuant to NRS Chapter 113, Defendants must disclose the Attempted Payment and/or any payments made or attempted to be made by Lender, the Former Owner, or any agents of any other party to the bidders and Plaintiff at the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
- Defendants were required, but failed, to provide a Seller's Real Property Disclosure 94. Form ("SRPDF") to the "Purchaser," as defined in NRS Chapter 116, at the time of the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
 - Defendants were a "seller" under NRS Chapter 113. 95.
- 96. NRS Chapter 116 foreclosure sales are not exempt from the disclosure mandates of NRS Chapter 113.

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75 • Las Vegas, Nevada 89102	• Facsimile (702) 228-7719
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97.	Defendants were required, but failed, to complete and answer the questions posed in
the SRPDF ir	its entirety, but specifically, Section 9, Common Interest Communities, disclosures
(a) - (f), and S	Section 11, that provide as follows:

- 9. Common Interest Communities: Any "common areas" (facilities like pools, tennis courts, walkways or other areas co-owned with others) or a homeowner association which has any authority over the property?
 - Common Interest Community Declaration and Bylaws available? (a)
 - Any periodic or recurring association fees? (b)
 - Any unpaid assessments, fines or liens, and any warnings or notices (c) that may give rise to an assessment, fine or lien?
 - Any litigation, arbitration, or mediation related to property or (d) common areas?
 - Any assessments associated with the property (excluding property (e) tax)?
 - Any construction, modification, alterations, or repairs made without (f) required approval from the appropriate Common Interest Community board or committee?

11. Any other conditions or aspects of the property which materially affect its value or use in an adverse manner? (Emphasis added)

See SRPDF, Form 547, attached hereto as Ex. 1.

- 98. Section 11 of the SRPDF relates directly to information known to Defendants that materially affects the value of the Property, and in this case, if the Super-Priority Lien Amount is paid, or if the Attempted Payment is rejected/accepted, it would have a material, adverse effect on the overall value of the Property, and therefore, must be disclosed to the Purchaser in the SRPDF by Defendants.
- 99. Defendants' response to Section 9(c) - (e) of the SRPDF would have provided notice to Plaintiff of any payments made by Lender, Former Owner, or others on the HOA Lien.

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- 100. Defendants' response to Section 11 of the SRPDF generally deals with the disclosure of the condition of the title to the Property related to the status of the Deed of Trust and the Attempted Payment that would only be known by Defendants.
- 101. Nevada Real Estate Division's ("NRED"), Residential Disclosure Guide (the "Guide"), Ex. 2, provides at page 20 that Defendants shall provide, even in an NRS Chapter 107 foreclosure sale, the following to the purchaser/Plaintiff at the HOA Foreclosure Sale:

The content of the disclosure is based on what the seller is aware of at the time. If, after completion of the disclosure form, the seller discovers a new defect or notices that a previously disclosed condition has worsened, the seller must inform the purchaser, in writing, as soon as practicable after discovery of the condition, or before conveyance of the property.

The buyer may not waive, and the seller may not require a buyer to waive, any of the requirements of the disclosure as a condition of sale or for any other purpose.

In a sale or intended sale by foreclosure, the trustee and the beneficiary of the deed of trust shall provide, not later than the conveyance of the property to, or upon request from, the buyer:

- written notice of any defects of which the trustee or beneficiary is aware
- If Defendants fail to provide the SRPDF to the Plaintiff/purchaser at the time of the 102. HOA Foreclosure Sale, the Guide explains that:

A Buyer may rescind the contract without penalty if he does not receive a fully and properly completed Seller's Real Property Disclosure form. If a Buyer closes a transaction without a completed form or if a known defect is not disclosed to a Buyer, the Buyer may be entitled to treble damages, unless the Buyer waives his rights under NRS 113.150(6).

- Pursuant to NRS 113.130, Defendants were required, but failed, to provide the 103. information set forth in the SRPDF to Plaintiff at the HOA Foreclosure Sale.
- 104. Defendants did not provide an SRPDF to Plaintiff prior to, or at, the HOA Foreclosure Sale.

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- 105. As a result of Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiff with the mandated SRPDF, and disclosures required therein, that were known to Defendants, Plaintiff has been economically damaged.
- 106. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of Defendants, it has become necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of an attorney to protect its rights and prosecute this Claim.
- 107. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure as further facts become known.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Unjust Enrichment)

- 108. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if set forth fully herein.
- 109. Plaintiff has conferred benefits on Defendants in the form of, but not limited to, the payment of the HOA Lien.
- 110. The HOA and HOA Trustee are believed to retain the payment of the HOA Lien, and any excess proceeds obtained from the HOA Sale, and have not distributed those proceeds to any Defendant or third party.
- 111. Defendants have appreciated the foregoing benefits and has retained those benefits under inequitable circumstances.
- If Defendants retain the foregoing benefits, Plaintiff has been economically 112. damaged.
- As a direct and proximate result of the actions of Defendants, it has become necessary 113. for Plaintiff to retain the services of an attorney to protect its rights and prosecute this Claim.

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114. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure as further facts become known.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- 1. For damages to be proven at trial in excess of \$15,000;
- 2. For punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial;
- For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees as special damages, and otherwise under Nevada law;
- 4. For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the statutory rate of interest; and
- 5. For such other and further relief that the Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 11 day of June, 2021.

ROGER P. CROTEAU & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

/s/ Roger P. Croteau

Roger P. Croteau, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 4958 Christopher L. Benner, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8963 2810 W. Charleston Blvd., Ste. 75 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorney for Plaintiff

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 8, 2021, I served the foregoing document on all persons and parties in the E-Service Master List in the Eighth Judicial District Court E-Filing System, by electronic service in accordance with the mandatory electronic service requirements of Administrative Order 14-1 and the Nevada Electronic Filing and Conversion Rules.

/s/Joe Koehle
An employee of ROGER P. CROTEAU & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

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DECLARATION OF IYAD HADDAD

IYAD "EDDIE" HADDAD, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I, Iyad Haddad, being first duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I am a resident of the State of Nevada. I am the manager of Resource Group LLC, as trustee of Daisy Trust ("Daisy Trust"). Daisy Trust obtained its' interest in the Property from the HOA Foreclosure Sale. In my capacity as set forth above, I have reviewed the foregoing Amended Complaint. Of the facts asserted therein, I know them to be true of my own knowledge or they are true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

I further provide that it was my practice and procedure, as set forth herein, that prior to attending and/or at an HOA Foreclosure Sale pursuant to NRS 116 at all times relevant to this case, I would attempt to ascertain whether anyone had attempted to or did tender any payment regarding the homeowner association's lien. If I learned that a tender had either been attempted or made, I would not purchase the property offered in that foreclosure sale.

I would, and did, rely on whatever recital and/or announcements that were made at the HOA Foreclosure Sale. I also relied on the HOA Foreclosure Deed that provided that the HOA and HOA Trustee complied with all requirements of law. I reasonably relied upon the HOA and/or the HOA Trustee's material omission of the tender and/or Attempted Payment of the Super Priority Lien Amount and/or the Attempted Payment or any portion thereof upon prior inquiry when I purchased the Property on behalf of the Plaintiff.

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As part of my practice and procedure in both NRS 107 and NRS 116 foreclosure sales, I would call the foreclosing agent/HOA Trustee and confirm whether the sale was going forward on the scheduled date; and in the context of an NRS 116 foreclosure sale, I would ask if anyone had paid anything on the account. I would contact the office of the foreclosing agent/HOA Trustee; I would ask the relevant questions to the employee who answered the phone with the understanding that an employee who answered for the foreclosing agent/HOA Trustee would be able to answer my questions, or direct me to another, appropriate, employee.

I would contact the HOA Trustee prior to the HOA Foreclosure Sale to determine if the Property would in fact be sold on the date stated in the Notice of Sale, obtain the opening bid, so I could determine the amount of funds necessary for the auction and inquire if any payments had been made; however, I never inquired if the "Super Priority Lien Amount" had been paid. I would reasonably rely on the information provided by employee representatives of the foreclosing agent/HOA Trustee who was charged with responding to my inquiries. I personally do all of the research on any and all properties that I purchased at the HOA Foreclosure Sales.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 14 day of June, 2021.

EDDIE HADDAD

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 10/12/2021 2:52 PM

Electronically Filed 10/12/2021 2:52 PM CLERK OF THE COURT

9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144

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Lipson Neilson P.C.

LIPSON NEILSON P.C. J. WILLIAM EBERT, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 2697

JONATHAN K. WONG, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 13621

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bebert@lipsonneilson.com

iwong@lipsonneilson.com

Attorneys for Defendant, Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

DAISY TRUST, a Nevada trust,

Plaintiff,

VS.

SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, a Nevada non-profit corporation; and NEVADA ASSOCIATION SERVICES, INC., a Nevada corporation;

Defendants.

Case No..: A-19-790395-C

Dept No.: XVIII

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT
SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER
HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S
MOTION TO DISMISS, OR
ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT, AND
DEFENDANT NEVADA ASSOCIATION
SERVICES' JOINDER THERETO

Hearing Date: September 1, 2021

Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.

On September 1, 2021, Defendant Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association's Motion to Dismiss, or Alternatively, Motion for Summary Judgment ("Motion") came before the Court for hearing. Chris L. Benner, Esq., appeared on behalf of Plaintiff, Jonathan K. Wong, Esq., appeared on behalf of defendant Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association (the "HOA"), and Brandon E. Wood, Esq., appeared on behalf of defendant Nevada Association Services, Inc. ("NAS"). The Court, having reviewed all moving papers and pleadings, having heard oral argument of counsel, and for good cause appearing therefor, FINDS AND ORDERS as follows:

Page 1 of 6

Case Number: A-19-790395-C

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FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On or about January 25, 2005, Michael Delapaz, Carolyn Delapaz, and Ludivina Catacutan (the "Former Owners") obtained a loan to purchase real property located at 3883 Winter Whitetail Ave., Las Vegas, Nevada 89122 (the "Property").
- 2. The Property was subject to the HOA's Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions ("CC&Rs").
- 3. Sometime after purchasing the Property, the Former Owners defaulted on their homeowners' assessments.
- 4. On May 20, 2010, Nevada Association Services ("NAS"), on behalf of Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association ("Sunrise Ridge"), recorded a Notice of Claim of Delinquent Assessment Lien.
- 5. On July 13, 2010, NAS, on behalf of Sunrise Ridge, recorded a Notice of Default and Election to Sell.
- On or around March 21, 2012, Sunrise Ridge, through NAS, recorded a 6. Notice of Sale.
- 7. On or around March 30, 2012, Bank of America ("BANA"), through counsel Miles, Bauer, Bergstrom & Winters, LLP ("Miles Bauer") contacted NAS and the HOA and requested a breakdown of nine (9) months of common HOA assessments in order to calculate the Super Priority Lien Amount.
- 8. On April 19, 2012, Miles Bauer sent NAS supplemental correspondence, wherein it offered to pay \$378.00 to discharge Sunrise Ridge's superpriority lien on the Property.
- 9. On or around August 24, 2012, Sunrise Ridge, through NAS, foreclosed on the Property. A foreclosure deed in favor of Daisy Trust was recorded on August 30, 2012.
- 10. On March 3, 2016, BANA filed a lawsuit against Sunrise Ridge, NAS, and Daisy Trust in the United States District Court, District of Nevada, Case No. 2:16cv-00467-MMD-CWH ("Federal Action"). The complaint alleged causes of action for

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Quiet Title/Declaratory Relief, Breach of NRS 116.1113, and Wrongful Foreclosure, and Injunctive Relief.

- 11. On January 22, 2019, Sunrise Ridge, Daisy Trust, and BANA filed competing motions for summary judgment. On March 1, 2019, while dispositive motions remained pending in the Federal Action, Daisy Trust filed the instant lawsuit against Sunrise Ridge and NAS alleging causes of action for Intentional/Negligent Misrepresentation, Breach of NRS 116, and Conspiracy.
- 12. On March 18, 2019, the district court in the Federal Action issued an order granting summary judgment in BANA's favor on its cause of action for quiet title, as well as Daisy Trust's counterclaims. The district court denied summary judgment on BANA's claims against Sunrise Ridge for Breach of NRS 116 and Wrongful Foreclosure.
- 13. On March 1, 2019, Plaintiff filed a complaint in the instant matter, alleging causes of action for 1) Intentional/Negligent Misrepresentation; 2) Breach of the Duty of Sunrise Ridge filed a Motion to Dismiss, or Good Faith; and 3) Conspiracy. Alternatively, Motion for Summary Judgment (the "MTD/MSJ") on April 9, 2019. The MTD/MSJ was ultimately heard on July 1, 2020. This Court denied the MTD/MSJ and allowed Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint, but specifically ordered that it would not allow addition of a claim for Violation of NRS 113. A formal order was entered on October 14, 2020.
- On June 22, 2021, Plaintiff filed its First Amended Complaint (the "FAC"), 14. asserting claims for 1) Intentional/Negligent Misrepresentation; 2) Breach of NRS 116.1113; 3) Conspiracy; 4) Violation of NRS 113 (subsequently withdrawn by Plaintiff); and 5) Unjust Enrichment.
- 15. Any finding of fact that should be a conclusion of law shall be treated as such.

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CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Court reviews Sunrise Ridge's Motion under Rule 12(b)(5) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure ("NRCP"). NRCP 12(b)(5) provides that a complaint may be dismissed for "failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted." Nev. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(5). When ruling on such a motion, the factual allegations in the complaint are treated as true and all inferences are drawn in favor of the plaintiff. *Jacobs v. Adelson*, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 44, 325 P.3d 1282, 1285 (2014). A complaint should be dismissed when the allegations are insufficient to entitle the plaintiff to relief. *Id*.
- 2. Nevada has adopted the Uniform Common Interest Owner Act through Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") Chapter 116.
- 3. NRS 116 establishes that homeowners' associations ("HOA" or "HOAs") may impose assessments. See NRS 116.3115.
- 4. NRS 116 establishes that HOAs have a lien against units for assessments. See generally NRS 116.3116.
 - 5. Sunrise Ridge foreclosed on the Property pursuant to NRS 116.
- 6. Under the version of NRS 116 in effect at the time of the Foreclosure Sale, neither Sunrise Ridge nor NAS had an affirmative duty to disclose to potential bidders the existence of payments or attempted payments on the HOA's lien.
- 7. Under Nevada law, intentional misrepresentation requires three elements: "(1) a false representation that is made with either knowledge or belief that it is false or without a sufficient foundation, (2) an intent to induce another's reliance, and (3) damages that result from this reliance." *Nelson v. Heer*, 123 Nev. 217, 225-26, 163 P.3d 420, 426 (2007) (citations omitted). As for negligent misrepresentation, Nevada law requires a plaintiff to show that the defendant is "one who, without exercising reasonable care or competence, 'supplies false information for the guidance of others in their business transactions' is liable for 'pecuniary loss caused to them by their justifiable reliance upon the information." *Barmettler v. Reno Air, Inc.*, 114 Nev. 441, 449, 956 P.2d 1382, 1387 (1998) (citations omitted).

8. N	leither Sunrise Ridge nor NAS had an affirmative duty to disclose to
Plaintiff the ex	xistence of the Attempted Payment. See Noonan v. Bayview Loar
Servicing, LLC	C, 438 P.3d 335 (Nev. 2019) (finding that summary judgment was
appropriate on	n the plaintiff's negligent misrepresentation claim because the HOA
"neither made	an affirmative false statement nor omitted a material fact it was bound to
disclose.").	

9. As such, the only way a misrepresentation could have been made would be for Plaintiff to have specifically inquired about whether payment was made on the HOA's lien, and in response be advised specifically that no such payments had been made.

Here, Plaintiff does not allege that Defendants made any active misrepresentation; rather, he alleges only that Defendants are guilty of a material omission by failing to advise Plaintiff about BANA's Attempted Payment "upon inquiry." This is insufficient to state a claim for relief for Intentional/Negligent Misrepresentation.

10. Because there was no misrepresentation – neither intentional nor negligent – Plaintiff's remaining causes of action necessarily fail to state claims upon which relief can be granted.

ORDER

In light of the above findings of fact and conclusions of law:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Sunrise Ridge's Motion and NAS's Joinder are GRANTED pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure ("NRCP") 12(b)(5), and that Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint is dismissed with prejudice and judgment entered thereon. Because this Court is granting relief pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(5), it does not

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Lipson Neilson P.C.

From:

Chris Benner <chris@croteaulaw.com>

Sent:

Wednesday, September 22, 2021 4:38 PM

To:

Jonathan Wong; 'Brandon Wood'

Subject:

RE: Daisy Trust v. Sunrise Ridge et al (A-19-790395-C); order granting MTD

You may use my e-signature.

Christopher L. Benner, Esq. Roger P. Croteau & Associates 2810 Charleston Boulevard, No. H-75 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 254-7775 chris@croteaulaw.com

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From: Jonathan Wong < JWong@lipsonneilson.com> Sent: Wednesday, September 22, 2021 4:23 PM

To: Chris Benner <chris@croteaulaw.com>; 'Brandon Wood' <brandon@nas-inc.com>

Subject: Daisy Trust v. Sunrise Ridge et al (A-19-790395-C): order granting MTD

Counsel,

Attached is a proposed order granting the HOA's MTD and NAS's Joinder. Please confirm I have your authority to use your electronic signatures in submission to the court. Thanks.

Jonathan K. Wong, Esq. Lipson Neilson P.C.

9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144-7052 (702) 382-1500

(702) 382-1512 (fax)

E-Mail: jwong@lipsonneilson.com Website: www.lipsonneilson.com

Brandon Wood <brandon@nas-inc.com> From:

Friday, September 24, 2021 9:30 AM Sent:

To: Jonathan Wong; 'Chris Benner'

RE: Daisy Trust v. Sunrise Ridge et al (A-19-790395-C): order granting MTD Subject:

You may use my electronic signature.

Best,

Brandon E. Wood, Esq.

Nevada Association Services, Inc. 6625 S. Valley View Blvd. Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89118 702-804-8885 Office 702-804-8887 Fax

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From: Jonathan Wong < JWong@lipsonneilson.com> Sent: Wednesday, September 22, 2021 4:23 PM

To: 'Chris Benner' <chris@croteaulaw.com>; Brandon Wood <brandon@nas-inc.com>

Subject: Daisy Trust v. Sunrise Ridge et al (A-19-790395-C): order granting MTD

Counsel,

Attached is a proposed order granting the HOA's MTD and NAS's Joinder. Please confirm I have your authority to use your electronic signatures in submission to the court. Thanks.

Jonathan K. Wong, Esq. Lipson Neilson P.C.

9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144-7052 (702) 382-1500

(702) 382-1512 (fax)

E-Mail: jwong@lipsonneilson.com

1	CSERV		
2	DISTRICT COURT		
3	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
4			
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6	Daisy Trust, Plaintiff(s)	CASE NO: A-19-790395-C	
7	VS.	DEPT. NO. Department 18	
8	Sunrise Ridge Master		
9	Homeowners Association, Defendant(s)		
10			
11	AUTOMA'	ΓΕD CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
12			
13	This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Order Granting was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all		
14	recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below:		
15	Service Date: 10/12/2021		
16	Susana Nutt	snutt@lipsonneilson.com	
17	Brandon Wood	brandon@nas-inc.com	
18	Roger Croteau	croteaulaw@croteaulaw.com	
19	Susan Moses	susanm@nas-inc.com	
20	Croteau Admin	receptionist@croteaulaw.com	
21			
22	Sydney Ochoa	sochoa@lipsonneilson.com	
23	Jonathan Wong	jwong@lipsonneilson.com	
24	Juan Cerezo	jcerezo@lipsonneilson.com	
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26			
27			

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

1 LIPSON NEILSON P.C. J. WILLIAM EBERT, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 2697 JONATHAN K. WONG, ESQ. 3 Nevada Bar No. 13621 9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120 4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 (702) 382-1500 - Telephone 5 (702) 382-1512 - Facsimile bebert@lipsonneilson.com 6 jwong@lipsonneilson.com 7 Attorneys for Defendant, Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association 8 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 11 DAISY TRUST, a Nevada trust, 12 Plaintiff, 9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 (702) 382-1500 FAX: (702) 382-1512 13 Lipson Neilson P.C. VS. 14 SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, a 15 Nevada non-profit corporation; and 16 NEVADA ASSOCIATION SERVICES. INC., a Nevada corporation; 17 Defendants. 18 19 ///20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 III

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Electronically Filed 10/12/2021 3:22 PM Steven D. Grierson **CLERK OF THE COURT**

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No..: A-19-790395-C

Dept No.: XVIII

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S MOTION TO DISMISS, OR ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, AND DEFENDANT NEVADA ASSOCIATION **SERVICES' JOINDER THERETO**

Page 1 of 3

9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120 (702) 382-1500 FAX: (702) 382-1512 Lipson Neilson P.C. Las Vegas, Nevada 89144

TO: ALL PARTIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 12th day of October, 2021, an Order Granting Defendant Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association's Motion to Dismiss, or Alternatively, Motion for Summary Judgment, and Defendant Nevada Association Services' Joinder Thereto was entered in the above-captioned matter, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

DATED this 12th day of October, 2021.

LIPSON NEILSON P.C.

/s/ Jonathan K. Wong

By:

J. William Ebert, Esq. (Bar No. 2697) Jonathan K. Wong, Esq. (Bar No. 13621) 9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144

Attorneys for Defendant, Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association

Lipson Neilson P.C. 9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 (702) 382-1500 FAX: (702) 382-1512

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b) and Administrative Order 14-2, on the 12th day of October, 2021, I electronically transmitted the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S MOTION TO DISMISS, OR ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, AND DEFENDANT NEVADA ASSOCIATION SERVICES' JOINDER THERETO to the Clerk's Office using the Odyssey eFileNV & Serve system for filing and transmittal to the following Odyssey eFileNV & Serve registrants addressed to:

- Roger P. Croteau, Esq.
- Chris Benner, Esq.
- ROGER P. CROTEAU & ASSOCIATES, LTD.
- 2810 W. Charleston Blvd., Suite 75
- Las Vegas, NV 89148
- croteaulaw@croteaulaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Daisy Trust

Brandon Wood, Esq.
NEVADA ASSOCIATION SERVICES, INC.
6625 S. Valley View Blvd., Suite 300
Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
brandon@nas-inc.com

Attorney for Defendant Nevada Association Services, Inc.

/s/ Juan Cerezo An Employee of LIPSON NEILSON P.C.

EXHIBIT "A"

EXHIBIT "A"

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 10/12/2021 2:52 PM

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10/12/2021 2:52 PM

CLERK OF THE COURT

9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120

Lipson Neilson P.C.

(702) 382-1500 FAX: (702) 382-1512

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89144

LIPSON NEILSON P.C. J. WILLIAM EBERT, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 2697

JONATHAN K. WONG, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 13621

9900 Covington Cross Drive, Suite 120

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 (702) 382-1500 - Telephone

(702) 382-1512 - Facsimile

bebert@lipsonneilson.com jwong@lipsonneilson.com

Attorneys for Defendant, Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

DAISY TRUST, a Nevada trust,

Plaintiff,

VS.

SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, a Nevada non-profit corporation; and NEVADA ASSOCIATION SERVICES, INC., a Nevada corporation;

Defendants.

Case No ..: A-19-790395-C

Dept No.: XVIII

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT
SUNRISE RIDGE MASTER
HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S
MOTION TO DISMISS, OR
ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT, AND
DEFENDANT NEVADA ASSOCIATION
SERVICES' JOINDER THERETO

Hearing Date: September 1, 2021

Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.

On September 1, 2021, Defendant Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association's Motion to Dismiss, or Alternatively, Motion for Summary Judgment ("Motion") came before the Court for hearing. Chris L. Benner, Esq., appeared on behalf of Plaintiff, Jonathan K. Wong, Esq., appeared on behalf of defendant Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association (the "HOA"), and Brandon E. Wood, Esq., appeared on behalf of defendant Nevada Association Services, Inc. ("NAS"). The Court, having reviewed all moving papers and pleadings, having heard oral argument of counsel, and for good cause appearing therefor, FINDS AND ORDERS as follows:

Page 1 of 6

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FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. On or about January 25, 2005, Michael Delapaz, Carolyn Delapaz, and Ludivina Catacutan (the "Former Owners") obtained a loan to purchase real property located at 3883 Winter Whitetail Ave., Las Vegas, Nevada 89122 (the "Property").
- 2. The Property was subject to the HOA's Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions ("CC&Rs").
- 3. Sometime after purchasing the Property, the Former Owners defaulted on their homeowners' assessments.
- 4. On May 20, 2010, Nevada Association Services ("NAS"), on behalf of Sunrise Ridge Master Homeowners Association ("Sunrise Ridge"), recorded a Notice of Claim of Delinquent Assessment Lien.
- 5. On July 13, 2010, NAS, on behalf of Sunrise Ridge, recorded a Notice of Default and Election to Sell.
- On or around March 21, 2012, Sunrise Ridge, through NAS, recorded a 6. Notice of Sale.
- 7. On or around March 30, 2012, Bank of America ("BANA"), through counsel Miles, Bauer, Bergstrom & Winters, LLP ("Miles Bauer") contacted NAS and the HOA and requested a breakdown of nine (9) months of common HOA assessments in order to calculate the Super Priority Lien Amount.
- 8. On April 19, 2012, Miles Bauer sent NAS supplemental correspondence, wherein it offered to pay \$378.00 to discharge Sunrise Ridge's superpriority lien on the Property.
- 9. On or around August 24, 2012, Sunrise Ridge, through NAS, foreclosed on the Property. A foreclosure deed in favor of Daisy Trust was recorded on August 30, 2012.
- 10. On March 3, 2016, BANA filed a lawsuit against Sunrise Ridge, NAS, and Daisy Trust in the United States District Court, District of Nevada, Case No. 2:16cv-00467-MMD-CWH ("Federal Action"). The complaint alleged causes of action for

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Quiet Title/Declaratory Relief, Breach of NRS 116.1113, and Wrongful Foreclosure, and Injunctive Relief.

- 11. On January 22, 2019, Sunrise Ridge, Daisy Trust, and BANA filed competing motions for summary judgment. On March 1, 2019, while dispositive motions remained pending in the Federal Action, Daisy Trust filed the instant lawsuit against Sunrise Ridge and NAS alleging causes of action for Intentional/Negligent Misrepresentation, Breach of NRS 116, and Conspiracy.
- 12. On March 18, 2019, the district court in the Federal Action issued an order granting summary judgment in BANA's favor on its cause of action for quiet title, as well as Daisy Trust's counterclaims. The district court denied summary judgment on BANA's claims against Sunrise Ridge for Breach of NRS 116 and Wrongful Foreclosure.
- 13. On March 1, 2019, Plaintiff filed a complaint in the instant matter, alleging causes of action for 1) Intentional/Negligent Misrepresentation; 2) Breach of the Duty of Sunrise Ridge filed a Motion to Dismiss, or Good Faith; and 3) Conspiracy. Alternatively, Motion for Summary Judgment (the "MTD/MSJ") on April 9, 2019. The MTD/MSJ was ultimately heard on July 1, 2020. This Court denied the MTD/MSJ and allowed Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint, but specifically ordered that it would not allow addition of a claim for Violation of NRS 113. A formal order was entered on October 14, 2020.
- On June 22, 2021, Plaintiff filed its First Amended Complaint (the "FAC"), 14. asserting claims for 1) Intentional/Negligent Misrepresentation; 2) Breach of NRS 116.1113; 3) Conspiracy; 4) Violation of NRS 113 (subsequently withdrawn by Plaintiff); and 5) Unjust Enrichment.
- 15. Any finding of fact that should be a conclusion of law shall be treated as such.

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CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Court reviews Sunrise Ridge's Motion under Rule 12(b)(5) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure ("NRCP"). NRCP 12(b)(5) provides that a complaint may be dismissed for "failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted." Nev. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(5). When ruling on such a motion, the factual allegations in the complaint are treated as true and all inferences are drawn in favor of the plaintiff. *Jacobs v. Adelson*, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 44, 325 P.3d 1282, 1285 (2014). A complaint should be dismissed when the allegations are insufficient to entitle the plaintiff to relief. *Id*.
- 2. Nevada has adopted the Uniform Common Interest Owner Act through Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") Chapter 116.
- 3. NRS 116 establishes that homeowners' associations ("HOA" or "HOAs") may impose assessments. See NRS 116.3115.
- 4. NRS 116 establishes that HOAs have a lien against units for assessments. See generally NRS 116.3116.
 - 5. Sunrise Ridge foreclosed on the Property pursuant to NRS 116.
- 6. Under the version of NRS 116 in effect at the time of the Foreclosure Sale, neither Sunrise Ridge nor NAS had an affirmative duty to disclose to potential bidders the existence of payments or attempted payments on the HOA's lien.
- 7. Under Nevada law, intentional misrepresentation requires three elements: "(1) a false representation that is made with either knowledge or belief that it is false or without a sufficient foundation, (2) an intent to induce another's reliance, and (3) damages that result from this reliance." *Nelson v. Heer*, 123 Nev. 217, 225-26, 163 P.3d 420, 426 (2007) (citations omitted). As for negligent misrepresentation, Nevada law requires a plaintiff to show that the defendant is "one who, without exercising reasonable care or competence, 'supplies false information for the guidance of others in their business transactions' is liable for 'pecuniary loss caused to them by their justifiable reliance upon the information." *Barmettler v. Reno Air, Inc.*, 114 Nev. 441, 449, 956 P.2d 1382, 1387 (1998) (citations omitted).

8. N	leither Sunrise Ridge nor NAS had an affirmative duty to disclose to
Plaintiff the ex	xistence of the Attempted Payment. See Noonan v. Bayview Loar
Servicing, LLC	C, 438 P.3d 335 (Nev. 2019) (finding that summary judgment was
appropriate on	n the plaintiff's negligent misrepresentation claim because the HOA
"neither made	an affirmative false statement nor omitted a material fact it was bound to
disclose.").	

9. As such, the only way a misrepresentation could have been made would be for Plaintiff to have specifically inquired about whether payment was made on the HOA's lien, and in response be advised specifically that no such payments had been made.

Here, Plaintiff does not allege that Defendants made any active misrepresentation; rather, he alleges only that Defendants are guilty of a material omission by failing to advise Plaintiff about BANA's Attempted Payment "upon inquiry." This is insufficient to state a claim for relief for Intentional/Negligent Misrepresentation.

10. Because there was no misrepresentation – neither intentional nor negligent – Plaintiff's remaining causes of action necessarily fail to state claims upon which relief can be granted.

ORDER

In light of the above findings of fact and conclusions of law:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Sunrise Ridge's Motion and NAS's Joinder are GRANTED pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure ("NRCP") 12(b)(5), and that Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint is dismissed with prejudice and judgment entered thereon. Because this Court is granting relief pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(5), it does not

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Lipson Neilson P.C.

From:

Chris Benner <chris@croteaulaw.com>

Sent:

Wednesday, September 22, 2021 4:38 PM

To:

Jonathan Wong; 'Brandon Wood'

Subject:

RE: Daisy Trust v. Sunrise Ridge et al (A-19-790395-C); order granting MTD

You may use my e-signature.

Christopher L. Benner, Esq. Roger P. Croteau & Associates 2810 Charleston Boulevard, No. H-75 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 254-7775 chris@croteaulaw.com

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Subject: Daisy Trust v. Sunrise Ridge et al (A-19-790395-C): order granting MTD

Counsel,

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Jonathan K. Wong, Esq. Lipson Neilson P.C.

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(702) 382-1512 (fax)

E-Mail: jwong@lipsonneilson.com Website: www.lipsonneilson.com

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