IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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2 3	PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,	SUPREME COURT CASE NO.: 68942
4	Appellant,	Electronically Filed Oct 23 2015 09:26 a.m. DISTRICT C Texic KASE deonan
5	VS.	Clerk of Supreme Court CV-36431
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7 8	TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,	
9	Respondent.	
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11	APPELLANT PROIMTU MMI, LLC'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO STAY UNDER NRAP 8(c)	
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14	FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C. Christopher H. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633) Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282) 300 S. Fourth Street Suite 1400 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Telephone: (702) 692-8000 Facsimile:(702) 692-8099 E-Mail: cbyrd@fclaw.com bwirthlin@fclaw.com Attorneys for Defendant and Appellant Proimtu MMI, LLC	
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SUPPLEMENTAL NRAP 26.1 DISCLOSURE

The undersigned counsel of record certifies that the following are persons and entities as described in NRAP 26.1(a) and must be disclosed:

Proyectos E Implantacion de Tuberias, S.L is the holder of 100% of the membership interests of Proimtu MMI, LLC.

These representations are made in order that the judges of this court may evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C. Christopher Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
300 S. Fourth Street Suite 1400
Las Vegas, NV 89101
Telephone. (702) (02, 2000)

(702) 692-8000 Telephone:

Facsimile: (702) 692-8099 E-Mail: cbyrd@fclaw.com

bwirthlin@fclaw.com

Attorneys for Defendant and Appellant Proimtu MMI, LLC

I. LAW AND ARGUMENT

A. TRP stipulated that the Owner had actual knowledge about Proimtu's work on the Project. Thus, Proimtu can perfect its lien without service of a notice of right to lien under NRS 108.245. Because it is highly probable that Proimtu will prevail on appeal the motion for stay should be granted and the lien and bond should remain in place until the appeal is decided.

The Opposition ignores that the Owner had actual notice that Proimtu was working on the project from the time Proimtu was hired and observed Proimtu on the jobsite. Instead, TRP spends pages¹ discussing procedural and forum selection issues, none of which are relevant to whether a stay should be granted or the likelihood of Proimtu prevailing on appeal.

TRP's stipulation about the owner's actual knowledge and binding Nevada precedent, <u>requires</u> that the Order expunging the lien and exonerating the bond be overturned. Substantial compliance is all that is required to perfect a lien. *Hardy Companies, Inc. v. SNMARK, LLC*, 126 Nev. Adv. Op. 49, 245 P.3d 1149, 1155 (2010). Where an owner has actual knowledge of a potential lien claimant's work, such knowledge takes the place of service of the notice of right to lien for perfection purposes. *Id.* "Because the lessor [owner] had actual knowledge of the work, the purpose behind the pre-lien notice had been satisfied." *Id.* (Emphasis added).

In the Order expunging the lien, TRP stipulated to a finding by the court that the owner had actual knowledge of Proimtu's work:

"Kevin Smith, the owner's representative and CEO, was physically present at the Project at the time Proimtu was working on the Project and knew of Proimtu's work and involvement on the Project at the time Proimtu was retained."

¹ Pursuant to NRAP 27(a)(d)(2), TRP's response to the Motion was limited to 10 pages. TRP exceed its page limit and its response is subject to being stricken for non-compliance.

See Order, Exhibit "3" to the Motion at ¶ 13 (emphasis added). TRP fails to address this critical finding or the legal effect of actual notice as discussed in *Hardy*. There is no factual dispute about whether the owner had actual or imputed knowledge in this case, despite TRP's argument to the contrary. See Opposition at 13. The issue is a legal one: the district court disregarded *Hardy*, which holds that actual knowledge substitutes for service of the notice of right to lien, and incorrectly expunged Proimtu's lien and exonerated the surety bond. Accordingly, Proimtu has an overwhelming likelihood of success on appeal which strongly favors a stay to insure that Proimtu retains the benefits of its lien and the surety bond.

B. Proimtu would suffer serious and irreparable, harm if required to litigate in Spain in violation of NRS 108.2453.

NRAP 8(c) only requires a showing that the party seeking relief suffer "irreparable **or serious** injury." NRAP 8(c). This factor also weighs heavily in favor of the stay. TRP makes two arguments to demonstrate that Proimtu would not suffer irreparable harm if the bond is exonerated while the appeal is decided.

First, TRP argues the financial issue. Without the benefit of any evidence, not even a declaration, TRP suggests that it could satisfy a judgment² or in the alternative the lien could be reinstated against the power plant property. Opposition pp. 7-8. Proimtu's argument lacks any evidentiary support for either of these alternatives. Furthermore, if Proimtu succeeds on appeal, it should not be in a worse position than when the district court incorrectly decided to expunge the lien and exonerate the bond. Nevada's mechanics' lien statute does not require an unpaid contractor with a lien to chase a judgment debtor in another country or to speculate on whether the property may still be available as security for the judgment.

² The Declaration of Mr. Gonzales containing facts that TRP is judgment proof is the only evidence before this Court on TRP's ability to satisfy a judgment. TRP has presented nothing to rebut this evidence.

Second, TRP argues that Proimtu would not be harmed by being forced to litigate in Spain while the appeal is decided. Opposition p. 10. TRP filed a motion to dismiss Proimtu's lawsuit to perfect the lien shortly after Judge Elliot incorrectly ruled the lien could not be perfected. TRP claims this matter should be litigated in Spain. Exhibit "11". Judge Elliott will rule on November 12th on TRP's motion to dismiss and preliminarily indicated his inclination to dismiss because Proimtu could not perfect its lien. Declaration of Brenoch Wirthlin ¶¶ 3-4. The prejudice to Proimtu, if forced to litigate in Spain while the appeal is pending, is obvious.

Furthermore, TRP's legal argument regarding the validity of the forum selection clause is wrong. TRP claims that the statute only applies to lien claimants, citing the legislative history about the purpose of the statute. Opposition p.11. Proimtu is a lien claimant by definition. NRS 108.2214(1) provides in relevant part that the term "lien claimant" includes "any person who provides work, material or equipment with a value of \$500 or more to be used in or for the construction, alteration or repair of any improvement, property or work of improvement." If TRP means that Proimtu is not a lien claimant because of Judge Elliott's ruling on the lien, then the argument begs the question, because that is the purpose of the appeal.

Moreover, NRS 108.2453 needs no clarification from the legislative history. NRS 108.2453 unambiguously applies to all construction contracts in Nevada and the forum selection clause TRP relies upon. Any "condition, stipulation or provision in a contract ... is contrary to public policy and is void and unenforceable" that seeks to "[m]ake the contract or other agreement subject to the laws of a state other than this State" or "[r]equire any litigation, arbitration or other process for dispute resolution on disputes arising out of the contract or other agreement to occur in a state other than this State." NRS 108.2453 (West).

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C. TRP has not offered any evidence that it would be irreparably harmed by a stay.

Again without any evidence, TRP argues that it would be irreparably harmed if the bond is not exonerated because the general contractor is holding funds. Opposition p. 12. In order to demonstrate irreparable harm TRP would have to provide a declaration from the general contractor, to prove the amount and reason for any withholding. In the absence of such proof this Court is left to speculate whether there is any harm.

II. CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, Proimtu respectfully requests that this Court grant the Motion reinstating the lien and the bond until the appeal is concluded.

DATED this 22nd day of October, 2015.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.

Christopher Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
300 S. Fourth Street Suite 1400
Las Vegas, NV 89101

Attorneys for Defendant and Appellant Proimtu MMI, LLC

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

2	1. I hereby certify that this Motion complies with the formatting		
3	requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) and the		
4	type style requirements of NRAP 32 (a)(6) because:		
5	[X] This Motion has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface		
6	using Microsoft Word version 2010 in Times New Roman with a font size of 14; or		
7	[] This brief has been prepared in a monospaced typeface using [state		
8	name and version of word-processing program] with [state number of characters per		
9	inch and name of type style].		
10	2. I further certify that this Motion complies with the page- or type-volume		
11	limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by		
12	NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is either:		
13	[] Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more, and		
14	contains words; or		
15	[] Monospaced, has 10.5 or fewer characters per inch, and contains		
16	words or lines of text; or		
17	[X] Does not exceed 5 pages.		
18	3. I hereby certify that I am counsel of record for Petitioner-Defendant,		
19	Grupo FAMSA, S.A. de C.V. in this matter, that I have read the foregoing Motion to		
20	Strike B. E. Uno LLC's Supplemental Authorities and Supplemental Appendix Filed		
21	After The Writ Of Prohibition Had Been Fully Briefed and that to the best of my		
22	knowledge, information and belief, it is not frivolous or imposed for any improper		
23	purpose. I further certify that this Motion complies with all applicable Nevada Rules		
24	of Appellate Procedure, in particular N.R.A.P 28(e), which requires every assertion in		
25	the Motion regarding matters in the record to be supported by a reference to the page		
26	of the transcript or appendix where the matter relied on is to be found. I understand		
27	///		
28			

that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying Motion is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure. Dated this 22nd day of October, 2015. FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C. Christopher Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
300 S. Fourth Street Suite 1400
Las Vegas, NV 89101 Telephone: (702) 692-8000 (702) 692-8099 Facsimile: l: <u>cbyrd@fclaw.com</u> bwirthlin@fclaw.com E-Mail: Attorneys for Defendant and Appellant Proimtu MMI, LLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 25(c)(1), I hereby certify that I am an employee of Fennemore Craig, P.C. and that on this 22nd day of October, 2015, I caused the foregoing APPELLANT PROIMTU MMI, LLC'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO STAY UNDER NRAP 8(c) to be served by submission to the electronic filing service for the Nevada Supreme Court upon the following to the email address on file and by depositing same for mailing in the Unites States Mail, in a sealed envelope addressed to:

Becky A. Pintar, Esq. Pintar Albiston, LLP 6053 S. Fort Apache Road, #120 Las Vegas, NV 89148

An employee of Fennemore Craig, P.C.