Christopher H. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
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e-mail: cbyrd@fclaw.com
bwirthlin@fclaw.com
Attorneys for Proimtu MMI LLC
$\qquad$ )


2015 UEC - 4 P 1: 08

## FILED

 Electronically Filed
## FIFTH DISTRICT COURT

NYE COUNTY, NEVADA
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
vs.
PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.
CASE NO.: CV-36431
DEPT. NO.: I

## NOTICE OF APPEAL

 appeals to the Supreme Court of Nevada from the Order Granting Motion for Attorney Fees entered in this action on the 12th day of November, 2015.DATED this 3rd day of December, 2015.
FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.


Christopher H Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch Wirthlin (No. 10282)
300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Attorneys for Respondent Proimtu MMI LLC

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 3 rd day of December, 2015, I served a copy of the NOTICE OF APPEAL upon the parties to this action by mailing a copy thereof, postage prepaid, via regular U.S. Mail, addressed as follows:

Becky A. Pinter, Esq.
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Pintar Albiston LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, NV 89148
Attorneys for Petitioner


An employee of Fennemore Craig, P.C.

Christopher H. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
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e-mail: cbyrd@fclaw.com
bwirthlin@fclaw.com
Attorneys for Proimtu MMI LLC

## FIFTH DISTRICT COURT

NYE COUNTY, NEVADA
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
vs.
PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.

Appellant Proimtu MMI LLC ("Proimtu"), Respondent above named, pursuant to NRAP 3(f), hereby submits its Case Appeal Statement as follows:

1. Name of appellant filing this case appeal statement: Proimtu MMI, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company.
2. Identify the judge issuing the decision, judgment, or order appealed from: Judge Steven Elliott; Order Granting Motion for Attorney Fees entered in this action on the 12th day of November, 2015 ("Order").

I/I
3. Identify each appellant and the name and address of counsel for each appellant:

Proimtu MMI, LLC - Appellant
Christopher H. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.
300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Telephone: (702) 692-8000
Facsimile: (702) 692-8099
e-mail: cbyrdofclaw.com
bwirthlin@fclaw.com
4. Identify each respondent and the name and address of appellate counsel, if known, for each respondent (if the name of a respondent's appellate counsel is unknown, indicate as much and provide the name and address of that respondent's trial counsel):

TRP International, Inc. ("TRP")
Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar No. 7867
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Nevada State Bar No. 12679
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, NV 89148
702-685-5255 - phone
702-202-6329 - fax
BeckyoPintarAlbiston.com
5. Indicate whether any attorney identified above in response to question 3 or 4 is not licensed to practice law in Nevada and, if so, whether the district court granted that attorney permission to appear under SCR 42 (attach a copy of any district court order granting such permission): All attorneys are licensed to practice law in Nevada.
6. Indicate whether appellant was represented by appointed or retained counsel in the district court: Appellant was represented by retained counsel in the district court, Fennemore Craig, P.C.
7. Indicate whether appellant is represented by appointed or retained counsel on appeal: Appellant is represented by retained counsel on appeal, Fennemore Craig, P.C.
8. Indicate whether appellant was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and the date of entry of the district court order granting such leave: Appellant did not apply for and was not granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis.
9. Indicate the date the proceedings commenced in the district court (e.g., date complaint, indictment, information, or petition was filed): TRP's Motion for Attorney Fees ("Motion") was filed on July 6, 2015.
10. Provide a brief description of the nature of the action and result in the district court, including the type of judgment or order being appealed and the relief granted by the district court: In or around October 16, 2012, Proimtu entered into that certain contract ("Contract") with Petitioner for the erection of heliostats for the Crescent Dunes Thermosolar Power Plant ("Project"). Pursuant to the Contract, Proimtu agreed to perform "[h]eliostat assembly and field erection of heliostats." TRP was the contractor on the Project. TRP filed its Petition ("Petition") to expunge Proimtu's lien on certain real property arising out of TRP's failure to pay Proimtu for Proimtu's work on the Project. After the Petition was improperly granted, TRP sought and was awarded attorneys' fees, which forms the basis of this appeal.
11. Indicate whether the case has previously been the subject of an appeal to or original writ proceeding in the Supreme Court and, if so, the caption and Supreme Court docket number of the prior proceeding: This case has previously been the subject of an appeal
to or writ proceeding in the Supreme Court. The caption of the previous appeal is Proimtu MMI LLC vs. TRP International, Inc., case no.: 68942.
12. Indicate whether this appeal involves child custody or visitation: This appeal does not involve child custody or visitation.
13. If this is a civil case, indicate whether this appeal involves the possibility of settlement: This is a civil case and Proimtu is not opposed to the possibility of settlement.

DATED this 3rd day of December, 2015.


Christopher H/ Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch Wipthlin (No. 10282)
300 S. Foufth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Attorneys for Respondent Proimtu MMI LLC

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 3rd day of December, 2015, I served a copy of the CASE
APPEAL STATEMENT upon the parties to this action by mailing a copy thereof, postage prepaid, via regular U.S. Mail, addressed as follows:

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Pintar Albiston LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, NV 89148
Altorneys for Petitioner


| Case \#: | CV-0036431 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Judge: | WANKER, KIMBERLY A. |
| Date Filed: | $12 / 12 / 14 \quad$ Department: 01 |
| Case Type: CAJOTH CONT/ACCT/JUDG/OTHER |  |
| Title/Caption: TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. a foreign corp. |  |
|  | Vs |
|  | PROIMTU MMI LIC, a Nevada Limited |
|  | Liability Company |

Comments: FILE IN TONOPAH

Defendant (s)
PROIMTU MMI LLC
plaintiff(s)
TRP INTERNATIONAI, INC.

Attorney (s)
BYRD, CHRISTOPHER H.
Attorney (s)
PINTAR, BECKY A.

Filings:

Date
12/12/14
Pty Filing
P PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN - ARBITRATION EXEMPT: AFFECTS TITLE 245.00 TO REAL PROPERT
1/08/15 C ORDER FOR HEARING ON PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN
1/20/15 P CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
$2 / 02 / 15 \quad \mathrm{R}$ RESPONDENT PROIMTU MMI LLC'S OPPOSITION TO PETITION TO 198.00 EXPUNGE LIEN
2/09/15 P REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN
$2 / 13 / 15$ C ORDER OF RECUSAL. AND REQUEST FOR SENIOR JUDGE
2/25/15 R RESPONDENT PROIMTU MMI LLC'S OBJECTION TO UNTIMELY DISCLOSURE OF SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS TO SUPPORT THE PETITION TO EXPUNGE
3/03/15 C ORDER
4/16/15 $P$ REQUEST FOR RULING ON PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN,OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, TO PLACE ON CALENDAR
7/06/15 P MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES
7/06/15 $P$ MEMORANDUM OF COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
7/20/15 D OPPOSITION TO PETITIONERS MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES
$7 / 23 / 15 \quad \mathrm{P}$ RESPONDENT PROIMTU MMI, LLC'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY
$7 / 27 / 15 \quad P$ REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES
8/12/15 P RE-NOTICE OF HEARING ON RESPONDENT PROIMTU MMI, LLC'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY
8/20/15 P OPPOSITION TO RESPONDENT PROIMTU'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY
8/27/15 P DISCLOSURE OF SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS TO SUPPORT THE PETITION TO EXPUNGE
9/02/15 D RESPONDENT PROIMTU MMI, LLC'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY
9/09/15 P SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES
9/09/15 C FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONA OF LAN AND ORDER ON PETITION EXPUNGE LIEN
10/05/15 D NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER ON PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN
10/05/15 D NOTICE OF APPEAL
10/05/15 D CASE APPEAL STATEMENT
$10 / 16 / 15 \mathrm{~S}$ RECEIPT FOR DOCUMENTS

| $11 / 12 / 15$ | P | SUPPLEMENT TO REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| COMPLAINT |  |  |  |  |
| $11 / 12 / 15$ | C ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR EMERGENCY STAY |  |  |  |
| $11 / 12 / 15$ | P | NOTICE OF ENTRY ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR EMERGENCY STAY |  |  |
| $11 / 12 / 15$ | C ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES |  |  |  |
| $11 / 12 / 15$ | P | NOTICE OF ENTRY ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES |  | 500.00 |
| $12 / 04 / 15$ | D NOTICE OF APPEAL |  | 24.00 |  |


| Case \#: | CV-0036431 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Judge: | WANKER, KIMBERLY A. |

Date Filed: 12/12/14 Department: 01
Case TYpe: CAJOTH CONT/ACCT/JUDG/OTHER
Title/Caption: TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC, a foreign corp. Vs
PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada Limited
Liability Company
Comments: FILE IN TONOPAH

Defendant (s)
PROIMTU MMI LLC
Plaintiff(s)
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Attorney (s)
BYRD, CHRISTOPHER H.
Attorney (s)
PINTAR, BECKY A.

## Hearings:

Date Time Hearing Reference
2/12/15 10:00 PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN TONOPAH
JUDGE: KIMBERLY A WANKER
CLERK: AMY DOWERS
APP: BECKY PINTAR FOR TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC; BRENOCK WIRTHLIN FOR PROIMTU MMI LLC;
THE COURT ADVISES THE PARTIES THAT SENIOR JUDGE STEVEN ELLIOT HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE CASE AND THAT HE IS AWARE OF THE PENDING TRIAL DATES INVOLVING CV36431, CV36323, AND CV35217. THE COURT QUESTIONS COUNSEL CONCERNING A CLAUSE IN PARAGRAPH 34 WHICH STATES THAT ANY DISPUTES BETWEEN THE PARTIES WILL BE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION IN MADRID, SPAIN AND THAT THE CONTRACT SHALI BE INTERPRETTED SUBJECT TO SPANISH LAW AND WAIVE ANY OTHER LEGAL REMEDY. MS. PINTAR STATES THAT ONCE THE LIEN WAS RECORDED THEN THE LIEN HAD TO BE ARGUED UNDER NEVADA LLAW. MS. PINTAR STATES THAT THE LIEN ATTACHES TO THE PROPERTY AND SO NOW THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY AND THE GENERAL, CONTRACTOR INVOLVED. MR. WIRTHLIN STATES THAT HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT THE ARBITRATION CLAUSE PROHIBITS HIS CLIENT FROM AVAILING ITSELF OF NEVADA LAW IN ORDER TO PROCURE PAYMENT. MR. WIRTHLIN REFERS TO NRS 108.2457 WHICH STATES THAT ANY TERM OF A CONTRACT THAT ATTEMPTS TO LIMIT THE LIEN RIGHTS IS VOID. MS. PINTAR STATES THAT THE LIEN HAS BEEN BONDED AROUND AND BECAUSE OF THE LIEN THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR, COBRA, HAS WITHHELD PAYMENT FROM TRP. MS. PINTAR STATES THAT BECAUSE OF THAT ACTION THEY WERE FORCED TO FILE THE PETITION UNDER NEVADA LAW TO EXPUNGE THE LIEN SO THAT THE DISPUTE CAN BE HANDLED AS SET FORTH IN THE CONTRACT. MR. WIRTHLIN POINTS OUT THAT THE ISSUE OF
JURISDICITN WAS NOT RAISED PRIOR TO TODAY. THE COURT CONFIRMS THAT SHE IS THE ONE THAT RAISED THE ISSUE OF JURISDICTION. MR. WIRTHLIN REQUEST THAT PROIMTU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO BRIEF THE ISSUE. MR. WIRTHLIN POINTS OUT THAT IF THE ISSUE IS NOT WORKED OUT WITHIN 30 DAYS THEN YOU SUBMIT TO SPANISH ARBITRATION BUT THE LIEN IS NOT AFFECTED BECAUSE OF NEVADA LAW AND NEEDS TO BE DECIDED ON THE MERRIT. MS. PINTAR ADDRESSES THE COURT CONCERNING MECHANICS LIENS. MS. PINTAR SPEAKS TO THE DEFENDANT'S FIRST AGRUEMENT WHICH STATES THEY PROVIDED LABOR ONLY. MS. PINTAR DISPUTES THAT PROIMTU ONLY SUPPLIES LABOR. MS. PINTAR PROVIDES A SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE FOR THE COURT THAT CONTAINS INVOICES SHOWING PROIMTU RENTED CRANES AND CHARGE FOR SUPPLIES. MS. PINTAR ARGUES THAT PROIMTU PROVIDE MORE THAT LABOR AND THAT THEY ACTED AS A SUBCONTRACT

THEREFORE THEY ARE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE A PRELIMINARY NOTICE TO THE OWNER OF THE LIEN. MS. PINTAR STATES THAT PROIMTU DID NOT NOTIFY THE OWNER THAT THEY ARE ON THE PROPERTY. MS. PINTAR STATES THAT CLEARLY THERE IS PREJUDICE TO THE OWNER. MR. WIRTHLIN STATES LIBERAL INTERPRETATION AND SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE ARE REQUIRED WHEN DEALING WITH MECHANICS LIENS. MR. WIRTHLIN STATES THAT THE WORK WAS DONE AND PROIMTU HAS NOT BEEN PAID.

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    6/18/15 9:00 PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN (JUDGE ELLIOT)
    9/09/15 9:00 PROIMTU'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO STAY
JUDGE: STEVEN P ELLIOT
CLERK: AMY DOWERS
APP: BECKY PINTAR FOR TRP INTERNATIONAL WITH GUSTAVO CALZADO; BRENOCK
WIRTHLIN FOR PRIOMTU LLC; DONNA DI MAGGIO FOR COBRA THERMOSOLAR PLANTS AND
TONOPAH SOLAAR RESERVE;
*********************SEE FILE FOR MINUTES************************************
```

9/09/15 9:00 MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES (TRP INTERNATIONAL
********************SEE FILE FOR MINUTES*******************************

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
PINTER ALBISTON LLD
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
(702) 685-5255
(702) 202-6329 fax

Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TR INTERNATIONAL, INC.

## FIFTH DISTRICT COURT <br> RYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I

## NOTICE OF ENTRY ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on November 12, 2015, an Order granting Motion for Attorney Fees was entered in the above-referenced matter. A true and correct copy is attached hereto.

DATED: November 12, 2015 PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
By:

A.prata

Becky A. Pinter, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \#12679
6053 S. Fort Apache Rd., Ste. 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
Attorneys for Plaintiff TRP INTERNATIONAL. INC.

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
(702) 685-5255
(702) 202-6329 fax

Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.

Filed
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOV 122015


Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I

## ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

The Court having considered Petitioner's TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP") Motion for Attorney Fees, as against Respondent PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") and all pleadings on file, and after hearing oral argument, the Court makes the following findings and order:

1. NRS 108.2275 provides the provisions for the release of frivolous or excessive liens.
2. The Court previously found that the lien recorded by Proimtu was not valid and ordered it expunged in an order filed on July 6, 2015.
3. The Court also found that TRP was also entitled to its costs and reasonable attorney's fees for bringing the Petition the amount to be determined upon briefing with the Court.
4. TRP submitted documentation of fees incurred in the amount of $\$ 16,240.00$.
5. Proimtu argued certain fees were not reasonable, including those incurred for travel.
6. However, the Court found that all fees incurred by TRP were valid and reasonable and the Brunzell factors were satisfied.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Motion for Attorney Fees is granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the $\$ 16,240.00$ in attorney fees is awarded to TRP and the amount is hereby reduced to judgment.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: APL/ /2~,2015


Respectfully submitted by:
PINTER ALBISTON LLD
By: $13 n / 9 \rightarrow+a$
Becky A. Pintar, Esq., NSB \# 7867
Attorney for Petitioner TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Reviewed by:
FENNEAORE CRAIG, PAC.

By:


Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq.
Attorney for Petitioner PRgIMTU MMI LLC

# OFFICE OF THE NYE COUNTY CLERK SANDRA L. MERLINO 

## Tonopah Office

Nye County Courthouse P.O. Box 1031 101 Radar Road Tonopah, Nevada 89049
Phone (775) 482-8127
Fax (775) 482-8133


Pahrump Office
Government Complex
1520 East Basin Avenue
Pahrump, Nevada 89060
Phone (775) 751-7040
Fax (775) 751-7047

December 4, 2015
NOTICE OF
DEFICIENCY:

## VIA E-FILE

Supreme Court Clerk
201 S. Carson Street, \#201
Carson City, NV 89701-4702
Re: CV 36431
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.
VS
PROIMTU MMI LLC

Dear Ms. Lindeman:
I am enclosing the documentation required to submit the above-referenced matter on appeal.
This is a civil case. I will be forwarding the fee of $\$ 250.00$ via US Mail.
If I can be of any assistance, please feel free to contact me at our Tonopah office.
Sincerely,
SANDRA L. MERLINO
NYE COUNTY CLERK

By:


AMY DOWERS, Deputy Clerk / Tonopah

## FHED

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
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Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
FIFTH wOICIA UISTRICT
NOY $12 \% 015$

Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

## FIFTH DISTRICT COURT <br> NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I

## NOTICE OF ENTRY ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on November 12, 2015, an Order granting Motion for Attorney Fees was entered in the above-referenced matter. A true and correct copy is attached hereto.

DATED: November 12, 2015 PINTAR ALBISTON LLP


Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \#12679
6053 S. Fort Apache Rd., Ste. 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
Attorneys for Plaintiff TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
(702) 685-5255
(702) 202-6329 fax

Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
FILED
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOV 122015


Attorneys for Plaintiff TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

## Respondent.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I

## ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

The Court having considered Petitioner's TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP") Motion for Attorney Fees, as against Respondent PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") and all pleadings on file, and after hearing oral argument, the Court makes the following findings and order:

1. NRS 108.2275 provides the provisions for the release of frivolous or excessive liens.
2. The Court previously found that the lien recorded by Proimtu was not valid and ordered it expunged in an order filed on July 6, 2015.
3. The Court also found that TRP was also entitled to its costs and reasonable attorney's fees for bringing the Petition the amount to be determined upon briefing with the Court.
4. TRP submitted documentation of fees incurred in the amount of $\$ 16,240.00$.
5. Proimtu argued certain fees were not reasonable, including those incurred for travel.
6. However, the Court found that all fees incurred by TRP were valid and reasonable and the Brunzell factors were satisfied.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Motion for Attorney Fees is granted.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the $\$ 16,240.00$ in attorney fees is awarded to TRP and the amount is hereby reduced to judgment.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: NPL/ 22015


Respectfully submitted by:
PINTER ALBISTON LLD
$B y$ :


Becky A. Pintar, Esq., NSB \# 7867 Attorney for Petitioner TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Reviewed by:
FENNEAORE CRAiG, PIC.

By:


Attorney for Petitioner PROIMTU MMI LLC

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \#7867
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
(702) 685-5255
(702) 202-6329 fax

Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

## FIFTH DISTRICT COURT

 NYE COUNTY, NEVADATRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability

> Respondent.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I

## ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

The Court having considered Petitioner's TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP") Motion for Attorney Fees, as against Respondent PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") and all pleadings on file, and after hearing oral argument, the Court makes the following findings and order:

1. NRS 108.2275 provides the provisions for the release of frivolous or excessive liens.
2. The Court previously found that the lien recorded by Proimtu was not valid and ordered it expunged in an order filed on July 6, 2015 .
3. The Court also found that TRP was also entitled to its costs and reasonable attorney's fees for bringing the Petition the amount to be determined upon briefing with the Court.
4. TRP submitted documentation of fees incurred in the amount of $\$ 16,240.00$.
5. Proimtu argued certain fees were not reasonable, including those incurred for travel.
6. However, the Court found that all fees incurred by TRP were valid and reasonable and the Brunzell factors were satisfied.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Motion for Attomey Fees is granted.


1 Christopher H. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633) Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.
300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Telephone: (702) 692-8000
Facsimile: (702) 692-8099
e-mail: cbyrd@fclaw.com

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
vs.
PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.

DATED this 2nd day of October, 2015.

## FIFTH DISTRICT COURT

## NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

Notice is hereby given that Proimtu MMI LLC ("Proimtu"), Respondent above named, appeals to the Supreme Court of Nevada from the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order on Petition to Expunge Lien entered in this action on the $9^{\text {th }}$ day of September, 2015.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, BG,

By:


Christopher H.Byrd Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch Wirthling(No. 10282)
300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Attorneys for Respondent Proimtu MMI LLC

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 2 nd day of October, 2015, I served a copy of the NOTICE OF
APPEAL upon the parties to this action by mailing a copy thereof, postage prepaid, via regular U.S. Mail, addressed as follows:

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Pintar Albiston LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, NV 89148
Attorneys for Petitioner


Christopher H. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.
300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Telephone: (702) 692-8000
FILED
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

Facsimile: (702) 692-8099
e-mail: cbyrd@fclaw.com
bwirthlin@fclaw.com Attorneys for Proimtu MMI LLC

## FIIFTH DISTRICT COURT

NYE COUNTTY, NEVADA
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
vs.
PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited
CASE NO.: CV-36431
DEPT. NO.: I
NOTICE OF ENTRE OF FINIDINGS
OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LLAW ANID ORIDEIR ON PETITIION TO EXPUNGE LIEN liability company,

Respondent.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order on Petition to Expunge Lien was entered in the above-referenced matter on September 9, 2015. A copy of which is attached hereto.

DATED this 2nd day of October, 2015.


## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the $\mathcal{V}^{n d}$ day of October, 2015, I served a copy of the NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER ON PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN upon the parties to this action by mailing a copy thereof, postage prepaid, via regular U.S. Mail, addressed as follows:

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Pintar Albiston LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, NV 89148
Attorneys for Petitioner


An employee of Fennemore Craig, P.C.

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 12679
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
(702) 685-5255
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Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I
FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER ON PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN

The Court having considered Petitioner's TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP") Petition to Expunge Lien ("Petition"), as against Respondent PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") and all pleadings on file, and after hearing oral argument, the Court makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order.

## FINDINGS OF IACT

1. TRP is a company based in Spain that constructs solar projects and it entered into a contract with the prime contractor, Cobra Thermosolar Plants, Inc. ("Cobra"), to fabricate and erect heliostats on a solar project in Tonopah, Nevada, known as the Crescent Dunes Thermosolar Plant (the "Project").
2. In turn, TRP and Respondent PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") entered into a contract for heliostat assernbly and field erection ("Contract").
3. In the Contract, TRP is referred to as the Contractor and Proimtu is referred to as the

Subcontractor, with the scope of work including:

- Close monitoring of the procedure to assemble heliostats, according to the requirements issued by the client.
- Monitoring of all documentary and procedural requirements required by the customer
- Care, maintenance and use of the tools provided to do the job.
- Strictly following the procedures defined for the tasks, included as ANNEX by TRP for each point on the assembly line and the implementation of appropriate controls to ensure the proper execution of the work.
- Installation of 10,375 or heliostats heliostats at 80 days after the learning period to meet customer requirements.
- Comply with the quality requirements imposed by the client in the assembly of heliostats.
- Establish and incorporate shifts working staff needed to produce 400 heliostats a week, having also the possibility of increasing its resources to a production of 500 heliostats a week without any additional cost to TRP.
- Meet calibrations according to the specifications of the quality plan approved by the client. Using stations verification and calibration equipment needed for $100 \%$ of the heliostats within tolerances.
- Use of the means provided by the Contractor for quality control and traceability of heliostats mounted.
- Transport from the assembly line to the final erection on site. Includes all equipment and lifts, vehicles and manpower needed to carry out the implementation on the foundation of the pedestals or heliostats corresponding (sic)
- Preparation and submission for approval of procedures by TRP pedestal and heliostat erection on field.
- Providing tools, hand tools, jigs and other equipment of any kind to be established in the lifting procedure once approved by TRP to perform transport and lifting the heliostat s on the site. This equipment must he in good condition for the implementation of the scope defined in this contract.
- Maintenance of all equipment according to the instructions of TRP
- Strict monitoring of lifting procedures, and generating reports end monitoring quality control to ensure the smooth implementation of the lifting.
- Final and perfect leveling and alignment of heliostat according to the specifications of COBRA.
- Adapt the resource needs to reach heliostats and pedestals erection to meet the requirement of 400 heliostats a week, with potential to increase to 500 heliostats a week at no additional cost to TRP.
- Previous verification of screws already in the solar field to confirm you have the correct position and verticality and that are on the side of tolerance
- Reporting quality control and production control applications to ensure the smooth implementation of the lifting.
- Final leveling and fit and alignment pedestals and heliostats according to specifications.
- Final reports Quality Control
- Re-Galvanization of damaged items during the course of the work if necessary .
- Preparation of Risk Assessment for the work required and must be approved by the contractor before the work begins.
- Preparation of Environmental Management Reports and waste required by the Customer.

Strict monitoring of envirommental management Standards required by the client.

- Certificates of materials used if it is the case.
- Issuance of Certificates of Inspection of equipment that require own.
- Generation and contribution in a timely manner of the documentation required by the American authorities and the client on the recruits.
- Completion of Documents and Project Quality required.
- Implementation of temporary facilities as OSHA requirements and health and safety by the subcontractor.
- Lights when necessary work areas, exterior or interior and means to do so if outdoors. Excluding general vials, responsibility. (sic)
- All activities necessary to conduct the proper execution of the work according to the conditions, which are considered by the subcontractor are included.
- Contribution in case of personnel certificates
- In compliance with the operational requirements of the site, including:

Wage Requirements as Davis Bacon as indicated in Annex 4.

- Delivery of the required data from DBA \& STA indicated In Annex 4 regularly.

4. Ultimately, a dispute arose between TRP and Proimtu regarding the payments each side alleged were due under the Contract.
5. Due to the dispute for payment, Proimtu subsequently recorded a mechanics lien, pursuant to NRS 108.222 (the "Lien") in the amount of $\$ 2,357,977$ against the real property more commonly known as APN Nos. 012-141-01, 012-151-01, 612-141-01, 012-031-04, 012-131-03 and 012-131-04 (the "Real Property") in Nye County, Doc \# 823637, on November 12, 2014.
6. On January 2, 2015, Cobra posted a bond, Bond No. 915209, in the amount of $\$ 3,536,965.50$, recorded as Doc \# 825596 in Nye County, pursuant to NRS 108.413 to 108.2425, to release the lien from the Real Property.
7. TRP argues that the Lien is invalid and should be expunged, pursuant to 108.2275, as Proimtu has allegedly failed to comply with mandatory statutory requirements for a valid lien by by allegedly failing to serve a notice of right to lien pursuant to NRS 108.245.
8. Proimtu argues that NRS 108.245(1) provides an exception to the requirements of NRS 108.245 to provide a notice of intent to lien if the lien claimant only provides labor to the construction project.
9. Proimtu argues that it only provided labor to the Project.
10. In the alternative, Proimtu argues that if the Court finds that it did not provide only labor to the Project, thereby exempting it from compliance with NRS 108.245, then "a lien claimant substantially complies with NRS 108.245 's pre-lien requirement when the property owner has actual knowledge of the potential lien claim and is not prejudiced." Fardy Cos. v. SNMARK, LLC, 126 Nev. Adv. Rep. 49, 245 P.3d 1149 (2010).
11. Proimtu also argues that, pursuant to NRS 108.22104, an "agent of the owner" means
every architect, builder, contractor, engineer, geologist, land surveyor, lessee, miner, subcontractor or other person having charge or control of the property, improvement or work of improvement of the owner, or any part thereof. Therefore, if Cobra, the general contractor, had notice of Proimtu being on the Project, then that knowledge should be imputed to the owner to satisfy the requirements of NRS 108.245 to provide a notice of intent to lien.... At the hearing on this matter TRP acknowledged that Cobra had notice of Proimtu's involvement in the Project.
12. As set forth in Proimtu's opposition to the Petition and at the hearing on this matter, Proimtu supported its arguments through an email sent by TRP to Cobra dated November 30, 2012, in which TRP introduced Proimtu as a subcontractor for the Project. In that email, TRP states that it is asking for "authorization for contracting the company Proimtu to provide assembly-related labor services at the Tonopah plant."
13. At the hearing on this matter TRP stipulated that 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.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. NRS 108.2275 provides the provisions for the release of frivolous or excessive liens.
2. NRS Chapter 108.245 provides that,
...every lien claimant, other than one who performs only labor, who claims the benefit of NRS 108.221 to 108.246 , inclusive, shall, at any time after the first delivery of material or performance of work or services under a contract, deliver in person or by certified mail to the owner of the property a notice of right to lien...
3. NRS Chapter 108 does not provide a definition of labor.
4. NRS 624.020 provides that a contractor is defined as:

A contractor is any person, except a registered architect or a licensed professional engineer, acting solely in a professional capacity, who in any capacity other than as the employee of another with wages as the sole compensation, undertakes to, offers to undertake to, purports to have the capacity to undertake to, or submits a bid to, or does himself or herself or by or through others, construct, alter, repair, add to, subtract from, improve, move, wreck or demolish any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or other structure, project, development or improvement, or to do any part
thereof, including the erection of scaffolding or other structures or works in connection therewith.
5. The Court finds that Proimtu was acting as a contractor in its scope of work with TRP pursuant to NRS 624.020 and therefore was required to serve a notice of right to lien to the owner pursuant to NRS 108.245.
6. The Court finds that Prointu failed to comply with NRS 108.245 by failing to serve a notice of right to lien to the owner.
7. The Court also finds that even if Cobra, the general contractor, had actual notice of Proimtu being on the Project, that knowledge cannot be imputed to the owner and was not sufficient to put the owner on actual notice of either the scope of work being performed by Proimtu.
8. The Court also finds that TRP is also entitled to its at costs and reasonable attorney's fees for bringing the Petition the amount to be determined after a Motion for Attorney Fees is filed with the Court.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the lien is expunged.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the bond, recorded on January 2, 2015 as Doc \# 825596 in Ne County, Bond No. 915209 , in the amount of $\$ 3,536,965.50$, is hereby exonerated and released upon recording of this Order in Ne County.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Petitioner shall be awarded its costs and reasonable attorney fees, the amount to be determined after briefing.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: Sepetenkere 9,2015


Respectfully submitted by:
PINTAR ALBISTON LLD

By:


Becky A. Pintan, Esq., NSB \# 7867
Attorney for Petitioner TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.


Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
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Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

## FIFTH DISTRICT COURT

NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.

The Court having considered Petitioner's TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP") Petition to Expunge Lien ("Petition"), as against Respondent PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") and all pleadings on file, and after hearing oral argument, the Court makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order.

## FINDINGS OF FACT

1. TRP is a company based in Spain that constructs solar projects and it entered into a contract with the prime contractor, Cobra Thermosolar Plants, Inc. ("Cobra"), to fabricate and erect heliostats on a solar project in Tonopah, Nevada, known as the Crescent Dunes Thermosolar Plant (the "Project").
2. In turn, TRP and Respondent PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") entered into a contract for heliostat assernbly and field erection ("Contract").
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Using stations verification and calibration equipment needed for $100 \%$ of the heliostats within tolerances.

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- Completion of Documents and Project Quality required.
- Implementation of temporary facilities as OSHA requirements and health and safety by the subcontractor.
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Excluding general vials, responsibility. (sic)

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- In compliance with the operational requirements of the site, including:

Wage Requirements as Davis Bacon as indicated in Annex 4.

- Delivery of the required data from DBA \& STA indicated In Annex 4 regularly.

4. Ultimately, a dispute arose between TRP and Proimtu regarding the payments each side alleged were due under the Contract.
5. Due to the dispute for payment, Proimtu subsequently recorded a mechanics lien, pursuant to NRS 108.222 (the "Lien") in the amount of $\$ 2,357,977$ against the real property more commonly known as APN Nos. 012-141-01, 012-151-01, 612-141-01, 012-031-04, 012-131-03 and 012-131-04 (the "Real Property") in Nye County, Doc \# 823637, on November 12, 2014.
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every architect, builder, contractor, engineer, geologist, land surveyor, lessee, miner, subcontractor or other person having charge or control of the property, improvement or work of improvement of the owner, or any part thereof. Therefore, if Cobra, the general contractor, had notice of Proimtu being on the Project, then that knowledge should be imputed to the owner to satisfy the requirements of NRS 108.245 to provide a notice of intent to lien.... At the hearing on this matter TRP acknowledged that Cobra had notice of Proimtu's involvement in the Project.
12. As set forth in Proimtu's opposition to the Petition and at the hearing on this matter, Proimtu supported its arguments through an email sent by TRP to Cobra dated November 30, 2012, in which TRP introduced Proimtu as a subcontractor for the Project. In that email, TRP states that it is asking for "authorization for contracting the company Proimtu to provide assembly-related labor services at the Tonopah plant."
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## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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A contractor is any person, except a registered architect or a licensed professional engineer, acting solely in a professional capacity, who in any capacity other than as the employee of another with wages as the sole compensation, undertakes to, offers to undertake to, purports to have the capacity to undertake to, or submits a bid to, or does himself or herself or by or through others, construct, alter, repair, add to, subtract from, improve, move, wreck or demolish any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation or other structure, project, development or improvement, or to do any part
thereof, including the erection of scaffolding or other structures or works in connection therewith.
5. The Court finds that Proimtu was acting as a contractor in its scope of work with TRP pursuant to NRS 624.020 and therefore was required to serve a notice of right to lien to the owner pursuant to NRS 108.245.
6. The Court finds that Proimtu failed to comply with NRS 108.245 by failing to serve a notice of right to lien to the owner.
7. The Court also finds that even if Cobra, the general contractor, had actual notice of Proimtu being on the Project, that knowledge cannot be imputed to the owner and was not sufficient to put the owner on actual notice of either the scope of work being performed by Proimtu.
8. The Court also finds that TRP is also entitled to its at costs and reasonable attorney's fees for bringing the Petition the amount to be determined after a Motion for Attorney Fees is filed with the Court.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the lien is expunged.
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the bond, recorded on January 2, 2015 as Doc \# 825596 in Wye County, Bond No. 915209 , in the amount of $\$ 3,536,965.50$, is hereby exonerated and released upon recording of this Order in Ny County.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Petitioner shall be awarded its costs and reasonable attorney fees, the amount to be determined after briefing.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: Septexpher 9,2015


Respectfully submitted by: PINTER ALBISTON LLD

By:


Becky A. Pintail, Esq., NSB \# 7867
Attorney for Petitioner TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.



Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
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Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
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Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.
Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I

## SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

COMES NOW, Plaintiff TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP"), by and through their attorneys of record, the law firm of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP and brings this Supplement to Motion for Attorney Fees.

Since the Motion for Attorney Fees was filed, PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") has filed a motion to stay the ruling of the Court ordering the bond released. As a result, TRP as incurred an additional $\$ 3,360$ in fees for a total of $\$ 16,240.00$. See Exhibit 1, attached hereto,

DATED: September 8, 2015


## EXHIBIT 1

## DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF ATTORNEY FEES

I, BECKY A. PINTAR, being duly sworn, states: that affiant is the attorney for TRP INTERANTIONAL, INC. and has personal knowledge of the above costs and disbursements expended; that the items contained in the attached Statement are true and correct to the best of this Declarant's knowledge and belief; and that the said fees have been necessarily incurred in this action.

Pursuant to NRS 53.045, I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

EXECUTED this $8^{\text {th }}$ day of September, 2015


## EXHIBIT 1

## EXHIBIT 1

## Pintar Albiston LLP

6053 S. Fort Apache Road, \#120
Las Vegas, NV 89148 USA

Ph:702-685-5255
Fax:702-202-6329

TRP International, Inc.
'Neftali Munoz Herrera' [nmunoz@stsolar.eu](mailto:nmunoz@stsolar.eu)
September 8, 2015

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { File \#: } & 318 \\
\text { Inv \#: } & 5352
\end{array}
$$

Attention: Neftali Munoz

RE: Expunge Proimtu lien

| DATE | DESCRIPTION | HOURS | AMOUNT | LAWYER |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Jul-28-15 | Review motion for emergency stay; draft <br> update to client | 0.50 | 175.00 | BAP |
| Aug-12-15 | Draft opposition to motion for emergency stay | 5.60 | $1,960.00$ | BAP |
| Aug-13-15 | Review/revise opposition to motion for <br> emergency stay | 2.00 | 700.00 | BAP |
| Aug-19-15 | Draft final revisions to opposition to stay | 1.50 | 525.00 | BAP |
|  | Totals | 9.60 | $\$ 3,360.00$ |  |

## DISBURSEMENTS

| Aug-27-15 | Lexis/Westlaw <br> Postage for pleadings to Nye County | $\begin{aligned} & 73.74 \\ & 10.92 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Totals | \$84.66 |  |
|  | Total Fee \& Disbursements |  | \$3,444.66 |
|  | Previous Balance |  | 13,631.53 |
|  | Balance Now Due |  | \$17,076.19 |

TAX ID Number 46-1573461

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the law firm of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP, hereby certifies that on September 8, 2015, she served a copy of the foregoing Supplement to Motion for Attorney Fees via personal service:

Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq. FENNEMORE CRAIG PC 300 S. Fourth St.. Suite 1400
Bank of America Plaza
Las Vegas, NV 89101


Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
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F: (702) 202-6329
Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Bryan@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Defendant
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.


## FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

 NYE COUNTY, NEVADAPROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability
company company

```
Plaintiff,
```

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware corporation; TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; COBRA THERMOSOLAR PLANTS, INC., a Nevada Corporation; STATE OF NEVADA ex rel. the NEVADA STATE CONTRACTORS BOARD, THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, a Pennsylvania corporation, DOES I-X, ROE COMPANIES I-X;

Defendants.

CASE NO. CV36747
DEPT. NO.: 1

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE FOR MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

The undersigned hereby certifies that on August 25, 2015 she served the notice of hearing on September 9, 2015 at 9 am on Motion for Attorney Fees that was served via USPS on August 19, 2015, via email and by placing said copy in an envelope, postage fully prepaid, in the U.S. Mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, said envelope(s) addressed to:

# IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF <br> THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NYE 

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Plaintiff,
ORDER OF RECUSAL AND REQUEST FOR
vs. SENIOR JUDGE

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., A
Delaware Corporation; Tonopah Solar
Energy, LLC, a Delaware limited
liability company; COBRA
THERMOSOLAR PLANTS, INC., A Nevada corporation; STATE OF NEVADA ex rel. The NEVADA STATE CONTRACTORS BOARD, THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, a Pennsylvania corporation, DOES I-X, ROE COMPANIES I-X.

## Defendants.

This is a related case to CV35217 HALL v. MT. GRANT ELECTRIC which this Court has recused itself because of the congested Court calendar. This Judge must also recuse itself from this case for the same reasons and to allow the related cases to be heard by the same Judge, therefore it is requested that Senior Judge Stephen Elliott be appointed to handle the above case.

DATED this $20^{\text {th }}$ day of Ayurit 2015.


1

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Christopher H. Byrd, Esq.
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Attorneys for Plaintiff
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Pennsylvania.
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Attorneys for TRP International, Inc.
State of Nevada Contractors Board
The Office of the Attorney General
Civil Division
100 N. Carson St.
Carson City, Nv 89710


2

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2015 … 27 P 1:03

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Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

## FIFTH DISTRICT COURT

## NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, Respondent.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I

REPLY TO OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

COMES NOW, Plaintiff TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP"), by and through their attorneys of record, the law firm of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP and brings this Reply to Opposition to Motion for Attorney Fees. This reply substantiates that TRP has fully complied with all statutory and procedural requirements, and that its fees are reasonable and necessarily incurred.

## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## A. TRP has Complied with All Requirements to be Awarded it Attorney Fees

The Court, pursuant to NRS 108.2275(6) has already found that TRP is entitled to its reasonable fees. This matter required extensive briefing and two hearings, each at least an hour long. TRP has complied with all requirements to be awarded the fees incurred, all reasonable and necessarily incurred in the amount of $\$ 12,880.00$.

PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") makes two arguments against TRP being awarded it fees,
or its fees with a substantial reduction. First, Proimtu argues that the fees should be denied in their entirety because counsel failed to include an affidavit stating that the fees were actually and necessarily incurred, pursuant to NRCP 54(d)(2)(b). Second, Promitu argues that TRP is not entitled to fees incurred for travel time from Las Vegas to Tonopah for the hearings. Neither argument is valid.

## B. NRCP 54 is not Applicable

The first argument utilized by Proimtu is that counsel has failed to include an affidavit stating that the fees were actually and necessarily incurred, pursuant to NRCP 54(d)(2)(b). NRCP 54(d)(2)(b) is not applicable in this case. NRCP 54(d)(2)(b) is applicable to fees being sought after final judgment. There is not final judgment in this case but an order expunging a lien. The fees being applied for are pursuant to NRS 108.2275(6).

Even if an affidavit is not required, counsel has nonetheless attached a declaration, pursuant to NRS 53.045, to support the incurred fees as Exhibit 1. Therefore, regardless if NRCP 54(d)(2)(b) is applicable or not, it has been complied with and is not a valid basis to deny fees from being awarded.

## C. Travel Time is Expressly Allowed

Promitu next argues that travel time is not allowed from Las Vegas to Tonopah for the two hearings and the fees should be reduced by 18 hours or $\$ 6,300$. However, the billing was block for both travel, meeting with the client and attendance at the hearing.

Counsel for Proimtu argues that Comcast of Ill. X, LLC v. Kwak, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 105809, 2010 WL 3781768 (D. Nev. Sept. 20, 2010) supports the argument that fees incurred for travel are expressly disallowed. Counsel for Proimtu should be admonished for misrepresenting the TRP's billing as well as the case law. Promitu counsel takes the ruling from Comcast out of context and misapplies the facts to this case. The ruling in Comcast was unique to the set of facts and travel time was not allowed in that specific instance. However, the facts in Comcast are readily extinguished from those in this case.

Comcast never made any ruling that travel time in general is not allowed. In fact, Comcast stated specifically that, " $[t]$ he Ninth Circuit has established that travel time and clerical tasks are
reasonably compensated at normal hourly rates if such is the custom in the relevant legal market." Id. at 17 (emphasis added). Proimtu counsel not only fails to provide the entire relevant ruling but also fails to distinguish the facts in Comcast from the current case. Comcast had local counsel but billed for counsel to travel in from out of state to perform work that local counsel could have handled. The court then disallowed the travel time. The court went on further, and stated that local counsel does not have to be utilized if they are, "unable to perform because they lack the degree of experience, expertise, or specialization required to handle properly the case." It is highly unlikely that Tonopah had local counsel with the necessary expertise to handle this case nor was any local counsel as familiar with the project and work as TRP's counsel from Las Vegas. Even Proimtu used Las Vegas counsel and I am sure if they had prevailed, they would be seeking fees for travel time! Proimtu's counsel's argument is very disingenuous.

Moreover, Comcast is not the most applicable case to support that a party is entitled to be awarded attorney fees for travel. The better case to cite for expressly allowing travel costs is Ilick $v$. Miller, 68 F. Supp. 2d 1169 (D. Nev. 1999). In that case, the court specifically states:

> The court believes that it is appropriate to allow compensation for travel time, because the attorney traveling on a case during business hours loses the opportunity to work productively on other matters. Hence, an attorney is entitled to bill for "lost productivity" time while traveling, irrespective of whether work is actually completed during the travel time.

Id. at 1178 (emphasis added)
In that case, counsel was traveling from Las Vegas to rural Nevada, specifically Ely State Prison. The court found that the rationale to award travel time as valid attorney fees was "to compensate attorneys for hours which they would otherwise apply to other tasks." However, the court did limit travel time to six hours in a 24 hour period.

TRP is not seeking more than six hours of travel time as that is the time it takes to drive from Las Vegas to Tonopah. The block billing of nine hours was for both travel time, meeting with the client to review for the hearing and the attendance at the hearing. Therefore the hours billed are both reasonable and expressly allowable. TRP has attached a Declaration and amended Statement for attorney fees in the amount of $\$ 12,880$, including additional fees for this reply, as Exhibit 1.

## D. Conclusion

As the foregoing reply, as well as the initial motion for fees demonstrates, TRP's attorney's fees are reasonable, according to the four part test enumerated in the case of Brunzell, including fees for travel time, pursuant to Ilick v. Miller, 68 F. Supp. 2d 1169 (D. Nev. 1999), and complies with NRCP 54(d)(2)(b). Therefore it is respectfully requested that fees be awarded in the amount of $\$ 12,880.00$.

DATED: July 23, 2015


Becky A. Pintar, Esq., NSB \# 7867
Attorney for Petitioner TRP INTERNATIONAL. INC.

## EXHIBIT 1

## DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF ATTORNEY FEES

I, BECKY A. PINTAR, being duly sworn, states: that affiant is the attorney for TRP INTERANTIONAL, INC. and has personal knowledge of the above costs and disbursements expended; that the items contained in the attached Statement are true and correct to the best of this Declarant's knowledge and belief; and that the said fees have been necessarily incurred in this action.

Pursuant to NRS 53.045, I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

EXECUTED this $23^{\text {rd }}$ day of July, 2015


Pintar Albiston LLP

6053 S. Fort Apache Road, \#120
Las Vegas, NV 89148 USA

Ph:702-685-5255
Fax:702-202-6329

TRP International, Inc.
'Neftali Munoz Herrera' [nmunoz@stsolar.eu](mailto:nmunoz@stsolar.eu)

| Attention: | : Neftali Munoz |  | File \#: <br> Inv \#: | $318$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RE: E | Expunge Proimtu lien |  |  |  |
| DATE | DESCRIPTION | HOURS | AMOUNT | LAWYER |
| Dec-01-14 | Review response from counsel for Proimtu re: lien; telephone conference with client re: same | 0.50 | 175.00 | BAP |
| Dec-03-14 | Draft petition to expunge lien | 4.00 | 1,400.00 | BAP |
| Jan-05-15 | Telephone conference with Pahrump court and Tonopah court re: petition to expunge lien | 0.30 | 105.00 | BAP |
| Jan-20-15 | Draft certificate of service for petition to expunge lien | 0.30 | 105.00 | BAP |
| Jan-26-15 | Telehone conference with Tonopah court re: lien actions | 0.60 | 210.00 | BAP |
| Jan-27-15 | Review email chain from lien attorneys; draft update to client; telephone conference with Cobra attorney | 0.50 | 175.00 | BAP |
| Feb-03-15 | Review opposition to expunge lien; draft reply | 3.00 | 1,050.00 | BAP |
| Feb-10-15 | Review invoices; meeting with Neftali to review facts | 2.00 | 700.00 | BAP |
| Feb-12-15 | Travel to and from Tonopah | 6.00 | 2,100.00 | BAP |
|  | Meeting with client to review for hearing; attend hearing and present oral argument | 3.00 | 1,050.00 | BAP |


| Mar-10-15 | Review order; draft update to client | 0.30 | 105.00 | BAP |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar-26-15 | Draft request for ruling | 0.50 | 175.00 | BAP |
| Jun-12-15 | Review and confirm communication from <br> court re: hearing; draft update to client | 0.30 | 105.00 | BAP |
| Jun-18-15 | Travel to and from Tonopah | 6.00 | $2,100.00$ | BAP |
|  | Meeting with client to review for hearing; <br> attend hearing and present oral argument | 2.00 | 700.00 | BAP |
| Jun-22-15 | Draft proposed findings of fact and <br> conculsions of law | 2.00 | 700.00 | BAP |
| Jul-02-15 | Review proposed revisions to order; draft <br> memorandum of costs and motion for attorney <br> fees | 2.50 | 875.00 | BAP |
| Jul-23-15 | Review opposition to attorney fees; conduct <br> legal research; draft reply | 3.00 | $1,050.00$ | BAP |
|  | Totals | 36.80 | $\$ 12,880.00$ |  |

## DISBURSEMENTS

|  | Lexis/Westlaw | 77.47 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | Photocopies | 42.80 |
|  | Postage | 7.17 |
| Dec-09-14 | Postage for motion to expunge lien | 24.15 |
|  | Filing Fee for motion to expunge lien | 11.00 |
| Feb-11-15 | Photocopies for hearing | 232.10 |
| Jun-18-15 | Travel to Tonopah (mileage) | 108.44 |
|  | Travel to Tonopah (motel) | 3.00 |
| Jul-02-15 | Court clerk fee to certify order | $\$ 751.53$ |

## Total Fee \& Disbursements

Balance Now Due
\$13,631.53
\$13,631.53

TAX ID Number 46-1573461

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the law firm of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP, hereby certifies that on July 23, 2015, she served a copy of the foregoing Reply to Opposition to Motion for Attorney Fees by placing said copy in an envelope, postage fully prepaid, in the U.S. Mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, said envelope(s) addressed to:

Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq.
FENNEMORE CRAIG PC
300 S. Fourth St., Suite 1400
Bank of America Plaza
Las Vegas, NV 89101
/s/ Rvan Revnolds

An employee of
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.
Christopher H. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
Mary Bacon, Esq. (No. 12686)
300 South Fourth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Telephone: (602) 916-5000
Email: cbyrd@fclaw.com
bwirthlin@fclaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff Proimtu MMI LLC

## FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

> Petitioner,
v.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept. No.: 1

## OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S

MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES
PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

## Respondent.

Plaintiff, Proimtu MMI LLC, ("Proimtu") by and through its counsel of record, Fennemore Craig, hereby submits its Opposition ("Opposition") to Petitioner TRP International ("Petitioner") Motion For Attorney's Fees ("Motion").

As set forth in this Opposition, Petitioner has failed to comply with the strict, and strictly construed, requirements of NRCP 54(d). Further, Petitioner's Motion contains time for travel entries for which it is not entitled to recover. This Opposition is based upon the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, all exhibits thereto, any oral argument the Court chooses to entertain at a hearing on this matter, and all papers and pleadings on file herein.

## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

First and foremost, Petitioner has failed to comply with the strict requirements of Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 54(d)(2)(b) detailing that an affidavit of counsel is required in a motion for attorney's fees. On that basis alone, Petitioner's Motion must be denied in its entirety. Second, even assuming Petitioner had properly complied with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure - which it has not - Petitioner has failed to attached the so-called "Client Fees Listing" which would enable counsel to determine the reasonableness of the fees sought. Despite this, Petitioner states in its Motion that it is billing for two trips of (9) hours. Accordingly, while Proimtu reserves the right to further object to any fees sought, it is clear that Petitioner has wrongly sought reimbursement for non-compensable travel time.

Given Petitioner's clear failure to comply with the requirements of the applicable rules, Petitioner's Motion must be denied in its entirety, or cut by 18 hours.

## II. LAW AND ARGUMENT

## A. Petitioner has failed to comply with Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d) in failing to include an affidavit of counsel in its Motion. Accordingly, on this ground alone Petitioner's Motion must be denied.

NRCP 54(d)(2)(b) provides in relevant part as follows:
(B) Timing and Contents of the Motion. Unless a statute provides otherwise, the motion must be filed no later than 20 days after notice of entry of judgment is served; specify the judgment and the statute, rule, or other grounds entitling the movant to the award; state the amount sought or provide a fair estimate of it; and be supported by counsel's affidavit swearing that the fees were actually and necessarily incurred and were reasonable, documentation concerning the amount of fees claimed, and points and authorities addressing appropriate factors to be considered by the court in deciding the motion. The time for filing the motion may not be extended by the court after it has expired. (Emphasis added).

Accordingly, where - as here - no statute excuses the requirement of an affidavit of counsel swearing that the fees sought were actually and necessarily incurred and were reasonable, this affidavit is required of counsel, along with documentation of the fees claimed. Petitioner has failed to comply with this Rule in at least two (2) crucial respects. First, the Petitioner failed to attach an affidavit of counsel swearing that the fees were actually and necessarily incurred and were reasonable. See Petitioner's Motion for Attorney's Fees on file herein. Additionally, even if

Petitioner's attorney were to execute the required affidavit under NRCP 54(d)(2)(b), the Petitioner has still failed to adequate "...documentation concerning the amount of fees claimed." NRCP 54(d)(2)(b). Petitioner purportedly attached a "Client Fees Listing" to the Motion, and will likely argue this suffices as the required documentation. However, no such document was attached to the Motion received by Proimtu, and unless it includes more than simply a listing of the fees sought, would not meet the requirements of the rule.

Accordingly, Petitioner has failed to comply with NRCP 54(d)(2). This ground alone requires that the Petitioner's Motion be denied in its entirety.
B. Even if Petitioner's failure to comply with NRCP 54(d)(2)(b) was not fatally defective, Petitioner wrongly included approximately 18 hours of non-billable time in its calculations.

In Comcast of Ill. X, LLC v. Kwak, ${ }^{1}$ the Nevada District Court held that travel time for an attorney outside of the forum is not compensable where the party seeking reimbursement has not shown that local counsel could have been used. There the court held as follows:

Additionally, while evidence of local custom would shed some light on the appropriateness of the travel time billed by Mr. Platt for conducting Defendant's deposition, here, if local counsel was used, there would be no charges for travel
time charged for travel to and from court hearings. Further, Mr. Platt has billed his full hourly rate for travel time. The Court finds that on the current record, there is no evidence supporting recovery of Mr. Platt's travel time to attend court hearings in Las Vegas, Nevada, the local forum. Plaintiff has failed to show that it was necessary to use Mr. Platt, a Chicago attorney, rather than local counsel, and therefore the Court will not award travel costs. ${ }^{2}$

See also, Hart v. Bourque, 798 F.2d 519, 523 (1st Cir. Mass. 1986) (Court upheld district court's elimination of time spent traveling as "unnecessary" time). Petitioner's Motion seeks fees for two 9-hour trips to Tonopah to attend hearings. Neither of these are compensable. See Motion at p. 3. While the billings of counsel are not detailed or provided, the Motion represented a total of 35 hours on this matter at a billable rate of $\$ 350$ an hour, including 18 hours of travel time. This 18 hours represents a necessary deduction of $\$ 6,300$ in Petitioner's fees, bringing Petitioner's total requested fees from $\$ 12,180$ to $\$ 5,880$.
/II

[^0]As Petitioner has failed to comply with the strict provisions of NRCP 54(d)(2)(b), its Motion must be denied in its entirety. Alternatively, the amount Petitioner has requested should be discounted by at least 18 hours $(\$ 6,300)$, while reserving the right to object to any other excessive fees sought in this matter.

## III. CONCLUSION

For all these reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court deny Petitioner's Motion for Attomey's Fees in its entirety, and grant such other and further relief as the Court deems necessary and proper.

DATED this 17th day of July, 2015.


Christopher F. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Brenoch Wirthlin, Esq. (No. 10282)
Mary Bacon, Esq. (No. 12686)
300 South Fourth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Telephone: (602) 916-5000
Email: cbyrd@)fclaw.com bwirthlin@fclaw.com

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the law firm of FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C., hereby certifies that on July 17,2015 , I served a copy of the foregoing OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES by placing a copy in an envelope, postage fully prepaid, in the U.S. Mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, said envelope addressed to:

Becky A. Pinter, Esq.
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
PINTAR ALBISTON LLD
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
Attorneys for TRP International, Inc.


From:
Sent:
To:
Subject:
trackingupdates@fedex.com
Monday, July 20, 2015 11:56 AM
TROTTER, LUCY
FedEx Shipment 774082699389 Delivered

## Your package has been delivered

## Tracking \# 774082699389



Ship date:

Fri, 7/17/15
Lucy Trotter
Fennemore Craig
Las Vegas, NV 89101
US


Delivery date:
Mon, 7/20/15 11:51 am
Clerk's Office
Fifth Judicial District Court
Delivered
1520 E. Basin Ave. Suite 108
PAHRUMP, NV 89060
US

## Shipment Facts

Our records indicate that the following package has been delivered.

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| Reference: | 034514.0013 |
| Signed for by: | V.AGUARLIA |
| Delivery location: | PAHRUMP, NV |
| Delivered to: | Receptionist/Front Desk |
| Service type: | FedEx Priority Overnight |
| Packaging type: | FedEx Envelope |
| Number of pieces: | 1 |
| Weight: | 0.50 lb . |
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1520 F. Basin Ave.
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Travel History

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| $7.57 \mathrm{am}$ | At local Fedex maility <br>  | 4.asworastu |
| ve 7/17/2015-Friday |  |  |
| 6.37 pm | At destination sort facilly | devenasmy |
| $6: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | Left FedEx origin facility | NCRTHiAs megrs nv |
| 4.58 pm | Shipment information sent to FedEx |  |
| $4: 19 \mathrm{pm}$ | Pickedup |  |

Shipment Facts

| Tracking number | 774082699389 | Service | FedEx Priority Overnight |
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|  |  | Delivery | 1 |
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| Totalshipment weight | $0.5 \mathrm{lbs} / 0.23 \mathrm{kgs}$ | Tarms Packacing | Not Avallable FedExEnvelope |
| Shipper reterence | 034614.0013 |  |  |
| Special handling section | Deliver Weekday |  |  |

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FedEx Freigh
FedEx Custom Crtical
FedEx Trade Networks
FedEx Supplychain
FedEx TechConneol

Becky A. Pintar, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 7867
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq.
Nevada State Bar \# 12679
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
(702) 685-5255
(702) 202-6329 fax

Becky@PintarAlbiston.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

> Respondent.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I

## MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES

COMES NOW, Plaintiff TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP"), by and through their attorneys of record, the law firm of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP and brings this Motion for Attorney Fees. This Motion is based upon NRS 108.2275(6) that provides that Petitioner is entitled to its attorney fees once the Court ordered the lien expunged.

This Motion is based upon the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, exhibit, and pleadings on file herein, and any oral argument the Court may require.

DATED this $2^{\text {nd }}$ day of July, 2015.
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
$B y: S r a r a r$
Becky A. Pintar, Esq.

## NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the $\qquad$ day of Sept , 2015 at $\qquad$ TRP International, Inc.'s Motion for Attorneys' Fees will be heard in Department I.

# PINTAR ALBISTON LL 



## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL POSTURE

## A. TRP is Seeking a Reasonable Amount of Fees

TRP is seeking $\$ 12,180$ in fees, for a total of almost 35 hours at $\$ 350 /$ hour. See Client Fees Listing, attached hereto. All fees incurred were necessary and reasonable given the complexity of the matter. Moreover, the Petition required two hearings which were held in Tonopah, Nevada, a round trip from Las Vegas of 450 miles. This which required a full day of travel.

## B. Procedural Background

During a hearing on TRP's Petition to Expunge the Lien, held on June 18, 2015, the Court found that the lien was not valid and ordered it expunged. The Court also awarded TRP its attorney fees upon application, pursuant to NRS 108.2275(6).

TRP tried to resolve this issue with PROIMTU MMI LLC ("Proimtu") to remove its lien prior to initiating legal action. Thereafter, TRP initiated legal action. The following procedural summary provides support that the fees sought are reasonable considering the amount of work done.

November 21, 2014: TRP drafts letter to Proimtu requesting it to remove its invalid lien from the project which is rejected by Proimtu.

December 12, 2014: Petition to Expunge Lien is filed; hearing set for February 12, 2015.
January 30, 2015: Respondent files an Opposition that included nine exhibits.

February 9, 2015: TRP files a Reply.
February 12, 2015: TRP completes a supplemental disclosure and presents oral argument to Judge Wanker; the hearing, along with travel to and from Las Vegas is nine hours.
March 3, 2015: Judge Wanker declines to issue a ruling resulting in a second hearing. April 16, 2015: TRP files a Request to Place Petition on for Rehearing.
June 18, 2015: Judge Elliott hears oral argument and rules in TRP's favor. This is a second trip to Tonopah, resulting in another nine hour round trip.
June 22, 2015: TRP presents its proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to opposing counsel.

July 2, 2015: Proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law are finalized between counsel.
TRP made every effort to resolve the lien issue without the Court's intervention but said attempts were unsuccessful and resulted in TRP commencing the instant action. TRP's attorney's fees and costs are reasonable and necessary and therefore this Court should award said fees to TRP.

## II. ARGUMENT

## A. Court has Awarded Attorney's Fees Pursuant to the Express Provisions of NRS 108.2.275(6)

NRS 108.2275(6) provides:
If, after a hearing on the matter, the court determines that:
(a) The notice of lien is frivolous and was made without reasonable cause, the court shall make an order releasing the lien and awarding costs and reasonable attorney's fees to the applicant for bringing the Petition.

## B. Plaintiff's Attorney's Fees are Reasonable and Justified

The reasonableness of TRP's request for an award of attorney's fees is measured and determined by the holding in Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat'l Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 455 P.2d 31 (1969). In Brunzell, the court focused on four (4) general factors which include: (1) the qualities of the advocate: his or her ability, training. education, experience, professional standing and skill; (2) the character of the work to be done: its difficulty, its intricacy, its importance, time and skill required, the responsibility imposed and the prominence and character fo the parties where they affect the importance of the litigation; (3) the work actually performed by the lawyer: the skill, time and
attention given to the work; and (4) the result: whether the attorney was successful and what benefits were derived.

The analysis which follows, coupled with the facts and procedural posture of this case. including that the Court ruled in TRP’s favor, finding the lien was invalidly recorded, clearly demonstrate that TRP is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees incurred as a result of filing the instant action.

## 1. Qualities of the Advocate

Becky A. Pintar, has been a licensed attorney in the state of Nevada for almost 14 years and her qualities are well known in the community. She has conducted numerous trials at both the Justice Court and District Court levels, as well as appellate work, and has produced successful results for many of her clients throughout the last 14 years. From 2001 through 2012, almost 80 percent of the legal work she performed was related to construction. She has considerable amount of training and education and is in good professional standing with the State Bar of Nevada. Ms. Pintar's qualities and training as TRP's attorney are what ultimately led to the lien being expunged.

## 2. Character of Work

The character of work performed by Becky A. Pintar for TRP, including analysis, research of the applicable law, drafting of all pleadings, and all argument and preparation the hearings demonstrate that the second factor enumerated in Brunzell has been satisfied.

## 3. Work Performed

The work actually performed by counsel for TRP is evidenced by the pleadings filed and the oral argument provided at the hearing, all resulting in the Court ruling in TRP's favor.
4. Result

The end result of the work performed on behalf of TRP is self-evident: TRP was successful in its argument that the lien was filed without Proimtu satisfying the statutory requirements.

## III. CONCLUSION

As the foregoing analysis demonstrates. TRP's attorney's fees are reasonable according to the four part test enumerated in the case of Brunzell and therefore Plaintiff Patterson respectfully



## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, an employee of the law firm of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP, hereby certifies that on July 2, 2015, she served a copy of the foregoing Motion for Attorney Fees by placing said copy in an envelope, postage fully prepaid, in the U.S. Mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, said envelope(s) addressed to:

Brenoch R. Wirthlin, Esq.
FENNEMORE CRAIG PC
300 S. Fourth St.. Suite 1400
Bank of America Plaza
Las Vegas, NV 89101
/s/ Fallon Bunton

An employee of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP


| 1 | PAHRUMP, NEVADA, JUNE 18, 2015 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 9:06 A.M. |
| 3 |  |
| 4 | * * * * * |
| 5 | THE CoURT: I was there last week |
| 6 | and I noted that the chair's kind of low. |
| 7 | I should have raised it up when I had the |
| 8 | chance. |
| 9 | Okay. Well, I'll introduce myself. |
| 10 | I'm Senior Judge Steve Elliott from Reno |
| 11 | I served seventeen years in the Second |
| 12 | Judicial District, doing general |
| 13 | jurisdiction work, although it seems like |
| 14 | the majority of my senior judging has |
| 15 | been in Vegas doing Family Court. I was |
| 16 | there most of the summer last summer and |
| 17 | had a great time. |
| 18 | Well, we're here on TRP |
| 19 | International's motion to expunge the |
| 20 | lien of Proimtu MMI. And this is for |
| 21 | work that, as I understand it, is |
| 22 | basically assembling heliostats, moving |
| 23 | them over to their proper place in the |
| 24 | array, and installing them. And I have |
| 25 | to admit, all this work that you two |
|  | Page 2 |

parties have done with regard to what is labor is really fascinating. It's almost like, well, what is the definition of "is". You know, what do we mean by this? So I've kind of gone back forth and, you know, I've been thinking about it and studying and $I$ wish there was some more case law as to what did the legislature mean by the term "labor" in this statute NRS 108.245. But anyway, I'm eager to hear you explain this to me so that $I$ might be able to figure that one out. And $I$ guess we would go to TRP and I'm assuming that's at this table?

MS. PINTAR: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Is that right? And would you be Ms. Pintar?

MS. PINTAR: I am. Becky Pintar. I also have with me Gustavo Calzado (ph.), who came from Spain to Tonopah just for this, and Mr. Naftali Menuoz (ph.), who is based in the United States but was on his way to Spain when he got the call that the hearing was set. So this was very important to TRP International.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PINTAR: So that's who I have with me today. All right.

Your Honor, obviously, you're aware of the background of this dispute. This goes to the lien statutes, which we know mechanic's lien are a statutory NRS

Chapter lo8. So we have to look to the statute because that's what creates the ability to record a lien on a property. One of the requirements is the preliminary notice, 108.245, with an exception for labor. And I'm glad the Court looked at that first because, you know, we too have been -- you know, you want to find something that says labor is this.
So if we look at, really, two
statutes, one is we have a lien claimant. And a lien claimant is the performance of worker services under its contract. So we know that Proimtu may be a lien claimant, but to be a valid lien claimant, you must satisfy the preliminary notice, with exceptions.

> one exception is if you supply directly to the owner, which is not applicable. The second one is what the Court brought up, labor. Interestingly enough, as I was just sitting out front, I'm looking again at my pleadings, NRS 624.020. So we're looking at the definition of labor. I would submit to the court that a labor is done by laborers, which is an individual that comes to work on a construction project, is not paid by whatever entity employs him, and then he has a lien claim for that labor he supplied against the owner, without a preliminary notice. That's what makes sense. It's not for a company.

A subcontractor, by every definition of the word -- to try to circumvent the statute and say, oh, we didn't do a preliminary notice. And $I$ know why they didn't do a preliminary notice because we didn't either - - TRP International - because when this project started, no one was sure - - these are two spanish

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companies, as is COBRA, the general contractor.

These two companies came in from Spain; they're not really aware of the U.S. and Nevada law. And at the time, both Proimtu and TRP International were not licensed in the State of Nevada. They have since both been licensed. So, we weren't sure if they needed to be licensed to be doing this work because this was -- most of the contracts were done in spain. Then they came over here and started performing work.

During the course of this, it was subject to the Bacon-Davis (sic) Law - the federal law - - for wages, as well as the Nevada state Contractors Board got involved and in fact, was going to cite TRP International for not being licensed as - - I don't know if they were Proimtu either but there was some subcontracts to try to circumvent the Nevada state Contractors Board because I dealt with it with Proimtu, where they were contracting through another entity that was licensed.

And that's why there was no preliminary notice, because we didn't want to bring attention to the fact that we were not licensed.

Ultimately, the federal government said to the Nevada state Contractors Board they don't have to be licensed because it's being - - the loan is being guaranteed by the federal government. So ultimately, there was a ruling, by the Nevada State Contractors Board because federal contracts allow contractors to perform work without being licensed in the state of Nevada, one of the few exceptions.

So then - but by then, the work was almost done. There was no preliminary - that's why there was no preliminary notice. So now, Proimtu records a lien anyway because they're trying to secure their claim with a claim on the property. It's now been bonded around so there's a bond there. So, labor should not be a subcontractor. So, let's look at NRS
624.020. This is a definition of a
contractor.
THE COURT: So this is in your
reply, right?
MS. PINTAR: Yes. This is in my
reply on page 2. This is the definition and there it is, staring us in the face, exactly what labor is. A contractor is any person, except a registered architect or a licensed professional engineer, acting solely in a professional capacity."

That's exactly what Proimtu was doing, acting solely in a professional capacity. That's what they do, is erect these big stands for these solar
reflectors -- who in any capacity, other than as an employee of another with wages as the sole compensation. I would submit to this Court, that is the definition of labor. It is an employee of another that comes on. They're just due wages and they don't get paid. The statute then allows them to record a lien to secure that payment against the owner, without the preliminary notice.

Other than that sole exception, it's a contractor. A contractor is someone who constructs, alters, repairs, adds to, subtracts from, improves, move, wreck, or demolish any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation, or other structure project development or improvement. Really broad definition of a contractor, really broad, with one small exception, an employee of another with wages as his sole compensation. That's what that exception is for, labor. That's a laborer, someone that comes on. They have no other way of getting paid. They don't get paid. They have a lien without a preliminary notice.

What Proimtu is trying to argue is that they're not a contractor, when clearly, they are. And by their own opposition, on page 3, the court just has to look at this to see that their monitoring procedures. Their monitoring documentary and procedural requirements. They have care, maintenance, and use of the tools. They're installing. They
have to comply with quality requirements. They have to establish and incorporate shifts. They have to meet calibrations, quality control. They have to do transportation from the assembly line to the final erection site. They have to prepare and submit approval for procedures. They provide all the tools, including huge cranes that were out there, maintenance of all equipment, strict monitoring of lifting procedures, final and perfect levelling and alignment, regalvanization, preparation of risk assessment, preparation of environmental mange reports, certificates of materials used, issuance of certificates of inspection, implementation of temporary facilities to meet OSHA requirements, lights, when necessary, in the work areas. This is not labor; this is a job. It's a contract; it's a subcontractor.

> If this is categorized as labor, every single contractor would be eligible for this exception and that's ludicrous

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 877-955-3855because every contractor, probably at least fifty percent is labor they supply, depending - general contractor, that's-really, all they supply is labor. They contract everything else. They rarely supply any materials. It's labor. It's supervision. That's what general contractors do. They have to comply with the statute, as does the subcontractor.

The labor exception, I would submit
to the court, is clear. It's a person who comes on and their sole compensation is wages. That's what labor is. That's labor.

Their next exception is, well -- and you're going to see a video and a flow chart and it's very convoluted. The owner had actual notice. And there is an exception and there's a case law and this is case law. It's not statute; it's case law. So we're going to look at a video and there's a hardhat with their name on it. Any construction project's going to have hardhats with names on it. What they're missing, though - and I hate to

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call it a dog-and-pony show but that's really what it is. What's missing here is why don't they have an actual affidavit from the owner saying, yes, we had actual notice? And it's not just, did they know this company was there? What is the purpose of a preliminary notice? Number one, the scope of the work that they're going to do. The owner is entitled to know. Just because they know someone named Proimtu is on the site, doesn't mean they know the scope of work.

Number two, the value of that work. Those are the two requirements of a preliminary notice. It's to protect the owner. That's not there. They - - you know, if they truly wanted to confirm that the owner had actual notice, they should have went to the owner and got a statement from the owner. And they could have certainly done that since february. That's not here. I think that would be the evidence to show that the owner had actual notice, not the video, not the

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 877-955-3855flow chart, not a hardhat with Proimtu's name on it.

This is -- and the reason we have these representatives here is this has been a huge hardship on TRP

International -- this lien, not the dispute with Proimtu because they're ready to solve the dispute. COBRA had to post a bond because of the contract they had with the owner. They now have held that amount, three-and-a-half million dollars from TRP International and because that money is being withheld, it doesn't even allow TRP International to negotiate with Proimtu to try to get this resolved.

Now, last time we came to court in February, there were a courtroom of lien claimants. I was just talking to counsel, I said, you know what's happened? His understanding is most of those have settled out with CobRA. This is still standing because we actually -TRP was the subcontractor with COBRA but then they're a sub-subcontractor.

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So TRP can't resolve it until they get this resolved. They can't resolve it with CoBRA until they get this resolved so they know how much money is being released to them. Then they can negotiate with Proimtu. Proimtu is not releasing their claim. This is not going to the merits of their claim. It is simply going to the statutory requirements.

Now, Proimtu argues substantial
compliance. This is not substantial compliance; this is no compliance. And in our reply, the supreme court of Nevada has stated that we do not think that the rules of lien may be so liberally construed as to condone the total
elimination of a specific requirement of the statute. There's no doubt that there was no preliminary notice. There is the total elimination. Labor is not a valid exception and I think counsel knows that because now they've come with this alternate theory of actual notice. That's not substantial compliance either;
that's no compliance.
So what we're asking is that this lien be released, the bond be exonerated. That would now allow CoBRA to release the funds to TRP, who then could negotiate with Proimtu. Regardless if they resolve it or not, they still have their contract claim against TRP International. This is not getting rid of their claim. It's not going to the merits. It's a legal and factual determination of have they complied with NRS 108 to have a valid lien?

Our argument is they simply have not. It is not a labor exception. It's not actual notice. So therefore, this Court should rule that the lien should be released from the bond. The bond should be exonerated. And then these two parties can resolve their claims.

If there's no questions -- oh, and the other thing, if it's found not valid at the end, we're also requesting out attorneys' fee under 108.2275 , paragraph 6.

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Any questions for me, Your Honor? THE COURT: Not right now, Ms.

Pintar.

MS. PINTAR: Okay, thank you.
THE COURT: But you certainly will
be afforded an opportunity to speak again.

MS. PINTAR: Thank you.
THE COURT: And then would you be
Mr. Byrd?
MR. WIRTHLIN: No, sir.
THE COURT: No?
MR. WIRTHIIN: No, Your Honor, Mr.
Wirthlin.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. WIRTHLIN: Brenoch Wirthlin.
THE COURT: Okay. Then why don't you go ahead and explain the Proimtu position.

MR. WIRTHIIN: Certainly. And Your Honor, we'd like to state just a couple of things for the record. This hearing is incredibly important Eor Proimtu. Mr. Gonzalez, who executed the affidavit, is, I believe, in Chile. He travels very

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extensively to be able to keep up with
Proimtu's obligations.
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Secondly, we would, of course, object -- put an objection on the record to any argument that wasn't set forth in the briefing or the prior hearing and request an opportunity to respond.

That being said, if the Court doesn't have any questions -- I'd be happy to address any questions that the Court has. Otherwise, I'd like to just hit, kind of, the key points that $I$ think are important.

THE COURT: Okay. And $I$ heard you have the video so of course $I$ want to see that.

MR. WIRTHLIN: Sure. Absolutely, Your Honor. We do have the video. And I think -- $I$ can show that now or towards the end of the presen -- however the Court would like me to do that.

THE COURT: Well, $I$ hate to tell you what order makes the most sense. So -- I mean, I'm not sure how you're organized here.

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MR. WIRTHLIN: Certainly. Okay.
Well, I'll just go through then and when we get to the video, we'll get there and - -

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. WIRTHIIN: - - you know, it does definitely tie some things together that we talked about earlier.

So, the way counsel has phrased
those issues, generally, we agree with that. The exception is labor and if the Court - even if the court were to determine that Proimtu provided something other than labor - - which I think would be very difficult in this case -- we have the exception of actual notice, which we can show in multitude of ways.

There are a couple of legal issues, though, I think that should be kind of straightened out from the pleadings. In the reply, TRP mentions -- they cite a case of Eisher Brothers (ph.) that holds that - - or appears to hold that strict compliance with mechanics lien laws is required. That has been overruled.

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The 2010 - - the Nevada Supreme Court, in Fontainebleau made very clear that Nevada's longstanding case law supports a liberal interpretation of the mechanics lien statutes that allow substantial performance of statutory requirements to perfect a lien. And that's -- I'm sorry, that's Hardy v. SNMARK 245 P.3d 1149 . And one thing about Hardy -- that Hardy points out that I think is really important to remember here, the mechanics lien statutes are for subcontractors in the position of

Proimtu, to protect them from getting -to make sure that they get paid. And counsel's correct. If the Court were to expunge the lien, that doesn't necessarily get rid of the contract claim, but it would dramatically decrease Proimtu's ability to get that payment and to negotiate that payment. I think there was kind of a suggestion that Proimtu has been difficult or doesn't want to negotiate. That's all they want to do. They just want this resolved. And the

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mechanics lien statute, as the Nevada Supreme Court set out in Hardy, is specifically set up so that they can do that. So that they can't -- so that they don't end up in the situation which
they're in, where they go do work -- and there's no dispute they did the work. There's no dispute they weren't paid and then have no recourse. And that's essentially what TRP - the position that TRP wants to put us in.

Secondly, I think it's important to note -- and that also is in

Fontainebleau, Your Honor, 289 P. 3 d 1199.
The legislature substantially provides mechanics lien statutes with the intent "to facilitate payments to lien claimants".

Secondly, a subcontractor - as counsel's already noted, a subcontractor can supply only labor. NRS 108.245 requires "every lien claimant, other than one who performs labor, is required to serve a prelien notice." so then we have to jump back to 108.224 - - or excuse me,

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2214, subsection 1, how is lien claimant defined? TRP wants to erase Proimtu from that definition.

But that's not how the statutes read. The statute says, specifically, the term "lien claimant" includes, without limitation, every artisan, builder, contractor, laborer, lessor, or renter of equipment, material, miner, subcontractor, or other person who provides work, material, or equipment." No question Proimtu provided work and got that installation done.

And to just to back up a little bit, Your Honor is correct. That's what Proimtu did. They went out there and they installed the heliostats. Now, that is labor; I don't know what else could be labor. Certainly, they had the tools that they had to screw in the bulbs and other things. But that is labor. They did not manufacture those heliostats; they just installed them once they were done.

THE COURT: Well, didn't they

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actually go to an assembly area and do some assembly of the heliostat?

MR. WIRTHIIN: Yeah. The parts came in - -

THE COURT: And then moved in an assembled position out to their proper spot in the array?

MR. WIRTHIIN: Yes. And, Your Honor, it shows it in the video that we're going to watch. The heliostats are massive. They couldn't - - I don't think they could even shift it.

Plus, they're a kind of material - I'm not sure exactly what it is but certainly, you couldn't just stack them in a truck and ship them out. But it's like $a$ - the parts are out there and the parts are shipped out there. The parts are manufactured; Proimtu had nothing to do with any of that. All they do is screw the bolts together, take them out and set them up.

And I believe, in the video, the manager of the site says that it takes about eleven minutes to installone

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heliostat in the circular rings that they're set up in. And the question -the court raised a good question about what is labor and that there's not a lot of case law in Nevada. That's true.

However, we cited in our hearing, a case that's very relevant from the Supreme Court of Indiana, 101 N.E. 296 , Moore-Mansfield Construction $v$. Indianapolis. The Court says this about labor in the lien claimant context, "It is not any less labor within the general meaning of the word that it is done by a person who is fitted by special training and skill for its performance. The
language quoted makes no distinction between skilled and unskilled labor or between mere manual labor and the labor of one who supervises, directs, and applies the labor of others."

We would submit, Your Honor, if this isn't labor, I don't know what could be because all we did was show up, assemble the heliostats, and that was it. That was our job. So certainly, we would

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argue, Your Honor $--I^{\prime} m$ sorry, go ahead. Your Honor had a question?

THE COURT: Well, I would relate
that as $I$ prepared for this hearing, of course I read the TRP brief first, where they're saying you're not just labor, that you shouldn't be afforded the benefit of that exclusion. And then your brief saying, you know, well, we're all in labor.

So then I went back to read the initial brief again to see, well, I wonder how they're getting out of this. And I read that while we're not just labor, you know, these are skilled positons, electricians and whatnot. And I was thinking, I don't think I can buy that that somehow you have to be a member of the Laborers' International Union to comply with this.

And I'm somewhat familiar with, you know, construction sites because my father was a general contractor and I was a laborer. I mean, I know the difference between, you know, a journeyman, plumber,
electrician, carpenter, you know, bricklayer/mason. And, you know, I worked one summer with a mason and $I$ was the hod carrier. Well, I think a hod carrier is a laborer. It's not a skilled position; he just carries the mortar out to -- you know, from the mixer to the bricklayer.

But I accept your position on this. You know $I$ couldn't buy that, well, if you're a skilled positon -- you know, if you're a skilled journeyman of one of these trades, then somehow that's not labor. It's still labor.

MR. WIRTHLIN: Right.
THE COURT: You know, it's something else which is what Ms. Pintar mentioned in her reply. And then what she's promoting today is that a subcontractor who has, you know, control over the actions of the workers and is paid under a contract, not wages, well, a subcontractor is not labor.

MR. WIRTHLIN: Um-hum.
THE COURT: So I think that's a
position that still has to be debated but I just want to say that before coming in here, I was pretty sure that $I$ wasn't going along with the initial brief by TRP that skilled work is not labor; only laborers are labor. So, you know, I just wanted to clarify that I've given some thought to that.

MR. WIRTHLIN: Absolutely and thank you for kind of directing me that way. To address what counsel said today about, I guess, the subcontractor - - the entity not being, you know, providing labor or being a laborer, I would submit that would completely eviscerate the statute.

If it had to be an individual who just showed up for work and it couldn't be the group of individuals that works under the entity that hires them and sets everything up, I don't think there'd be any purpose of the statute. An individual would just have to, kind of, wander in and look for work. Otherwise, how else would they be just a laborer?
Clearly, Proimtu is providing
services only in the character of labor. And the other thing that $I$ would point out to the Court is that despite - I understand $\operatorname{TRP}^{\prime}$ s position at this point, but prior to this, there was an understanding - - and we'; ; get into the interrelatedness of the companies. But there was -- it's an opposing prior admission. We submitted it in our email, which was Exhibit C to our opposition - -

THE COURT: Um-hum.
MR. WIRTHLIN: $\quad-\quad$ in which TRP and it's Ignacio Albodayef (ph.). I'm probably butchering that but he sends an e-mail back in $2012--t^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ Exhibit C to our opposition - - to Grupo CoBRA, which we'll show is interrelated with SolarReserve and Tonopah Solar. They're all working together.

And this is what it says, we had an
official translation done of that e-mail.
"Dear sirs" - - again, this is from TRP.
"Pursuant to that which has been established in the contract between TRP

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 877-955-3855and CPI, we are requesting your authorization for contracting the company Proimtu to provide assembly-related labor services and the Tonopah plant." So there it is in TRP's own words. We're hiring Proimtu to perform assemblyrelated labor services. That's exactly what they did.

And, of course, going -- Tonopah solar comes back and says, sounds good, you know, have them set up-- whatever, gives their approval. So in TRP's own words, what Proimtu was out there to do was to provide labor. They take a different position now, I understand that, parsing the statute, trying to comer to a different conclusion, I understand that. But in their own words, they retained Proimtu solely to provide labor.

Third point, I'm moving on to kind of the heart of the second issue, notice, because obviously, the point of the mechanics lien statute is to put those against whom the lien can be filed on

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notice. The statute's directed to protect the lien claimant but also to provide notice to the individual entity against whom the lien is recorded.

We have notice in this case, Your Honor, in multiple ways. There's, in fact, three specific ways that we get there. First and foremost, that e-mail. That e-mail is critical. It's as close to a smoking gun as $I$ think this case could have. In that e-mail, back in 2012, again, from TRP to Grupo CoBRA, saying we're going to hire Proimtu to provide assembly-related labor services.

Now they're trying to say, well,
they had hardhats and yeah, they said Proimtu but, you know, notice wasn't there. They had notice. They're the ones who went to Grupo cobrA and said, hey, can we hire Proimtu? They do this kind of thing; they're kind of expert -well, I don't think they said they're experts -- but they do installation of heliostats. Can we hire them to do this and Grupo COBRA says, sure, yeah, they
look like they'll do a good job. Go ahead and hire them. That's back in 2012.

So we have notice clearly coming from TRP so how they can say there was no notice, $I$ have no idea. Grupo CoBRA, again, is the agent of SolarReserve. And we'll see -- in fact, there's a little chart --if the Court wouldn't mind if I approach and pull that up on the screen? THE COURT: Sure. MR. WIRTHLIN: We attached these to our pleadings on the interrelatedness but there's kind of a brief chart. You've got - - SolarReserve is the -- excuse me, I'll go back to my table here. SolarReserve is the majority owner but you've got, as you can see, CoBRA - - and COBRA has several different entities - as partners, board members, parents, agents.

And in fact, in the press release that we attached as Exhibit I to our opposition, ACS CoBRA's Nevada-based affiliate COBRA Thermosolar Plants is
constructing this facility as the general contractor. Now there was an issue in the reply, in which TRP stated that a general contractor is not the agent of the owner. Well, a couple of problems with that. In addition to the fact that, as we'll show, there's an individual out there with "SolarReserve" on his hat, CoBRA on the side, they're entities that are working together on multiple projects, including this one.

But in addition to that,
statutorily, NRS 108.22104 provides that agent of the owner means every architect, builder, contractor, engineer, geologist, et cetera and so forth, or other person having charge or control of the property improvement, or work of improvement of the owner, or any part thereof. so to say that TRP or Grupo CoBRA or coBRA Thermosolar is not the agent of the owner is statutorily incorrect. And that
notice is imputed, as we pointed out in our opposition, from TRP, from Grupo COBRA to solarReserve.

Finally, Your Honor, we get to --
we'll go ahead and get to the video because it does show just kind of a wrapup and it will give the Court - - I don't know if the Court's had the opportunity to see those -- see the actual
heliostats. If I could approach, Your Honor - -

THE COURT: Sure.
MR. WIRTHLIN: $\quad-\quad$ (indiscernible)?
Now I have to stop it at a few
different points.
Can you see that, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Not yet.
MR. WIRTHLIN: Not yet, okay. It's
up on mine so --
THE COURT: Do I need to do
something?
MR. WIRTHLIN: Is it gone to dark?
THE COURT: It's just dark.
MR. WIRTHIIN: (Indiscernible)
mouse? I'm not sure about
(indiscernible).
THE COURT: How about if -- sound's coming up.

| 1 | MR. WIRTHLIN: (Indiscernible). |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | THE COURT: I don't know what to do. |
| 3 | MR. WIRTHLIN: I thought we had it |
| 4 | working earlier. |
| 5 | THE CoURT: Now this had something |
| 6 | on. I just don't know - when I first |
| 7 | came up, there was, you know, like a logo |
| 8 | on it. |
| 9 | MR. WIRTHLIN: Right. |
| 10 | THE Court: And the logo's gone |
| 11 | away. |
| 12 | MR. WIRTHLIN: It looks like it went |
| 13 | into sleep mode. |
| 14 | THE CLERK: (Indiscernible) work on |
| 15 | it. I don't understand those monitors. |
| 16 | MR. WIRTHLIN: Is it up on the other |
| 17 | one? |
| 18 | THE COURT: No. |
| 19 | THE CLERK: The other one's not |
| 20 | (indiscernible). |
| 21 | MS. PINTAR: Is it just this |
| 22 | monitor? (Indiscernible)? |
| 23 | MR. WIRTHLIN: Okay. I didn't know |
| 24 | what to do. |
| 25 | THE CLERK: No, that's fine. It |
|  | Page 33 |


| 1 | signed itself off or something so let's |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | see. |
| 3 | Is it -- can you lift up here? |
| 4 | MR. WIRTHLIN: Yeah. |
| 5 | THE CLERK: Thank you. |
| 6 | MR. WIRTHLIN: (Indiscernible) |
| 7 | there? |
| 8 | MS. PINTAR: No, you're good. |
| 9 | Amy, you are my witness. We watched |
| 10 | it. |
| 11 | MR. WIRTHLIN: (Indiscernible). |
| 12 | THE CLERK: Judge, were you able to |
| 13 | see the chart that he put up prior to the |
| 14 | video? |
| 15 | THE COURT: No. |
| 16 | MR. WIRTHLIN: Oh. I apologize, |
| 17 | Your Honor. |
| 18 | THE Court: I didn't see any chart. |
| 19 | MR. WIRTHLIN: May I approach and |
| 20 | set a copy over there? |
| 21 | There's nothing? |
| 22 | THE CLERK: Yeah, it's - - |
| 23 | MR. WIRTHLIN: (Indiscernible). |
| 24 | THE CLERK: It's something, yeah. |
| 25 | Something here should - - |
|  | Page 34 |

I apologize, Your Honor.
Are we going to have to turn that around so he can look at it until I $\operatorname{can}--$

MR. WIRTHLIN: Okay.
THE CLERK: $\quad$ - (indiscernible) see
if he can --
THE COURT: Well, I'm sure this will be real good.

Well, I was thinking that the worst video that $I$ ever saw was once when $I$ had a dust damage case when they basically redid runways at the Reno Airport together with drainage systems. And there are businesses to the north of the airport, basically, across the street from the north end of the runway. And during the course of construction, they'd have some big runs and some dust blew Off, over the road to allegedly damage some of these businesses with dust. And we had a jury trial and we watched at least two hours of somebody who just set up a camera with a tripod and we were looking at the street, where occasionally

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you'd see some dust blowing across the street.

MR. WIRTHLIN: WOw.
THE COURT: And --
MR. WIRTHLIN: Two hours, huh?
THE COURT: That was pretty grim.
MR. WIRTHLIN: Well this will not be
two hours. I promise that.
Can you see that (indiscernible) closer?

THE COURT: Yes. I can see --
MR. WIRTHLIN: All right.
THE COURT: -- your design there.
MR. WIRTHLIN: The design? Okay, good.
(Video playback begins)
"We're here at the" --
MR. WIRTHLIN: So these are just the heliostats when they're (indiscernible) assembled.

-     - "Crescent Dune solar energy project that utilizes molten salt for energy storage. Given that the plant is the first of its kind in this technology in the world" --

MR. WIRTHLIN: This is Mr. Painter, project technical engineer. You can see in that picture -- I don't know if it's close enough for the court. It's a little bit small but you can see the front of his hardhat there, SolarReserve. Can you see that?

THE COURT: Yes.
MR. WIRTHLIN: To the side there, on the left-hand corner, CoBRA. A little difficult to read; it's small print.

THE COURT: Yes. I can see it.
MR. WIRTHLIN: Excellent. He is the project technical director.
"There's an urgency to get this plant up and running. It's a very exciting opportunity to bring new technology online."
(Indiscernible) further down.
"The construction period, from the first shovel in the ground to having electricity delivered to the homes is about a thirty-month process.

We have about 600 construction workers on-site, all working very long

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shifts to complete the process. They've
completed all of the heavy civil work and
all the pieces are in place."
    MS. PINTAR: Can you just step aside
alittle bit?
    MR. WIRTHITN: Sure.
    "My name is Emily and I'm a
resident" - -
    (Video playback ends)
    MS. PINTAR: And Mr. Wirthlin, can
you just turn your screen up just a
little bit. It's (indiscernible).
    MR. WIRTHLIN: Yeah, kind of a glare
on it?
    MS. PINTAR: Yeah, there you go.
Perfect, right there. Thanks.
MR.WIRTHLIN: And that's where
we'll end unless the Court would like to
see more video. But that right there --
I don't know if the court can see. It's
probably very difficult to see from there
but it's what we showed last time. If
you can see, can you read the top of that
hardhat, Your Honor?
THE COURT: No, I can't.
```


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 877-955-3855| 1 | MR. WIRTHLIN: (Indiscernible) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | difficult to read on there. I'll see if |
| 3 | I can scooch this just a little bit |
| 4 | closer. Top one there -- top sticker |
| 5 | there. Can you make that out? |
| 6 | THE COURT: I still can't |
| 7 | MR. WIRTHIIN: (Indiscernible) |
| 8 | Proimtu on there. It's easier to see on |
| 9 | my screen if you'd like to see |
| 10 | (indiscernible). |
| 11 | THE CoURT: Okay. I think C ( Can |
| 12 | make out the Proimtu at the very top. |
| 13 | And then at the bottom, it looks like - - |
| 14 | sort of like MACA. |
| 15 | MR. WIRTHLIN: Um-hum. |
| 16 | THE COURT: I'm not sure. |
| 17 | MR. WIRTHLIN: That is Emily Deck |
| 18 | who was a Tonopah resident hired to go |
| 19 | work on the project. |
| 20 | THE CoURT: And now if we're done |
| 21 | with the video - - |
| 22 | MR. WIRTHLIN: Yeah. |
| 23 | THE COURT: - this needs to go |
| 24 | away. |
| 25 | MR. WIRTHLIN: And I apologize, Your |
|  | Page 39 |

Honor. (Indiscernible). Can you see (indiscernible)?

THE COURT: Yes.
MR. WIRTHLIN: What that video showed -- just kind of tying up what we talked about before. Again, I don't think there's really any dispute about what Proimtu did on the project. They assembled the heliostats. That's what we did. We didn't manufacture them; we provided the labor necessary to get them assembled and set them up. That was it. In TRP's own words, we provided assemblyrelated labor.

And as far as notice, again, that email is critical. TRP, Grupo COBRA, and therefore, SolarReserve had -- clearly were aware and clearly had notice -actual notice we were on the project. We were doing that assembly-related labor services. If there was any question, that video kind of sums that up, makes it clear Proimtu's out there. They're doing the heliostat labor installation. COBRA's out there. SolarReserve's out

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there. Everybody knows what's going on because it's up to Proimtu to get those installed.

Unless the Court has any questions, we would rely on our pleadings, our prior hearing and request attorneys' fees.

THE COURT: So it sounds like all
you really have as notice to the owner, which is SolarReserve or perhaps Tonopah Solar Energy -- but $\quad$ think nowadays, SolarReserve is referred to as the owner, isn't it?

MR. WIRTHIIN: Yes.
THE COURT: And - but you're saying that this one e-mail is all you have as proof of any direct contact to the owner?

MR. WIRTHIIN: No, Your Honor. In fact, if you'd like me to, further on down the video, Kevin Smith, who is the CEO Of SolarReserve, which is the majority owner, shows up on the video, at the site during the same timeframe. So you have the owner's representative at the site at which Proimtu is doing the heliostat construction.

Again, there was really no question who was doing that heliostat assembly. It was Proimtu from the beginning. And in fact, if the Court would like me to, I can certainly go to that portion of the video. It's just -- it shows Mr. Smith there. I'll do that really quickly.

THE COURT: Well, I --
MS. PINTAR: Your Honor, we'll
stipulate --
THE COURT: I can --
MS. PINTAR: -- that Mr. Smith was there.

MR. WIRTHLIN: Okay. Frankly, Your Honor -- I think that's the end of the issue. The -- well, there's also that email that they attached to their motion -- I'm sorry, not the e-mail, the press release in an article in VEGASINC. Again, Mr. Smith, who they've stipulated is in the video, he certainly shows up there. A representative of -- CEO of the project, SolarReserve, states that he agrees with the original job classification that Proimtu had. The

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article relates to labor laws and whether or not there were labor laws broken by Proimtu. The investigation that was done, as counsel stated, resulted in a finding of no guilt for Proimtu, or TRP, or anybody.

But Mr. Smith is out there, saying in the article they attached to their pleading, oh, sure, we knew about the classification of Proimtu's laborers and the original classification and we agreed with that. I mean, so you've got Kevin Smith, who's out there saying, on the project where Proimtu's doing the installation. You do have the e-mail. You have the article. You have the press release. And you have the fact that they don't dispute that they knew that Proimtu was out there doing the installation. Really, there's no question, Your Honor -- and it's really not a dispute. I understand that TRP is trying to make it seem like there's some dispute about notice or maybe they didn't -- you know, there wasn't a letter sent or something

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like this that was mentioned. But there are multiple ways -- in fact, I don't think that -- frankly, I would challenge them to assert that these are not true, that Mr. Smith was not on the site, that they didn't send the e-mail that we have as the exhibit. And frankly, they attached the article in VEGASINC in which the CEO of SolarReserve says, oh, yeah, I knew about the classification originally and was okay with it.

So, there are multiple ways that we can show notice from the inception of Proimtu labor on the project, Your Honor. I don't think we get there. I think the labor issue resulted but even if we go to the notice, clearly, the owner had notice.

> And again, just in closing, I think it's important to remember the overall scheme of what we're talking about here. TRP claims prejudice if Proimtu's lien remains. But what about Proimtu? What about Proimtu's employees, like Ms. Deck, who are out there, doing the work.

| 1 | There's no dispute the work was done -- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | and simply didn't get paid. That is the |
| 3 | entire purpose of the lien statute. |
| 4 | We've got them on labor because that's |
| 5 | all we did. We've got them on notice |
| 6 | because there's no question they knew |
| 7 | about it several ways. So we would |
| 8 | submit, based on that, Your Honor, that |
| 9 | the court deny the motion to expunge the |
| 10 | lien. |
| 11 | Thank you. |
| 12 | THE COURT: $I^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ just thinking, you |
| 13 | know - I mean, I have this VEGASINC |
| 14 | article and is this an article that -- |
| 15 | well, is the issue here one of the - no, |
| 16 | it's when you have a state project, you |
| 17 | have to have this, you know, prevailing |
| 18 | wage. You know, prevailing wages have to |
| 19 | be figured out. Basically, union wages |
| 20 | are figured out and then well, everybody |
| 21 | has to get this prevailing wage. Is that |
| 22 | what the Davis-Bacon Act application is |
| 23 | about? |
| 24 | MS. PINTAR: It is, Your Honor. |
| 25 | MR. WIRTHIIN: Yeah. That's what |
|  | Page 45 |

this article --

MS. PINTAR: The article --
MR. WIRTHLIN: Yeah, the article is - -

MS. PINTAR: (Indiscernible).
MR. WIRTHIIN: That's right. The article is related to a separate issue, not when did SolarReserve have notice? But in that article, Mr. Smith -- Kevin Smith, CEO of the project, SolarReserve, says, oh, yeah, we knew about the classification of Proimtu's workers - the original classification. We were good with it. He's out on the project, multiple notice through multiple ways. That's the point of this article, Your Honor. I don't think that's why they attached it but that's what it shows.

If the Couxt has any other questions, I'm happy to address them.

THE COURT: Not right now, thank you.

MS. PINTAR: All right. I've got to give counsel credit. He tried his best but to say there is no question that they

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meet either labor or actual notice just eviscerates the statute, as well as mechanics lien statute. There's no question they're a subcontractor and I don't think they get there with -- they can't get there with the labor. You look at their own pleadings, this was so much more than labor. It was management, supervision, equipment. A subcontractor must provide a preliminary notice.

And --
THE COURT: Well, you talk about equipment and $I$ was hoping to see the cranes and things in the video. I didn't get see that.

MS. PINTAR: You know, we've got -Naftali was out there and he can tell you they provide the cranes. And that's part -- they had to move this equipment. That was part of their contract scope, is they brought their cranes out because they had to move these huge stands from the assembly out to the site to assemble them. They're not going to put them in the back of a pickup truck, you know?

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They had cranes and these are -- I don't know if the court has seen the project out there but these are huge. You know, great, big --

THE COURT: I've only seen it from Highway 95 so all 1 can see is the tower. MS. PINTAR: It's amazing when you get up to it. These are huge and there's thousands of them.

Again, go back to 624.020, what a contractor is. It's anyone, except an employee of another, with wages as the sole compensation. That's what labor is and for counsel to suggest that this Emily Decker (sic) didn't get paid, I'm sure Emily Decker got paid. Emily Decker could record the lien if she didn't get paid because she was a laborer and $I$ will backtrack from -- and the Court's absolutely right. Skilled versus nonskilled, don't care. Either one would have a lien as a laborer. And $I$ would absolutely backtrack from skilled labor versus unskilled labor.
Regardless, labor is for a laborer,
someone, an individual who gets wages as compensation to make sure because it makes sense that they wouldn't have to provide notice to the owner. And $-\cdots$ so, a subcontractor is a (indiscernible).

As far as substantial or strict compliance, I can argue that before this Court because it is substantial compliance. I would agree with counsel it is substantial compliance and the lien statute should be liberally interpreted. But they shouldn't be so liberally interpreted to get rid of a statutory requirement and that's what Proimtu is asking you to do. To say everybody knows what's going on, everything that counsel has brought forth for actual notice takes place on any construction project.

You're going to have e-mails where the owner is CC'ed on. You're going to have the owner visiting the site, where the subcontractors are working. They may know in their head, okay, there's a contractor but it doesn't give the scope of their work and it doesn't provide the
value of the work.
Those are two key provisions which counsel didn't even address in all of these. We've got the video, we've got - and to say an e-mail that says "laborrelated services" as the smoking gun is really going above and beyond any - - I mean, any contractor supplies labor, any of them. And it may somewhere to use labor in their contract but that is not what this exception is for. It's for an individual laborer. It's to protect the individual, not the subcontractor.

Now, counsel also said there was no dispute they did the work; that's true. There's no dispute that they did not get paid. There is a dispute. There is a dispute between these parties. They're claiming much more than their contract amount. That's why we're here today. And to say that Proimtu is prejudiced if you release this lien? They still have their claim. They're just using it as leverage. That's exactly why they're here, arguing it. They're using it as
leverage. TRP is much more prejudiced because they're being withheld three-and-a-half million dollars. Proimtu did not comply with the statute.

Exhibit - we talked about the email. There's notice in multiple ways. Again, we go to the scope and work and let's go to the agent of this -- where the general contractor is an agent. I think if Proimtu is using an agency argument, that that should have been briefed because an agent -- it doesn't say the owner - - it doesn't an agent of the owner needs notice because the general contractor's going to have notice.

Clearly, the general contractor knew Proimtu was out there but that's -- the general contractor doesn't own the property. They don't have control of the property. So to say in a statute, they're an agent of the owner so therefore, that should suffice. It should've been an agency argument. An agent means they can act on behalfof the

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owner. General contractor can act under their contract on behalf of the owner but certainly can't bind the owner to anything. That's what an agency argument is.

So, to say because cobRA knew about Proimtu, somehow that now imputes to the owner as an agent of the owner, does not fly. It should've been an agency argument; that was never made. And simply - - clearly, there was a contract between CoBRA and the owner, not an agency.

Who's prejudiced here? Well,
clearly the owner's prejudiced. Well,
not so much because CoBRA, under
contract, had to post the bond to release the lien. So clearly, CoBRA has been inconvenienced but also, they're going to pass that cost on down to TRP.

So, it's really TRP that's been prejudiced by them not complying with the statute. This is our second time out here. The argument is clear on both times. They simply have not met the
statutory requirements. The lien should be expunged from the bond and the bond should be exonerated. And Proimtu can then proceed with their claim.

And the parties have been
negotiating. They have been talking.
They've even had some -- legal.
jurisdiction is supposed to be in spain. They've even had - - they've been in the courts in spain. So, Proimtu's not
giving up their claim. They're giving up the leverage but they're not giving up their claim. It should be resolved the way it was supposed to have been in the beginning, through a contract claim against TRP. I think they have been bad faith, involved the owner in bad faith, involved CoBRA. And counsel even admitted it's to provide leverage to try to get TRP to coerce them to resolve the claim (indiscernible).

Therefore, I would submit that we have met our burden and the lien should be expunged.

Any questions, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No. I think, you've done a --

MS. PINTAR: Okay.
THE COURT: -- you know, a good job, hit at all the points.

Now, let me start by looking at the prelien statute, the NRS 108.245. And this is the major place here. It reads, "except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, every person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity other than one who performs only labor, who claims the benefit, et cetera, shall within thirty-one days after the first delivery of material or performance of work or services, under his contract, deliver in person or by certified mail to the owner or reputed owner of the property this notice of materials, or work, or services performed."

So there is a statutory form of notice and it seems to me that in reading this annotated version here that has a supplement, $I$ think, actually, this notice has changed recently or changed in
the 2011 pocket part so things are happening on this statute and you know, it's so fascinating to determine what is it that is meant by "one who performs only labor".

And as $I$ previously stated, I clearly don't believe that it's somebody that's unskilled labor. And, you know, it's skilled or unskilled, whatever it is, but it's labor. And in looking in general at the scope of work, again, as I stated previously, the basic work Proimtu is to provide is to assemble heliostats, I assume, in some area of assembly and then move them out to the position in the array of heliostats or mirrors and put them properly, you know, into their spot.

So, you look at and it's basically
labor that is being performed. But it
looks like Proimtu is providing some conditions of labor and equipment that is going into the assembly and the movement installation. But there is a lot of management involved in what they're doing. They're not simply sending out,
okay, you know, you have a request for a hundred laborers and okay, here's your guys, you manage them.

I think Proimtu is doing the management, more along the lines of an ordinary independent contractor role where they're hired to do certain work and they control their own labor and they're getting paid a set price for this. We're not talking wages for people. And I think the reply by TRP is the correct way to view this. I don't think it's appropriate to say that this type of contract is the exemption contemplated by the words, "one who performs only labor".

So I'm ruling in favor of TRP on this issue that this is a subcontractor who is controlling their own employees, Who's supplying certain equipment and, you know, direction to a major subcontracting job. It's more than just labor, even though they're not contributing material but in the way that this subcontractor is working, it's not
simply providing labor to be managed by somebody else, you know, and simply getting wages to those employees.

Then we have the issue of is there, you know, the substantial notice to the owner. That's the other argument here. And then we have the case law. I think Durable Developers was the first one so that's a 1986 case, I think. I wrote that down; Durable is 1986. And it talks about how the owner had actual notice and then that was followed with Hardy Company's case in 2010 and that talks about the substantial compliance with the prelien notice is sufficient if the property owner is not prejudiced.

And then you made reference in the reply brief to two cases, which are Stanfield and Schofield, talking about how the basic law is still - - you know, you want to give notice by way of the prelien notice and that we shouldn't be too liberal with regard to this.

Let me see your brief here. Well, you make reference to the Stanfield,
which is a federal appeals court from 1980. That's over everything else we've seen here, talking about the general rule is that the failure to give a prelien notice is fatal so that predates our State Supreme court rulings that were in Hardy and Durable Developers. And the other case was Schofield v. Copeland Lumber Yards. That's a 1985 case, stating we do not think that a notice of lien may be so liberally construed as to condone the total elimination of a specific requirement of the statute.

In this case, what you have is you have communication between TRP, who is in contract with coBRA, the general contractor that, you know, we're hiring or have already hired Proimtu. But I'm not seeing, you know, the kind of notice that one, I think, ought to have to give substantial compliance with the statute to the owner, who is solarReserve or some prior name that was Tonopah Solar Energy.

Like I say, from what I understand here, SolarReserve came up later.

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Tonopah Solar Energy or something along that lines, I think, was the original name in these contracts. But I'm seeing, you know, basically, a subcontractor to a subcontractor. There is quite a bit of distance here between Proimtu and SolarReserve, the owner of the project. And I don't think some of these communications are quite enough to meet the conditions of those two cases that I referred to, the Durable Developers and the Hardy Company's. Both of those have a lot more notice to the owner than what we have here. I think there is a substantial difference.
So, I'm going to rule against

Proimtu on that regard as well that they didn't really -- they didn't have any connection enough as a subcontractor to a subcontractor to give notice to the owner to tell them the important things, as Ms. Pintar has pointed out, like, what is the scope of work and what is the price of contract to this subcontractor. So for that reason, I'm going to

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grant the motion to expunge the lien on the real estate out there. So I don't know if you need to prepare finders of fact, conclusions of law or simply that, you know, that is the order of court. I know I had a case last week and they said, we're going to debate the finders of fact and conclusions of law for a lot more work than we have coming into this case.

So I don't know if you need that but we would certainly need some kind of a written order that should be prepared for my signature on this.

MS. PINTAR: I understand, Your
Honor. And it - - the - and I'm not sure if Proimtu's going to appeal it but it is an appealable order so it may be good to do findings of fact and conclusions of law, based on what -- and based on the record, I can get a copy of the transcript and we can do it from that. I - Proimtu's going to appeal it.

That's why it might be a good --
THE COURT: Okay. Well, maybe we
need to do that.
MR. WIRTHIIN: If I could be heard on one single issue with that second ruling?

One single issue $I$ think may have been - what counsel said in the reply - and I understand it's her motion -- that we didn't brief the agency issue. We didn't brief that because it didn't come up until the reply.

Your Honor, I would say that e-mail was to CoBRA. CoBRA is the general contractor and it's NRS 108.22104 that says specifically, agent of the owner is that general contractor. Any contractor that has control of the contract.

So, Your Honor, I would say that is a statutory definition that Proimtu fits into because that notice, as far as the labor-related services, allof that was given to the general contractor and notice is imputed. We cited that in our brief, under binding Nevada precedent, to the owner.

So I wouldn't say if the Court is --

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insisted on that order, we would ask that there be findings of fact and conclusions of law, if the court sees fit to do that. THE CoURT: Okay. Well I still feel that the communication that's been to shown to CoBRA is still inadequate to give appropriate notice, even under an agency situation. It doesn't give, even Cobra, adequate notice of the scope of work and the price of the contract and I still like there's just a lot of distance when you're dealing with a subcontractor of a subcontractor and the prelien notice should be given.

MS. PINTAR: Your Honor, the only other issue is the attorneys' fees. Did you want that by separate motion?

THE COURT: Maybe it should be. I mean - -

MS. PINTAR: I mean --
THE COURT: I don't know.
MS. PINTAR: And if we could, I would love to appear telephonically.

THE COURT: I guess you are the prevailing party so I guess you're

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entitled to some money. Maybe that's
satisfied, but the amount of the money,
that has --
        MS. PINTAR: Right.
        THE COURT: - - to be figured out.
        MS. PINTAR: And that's why I'm
saying would you - - or just a memorandum
of fees - -
        THE COURT: But I will say -- yes,
    as the prevailing party, you are entitled
    to some attorneys' fees.
        MS. PINTAR: Okay. And I'll do that
    by motion -- by separate motion?
    THE COURT: Yup.
        MS. PINTAR: Okay, Thank you.
        THE COURT: Yeah, because, I mean,
    the other side has the right to question
    the amount of the fee.
        MS. PINTAR: Correct, Your Honor.
        THE COURT: But you are entitled to
    fees. I would rule in favor of that
    position, yes.
    MS. PINTAR: Very good. Thank you,
    Your Honor.
    MR.WIRTHLIN: Thank you, Your


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TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

\section*{FIFTH DISTRICT COURT}

\section*{NYE COUNTY, NEVADA}

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
v.

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.

Case No.: CV-36431
Dept.: I
REQUEST FOR RULING ON PETITION TO EXPUNGE LIEN, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, TO PLACE ON CALENDAR

COMES NOW, Petitioner TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC. ("TRP"), by and through their attorneys of record, the law firm of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP and brings this Request for Ruling on Petition to Expunge Lien, or in the Alternative, to Place on Calendar.

On February 12, 2015, the above referenced Court heard oral arguments on Petitioner TRP's Petition to Expunge Lien. The Court indicated that it would issue a ruling within a week.

On March 3, 2015, the Court issued an Order that the matter was being assigned to a Senior Judge. The Order stated that the Court had decided to reserve ruling on the issue and transfer the matter to Senior Judge Elliott for determination.

The lack of ruling is causing a great hardship on Petitioner as millions of dollars are being held by the general contractor, Cobra Thermosolar Plants, Inc. that are due to Petitioner. Therefore, Petitioner now seeks a ruling from Senior Judge Elliott based on the record. In the alternative,

Petitioner seeks a hearing date, in Reno, NV if possible, should Judge Elliott want to hear additional arguments prior to issuing a ruling.

DATED: March 27, 2015
PINTAR ALBISTON LLP
By: \(\operatorname{Sac}\) (atan
Becky A. Pintar, Esq., NSB \# 7867
Bryan L. Albiston, Esq., NSB \# 12679
6053 S. Fort Apache Rd. \#120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
Attornev for Petitioner TRP INTERNATIONAL. INC.

\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

The undersigned, an employee of the law firm of PINTAR ALBISTON LLP, hereby certifies that on March 31, 2015, she served a copy of the foregoing Request for Ruling on Petition to Expunge Lien, or in the Alternative, to Place on Calendar by placing said copy in an envelope, postage fully prepaid, in the U.S. Mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, said envelopes) addressed to:

Christopher H. Byrd, Esq.
FENNEMORE CRAIG JONES VARGAS
300 S. Fourth St., Suite 1400
Bank of America Plaza
Las Vegas, NV 89101
byrd \(@\) fclaw.com


An employee of PINTAR ALBISTON LLB

Case No. CV36431
Dept. 1


205 KR-3 D 24 TANNER DAVIS

IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

\section*{IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NYE}

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Foreign
Corporation,
Petitioner,

\section*{ORDER}
vs.
PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company,

Respondent.

TRP International, Inc. (TRP) filed a Petition to Expunge Lien. Proimtu MMI, LLC filed an Opposition, and TRP filed its' Reply.

The Court advised the parties that the matter was being assigned to a Senior Judge.
After speaking with Sr. Judge Steven Elliott, and to avoid the possibility of an inconsistent determination since Judge Elliott is hearing all of the litigation cases concerning the Solar Reserve Project in Tonopah, the District Court has decided to reserve ruling on the issue and transfer the matter to Judge Elliott for determination.

Dated this \(3^{-\infty}\) day of March 2015.


1

\section*{CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE}

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the 32D day of March 2015, she mailed
via U.S. mail a copy of the foregoing ORDER to the following:
Becky Pintar, Esq.
PINTAR ALBISTON
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148
Christopher Byrd, Esq.
FENNEMORE CRAIG, PC.
300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 1400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101


CHRISTEL RAIMONDO, Clerk to DISTRICT JUDGE

\section*{AFFIRMATION}

The undersigned hereby affirms that this Court Order does not contain the social security number of any person.


CHRISTEL RAIMONDO, Clerk to DISTRICT JUDGE

Christopher H. Byrd, Esq. (No. 1633)
Bradley J. Richardson, Esq. (No. 1159)
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Attorneys for Respondent
Proimtu MMI LLC
FIFTH DISTRICT COURT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Petitioner,
vs.
PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Respondent.
Hearing Date: February 12, 2015
Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.

Respondent Proimtu MMI LLC ("Proimtu"), by and through counsel, Fennemore Craig, P.C., objects to TRP International, Inc.'s ("TRP") Disclosure ("Disclosure") of Supplemental Documents to Support the Petition to Expunge ("Petition"). The documents attached are the same documents to which Proimtu timely objected at the hearing. Seeking to file the documents post hearing does not cure Proimtu's original objection.

In addition, the untimely production and filing of documents violates not only the procedures in the lien statute, but also the District Court Rules for the presentation of a motion and evidence. NRS 108.2275 requires TRP's Petition to be supported by: " A notarized affidavit signed by the applicant setting forth a concise statement of the facts upon which the motion is based; and (2) Documentary evidence in support of the affidavit, if any." NRS 108.2275(2) (emphasis added). The Disclosure documents were not part of the Petition or the Reply, and were never authenticated with any affidavit, or even translated into English in some cases. Under this BWIRTHLI/10093849.1/034514.0013
statute TRP had the burden to timely and properly authenticate any evidence to support its position and was required to include the Disclosure with the Petition, or certainly with the Reply, giving Proimtu a chance to respond.

Furthermore, the District Court Rules do not allow for any briefs or supporting evidence to be submitted post hearing and without authentication. DCR 13 allows only a motion and a reply from the moving party. The filing of the Disclosure after the briefing was complete and after the hearing constitutes a sur-reply to the arguments and evidence presented and is not permitted by the rules of this Court.

Accordingly, the Disclosure should be stricken and not considered by the Court in deciding the Petition.

DATED this \(24^{\text {th }}\) day of February, 2015.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.


BWIRTHLI/10093849.1/034514.0013

\section*{CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE}

I hereby certify that on the \(24^{\text {th }}\) day of February, 2015, I served a copy of the RESPONDENT PROIMTU MMI LLC'S OBJECTION TO DISCLOSURE OF SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS TO SUPPORT THE PETITION TO EXPUNGE upon the parties to this action by mailing a copy thereof, postage prepaid, via regular U.S. Mail, addressed as follows:

Becky A. Pinter, Esq.
Bryan L. Albiston
Pintar Albiston LLP
6053 S. Fort Apache Road, Suite 120
Las Vegas, NV 89148
Attorneys for Petitioner


An employee of Fennemore Craig Jones Vargas
site manager who - - believe his name Brian Smith -- I'm getting my Smiths mixed up but \(\quad\) believe his first name is Brian. He has on a hardhat, SolarReserve. He's out on the project. He's talking about the project. You see he turns, he's got a COBRA sticker, basically, on his hardhat as well. About a minute into the video, you see they interview one of the proimtu employees. They're all, you know, wearing vests but it's far away and it's hard to tell but they actually interview one and you can see, hopefully, if the resolution is good enough on my laptop, that it actually has a Proimtu designation on the hardhat. So clearly they're out there. They're installing these heliostats. SolarReserve has its project manager out there. CobRA - so the idea is that there's no notice -- no actual notice, not only do we have imputed, but we have actual. So I'll go ahead and I'll show that if that's okay. (Video playback begins)

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"So we're here at the Crescent Dune solar energy project that utilizes molten salt for energy storage. Given that the plant is the first of its kind in this technology in the world" --

MR. WIRTHLIN: And this is Mr.
Painter.
THE COURT: I know him.
MR. WIRTHLIN: Okay, you do? Oh, good.

THE COURT: I stay at the Mizpah
frequently and he's there.
MR. WIRTHLIN: Okay.
THE COURT: I've known him over the last, probably, two-and-a-half years.

MR. WIRTHLIN: I apologize for
(indiscernible), Your Honor.
You see it right there. His
SolarReserve hat, COBRA on the side.
He's on the project, talking about the project. Obviously, there are numerous videos. We just wanted to focus on this one.

And then I'm going to skip ahead here.

> "-- about 600 construction workers on-site, all working very long shifts to complete the process. They've completed all of the heavy civil work and all the pieces are in place.
> My name is Emily and I'ma resident of" --
(Video playback ends)
MR. WIRTHLIN: Okay.
THE COURT: I know Emily as well.
MR. WIRTHLIN: You know Emily. If you can see it -- it's hard to see it; it's a little blurry there. She's got a Proimtu sign on her hat. That's -- and I'm sorry I couldn't provide it more (indiscernible).

THE COURT: On the front of the - -
MR. WIRTHLIN: Yes, on the top. It looks like there's two stickers.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. WIRTHLIN: The top one says Proimtu.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. WIRTHLIN: So that -- all that shows, Your Honor, is that not only were
they on the project, we're doing interviews, we're installing heliostats, we're doing the assembly-related labor that TRP hired us to do. And frankly, everyone knows about it.

So I would submit to the Court that first of all, \(\quad\) believe that the motion can be denied. But absent that, \(I\) would submit that we be given a chance to perform further briefing and also some discovery with respect to Mr. Smith and some other issues, including documentary evidence that we just received today. But that -- if the Court saw fit to deny the petition, \(I\) believe there is a basis to do that.

Thank you.
THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
Ms. Pintar?
MS. PINTAR: Yes, just a few responses, Your Honor.

Again, certainly, the case law supports substantial compliance and -but this is no compliance. There was absolutely no preliminary notice so --
and it clearly distinguishes between substantial compliance and no compliance.

So now we have the two narrow exceptions, labor - and here, we have someone even called a technician. I don't think we get there on the labor or - - \(I\) think it is somewhat dispositive that the Nevada state Contractors Board, who knows what a contractor is, was investigating Proimtu for being a contractor. On this project, though, you didn't need to be licensed because it was on federal land and so that is why they didn't take any action.

THE COURT: Did they make a finding?
MS. PINTAR: Yes -- or they are a
licensed contractor now. Proimtu is a
licensed contractor. They have an A
license in engineering.
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PINTAR: So they are a
contractor - -
THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PINTAR: \(\quad-\quad\) a licensed contractor in the state of Nevada, as is

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TRP International.
THE COURT: Right.
MS. PINTAR: When this first
started, there were certain entities out there that were not licensed and -- from Spain, mostly. These were all from Spain -- and have subsequently, got licensed.

But during that time, because TRP was involved in that same investigation of contracting without a license, when Proimtu was also investigated and basically, they were going to forward with a criminal misdemeanor citation and then they backed off, saying, we've been told it's federal land; we don't have jurisdiction.

So ultimately, there wasn't a
finding that they were a contractor but
they were going to do a misdemeanor
citation on both TRP and Proimtu that was resolved through finding that it was
federal land. But ultimately, they did get their license and they are a licensed contractor, as we stand here today.

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Secondly - or finally, the video, again, stickers on hardhats doesn't necessarily mean who they work for. Heliostat assembly technician, they could have worked for Proimtu but againr it's not just actual knowledge; it's prejudice.

We have to go to that second step. And I don't think they've shown that there's no prejudice. You can't say there's not been prejudice to the owner that 1.8 million dollar lien, even though there's millions of dollars' worth of liens on the project, still it has been prejudicial to the owner, it's been prejudicial to CoBRA - - they posted the bond -- and certainly, to TRP

International, who has now been withheld three-and-a-half million dollars in payment, because of this lien.

So I think we get there today, where this can be granted and that - - then, the bond can be released, TRP can get paid, and then they can settle their dispute. It doesn't get rid of their claim against

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TRP, it simply just gets rid of the bond that has been posted for this particular lien.

Thank you.
THE COURT: Question, I'm still having some difficulty understanding your definition of labor. So, could you maybe enlighten me a little more? Because my understanding is what you're saying is that because in order to perform the labor -- in order to perform the assembly -- if you will -- of TRP's product, that your interpretation is that they do just that, just labor.

But if they do anything to assist in performing the labor, like bringing in a lift, bringing anything else --

MS. PINTAR: Um-hum.
THE COURT: \(\quad\) - then that somehow transforms it into --

MS. PINTAR: A contractor. And I -and what \(I\) tried to do in my reply is \(I\) said, okay, we don't know what labor is; let's look at what a contractor is. Because a contractor clearly has to
provide a preliminary notice. That's in statute. It says except for labor only. So clearly, if you're a contractor, a preliminary notice is a requirement unless you're in contract directly with the owner, as CoBRA was.

So CoBRA doesn't have to do a preliminary notice. But everyone, from COBRA on down, should supply a
preliminary notice to the owner so when the owner pays COBRA, they know that all of these subcontractors or suppliers down the chain get paid. That's all what it's about.

THE COURT: But they weren't a supplier in this case. They were doing the assembly of -- they were providing the assembly service. And in connection therewith, they were -- they had to bring in equipment. I mean, I've driven by SolarReserve. I've never toured SolarReserve but \(I\) have been on Poeline (ph.) Road a number of times and gone by there. And you can't tell me that this isn't a project, given the dollar amount

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of the labor involved, when you're going to - - for lack of a better term - bus a group of unskilled folks out there and here you go.

MS. PINTAR: And that's --
THE COURT: It's a highly
complicated --
MS. PINTAR: Absolutely.
THE COURT: -- technical type of project.

MS. PINTAR: And that - that right there, confirms our point. It's not just about labor only; it's about skills. And --

THE COURT: Well, what about skilled labor?

MS. PINTAR: Well -- and then I'm reading NRS 624.020 defines what a contractor is. If they're a contractor, they're not just supplying labor. They are required, as a contractor, to do a preliminary notice.

So a contractor is anyone that constructs, alters, repairs, adds to, subtracts from, improves, move, wreck, or

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demolish any building, highway, road, railroad, excavation, or other structure, project, development, or improvement. So clearly, they were doing that.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question.

MS. PINTAR: Uh-huh?
THE COURT: You know, I guess we're kind of -- I see it a little differently in the sense this is, is \(X\) a \(Y\) for the purpose of \(Z\) ? In this circumstance, is X, who we know is a contractor -- has a contractor's license --

MS. PINTAR: Um-hum.
THE COURT: -- performing Y, labor or are they providing contracting services for the purposes of this project, right?

MS. PINTAR: Right.
THE COURT: So you're saying -- what
I hear you saying -- and \(I\) just want to be sure I understand this correctly. I hear you saying that they're a contractor. Therefore, they're a contractor all the time so therefore,
whatever they provide, it must not be labor.

MS. PINTAR: And that's not what I'm saying, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PINTAR: I'm saying --
THE COURT: So now -- the issue, I think, is a very narrow one here.

MS. PINTAR: Right.
THE COURT: Is X -- is the service that they provide -- or Proimtu -- a Y, labor, or is it something else for the purpose of this agreement?

MS. PINTAR: Okay. So -- and let me go on with the statute on a contractor because -- and I'm not saying -obviously, they're a contractor now; they're licensed. So the State has recognized them as a contractor.

During the performance of this project, were they a contractor or a supplier of labor only? If they're a contractor, the statute requires them to do -- or a subcontractor in this point -the statute requires them to do a

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preliminary notice.
So -- and I'm not making the argument, oh, they're a contractor now; therefore, they must have been a contractor then. I'm looking at the work they did here and under the statute -because labor's not defined but contractor is.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PINTAR: So if we look at what contractor is and we say, oh, they meet the definition of contractor, therefore, they're beyond just labor because labor has to be a narrow -- obviously, a narrow exception. It's never -- apparently, never even been litigated, but it says evidence of the securing -- and it goes on to permit and everything -- or the employment of any person on a construction project must be accepted by the Board or any court of this state as prima facie evidence that the person securing that permit or employing any person on a construction project is acting in the capacity of a contractor.

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okay, so -- and then it goes on to number three, a contractor includes a subcontractor or specialty contractor but does not include anyone who merely furnishes any materials or supplies without fabricating them or consuming them in the performance of the work of a contractor. Clearly, we have fabricating and consuming them in the performance of this contract. They were taking these different components and they were assembling them in the performance of the work as a contractor.

THE COURT: How were they Eabricating them? Wasn't the fabrication --

MS. PINTAR: Well, they're taking separate components and putting them together.

THE COURT: But wasn't the
fabrication done by your clients and all they were doing was assembling - -

MS. PINTAR: No.
THE COURT: \(--\quad\) them?
MS. PINTAR: Well - and we can say

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assembling but it says fabricating them into or consuming them. Clearly, these components are being consumed into the project. They're going from separate components. They're putting them together. They're trucking them out to the site. They've got a crane out there. They're lifting them off and then they're consuming them into the project. In other words, when they walk away, they've now been left on the project.

So, that's statute - - that's
624.020, the definition of a contractor. If we have a contractor at - - what they're claiming there is they're not a contractor. Well, the Department of Labor saw that they were actually doing steelwork, cranes, and again, if you look - - the second, I think, compelling argument is if you look at the disclosure of our supplemental documents - THE COURT: This is what you filed today or yesterday? MS. PINTAR: MR. WIRTHLIN: Yes, yes.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PINTAR: Just this morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
MS. PINTAR: I'm just looking about the fourth page down, a conditional lien waiver. And it says, the second paragraph down, this release covers a progress payment for the work, materials, and equipment furnished by the undersigned to the property.

Again, NRS 108, a laborer is not going to be supplying equipment. They're not going to be supplying, typically, materials. They could bring their own tools. I agree, they could bring their own tools. But clearly, once you supply equipment, once you supply materials -and now it doesn't even say "labor"; it says "work". Is work the same as labor?

THE COURT: Only lawyers would be --
MS. PINTAR: I know.
THE COURT: -- analyzing these --
MS. PINTAR: Well - -
THE COURT: -- these to death.

Okay.
MS. PINTAR: You know, so, they have these cranes out there. They're erecting these components -- and it's erection. You know, this is steel erection. This is beyond labor, even by -- and they're the ones that provided these lien waivers, conditional, and so they're agreeing. And if you look at the invoices, yes, there are material -there were equipment that was supplied. They're doing wiring installation in one point. That's just beyond -- then you're arguing any electrician could just be a laborer because they're just wiring. THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. MS. PINTAR: Um-hum.

THE COURT: What did your client contract -- what did they contract Proimtu to do? Wasn't it to provide the labor to assemble the product that your client had because that was their specialty?

MS. PINTAR: Yes. Yes, but it wasn't labor only. In other words, it
wasn't just send some men out there and put these together. We're also relying on you to supply whatever equipment you need and they went out and rented trucks. They rented cranes. That goes beyond just labor. And hand tools are one thing but when you're putting cranes, when you're putting trucks, when you're putting all of these -- when you're acting as a con -- if it looks like a contractor, they're acting like a contractor, it is a contractor.

THE COURT: Well, they --
MS. PINTAR: So, just to say because they used the word "labor" in this email, \(\quad\) can't --

THE COURT: Didn't you use it in the contract too? I thought I came across that in the contract, somewhere in the contract when \(I\) read the contract last night.

MS. PINTAR: They had an office
there. They had a site manager. They had their own supervision. To me, a laborer -- and again, is
someone that comes on site and is
directed by, in this case, TRP. If TRP was just hiring labor, it would really be under their direction. It's kind of like an independent contractor versus a contractor. Independent contractor, they come in and --

THE COURT: Oh, there's a big
difference between a contractor and an independent contractor.

MS. PINTAR: There is, Your Honor. That's what I'm saying.

THE COURT: Huge.
MS. PINTAR: And there's a big difference between just labor and acting as a contractor. Just labor can come in - - and it doesn't just have to be digging ditches but it would - clearly, they brought their own company in. They had their own office on site. They had their own management team.

And yes, one component - but, maybe sixty percent of the contract was labor only. The other forty percent was cost for renting equipment - so now we're

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going beyond labor in the contract. And under the exact definition - and now, these materials are being consumed into the project. statute says they're a contractor. They're acting as a contractor. They have to be held to the same standards of a contractor. And therefore, the labor should be a narrow exception and it should be labor only, not equipment.
Clearly, the conditional release shows work, materials, and equipment. If you supply those, you're no longer just a laborer; you're a contractor by statute. That's what they did. This contract - and if you look at - - they had to do schedules. They had to do analysis. They had to do testing. They had to do all of these things. They're acting as a contractor. And if the Court allows them just to say labor, what other companies can come in and say, oh, it's just labor. General contractors, that's pretty much all they do. They supervise the work of others. It's really just labor. They
don't really do any materials. They don't really do any equipment. They are supervising, but they need to be licensed.

The statute -- substantial
compliance is one thing. This is no compliance. They're a contractor and for them to argue otherwise is disingenuous to this Court and it's disingenuous to the construction industry to try to make that argument just to keep a lien because they still have their action against TRP but this is just to put more pressure on TRP.

It's simply - - you know, it's a manipulative action to put more pressure on TRP but you know what? It's just not affected TRP. CoBRA posted a bond; the owner's been affected and this argument does not fly. I've been in construction law for fifteen years. I've never heard this argument. This is the first time I'm hearing it and I bet it's the first time a lot of these people in the audience - - because these are all
experienced construction attorneys that you're looking at and \(I\) know most of them. It's not a valid argument and I hope this Court does not adopt it.

MR. WIRTHLIN: Your Honor, if I
could briefly just for one minute? I think this might be dispositive but I think --

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. WIRTHLIN: -- the other way, you
have a printout from the Nevada State Contractors Board if the Court would like to see that --

THE COURT: I would.
MR. WIRTHIIN: -- pointing to what is not a licensed subcontractor at the time of this contract.

THE COURT: Thank you.
MR. WIRTHLIN: Also there is --
that's the finding from the State Contractors Board.

THE COURT: Great, Thank you.
MR. WIRTHLIN: (Indiscernible) back
to the investigation. Proimtu was not a licensed subcontractor. What they did

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was come on and assemble. We need to bring our tools on. These are obviously enormous pieces we're working with. We need some tools, we need a frame, whatever they needed and they got it done; that is labor.

Secondly, Your Honor, the issue of prejudice, I think, is mistaken. It's not prejudice. Any contractor who has a lien filed against him -- them because they didn't pay, is prejudiced to a degree. It's undue prejudice. Did we unduly prejudice them? And the answer to that is no, there's no dispute Proimtu did the work.

Finally, the last thing I want to say we talk about who's affected; coBRA's affected, the owner's affected, Emily Deck's affected, Proimtu's affected. That's the entire purpose of the statute, so that people who come on and perform work can be paid. That's the purpose of the mechanics lien statute.

Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: So what we're trying to

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do is essentially take a contract that is defined and interpreted under Spanish law and try to argue what it means under Nevada law. That's what we're doing.

But my question for you two is, this contract was to be interpreted under the laws of spain, right? I mean, if I look at this correctly, \(I\) don't think anybody has disagreed the contract, through scope of application shall be governed by

Spanish law and be interpreted in accordance therewith.

So it's nice that we've argued about what a contractor is and what a contractor isn't under Nevada law but wouldn't we go back and look under the laws where this contract was drafted to make that determination?

MR. WIRTHLIN: I think, Your Honor,
the only thing I would say is with
respect to that, Spanish law
(indiscernible) if there's a dispute about payment, which there's --

THE COURT: We do.
MR. WIRTHLIN: Well, there's
certainly an undisputed nonpayment but the forum selection clause is spain. This though, is, \(I\) believe, a separate sphere, which is Nevada lien law, which applies regardless of that provision. And again, we can submit briefs on that (indiscernible) Court would like.

THE COURT: Okay, Thank you.
MR. MEIER: Your Honor, can I just be heard real briefly --

THE COURT: Sure.
MR. MEIER: -- on behalf of TSE, the owner?

THE COURT: Sure.
MR. MEIER: Because obviously, this is Ms. Pintar's motion but we are a very interested party in this. And I just had a couple of things that appeared to maybe get glossed over that I wanted to highlight.

One is that Ms. Pintar pointed out that in the contract, that there was a price breakdown not just for labor, but for labor and materials. So if that's what they've contracted for, then I'm not
really sure why we go beyond that and spend all this other time.

As far as the issue about owner's notice, you know, I've heard a lot of what sounds like evidence to me and a distinct lack of witnesses, just lawyers talking. And \(I\) would certainly, on behalf of the owners, say that if the Court is at all inclined to think that the owner's notice issue is dispositive that -- or is something that needs to be considered in ruling on Ms. Pintar's motion -- or petition, that the case is simply not in a posture where you can do that because you haven't heard any evidence of supposed owner's notice. You've heard counsel make representations about what they think the evidence would show. That's it and that's insufficient for you to make that argument.

So if you think that that is a thread that needs to be followed - and I am not, by any stretch of the imagination, suggesting that is but if you disagree with me, as judges sometimes

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do, then \(I\) would just point out that you absolutely cannot deny Ms. Pintar's petition on that basis because you have a lack of evidence. You would have to, in our view, set that matter out for further hearing.

MR. WIRTHLIN: Your Honor, if I
can -- two minutes? I would object to
any type of argument considered because
no briefing, \(I\) believe, was filed by that
entity. But to the extent the Court
wants to address that, page 15 of the
subcontract, I believe, is the provision
that was referred to. All it says is all
invoices have to have a "clear price
breakdown between materials and services".

In other words, if there are materials, you have to separate them out. It's not saying that there are but if there are, you have to spread them out. You have to break that down.
Secondly, I would disagree entirely
that the court has not heard evidence.
That e-mail between COBRA and TPS was

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authenticated in the briefing - - in the reply brief. TR - - I'm sorry, TRP says, hey, yeah, that's an e-mail between coBRA and TRP but it doesn't matter because the general contractor's not the agent of the owner for purposes of Chapter 108 , that's incorrect.

So I would submit to the court there is more than sufficient evidence that Proimtu provided only labor.

MS. PINTAR: And the last thing - I don't know why they haven't addressed it, in this contract with TRP, they are referred to as subcontractor. And I think that's a compelling point that has not been addressed and that goes back to the contract. They're addressed as a subcontractor because that's what they are.

THE COURT: Okay. Anybody want to say anything else?

MR. WIRTHIIN: I would simply say
this is a formal contract
(indiscernible). Also - -
THE COURT: That's what I love about

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\hline
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\section*{IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA}

PROIMTU MMI LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Appellant,
vs.
TRP INTERNATIONAL, INC., a foreign corporation,

Case No. 68942
District Court ETase No. CIVIV 36431 Feb 022016 09:30 a.m. Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court

\section*{JOINT APPENDIX TO OPENING BRIEF}

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Proimtu MMI, LLC

JOINT APPENDIX TO OPENING BRIEF
\begin{tabular}{||c|l|r|c||}
\hline & DOCUMENTS & \begin{tabular}{l} 
BATES \\
STAMP NO.
\end{tabular} & VOL. \\
\hline 1. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Certificate of Service for Motion for Attorney \\
Fees dated August 27, 2015.
\end{tabular} & \(0402-0403\) & 2 \\
\hline 2. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Certificate of Service of Petition to Expunge Lien \\
and Order for Hearing dated January 15, 2014(sic)
\end{tabular} & 0076 & 1 \\
\hline 3. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Disclosure of Supplemental Documents to \\
Support the Petition to Expunge dated February \\
12, 2015
\end{tabular} & \(0186-0204\) & 1 \\
\hline 4. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order \\
on Petition to Expunge Lien dated September 9, \\
2015
\end{tabular} & \(0409-0415\) & 2 \\
\hline 5. & Motion for Attorney Fees dated July 2, 2015 & \(0378-0384\) & 2 \\
\hline 6. & Notice of Appeal dated December 10, 2015 & \(0432-0446\) & 2 \\
\hline 7. & Notice of Appeal dated October 5, 2015 & \(0417-0418\) & 2 \\
\hline 8. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Notice of Entry of Findings of Fact, Conclusions \\
of Law and Order on Petition to Expunge Lien \\
dated October 5, 2015
\end{tabular} & \(0416-0424\) & 2 \\
\hline 9. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion for \\
Attorney Fees dated November 12, 2015
\end{tabular} & \(0429-0431\) & 2 \\
\hline 10. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Objection to Untimely Disclosure of \\
Supplemental Documents to Support the Petition \\
to Expunge dated February 25, 2015 (PART 2 of \\
2)
\end{tabular} & \(0293-0295\) & 2 \\
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\hline 12. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Opposition to Petitioner's Motion for Attorney's \\
Fees dated July 17, 2015
\end{tabular} & \(0385-0391\) & 2 \\
\hline 13. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Order (transferring matter to Judge Elliott) dated \\
March 3, 2015
\end{tabular} & \(0296-0297\) & 2 \\
\hline 14. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Order for Hearing on Petition to Expunge Lien \\
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\end{tabular} & \(0074-0075\) & 1 \\
\hline 15. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Order Granting Motion for Attorney Fees dated \\
November 12, 2015
\end{tabular} & \(0427-0428\) & 2 \\
\hline 16. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Order of Recusal and Request for Senior Judge \\
dated August 24, 2015
\end{tabular} & \(0400-0401\) & 2 \\
\hline 17. & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Petition to Expunge Lien dated December 12, \\
2014
\end{tabular} & \(0001-0073\) & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```


[^0]:    ${ }^{1} 2010$ U.S. Dist. LEXIS 105809, *17-21, 2010 WL 3781768 (D. Nev. Sept. 20, 2010). ${ }^{2} I d$.

[^1]:    
    

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