

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Tatiana Hamilton v. Trincon Residential, et al.

Hamilton · No. 2:25-cv-02504-GMN-BNW · Decided December 19, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Nevada grants Tatiana Hamilton's application to proceed in forma pauperis and screens her complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). The magistrate judge recommends dismissal with prejudice because the asserted right of redemption is not a recognized cause of action, the alleged violation of Nevada law is unclear, and the court lacks federal subject-matter jurisdiction.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Nevada
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Brenda Weksler
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Nevada
DECIDED	December 19, 2025
DOCKET	2:25-cv-02504-GMN-BNW
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Pro se plaintiff filed a civil complaint and moved to proceed in forma pauperis. The magistrate judge granted in forma pauperis status, screened the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), and issued an order and report and recommendation recommending dismissal with prejudice.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court screened the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), applying the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) failure-to-state-a-claim standard. Material factual allegations were accepted as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, and the pro se complaint was liberally construed.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential

TOPICS

- motions to dismiss
- subject matter jurisdiction
- pleadings
- civil procedure
- trusts

PRACTICE AREAS

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the complaint stated a cognizable claim for relief under the in forma pauperis screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).
2. Whether the asserted right of redemption constituted a recognized cause of action.
3. Whether the allegations concerning NRS 247.145 established a claim within the federal district court's subject matter jurisdiction.

HOLDINGS

1. Upon granting in forma pauperis status, the court must screen the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), including for frivolousness, maliciousness, failure to state a claim, and claims seeking monetary relief from immune defendants.
2. The asserted 'right of redemption' was not a recognized cause of action and therefore did not state a claim for relief.
3. The complaint did not clearly explain how NRS 247.145 was violated, and the asserted state-law claim did not establish federal-question or diversity jurisdiction.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Federal district courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, possessing only that power authorized by Constitution and statute.” (at 1)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Hamilton alleged that the Clark County Recorder Office rejected her trust documents and failed to perform asserted ministerial duties. She invoked a purported right of redemption and NRS 247.145, and made unclear allegations of wrongdoing by Trincon Residential. The court concluded that the right of redemption was not a recognized cause of action and that the alleged statutory violation was unclear and did not establish federal jurisdiction.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Tatiana Hamilton submitted an application to proceed in forma pauperis and a complaint concerning the Clark County Recorder Office's rejection of trust documents and alleged wrongdoing by Trincon Residential. The court granted the in forma pauperis application, ordered the Clerk to detach and separately file the complaint, and recommended that the complaint be dismissed with prejudice. The recommendation was submitted to the assigned district judge under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), subject to objections within fourteen days.

DISPOSITION

other

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

No remand was ordered. The magistrate judge recommended dismissal with prejudice and advised that objections could be filed with the assigned district judge within fourteen days.

CASES CITED

- *Watson v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012)
- *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)
- *Nordstrom v. Ryan*, 762 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2014)
- *Wyler Summit P'ship v. Turner Broad. Sys. Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998)
- *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)
- *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995)
- *K2 Am. Corp. v. Roland Oil & Gas, LLC*, 653 F.3d 1024, 1027 (9th Cir. 2011)
- *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991)

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