### 1 BEFORE THE REAL ESTATE COMMISSION 2 STATE OF NEVADA 3 SHARATH CHANDRA, Administrator, REAL ESTATE DIVISION, DEPARTMENT Case No. 2024-660 4 OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, STATE OF NEVADA, 5 6 Petitioner, FILED 7 VS. 8 ANDREW J. AREVALO, AUG 0 4 2025 (S.0184627) 9 ESTATE COMMISSION 10 Respondent. 11 12 OPPOSITION TO RESPONDENT'S MOTION TO DISMISS 13 The REAL ESTATE DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY 14 OF THE STATE OF NEVADA ("Division"), by and through its attorneys of record, Aaron D. Ford, 15 Attorney General, and Christal P. Keegan, Deputy Attorney General, submits this Opposition to 16 Respondent Andrew J. Arevalo's ("Arevalo") Motion to Dismiss, pursuant to NAC 645.840(3). 17 DATED this 4th day of August 2025. 18 AARON D. FORD Attorney General 19 20 By: CHRISTAL P. KEEGAN, ESQ. 21 Deputy Attorney General Nevada Bar No. 12725 22 5420 Kietzke Lane, Suite 202 Reno, Nevada 89511 23 (775) 687-2141 ckeegan@ag.nv.gov 24 Attorney for Real Estate Division 25 26 27

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## I. BACKGROUND

This case has not yet been adjudicated despite the Division filing its Complaint on October 1, 2024. During this time, Respondent Andrew J. Arevalo's ("Arevalo") real estate salesperson license came up for renewal, with an expiration date of April 30, 2025. On April 29, 2025 at 2:24 PM, the day before his deadline to renew, Division's records were accessed to review the status of his renewal. The Complaint could not be amended prior to the May 13-15, 2025 Commission Hearings in accordance with NRS 645.680.

On May 12, 2025, the Court of Appeals issued a Temporary Stay of the May 13 Hearing, and the relief sought in the petition became moot when the court entered the temporary stay that prevented the May 12 hearing from going forward.<sup>4</sup> The Division filed its First Amended Complaint on May 16, 2025 as it is plainly permitted to do – **NAC 645.835(1)** A complaint may be amended at any time - adding the new charges under NRS 645.330(1)(b) for the false reporting just committed on his April 2025 license renewal application, in accordance with NRS 645.680. (emphasis added).

On June 16, 2025, Arevalo filed his Answer to the First Amended Complaint, in which he included his Rule 12(b)(5) defense, in his first affirmative defense, alleging the First Amended Complaint fails to state a claim against Respondent upon which relief can be granted, such that this post-Answer

This case was first noticed for the November 19-21, 2024 Hearings, and it is undisputed that Arevalo's first continuance request submitted on October 31, 2024, was granted, and the hearing was continued; accordingly, the case was re-noticed for the February 11-13, 2025 Hearings, whereby Arevalo filed a Motion to Stay and Continue or in the Alternative Dismiss on February 4, 2025, and also made an oral motion to continue the matter on February 12, 2025, which was granted, see the Commission's Order Granting Respondent's Second Request for Continuance, filed February 24, 2025; the case was re-noticed for the May 13-15, 2025 Hearings, and Arevalo filed his Motion to Continue Administrative Trial on April 11, 2025, which the Commission denied April 14, 2025. On April 22, 2025, Arevalo sought emergency writ relief from the district court and lost, see June 12, 2025 Order Denying Petitioner Andrew J. Arevalo's Petition for Writ of Mandamus in its entirety, Case No. A-25-917222-W. On May 9, 2025, Arevalo filed his Petition for Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition with the Nevada Supreme Court, which transferred to the Court of Appeals, and pursuant to the Court of Appeals May 12, 2025 Order issuing Temporary Stay, the Commission issued its Order Granting Temporary Stay May 13, 2025, with the case continued to the August 12-14, 2025 Commission Hearings. On July 18, 2025, the Court of Appeals issued its Order Denying Arevalo's Petition for Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition, Case No. 90605-COA.

NRED 000004. Real Estate Certificate of Licensure, Andrew J. Arevalo, Salesperson S.0184627, License Expiration Date: 04/30/2025.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> NRED 000054–000056. Contact View Andrew J. Arevalo, accessed 4/29/25 2:24 PM, Renewal – S.0184627.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Order Denying Petition for A Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition, Case No. 90605-COA, filed July 18, 2025, P. 2, "Here, the relief sought in the petition became moot when this court entered the temporary stay that prevented the May 12 hearing from going forward."

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Motion to Dismiss filed July 30, 2025 is frivolous, and otherwise appears to have been utilized to gain an advantage post-Answer by advancing arguments on the merits and as a platform for making baseless claims of prosecutorial vindictiveness in the wrong forum.

#### II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

NAC 645.840 sets forth the requirements for motions for the Nevada Real Estate Commission's ("Commission") consideration. The standard for evaluating motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim in administrative hearings mirrors the rigorous standard applied in judicial proceedings under Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(5). Courts will dismiss a claim only if it appears beyond a doubt that the plaintiff could prove no set of facts that would entitle them to relief.<sup>5</sup> All factual allegations in the complaint are regarded as true, and all inferences are drawn in favor of the non-moving party.<sup>6</sup>

The First Amended Complaint States a Claim in Violation of NRS 645.330(1)(b) A. for Arevalo's False Statements of Material Facts on His Renewal Application Upon the Relief Requested under NRS 645.680 Revocation, Suspension, or Denial of Renewal of License.

Arevalo relies on Blanchard v. Blanchard, 108 Nev. 908 (1992), which is a case incomparable to the instant case in that Blanchard regarded a former wife filing a complaint against her former husband to rescind a property settlement agreement due to alleged intentional misrepresentations regarding existence and value of certain community assets listed in agreement, and in that case, the Supreme Court ultimately reversed the Eight Judicial District Court's decision and held that the former wife's allegations were sufficient to state a claim, and so it is not clear what point Arevalo is trying to make, but it certainly supports that the additional allegations in this case are sufficient to survive the rigorous motion to dismiss standard under NRCP 12(b)(5).

Further, the court relied on the principle that misrepresentation claims can be based on omissions or partial concealments of material facts, and Arevalo has a duty under NRS 645.330(1)(b) to not make false statements of material fact on his renewal application. It is also irreconcilable that Arevalo would

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Buzz Stew, LLC v. City of N. Las Vegas, 124 Nev. 224, 226, 181 P.3d 670, 671 (2008).

<sup>6</sup> Id. reaffirmed by Engelson v. Dignity Health, 139 Nev. Adv. Op. 58, 542 P.3d 430, 437 (Nev. App. 2023).

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indicate "No" to questions of material fact on his April 2025 real estate salesperson license renewal application, when he self-reported to the Division in between his renewal periods.

Arevalo's false reports committed on his April 2025 renewal application were not, on its face, apparent to Licensing because Arevalo reported "No" and therefore the application was not automatically flagged. In the exercise of reasonable diligence in verifying the statements on Arevalo's renewal application, the application was accessed April 29, 2025 before Arevalo's expiration to renew April 30, 2025, where the false reporting to Questions 10 and 11 were identified. False reporting on applications are grounds to revoke, suspend, or deny the renewal of a license, and proceed to the Commission pursuant to NAC 645.680. As permitted by NAC 645.840, the First Amended Complaint was filed May 16, 2025.

B. Arguments Regarding Whether the Colorado Stipulation for Diversion is Considered Disciplinary Sanctions Go to the Merits of the Case, Which is Inappropriate for a Motion to Dismiss.

Arguments on the merits are generally inappropriate for a motion to dismiss under Nevada law because such motions are limited to assessing the legal sufficiency of the complaint without delving into factual disputes. Nevada courts have consistently emphasized that motions to dismiss under NRCP 12(b)(5) are subject to a rigorous standard of review, requiring courts to presume all factual allegations in the complaint as true and to draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the plaintiff. The purpose of this procedural rule is to determine whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, not to resolve factual disputes or evaluate the merits of the case.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Upon Question No. 10 of the April 2025 renewal application, RESPONDENT reported "No" to having any disciplinary sanctions imposed by any real estate regulatory agency or commission since the last renewal, despite the April 11, 2024 Order for Stipulation before the Colorado Real Estate Commission. *NRED* 000056.

Upon Question No. 11 of the April 2025 renewal application, RESPONDENT reported "No" to having ever been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony since the last renewal, despite his self-report filed with the Division July 16, 2024. *NRED 000056*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> NRED 000015.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> NRED 000056.

 $<sup>^{11}</sup>$  Id

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Engelson v. Dignity Health, 542 P.3d 430 (2023), Brady v. Bank of America, N.A., 130 Nev. 1157 (2014).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Buzz Stew, LLC v. City of N. Las Vegas, 124 Nev. 224, 226, 181 P.3d 670, 671 (2008).

<sup>13</sup> Id. reaffirmed by Engelson v. Dignity Health, 139 Nev. Adv. Op. 58, 542 P.3d 430, 437 (Nev. App. 2023).

In Nevada, administrative fines are often considered disciplinary sanctions when they are imposed as part of a regulatory framework to address violations and enforce compliance, and Nevada law supports this interpretation, see *Dutchess Business Services, Inc. v. Nevada State Bd. of Pharmacy*, 124 Nev. 701 (2008), and *Nassiri v. Chiropractic Physicians' Bd.*, 130 Nev. 245 (2014). Further, NRS 645.630 and NRS 645.633 explicitly integrates fines into the disciplinary processes.

The Colorado "Order in the matter of disciplinary actions against [Arevalo's] Real Estate License FA.100029811" required Arevalo to pay a fine of \$287.50, and further placed him on probation for a period to run concurrent with the term of his sentencing in case number 2023CR700, and our position is that is considered disciplinary sanctions.<sup>14</sup>

## C. The Commission is Limited to its Statutory and Regulatory Mandates.

The Commission does not have jurisdiction over motions to dismiss for prosecutorial vindictiveness. <sup>15</sup> Arevalo's arguments in this regard are misplaced because this type of issue is addressed within judicial proceedings since that involves constitutional claims and procedural safeguards that are outside the scope of the administrative authority. <sup>16</sup> As stated herein, the First Amended Complaint is supported by legitimate reasons, was justified and filed for objective reasons, and Arevalo has failed to demonstrate vindictiveness. <sup>17</sup>

Similarly, Arevalo's request for its attorney's fees and costs should be denied because the Commission does not have express statutory authorization to make such award. NRS 622.400 however does permit the Division to recover reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred during investigative, administrative, and disciplinary proceedings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> NRED 000018-000022.

<sup>15</sup> In Dutchess Business Services, Inc. v. Nevada State Bd. of Pharmacy, 124 Nev. 701 (2008), the Nevada Supreme Court clarified that administrative hearings conducted by the Board of Pharmacy were not quasi-criminal proceedings and did not involve adjudication of criminal violations. Instead, criminal violations under Chapter 585 were reserved for prosecution by the Attorney General or district attorney in proper courts. This distinction underscores that administrative bodies do not have authority to adjudicate matters involving prosecutorial discretion or constitutional claims, such as prosecutorial vindictiveness. See also Matter of Ross, 99 Nev. 1 (1983), State v. Second Judicial District Court in and for County of Washoe, 134 Nev. 783 (2018), Sheriff, Washoe County v. Marcus, 116 Nev. 188 (2000).

 <sup>16</sup> Id. and NRS 645.050 Real Estate Commission; powers and duties.
 17 Hughes v. State, 125 Nev. 1045 (2009).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Zenor v. State, Department of Transportation, 134 Nev. 109 (2018).

1	III. CONCLUSION	
2	For all the foregoing reasons, the State requests the Commission DENY Arevalo's Motion to	
3	Dismiss in its entirety.	
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5	DATED this day of August 2025.	DATED this 4th day of August 2025.
6	STATE OF NEVADA	AARON D. FORD
7	Department of Business and Industry Real Estate Division	Attorney General
8		
9	By: SHARATH CHANDRA, Administrator	By: <b>Lepkiegan</b> CHRISTAL P. KEEGAN, ESQ.
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