

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE  
ASSOCIATION,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF  
CLARK; AND THE HONORABLE  
MARK R. DENTON, DISTRICT JUDGE,  
Respondents,

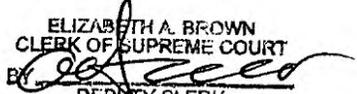
and

WESTLAND LIBERTY VILLAGE, LLC,  
A NEVADA LIMITED LIABILITY  
COMPANY; WESTLAND VILLAGE  
SQUARE, LLC, A NEVADA LIMITED  
LIABILITY COMPANY; AMUSEMENT  
INDUSTRY, INC.; WESTLAND  
CORONA LLC; WESTLAND AMBER  
RIDGE LLC; WESTLAND HACIENDA  
HILLS LLC; 1097 NORTH STATE, LLC;  
WESTLAND TROPICANA ROYALE  
LLC; VELLAGIO APTS OF WESTLAND  
LLC; THE ALEVY FAMILY  
PROTECTION TRUST; WESTLAND  
AMT, LLC; AFT INDUSTRY NV, LLC;  
AND A&D DYNASTY TRUST,  
Real Parties in Interest.

No. 84575

FILED

DEC 22 2022

ELIZABETH A. BROWN  
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT  
BY   
DEPUTY CLERK

*ORDER GRANTING PETITION  
FOR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT RELIEF*

This original petition for extraordinary writ relief challenges a district court order denying petitioner's motion to dismiss.

Real parties in interest Westland Liberty Village and Westland Village Square (collectively, Westland) acquired properties secured by loan agreements for which petitioner Federal National Mortgage Association

(Fannie Mae) is the successor-in-interest to the original lender. Fannie Mae commenced an action in district court, seeking the appointment of a receiver as part of the process to foreclose on the properties. Westland answered and asserted counterclaims against Fannie Mae. As part of its first amended countercomplaint, Westland joined several affiliated corporate entities as parties (collectively with Westland, RPIs) and asserted two counterclaims related to those entities and a Master Credit Facility Agreement (MCFA). The MCFA provided a credit line that RPIs allege Fannie Mae improperly restricted. The MCFA contains a forum selection clause providing that MCFA claims shall be litigated in the District of Columbia. Fannie Mae filed a motion to dismiss, arguing that the MCFA counterclaims could not be litigated in Nevada. The district court denied Fannie Mae's motion to dismiss, and Fannie Mae petitioned this court for a writ of prohibition.

A writ of prohibition may issue when a district court acts without or in excess of its jurisdiction and the petitioner lacks a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law. NRS 34.320; NRS 34.330; *Smith v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 107 Nev. 674, 677, 818 P.2d 849, 851 (1991). A writ of mandamus, by contrast, is available to compel the performance of an act that the law requires as a duty resulting from an office, trust, or station or to control an arbitrary or capricious exercise of discretion. NRS 34.160; *Int'l Game Tech., Inc. v. Second Judicial Dist. Court*, 124 Nev. 193, 197, 179 P.3d 556, 558 (2008). This court may treat a petition seeking prohibition as a petition for a writ of mandamus where, although prohibition is not available, mandamus is appropriate. *City of Sparks v. Second Judicial Dist. Court*, 112 Nev. 952, 953 n.1, 920 P.2d 1014, 1015 n.1 (1996). We grant the petition for extraordinary writ relief after concluding that the district court

committed clear legal error amounting to a manifest abuse of discretion in failing to dismiss the MCFA counterclaims based on the mandatory forum selection clause to which the parties agreed.

When a contract contains a forum selection clause, courts determine whether the clause is mandatory, meaning that the specified forum is the exclusive forum agreed upon by the parties, or permissive, meaning that the parties merely consented to venue in a particular forum. *Am. First Fed. Credit Union v. Soro*, 131 Nev. 737, 740-42, 359 P.3d 105, 107-08 (2015) (noting and agreeing with other courts' explanation of the dichotomy between mandatory and permissive forum selection clauses). As with other issues of contractual interpretation, whether a forum selection clause is mandatory turns on its language, looking for "words of exclusivity." *Id.* at 742, 359 P.3d at 108; *see also id.* at 737, 739, 359 P.3d at 106 (providing that the court reviews contracts *de novo* and interprets clear and unambiguous provisions according to the contractual language as written). When a forum selection clause is mandatory and suit is brought in the incorrect forum, the matter should be dismissed. *See id.* at 738, 359 P.3d at 105 (reversing dismissal where forum selection clause was permissive, not mandatory).

The MCFA has a forum selection clause entitled "Choice of Law; Consent to Jurisdiction" that provides that "Borrower agrees that *any controversy* arising under or in relation to the Notes, the Security Documents (other than the Security Instruments), or any other Loan Document *shall be*, except as otherwise provided herein, *litigated in the District of Columbia.*" (Emphasis added.) It further provides that D.C. courts "shall . . . have jurisdiction over all controversies which may arise under or in relation to the Loan Documents . . . ." It continues that

“Borrower irrevocably consents to service, jurisdiction, and venue of such courts for any litigation arising from [the loan instrument] and *waives any other venue* to which it might be entitled.” (Emphasis added.) The clause also provides that it does not bar the Lender from bringing suit against the Borrower or the collateral in another forum and that any such action does not waive the designation of D.C. law as the controlling law.

We conclude that the forum selection clause here is mandatory. The clause states that litigation for “any controversy” arising under its loan documents “shall be litigated” in the District of Columbia. The phrase “shall be litigated,” while not conclusive, strongly suggests that the forum selection clause is mandatory. *Soro*, 131 Nev. at 741-42, 359 P.3d at 107-08 (collecting and comparing forum selection clause cases). Confirming that the clause mandates Washington, D.C. as the forum for litigating MCFA claims, the agreement irrevocably consents to the jurisdiction and forum of D.C. courts and waives “any other venue.” *E.g.*, *Agua Lenders Recovery Grp. v. Suez, S.A.*, 585 F.3d 696, 700 (2d Cir. 2009); *AAR Int’l, Inc. v. Nimelias Enters. S.A.*, 250 F.3d 510, 526 (7th Cir. 2001). Because the clause here goes further than signaling merely that D.C. courts are an appropriate forum and includes both irrevocable consent to the designated forum and a waiver of all other fora the borrower might otherwise be entitled to access, we conclude that the forum selection clause demonstrates an intent to designate the District of Columbia exclusively and is therefore mandatory.

RPIs make three additional arguments against enforcing this clause as mandatory, none of which is persuasive. First, RPIs maintain the clause cannot be mandatory because it permits Fannie Mae to bring suit outside the District of Columbia. But one-sided forum selection clauses are permissible when the parties voluntarily agree to them. *See Montoya v. Fin.*

*Fed. Credit, Inc.*, 872 F. Supp. 2d 1251, 1276 (D.N.M. 2012) (rejecting an argument that a forum selection clause was not binding where it was permissive as to actions filed by the lender but mandatory as to those filed by the borrower); *see also Union Steel Am. Co. v. M/V Sanko Spruce*, 14 F. Supp. 2d 682, 687 (D.N.J. 1998) (concluding that a forum selection clause was mandatory despite providing the cargo carrier alone with an option to pursue arbitration). Second, RPIs characterize their counterclaims as compulsory and argue that this takes them outside a mandatory forum selection clause. Even assuming the accuracy of this characterization, which is debatable, we agree with courts elsewhere that have held that this does not defeat a mandatory forum selection clause. *See, e.g., Publicis Commc'n v. True N. Commc'ns Inc.*, 132 F.3d 363, 366 (7th Cir. 1997) (enforcing forum selection clause “whether or not they would be ‘compulsory’ counterclaims” because the defendant had contracted not to litigate those claims in forums other than that designated in the forum selection clause); *see also Water & Sand Int’l Capital, Ltd. v. Capacitive Deionization Tech. Sys., Inc.*, 563 F. Supp. 2d 278, 284 (D.D.C. 2008) (refusing to allow parties to evade enforceable forum selection clauses by alleging what may be properly considered compulsory counterclaims). And finally, insofar as RPIs contend that fairness requires trying the counterclaims in Nevada courts, we disagree. “The parties are sophisticated corporations that freely contracted with each other, and enforcement of the forum selection clause does not offend due process.” *Holland Am. Line Inc. v. Wartsila N. Am., Inc.*, 485 F.3d 450, 457 (9th Cir. 2007).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>RPIs argue that the clause is not mandatory because its inclusion of the phrase “except as otherwise provided herein” adds unspecified  
*continued on next page . . .*

The dispute asserted in counterclaims three and four arises from the MCFA, so the mandatory forum selection clause applies, and requires that those claims “shall be litigated” in Washington, D.C. Nevada public policy favors enforcing freely negotiated mandatory forum selection clauses that are not unreasonable or unjust and are entered into by sophisticated parties. *See Soro*, 131 Nev. at 741, 359 P.3d at 741 (quoting with approval decisions recognizing that mandatory forum selection clauses will be enforced); *Whitemaine v. Aniskovich*, 124 Nev. 302, 312 n.31, 183 P.3d 137, 144 n.31 (2008) (recognizing that the parties were sophisticated counterparts in determining whether appellant knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently entered into an arbitration agreement); *Tandy Comput. Leasing v. Terina’s Pizza, Inc.*, 105 Nev. 841, 844, 784 P.2d 7, 8 (1989) (barring enforcement of a forum selection clause that was not “freely negotiated” and would be “unreasonable and unjust” to enforce (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also M/S Bremen v. Zapata Off-Shore Co.*, 407 U.S. 1, 15 (1972) (looking to declarations by statute or judicial decision to determine a state’s public policy concerning the enforcement of forum selection clauses); *Tuxedo Int’l Inc. v. Rosenberg*, 127 Nev. 11, 22, 251 P.3d 690, 697 (2011) (recognizing that parties are free to agree to binding forum selection clauses). The district court clearly erred in not applying the mandatory forum selection clause in this instance. *See Soro*, 131 Nev. at 739, 359 P.3d at 105 (providing that clear contractual provisions will be enforced as written).

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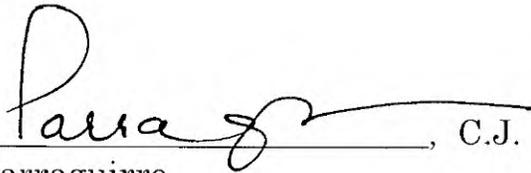
exceptions to its scope. Because RPIs do not explain this argument in detail or provide supporting caselaw, therefore we do not consider it. *See Edwards v. Emperor’s Garden Rest.*, 122 Nev. 317, 330 n.38, 130 P.3d 1280, 1288 n.38 (2006).

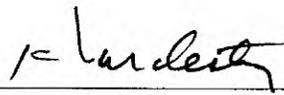
The final question concerns the form of writ relief appropriate. This court has original jurisdiction to issue a writ of prohibition to “arrest” proceedings that are “without or in excess of the jurisdiction” of the district court. NRS 34.320. The mandatory forum selection clause mandates Washington, D.C. as the venue for the MCFA counterclaims; it does not destroy jurisdiction in Nevada. *See Marra v. Papandreou*, 216 F.3d 1119, 1123 (D.C. Cir. 2000) (“[W]hile the forum-selection clause defense is a creature that has evaded precise classification, most courts and commentators have characterized it as a venue objection[.]”) (footnote omitted; collecting cases). This raises a question whether prohibition is available in this setting. *See C.P. Jhong, Annotation, Prohibition as an Appropriate Remedy to Restrain Civil Action for Lack of Venue*, 93 A.L.R.2d 882 (1962). But it is not necessary to decide the question here, since the district judge committed clear legal error amounting to a manifest abuse of discretion in not enforcing the parties’ mandatory forum selection clause as to the MCFA counterclaims. This error qualifies for mandamus relief and we therefore elect to treat the petition as one seeking mandamus relief. *See City of Sparks*, 112 Nev. at 953 n.1, 920 P.2d at 1015 n.1. Although an appeal from final judgment would generally be an adequate legal remedy, because there is no factual dispute and a clear rule warranted dismissal, we grant writ relief as to these counterclaims. *Int’l Game Tech.*, 124 Nev. at 197-98, 179 P.3d at 559.

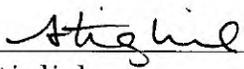
Accordingly, we

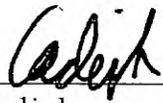
ORDER the petition GRANTED AND DIRECT THE CLERK OF THIS COURT TO ISSUE A WRIT OF MANDAMUS directing the

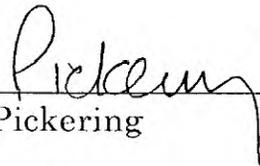
district court to grant petitioner's motion to dismiss counterclaims three and four.<sup>2</sup>

  
\_\_\_\_\_, C.J.  
Parraguirre

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Hardesty

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Stiglich

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Cadish

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Pickering

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Herndon

cc: Hon. Mark R. Denton, District Judge  
Snell & Wilmer, LLP/Las Vegas  
Snell & Wilmer, LLP/Reno  
Cooper & Kirk PLLC/Wash DC  
Campbell & Williams  
Law Offices of John Benedict  
John W. Hofsaess  
Eighth District Court Clerk

<sup>2</sup>The Honorable Patricia Lee did not participate in the decision in this matter.