IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Supreme Court Case No. 78092

Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC, *Appellant*

Electronically Filed Oct 03 2019 04:23 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

v.

Brahma Group, Inc., *Respondent*

Appeal
Fifth Judicial District Court
The Honorable Steven P. Elliott
Case No. CV 39348

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 10

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Date Filed	Description	Bates Number	Volume(s)
06/11/2018	TSE's Motion to Expunge	AA0001-0013	1
	Exhibit 1 – Services Agreement	AA0014-0035	1
	Exhibit 2 – Notice of Lien	AA0036-0043	1
	Exhibit 3 – Notice of First Amended and Restated Lien	AA0044-0047	1
	Exhibit 4 – Notice of First Amended and Restated Lien	AA0048-0057	1
	Exhibit 5 – Notice of Second Amended and Restated Lien	AA0058-0067	1
	Exhibit 6 – Notice of Voluntary Dismissal Without Prejudice	AA0068-0078	1
	Exhibit 7 – Affidavit of Justin Pugh	AA0079-0083	1
07/24/2018	Brahma Group, Inc.'s Opposition to TSE's Motion to Expunge Brahma Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's Lien	AA0084-0104	1
	Exhibit 1 – Grant, Bargain and Sale Deed	AA0105-0110	2
	Exhibit 2 – Nye County Parcel Detail	AA0111-0112	2
	Exhibit 3 – Right-Of-Way Grant	AA0113-0136	2
	Exhibit 4 – Deed of Trust	AA0137-0167	2
	Exhibit 5 – Services Agreement	AA0168-0189	2
	Exhibit 6 – Original Lien	AA0190-00197	2
	Exhibit 7 – First Amended Lien	AA0198-0201	2
	Exhibit 8 – Re-recorded First Amended Lien	AA0202-0211	2

	Exhibit 9 – Second Amended Lien	AA0212-0221	2
	Exhibit 10 – Third Amended Lien	AA0222-0230	2
	Exhibit 11 – Parcel Detail printouts from Nye County Assessor's website	AA0231-0235	2
07/31/2018	TSE's Reply to Brahma Group, Inc.'s Opposition to TSE's Motion to Expunge Brahma Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's Lien	AA0236-00249	3
	Exhibit A – Nye County Parcel Detail for parcels 012-141-01 & 012-151-01	AA0250-00252	3
	Exhibit B – Nye County Parcel Detail for parcels 012-31-04, 012-131-03, 012-131-04	AA0253-0256	3
	Exhibit C – Nye County Parcel Detail for parcels 612-141-01, 012-141-01	AA0257-0259	3
	Exhibit D – Nye County Real Property Inquiry	AA0260-0262	3
	Exhibit E – Nye County Parcel Detail for parcel 012-431-06	AA0263-0264	3
	Exhibit F – Article from Department of Energy dated 09/28/2011	AA0265-0267	3
	Exhibit G – Affidavit of Justin Pugh	AA0268-0271	3
08/03/2018	Brahma Group, Inc.'s Supplement to its Opposition to TSE's Motion to Expunge Brahma Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's Lien	AA0272-0274	3
	Exhibit A – Notice of Right to Lien	AA0275-0276	3
	Exhibit B – USPS Tracking	AA0277-0279	3

08/15/2018	Brahma Group, Inc.'s Statement of Supplemental Authorities in Support of its Opposition to TSE's Motion to Expunge Brahma Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's Lien	AA0280-0284	4
	Appendix A – Basic Refractories, Inc. v. Bright, 72 Nev 183 (1956)	AA0285-0294	4
	Appendix B – Schultz v. King, 68 Nev 207 (1951)	AA0295-0300	4
	Appendix C – Byrd Underground, LLC v. Angaur, LLC, 332 P.3d 273 (2014)	AA0301-0309	4
	Appendix D – <i>Crutcher v. Block</i> , 19 Okla. 246 (1907)	AA0310-0314	4
	Appendix E – <i>Tropic Builders, Ltd., v. US,</i> 52 Haw. 298 (1970)	AA0315-0321	4
	Appendix F – Dow Chemical Co. v. Bruce-Rogers Co., 255 Ark 448 (1973)	AA0322-0328	4
08/15/2018	TSE's Errata to its Reply to Brahma Group, Inc.'s Opposition to TSE's Motion to Expunge Brahma Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's Lien	AA0329-0331	4
09/07/2018	TSE's Response to Brahma Group, Inc.'s Statement of Supplemental Authorities in Support of its Opposition to TSE's Motion to Expunge Brahma Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's Lien	AA0332-0339	4
	Exhibit 1 – Loan Guarantee Agreement	AA0340-0344	4

09/12/2018	Hearing Transcript	AA0345-0471	5, 6
11/01/2018	Notice of Entry of Order Denying TSE's Motion to Expunge	AA0472-0481	6
11/01/2018	Brahma Group, Inc.'s Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 108.2275(6)(C)	AA0482-0495	7
	Exhibit 1 – Declaration of R. Peel	AA0496-0502	7
	Exhibit 2 – Order	AA0503-0509	7
	Exhibit 3 – Peel Brimley's invoices	AA0510-0525	7
11/26/2018	TSE's Opposition to Brahma Group, Inc.'s Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 108.2275(6)(C)	AA0526-0541	8
	Exhibit 1 – Peel Brimley Invoice	AA0542-0557	8
	Exhibit 2 – Declaration of R. Gormley	AA0558-0562	8
	Exhibit 3 – TSE Motion to Expunge Brahma Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's lien	AA0563-0576	8
	Exhibit 4 – Brahma Group, Inc.'s Opposition to TSE's Motion to Expunge Mechanic's Lien	AA0577-0598	8
	Exhibit 5 – Helix Electric of Nevada, LLC's Motion for Attorney's Fees, Interest and Costs	AA0599-0663	9
	Exhibit 6 – Complaint	AA0664-0669	9
	Exhibit 7 – Notice of Removal to Federal Court	AA0670-0673	9
	Exhibit 8 – Fourth Amended and/or Restated Notice of Lien	AA0674-0684	9

12/11/2018	Hearing Transcript	AA0823-1005	12, 13, 14
12/04/2018	Brahma Group, Inc.'s Reply to TSE's Opposition to Brahma Group, Inc.'s Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 108.2275(6)(C)	AA0808-0822	11
	Exhibit 16 – Peel Brimley firm information	AA0804-0807	11
	Exhibit 15 – TSE Motion to Strike Brahma Group, Inc.'s First Amended Counter-Complaint, or in the Alternative, Motion to Dismiss Counter-Complaint, or in the Alternative, Motion to Stay this Action Until the Conclusion of the Proceedings in Federal Court	AA0763-0803	11
	Exhibit 14 – Brahma Group, Inc.'s Motion for Stay, or in the Alternative, Motion to Amend Complaint	AA0743-0762	10
	Exhibit 13 – Brahma Group, Inc.'s Answer to TSE Counterclaim	AA0734-0742	10
	Exhibit 12 – Brahma Group, Inc.'s First Amended Counter-Complaint; and Third-Party Complaint	AA719-0733	10
	Exhibit 11 – First Amended Complaint	AA0714-0718	10
	Exhibit 10 – Braham Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's Lien Foreclosure Complaint	AA0705-0713	10
	Exhibit 9 – TSE Answer to Brahma Group, Inc.'s Complaint and Counterclaim against Brahma	AA0685-0704	10

01/09/2019	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Brahma Group, Inc.'s Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 108.2275(6)(C)	AA1006-1018	14
02/15/2019	Notice of Appeal	AA1019-1022	14
	Exhibit 1 – Notice of Entry of Order	AA1023-1033	14
	Exhibit 2 – Notice of Entry of Order	AA1034-1047	14

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EXHIBIT 9

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

BRAHMA GROUP, INC., a Nevada corporation, | CASE NO. 2:18-cv-01747-RFB-GWF Plaintiff, DEFENDANT TONOPAH SOLAR VS. ENERGY, LLC'S ANSWER TO BRAHMA GROUP, INC'S COMPLAINT AND COUNTERCLAIM AGAINST BRAHMA

TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,

Defendant.

Defendant TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC (hereinafter "TSE"), by and through its attorneys of the law firm of WEINBERG, WHEELER, HUDGINS, GUNN & DIAL, LLC, hereby submits its Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint ("Complaint").

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- Answering Paragraph 1 of the Complaint, TSE denies that Brahma Group, Inc. 1. ("BGI") is a limited liability company. As to the remaining allegations, TSE is without sufficient knowledge to form a belief as to the truth of those allegations and therefore denies each and every remaining allegation.
- Answering Paragraph 2 of the Complaint, TSE admits each and every allegation therein.

Page 1 of 19

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- Answering Paragraph 3 of the Complaint, TSE admits that BGI and TSE are parties to a Services Agreement. TSE denies the remaining allegations in this paragraph.
- 4. Answering Paragraph 4 of the Complaint, TSE is without sufficient knowledge to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in said paragraph and therefore clenies each and every allegation contained therein.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Contract)

- 5. Answering Paragraph 5 of the Complaint, TSE repeats and incorporates herein by reference each and every response contained in Paragraphs 1 through 4, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein in their entirety.
- 6. Answering Paragraph 6 of the Complaint, TSE denies that BGI agreed to provide "a portion of the work, materials and/or equipment (the 'Work')" for the Project, and avers that the Services Agreement speaks for itself.
- Answering Paragraph 7 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 8 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 9 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 10 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 11 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 12 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)

- 13. Answering Paragraph 13 of the Complaint, TSE repeats and re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every response contained in Paragraphs 1 through 12, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein in their entirety.
- Answering Paragraph 14 of the Complaint, TSE admits each and every allegation contained therein.
- Answering Paragraph 15 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 16 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 17 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 18 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unjust Enrichment)

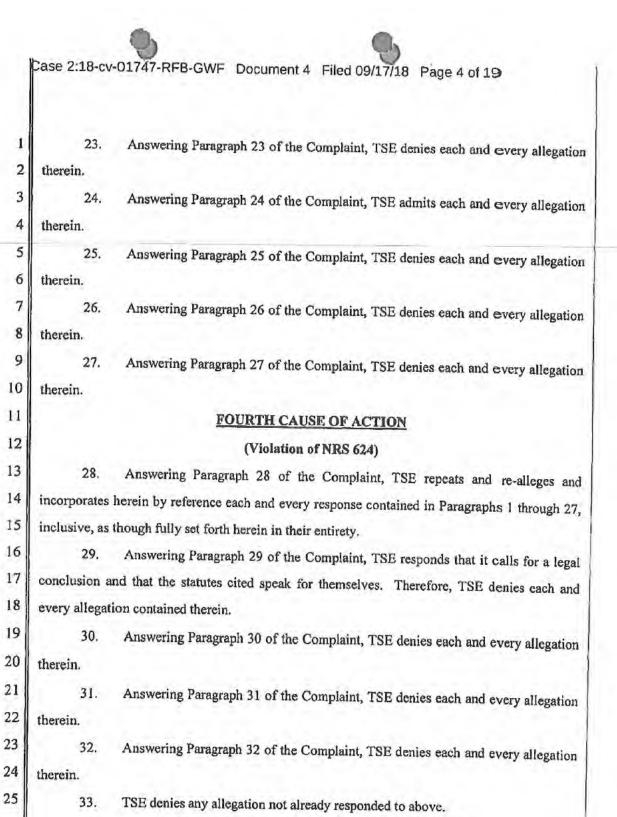
- 19. Answering Paragraph 19 of the Complaint, TSE repeats and re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every response contained in Paragraphs 1 through 18, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein in their entirety.
- 20. Answering Paragraph 20 of the Complaint, TSE is without sufficient knowledge to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in said paragraph and therefore denies each and every allegation contained therein.
- Answering Paragraph 21 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.
- Answering Paragraph 22 of the Complaint, TSE denies each and every allegation therein.

Page 3 of 19

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TSE denies the allegations set forth in BGI's prayer for relief.

Page 4 of 19



- BGI's claims are barred due to its failure to state facts sufficient to constitute a
 cause of action upon which relief can be granted against TSE.
- BGI's claims are barred because BGI has failed to fulfill a condition precedent to
 payment on its invoices, namely, that BGI provide TSE with all supporting documentation for
 BGI's invoices that may be reasonably required or requested by TSE.
- 3. BGI's claims are barred by the doctrine of equitable estoppel. Among other things, BGI deliberately concealed the inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges in its invoices to TSE for the purpose of causing TSE to not withhold payment on those invoices. TSE was unaware of the inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges in the invoices that BGI submitted and relied to its detriment on said invoices when making payment. Thus, BGI cannot now prevent TSE from challenging the substance of those invoices by arguing that TSE did not follow the procedures set forth in NRS 624 for withholding payment to a general contractor.
- 4. BGI's claims are barred by its fraudulent actions. Among other things, BGI submitted fraudulent invoices to TSE for the purpose of causing TSE to not withhold payment on those invoices. TSE was unaware until recently of the fraudulent nature of the invoices that BGI submitted and relied to its detriment on said invoices when making payment. Thus, BGI cannot now prevent TSE from challenging the substance of those invoices by arguing that TSE did not follow the procedures set forth in NRS 624 for withholding payment to a general contractor.
- 5. BGI's claims are barred by its negligent misrepresentations. Among other things, BGI knew or should have known that its invoices contained false and misleading information and failed to provide TSE with sufficient information to evaluate the reasonableness of the claimed services performed and incidental expenses incurred. TSE was unaware until recently of the misleading nature of the invoices that BGI submitted and relied to its detriment on said invoices when making payment. Thus, BGI cannot now prevent TSE from challenging the substance of those invoices by arguing that TSE did not follow the

Page 5 of 19

procedures set forth in NRS 624 for withholding payment to a general contractor.

- 6. Pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the Services Agreement, BGI agreed to only render to TSE "such services as are reasonably necessary to perform the work" ordered by TSE. BGI breached the contract and breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing by incurring and billing unreasonable and inflated claims for labor and incidental expenses which were not reasonably necessary to perform the work ordered by TSE.
- 7. Pursuant to Paragraph 4(d) of the Services Agreement, TSE agreed to reimburse BGI for its "reasonable out-of-pocket expenses that are necessary for the performance of the Services." The term "services" means "such services as are reasonably necessary to perform the work" ordered by TSE. BGI breached the contract and breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing by incurring and billing unreasonable and inflated claims for out-of-pocket expenses that were both unreasonable and not reasonably necessary to perform the services ordered by TSE.
- 8. BGI breached the Services Agreement and the covenant of good faith and fair dealing by assigning work to related entities so that it could bill additional fees and charges in excess of the contract rates for labor and incidental expenses.
- 9. The Services Agreement contemplated BGI performing the work for a period of over one year and work was performed for more than one year. Therefore, the statute of frauds bars evidence of any oral agreements allegedly promising any payment or performance not expressly required by the written contract.
- 10. Pursuant to Paragraph 19 of the Services Agreement, the obligations of the Services Agreement can only be amended by a writing signed by the party to be charged. Accordingly, any claimed oral work orders, waivers or modifications to the terms of the written instrument are void and unenforceable.
- Pursuant to Exhibit A of the Services Agreement, TSE has no obligation to pay for any services or incidental expenses not expressly authorized by a written Work Order issued in writing by TSE,

	12.	To the	extent BGI	induced	TSE's	employees	or other	represent	atives to
auth			unnecessary						
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- 13. Requiring TSE to pay for intentionally inflated, unnecessary or unreasonable charges would be both procedurally and substantively unconscionable regardless of any knowledge or consent of an employee of TSE.
- 14. BGI's claims are barred due to its unclean hands and inequitable conduct as Plaintiff has submitted fraudulent invoices to TSE and engaged in other fraudulent practices on the Project.
- 15. TSE promised to pay BGI promptly for any and all services and expenses that BGI could prove were reasonably and necessarily incurred under the terms of the Services Agreement. To the extent BGI ultimately proves it is entitled to additional payment under the Services Agreement, Plaintiff has failed to mitigate its alleged damages by, among other things, being stubbornly litigious and failing and refusing to provide adequate and complete documentation for its claims without the necessity of litigation.
- 16. Pursuant to Paragraph 4(a) and Exhibit A of the Services Agreement, TSE has no obligation to pay for services or incidental expenses in excess of the not-to-exceed ("NTE") amount of \$5 million. TSE has paid in excess of \$5 million and has no further obligations under the Services Agreement.
- 17. Pursuant to Paragraph 18 of the Services Agreement, TSE's delay in exercising any of its rights under the Services Agreement, including but not limited to its right to demand documentation and proof of services rendered and expenses incurred, cannot be deemed a waiver of TSE's rights under the Services Agreement or Nevada law.
- 18. BGI's claims are barred by the equitable doctrines of laches, waiver, consent, and release.
 - BGI's damages, if any, were caused by BGI's own negligence.

Page 7 of 19

20. All possible affirmative defenses may not have been alleged herein insofar as sufficient facts were not available after reasonable inquiry upon the filing of this Answer. TSE has repeatedly requested backup documentation from BGI but BGI has generally refused to provide the requested documentation sufficient to justify and validate its invoices. Therefore, TSE reserves the right to amend this Answer to allege additional defenses if information obtained during discovery warrants doing so.

TSE'S COUNTERCLAIM

Defendant TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC (hereinafter "TSE"), by and through its attorneys of record, the law firm of Weinberg, Wheeler, Hudgins, Gunn & Dial, LLC, hereby counterclaims, alleging as follows:

JURISDICTION AND PARTIES

- Plaintiff Brahma Group, Inc. (hereinafter "BGI"), is a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in Salt Lake City, Utah, making BGI a citizen of Nevada and Utah for purposes of diversity jurisdiction.
- 2. Defendant/Counterclaimant TSE is a limited liability company. Tonopah Solar Energy Holdings II, LLC ("TSEH II") is the sole member of TSE. TSEH II's members are Capital One, National Association ("Capital One") and Tonopah Solar Energy Holdings I, LLC ("TSEH I"). Capital One is a national banking association with its main office located in McClcan, Virginia, making it a citizen of Virginia. TSEH I's members are Tonopah Solar I, LLC and Tonopah Solar Investments, LLC. Tonopah Solar I, LLC's members are Banco Santander, S.A and Inversiones Capital Global, S.A. Banco Santander, S.A. is an international banking institution with its headquarters and principal place of business in Madrid, Spain, making it a citizen of Spain. Inversiones Capital Global, S.A. is a subsidiary of Banco Santander, S.A. with its principal place of business also in Spain, making it a citizen of Spain. Tonopah Solar Investments, LLC's members are SolarReserve CSP Holdings, LLC and Cobra Energy Investment, LLC. SolarReserve CSP Holdings, LLC's sole member is SolarReserve, LLC. Page 8 of 19

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- Jurisdiction is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) and 28 U.S.C. §
 1441 because there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiff and Defendant, and the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, costs, and attorneys' fees, exceeds the sum of \$75,000.00.
- Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to this action occurred in Nevada.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- TSE is the project developer for the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Facility located outside Tonopah, Nevada, a solar energy project designed to produce 110 megawatts of electricity ("Project").
- 6. While TSE is the project developer and oversees construction efforts, the approximately 1,600 acres of land on which the Project is located is leased from the Bureau of Land Management, of the United States Department of the Interior ("BLM").
- 7. The Project consists of, among other things, over 10,000 tracking mirrors called heliostats that follow the sun throughout the day and reflect and concentrate sunlight onto a large receiver on top of a concrete tower. The receiver is filled with molten salt that absorbs the heat from the concentrated sunlight and ultimately passes through a steam generation system to heat water and produce high pressure steam which in turn is used to drive a conventional power turbine, which generates electricity.
- 8. The Project is a public-private project that was financed by both private investors as well as by a significant loan guaranteed by the United States Department of Page 9 of 19

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Energy.

	9.	TSE signed an engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") contract
with	Cobra	Thermosolar Plants, Inc. ("EPC Contractor"), an affiliate of Cobra Energy
		LLC, to construct the Project.
	10.	Construction of the Project began in or about September 2011, and in or about

- ıt December 2015, the Project reached provisional acceptance ("PA") and began supplying energy to NV Energy.
 - Soon after reaching PA, the Project began experiencing a high rate of defects. 11.
- Despite the requests of TSE, the EPC Contractor ultimately failed to correct 12. and/or refused to correct many of the defects on the Project.
- To rectify the numerous defects, TSE hired BGI, who previously served as a 13. subcontractor to the EPC Contractor on the Project, to complete warranty work on the Project.
- TSE and BGI entered into a contract as of February 1, 2017, to accomplish the 14. above purpose ("Services Agreement").
- 15. The Services Agreement provides, among other things, that TSE will issue work orders to BGI describing the work BGI is to perform and also provides the hourly rates that BGI may charge for labor.
- The Services Agreement also provides that for each invoice submitted by BGI 16. to TSE for payment, BGI must provide, among other things, "such supporting documentation as may be reasonably required or requested by TSE."
- Many of the invoices submitted by BGI were difficult to decipher and contained 17. confusing information regarding the work allegedly done by BGI. However, after expending a significant amount of time, effort and resources analyzing BGI's invoices, TSE has identified numerous significant inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges in BGI's invoices.
- The following are among the improprieties that TSE has identified in respect of 18. BGI's invoices:
- 19. BGI allowing individuals to bill excess, improper and/or unauthorized amounts of time to the Project.



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	20.	BGI charging a 10 percent mark up to TSE for work performed on the project
by siste	r com	panies to BGI that were, therefore, not true third party subcontractors and, thus
not enti	tled to	an otherwise contractually permitted 10 percent mark-up.

- BGI billing TSE for work performed by its sub-contractors, which was not supported by corresponding, supporting invoices.
 - 22. BGI billing for amounts with respect to which it had miscalculated its margin,
 - BGI billing TSE for improper equipment charges.
- 24. BGI billing TSE for 100 percent of the time BGI and its subcontractors' were onsite rather than taking into consideration lunch breaks and other breaks.
 - 25. BGI billing against work orders that were already closed/completed.
- 26. Upon becoming aware of the serious inaccuracies, irregularities, and overcharges in BGI's invoices, TSE requested additional invoice backup documentation from BGI.
- TSE was entitled to request additional invoice backup documentation from BGI under the Services Agreement.
- 28. The purpose of these requests was to enable TSE to determine/confirm whether the charges reflected on the invoices were appropriate or whether they were improper overcharges.
- 29. While BGI did provide some additional invoice backup documentation in response to TSE's requests for additional documentation, BGI generally refused to provide the information requested by TSE, indicating that TSE was either not entitled to the documentation or that the documentation that it did provide was clear on its face.
- 30. Standing alone, without further backup documentation in sufficient detail to justify the charges on BGI's invoices to TSE, the invoices are inaccurate, improper, and seek to force TSE to pay BGI amounts to which it is not entitled.
- TSE is currently disputing the validity of more than \$11 million of charges invoiced by BGI out of a total invoiced amount of approximately \$25 million.
 - A portion of this amount relates to invoices for which BGI has already received
 Page 11 of 19

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payment that contain many of the same inaccuracies, irregularities, and improprieties that TSE has identified in the invoices it is now disputing and remain unpaid. These issues only came to light after TSE allocated an inordinate amount of resources, resources that TSE can ill afford, to review the charges that it is now disputing. TSE has paid BGI approximately \$13 million with respect to these prior invoices.

- 33. TSE is entitled to a declaration from the Court that it is not required to pay BGI for the amounts in the unpaid invoices that are inaccurate, irregular, and constitute improper overcharges by BGI.
- 34. BGI is liable to TSE for the amounts BGI has overcharged TSE on invoices that were previously paid by TSE as well as all other direct and consequential damages flowing from BGI's improper overcharges, including, attorneys' fees and costs.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract)

- 35. TSE repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Counterclaim as though fully set forth herein.
- On February 1, 2017, TSE and BGI entered into the Services Agreement, which
 is a valid contract.
 - 37. TSE has satisfied all of its obligations under the Services Agreement.
- 38. BGI breached the Services Agreement by, among other things, submitting invoices to TSE that were replete with inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges.
- 39. BGI breached the Services Agreement by, among other things, refusing to provide TSE with reasonable supporting documentation for the invoices which BGI submitted for payment and which TSE determined contain inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges.
- 40. As a direct and proximate result of BGI's breaches, TSE has been damaged in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00, plus any costs, fees, or interest associated with pursuing this claim.

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SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Contractual Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing) TSE repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs 41. of this Counterclaim as though fully set forth herein.

Implied in the Services Agreement is an obligation of good faith and fair 42. dealing.

43. BGI breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by, among other things, submitting invoices to TSE that were filled with inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges.

- BGI breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by, among 44. other things, refusing to provide TSE with reasonable supporting documentation for the invoices which BGI submitted for payment and which TSE determined contain inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges.
- BGI breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by, among 45. other things, supplying alleged supporting information for its invoices that was confusing and indecipherable and likely provided for the purpose of disguising the inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges in the invoices.
- TSE's justified expectation that it was receiving accurate invoices from BGI 46. that could be supported by reasonable backup documentation has been denied.
- As a direct and proximate result of BGI's breach, TSE has been damaged in an 47. amount in excess of \$75,000.00, plus any costs, fees, or interest associated with pursuing this claim.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Relief)

- TSE repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs 48. of this Counterclaim as though fully set forth herein.
- BGI is not entitled to any payment on the current outstanding unpaid invoices as those invoices are replete with inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges and include

Page 13 of 19

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charges that are not supported	ed by backup documentation
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- 50. The actions of BGI are unilateral and unauthorized.
- TSE is entitled to declaratory relief concerning its rights under the Services
 Agreement, namely that no further payment is due to BGI.
 - 52. The interests of TSE and BGI are adverse regarding this justiciable controversy.
- 53. The issues are ripe for judicial determination because they present an existing controversy and harm is likely to occur in the future without the Court's adjudication of the Parties' rights.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Unjust Enrichment/Quantum Meruit)

- 54. TSE repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Counterclaim as though fully set forth herein.
 - 55. This cause of action is being pled in the alternative.
- 56. BGI submitted invoices to TSE that were replete with inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges.
- 57. TSE, in reliance on BGI's representations that these invoices were accurate, paid BGI the amounts requested in the invoices, and thereby conferred a benefit on BGI.
- BGI accepted, appreciated and retained the benefit of TSE's payments on these inaccurate, irregular and inflated invoices.
- 59. BGI knew or should have known that TSE would never have paid the invoices had it been aware that the invoices were replete with inaccuracies, irregularities and overcharges.
- 60. It would be inequitable and against the fundamental principles of justice to allow BGI to retain the benefit of TSE's payments on the aforementioned invoices
 - BGI has been unjustly enriched to the detriment of TSE.

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Page 14 of 19

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FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Fraudulent/Intentional Misrepresentation)

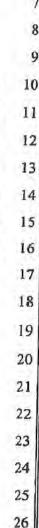
- 62. TSE repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Counterclaim as though fully set forth herein.
- 63. BGI has submitted numerous invoices that contain fraudulent misrepresentations regarding the amount of money BGI was due from TSE for work BGI performed on the Project.
- 64. For example, the Services Agreement provides that BGI may add a 10 percent mark up for work done by third parties.
- 65. BGI falsely represented to TSE that its sister companies, Liberty Industrial ("LP") and JT Thorpe ("JTT"), were true third parties when BGI submitted invoices seeking a 10 percent markup for LI and JTT. The invoices for LI appeared on BGI invoices beginning March 24, 2017, and continued to appear on BGI invoices until May 18, 2018. In total, LI invoices appeared on 50 BGI invoices. The timecards for LI were signed by Clay Stanaland or Tiffanie Owen, BGI employees. The invoice for JTT appeared on the BGI invoice dated April 11, 2018. The invoice for JTT did not appear to be signed by a TSE or BGI representative. All of the referenced BGI invoices were signed by David Zimmerman, BGI Vice President and General Counsel.
- 66. BGI knew the invoices for LI and JTT were false when it submitted them because, among other things, BGI was aware of the Services Agreement's language only permitting a 10 percent mark-up for true third parties and because BGI was aware that LI and JTT were its sister companies and not true third parties.
- 67. As another example, upon information and belief, BGI falsely represented that certain work billed against Work Order 18811 pertained to the work contemplated by that work order.
- 68. Upon information and belief, the work contemplated by Work Order 18811 was completed on December 13, 2017, yet BGI continued to fraudulently bill against that work order until late January 2018.

Page 15 of 19

69. BGI knew that its representations that its work fell under Work Order 18811 were false because BGI had informed TSE that the work order was complete prior to continuing to bill additional work to that work order.

- 70. In addition, BGI falsely represented to TSE that BGI personnel time and subcontractor personnel time was within the scope of Work Order 10131 by submitting invoices billing personnel time to that work order despite knowing that Work Order 10131 was to be used exclusively for BGI's morning safety meetings. BGI billed TSE against Work Order 10131 on BGI invoices dated March 31, 2017, July 25, 2017, November 17, 2017, December 6, 2017 and December 7, 2017. The BGI timecards were signed by Clay Stanaland, a BGI employee, and all BGI invoices were signed by David Zimmerman, BGI Vice President and General Counsel.
- 71. BGI knew that its representations that it was appropriate to bill time relating to BGI personnel and subcontractor personnel to Work Order 10131 were false because BGI knew that Work Order 10131 was to be used only for the morning safety meetings.
- BGI made the above described false representations in order to induce TSE to pay BGI amounts to which BGI knew it was not entitled.
- TSE justifiably relied on BGI's false representations in making payments to
 BGI.
- 74. TSE has been damaged by BGI's fraudulent misrepresentations in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00, plus any costs, fees, or interest associated with pursuing this claim.
- 75. In making these fraudulent misrepresentations to TSE, BGI acted with malice/implied malice and conscious disregard for TSE's rights. As such, TSE is entitled to an award of punitive damages pursuant to NRS 42.005.
- 76. While TSE believes it has meet the pleading standard under Nev. R. Civ. P. 9(b), TSE avers, that, in the alternative, the relaxed pleading standard set forth in Rocker v. KPMG LLP, 122 Nev. 1185, 1195, 148 P.3d 703, 709 (2006), overruled on other grounds by Buzz Stew, LLC v. City of N. Las Vegas, 124 Nev. 224, 181 P.3d 670 (2008), applies.

Page 16 of 19



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	77.	TSE cannot plead fraud with more particularity because the required back up
inform	ation	for BGI's invoices is solely in BGI's possession and cannot be secured without
		discovery.

BGI has refused, despite repeated requests from TSE, to produce the 78. information that would allow TSE to plead fraud with more particularity.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Negligent Misrepresentation)

- TSE repeats and realleges the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs 79. of this Counterclaim as though fully set forth herein.
- BGI supplied false information to TSE and made false representations to TSE, 80. as detailed more fully in the above paragraphs of this Counterclaim.
- BGI supplied this false information and made these false representations to TSE 81. because BGI had a pecuniary interest in inducing TSE to pay BGI amounts to which BGI was not entitled.
- TSE justifiably relied on BGI's false representations in making payments to 82. BGI.
- BGI failed to exercise reasonable care or competence in obtaining and/or 83. communicating the aforementioned false information to TSE,
- TSE has been damaged by BGI's negligent misrepresentations in an amount in 84. excess of \$75,000.00, plus any costs, fees, or interest associated with pursuing this claim.

WHEREFORE, TSE prays for relief as follows:

- Dismissal of Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice; 1.
- 2. For judgment in favor of TSE and against BGI on all claims asserted herein;
- For actual, compensatory, and consequential damages in an amount in excess 3. of \$75,000.00:
 - 4. For pre- and post-judgment interest on any money judgment;
 - For an award of attorneys' fees and court costs incurred herein; 5.
 - 6. For punitive damages under NRS 42.005 for BGI's malice/implied malice and Page 17 of 19

Page 18 of 19

Court, to the following:

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

foregoing DEFENDANT TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC'S ANSWER TO BRAHMA

GROUP, INC'S COMPLAINT AND COUNTERCLAIM AGAINST BRAHMA was served

by e-service, in accordance with the Electronic Filing Procedures of the United States District

I hereby certify that on the 17th day of September, 2018, a true and correct copy of the

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WEINBERG WHEELER HUDGINS GUNN & DIAL

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Richard L. Peel. Esq. Eric B. Zimbelman, Esq. Ronald J. Cox, Esq. Peel Brimley, LLP 3333 E. Serene Avenue, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89074 rcox@peelbrimley.com Attorneys for Plaintiff Brahma Group, Inc.

> An employee of WEINBERG, WHEELER, HUDGINS GUNN & DIAL, LLC

Page 19 of 19

EXHIBIT 10

EXHIBIT 10

	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	RICHARD L. PEEL, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 4359 ERIC B. ZIMBELMAN, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 9407 RONALD J. COX, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 12723 PEEL BRIMLEY LLP 3333 E. Serene Avenue, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89074-6571 Telephone: (702) 990-7272 Fax: (702) 990-7273 peel@peelbrimley.com zimbelman@peelbrimley.com rcox@peelbrimley.com				
		Attorneys for Brahma Group, Inc.				
	10	FIFTH JUDICIAL DI	STRICT COURT			
200	11	NYE COUNTY, NEVADA				
907.E	12	TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,	CASE NO. : CV 39348 DEPT. NO. : 2			
NUE, NDA 8	13	Plaintiff,	DDI 1. NO 2			
AVE NEV	14	Frantifft,	BRAHMA GROUP, INC.'S			
PEEL BRIMLEY LLP SERENE AVENUE, S DERSON, NEVADA 38 -7272 + FAX (702) 9	15	vs.	MECHANIC'S LIEN FORECLOSURE			
PEEL BR 3 E. Serene HENDERSON,) 990-7272 + 1	16	BRAHMA GROUP, INC., a Nevada corporation,	COMPLAINT			
PEEL BR 3333 E. SERENE HENDERSON, (702) 990-7272 4	17	Defendant.	[Arbitration Exemption: Action			
J	18		Concerning Title to Real Estate			
	19	BRAHMA GROUP, INC., a Nevada corporation,				
	20	Counterclaimant/Lien Claimant,				
	21	vs.				
	22	TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY LLC, a Delaware	1			
	23	limited liability company; BOE BONDING				
	24	COMPANIES I through X; DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I through X; and TOE				
		TENANTS I through X, inclusive,				
	25	Counterdefendant,				
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Counterclaimant/Lien Claimant, BRAHMA GROUP, INC. ("Brahma"), by and through its attorneys of record, the law firm of PEEL BRIMLEY LLP, as and for its Complaint in this action (the "Action") against the above-named Counterdefendants, complains, avers and alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

- Brahma is and was at all times relevant to this Action:
- A Nevada corporation, duly authorized and qualified to do business in the State of Nevada; and
- A duly licensed contractor holding a Nevada State Contractor's License, which license is in good standing.
- 2. Brahma is informed and believes and therefore alleges that the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ("BLM"), is and was at all times relevant to this Action, an owner or reputed owner of the fee simple title to all or portions of real property located in Nye County, Nevada, and more particularly described as Nye County Parcel Numbers 012-141-01 and 012-151-01 (the "BLM Parcels").
- Brahma is informed and believes and therefore alleges that LIBERTY MOLY, LLC, 3. a Delaware limited liability company ("Liberty"), is and was at all times relevant to this Action, an owner or reputed owner of the fee simple title to all or portions of real property located in Nye County, Nevada, and more particularly described as Nye County Parcel Number 012-431-06 (the "Liberty Parcel").2
- Counterdefendant TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC ("TSE") is and was at all times relevant to this Action:
- A Delaware limited liability company authorized to do business in Nye County, Nevada;

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> The BLM is not a party to this Action and Brahma is not making a claim against the BLM or the fee simple title of the BLM Parcels by way of this Action.

² Liberty is not a party to this Action and Brahma is not making a claim against Liberty or the fee simple title of the Liberty Parcel by way of this Action.

	b. An owner or reputed owner of the fee simple title to all or portions of real
property local	ted in Nye County, Nevada, and more particularly described as Nye County Parcel
Numbers 01	2-031-04, 012-131-03, 012-131-04, 012-140-01, 012-150-01 and 612-141-01
	the "TSE Parcels");
	c. The lessee, tenant or the person, individual and/or entity who claims a license
or leasehold e	state with respect to the BLM Parcels and the Liberty Parcels; and
	d. The owner of those certain improvements and/or leasehold estate (the
"Project"):	the transfer to the transfer t
	i. Commonly known as the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project; and
	ii. Constructed on the BLM Parcels, the TSE Parcels, and the Liberty
Parcels.3	
5.	The TSE Parcels, along with the Project, are collectively referred to herein as the
"Work of Imp	provement," and include all leasehold estates, easements, rights-of-way, common
areas and appr	urtenances related thereto, and the surrounding space as may be required for the
	and occupation of the Work of Improvement.
6.	Brahma does not know the true names of the individuals, corporations, partnerships
and entities ide	entified and named as Counterdefendants by the fictitious names of (collectively, the
"Doe Defendar	nts"), (i) DOES I through X, (ii) ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, (iii) BOE
BONDING CO	OMPANIES I through X, and (iv) TOE TENANTS I through X. Brahma alleges that
such Doe Defe	ndants claim an interest in or to the TSE Parcels and/or the Work of Improvement
as more fully d	liscussed under the claims for relief set forth below. Brahma will request leave of
	Court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and capacities of each such
	dant when Brahma discovers such information.
	TSE and the Doe Defendants are collectively referred to in this Complaint as the
"Counterdefend	
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³ The term "Project" as used herein, does not include, and expressly excludes, the fee simple title of the BLM Parcels and the Liberty Parcels.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Foreclosure of Notice of Lien

- 8. Brahma repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, incorporates them by reference, and further alleges as follows:
- On or about February 1, 2017, Brahma entered a Services Agreement (the "Agreement") with TSE wherein Brahma agreed to provide certain construction related work, materials and/or equipment (the "Work") for the Work of Improvement.
- 10. As provided in NRS 108.245, Brahma gave or served a copy of its Notice of Right to Lien on:
 - a. The BLM; and
 - TSE, even though it had no statutory duty to do so.
- The Work was provided for the whole of the Work of Improvement, at the special instance and/or request of TSE.
- On or about April 09, 2018, Brahma timely recorded a Notice of Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document No. 890822 ("Original Lien"), in the amount of \$6,982,186.24.
- 13. On or about April 16, 2018 and as allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded a Notice of First Amended and Restated Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 891073 and as re-recorded by Brahma in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada on April 18, 2018, as Document No. 891507, in the amount of \$7,178,376.94 (the "First Amended Lien").
- 14. On or about April 24, 2018 and allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded a Notice of Second Amended and Restated Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 891766, in the amount of \$7,178,376.94 (the "Second Amended Lien").
- 15. On or about July 19, 2018 and as allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded a Third Amended and/or Restated Notice of Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 896269, in the amount of \$11,902,474.75 (the "Third Amended Lien").

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- 16. On or about September 14, 2018, Brahma recorded a Fourth Amended and/or Restated Notice of Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 899351 in the amount of \$12,859,577.74 (the "Fourth Amended Lien").
- 17. The (i) Original Lien, (ii) First Amended Lien, (iii) Second Amended Lien, (iv) Third Amended Lien, and (iv) Fourth Amended Lien, collectively, the "Lien," were:
 - a. In writing;
 - b. Recorded against the Work of Improvement; and
- c. Were given or served on the authorized agents of the BLM and TSE, or the BLM and/or TSE knew of the existence of the Lien.
- 18. The Lien is in the amount Twelve Million Eight Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-Seven Dollars and Seventy-Four Cents. (\$12,859,577,74), which is the amount due and owing Brahma as of the date of this Complaint (the "Outstanding Balance").
- 19. In addition to an award of the Outstanding Balance, Brahma is entitled to an award of its attorney's fees, costs, and interest, as provided in Chapter 108 of the Nevada Revised Statutes. WHEREFORE, Brahma prays that this Honorable Court:
- Enters judgment against the Counterdefendants, and each of them, jointly and severally and to the extent of their interest in the Work of Improvement, in the amount of the Outstanding Balance;
- Enters a judgment against the Counterdefendants, and each of them, jointly and severally and to the extent of their interest in the Work of Improvement, for Brahma's reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred in the collection of the Outstanding Balance, as well as an award of interest thereon;
- Enters judgment declaring that Brahma has a valid and enforceable notice of lien
 against the Work of Improvement, in the amount of the Outstanding Balance together with costs,
 attorneys' fees and interest in accordance with NRS Chapter 108;
- 4. Adjudge a lien upon the Work of Improvement for the Outstanding Balance, plus reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and interest thereon, and that this Honorable Court enter an Order that the Work of Improvement, and improvements, such as may be necessary, be sold pursuant to

the laws of the State of Nevada, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of sums due Brahma herein;

 For such other and further relief as this Honorable Court deems just and proper in the premises.

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the proceeding document does not contain the social security number of any persons.

Dated this ZD day of September 2018.

PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

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ERIC ZIMBELMAN, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 9407
RONALD J. COX, ESQ.
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	5	PEEL BRIMLEY LLP	
		3333 E. Serene Avenue, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89074-6571	
	6	Telephone: (702) 990-7272	
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	8	zimbelman@peelbrimley.com	
	9	rcox@peelbrimley.com	
	10	Attorneys for Brahma Group, Inc.	
		FIFTH JUDICIAL DIS	STRICT COURT
273	11	NYE COUNTY,	NEVADA
2-066	12	TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC, a Delaware	CASE NO. : CV 39348
(70,	13	limited liability company,	DEPT. NO. : 2
VX (14	Plaintiff,	
4	15	vs.	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
0-72	16		
(702) 990-7272 + FAN (702) 990-7273		BRAHMA GROUP, INC., a Nevada corporation,	
(70)	17	Defendant.	
	18	BRAHMA GROUP, INC., a Nevada corporation,	
	19		
	20	Counterclaimant/Lien Claimant,	
	21	VS.	
		TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY LLC, a Delaware	
	22	limited liability company; BOE BONDING	
	23	COMPANIES I through X; DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I through X; and TOE	
	24	TENANTS I through X, inclusive,	
	25	Counterdefendant,	
	26	Counterteredant,	
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of PEEL BRIMLEY,

LLP, and that on this 21st day of September, 2018, I caused following documents:

- 1. BRAHMA GROUP, INC.'S MECHANIC'S LIEN FORECLOSURE;
- 2. NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE; and
- 3. NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS

to be served as follows:

- by placing same to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada; and/or
- pursuant to NEFCR 9, upon all registered parties via the Court's electronic filing system;
- pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;
- to be hand-delivered; and/or
- De other email-Wansmissia

Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC

to the attorney(s) and/or party(ies) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:

Colby L. Balkenbush, Esq. (NV Bar No. 13066)
WEINBERG, WHEELER, HUDGINS,
GUNN & DIAL, LLC
6385 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 400
Las Vegas, NV 89118
Telephone: (702) 938-3838
lroberts@wwhgd.com
cbalkenbush@wwhgd.com
Attorneys for Defendant

D. Lee Roberts, Jr., Esq. (NV Bar No. 8877)

Theren MA langue

An employee of PEEL BRIMLEY, LLP

EXHIBIT 11

EXHIBIT 11

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- BGI is and was at all times relevant to this action (i) a Nevada limited liability company, duly authorized and qualified to do business in the state of Nevada, and (ii) a contractor, holding a Nevada State Contractor's license, which license is in good standing.
- BGI is informed, believes and therefore alleges that Defendant Tonopah Solar 2. Energy, LLC ("TSE") is and was at all times relevant to this action a foreign limited liability corporation, duly authorized to conduct business in Nevada.
- 3. BGI does not know the true names of the individuals, corporations, partnerships and entities sued and identified in fictitious names as DOES I through X and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X (collectively, "Doe Defendants"). BGI alleges that such Doe Defendants are responsible for damages suffered by BGI as more fully discussed under the claims for relief set forth below. BGI will request leave of this Honorable Court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and capacities of each such fictitious Doe Defendant when BGI discovers such information.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Unjust Enrichment)

- BGI repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Amended Complaint, incorporates them by reference, and further alleges as follows:
- 5. BGI provided a portion of the work, materials and/or equipment (the "Work") for or relating to the Crescent Dunes Solar Power Plant (the "Work of Improvement") located in or near Tonopah, Nevada.
- 6. BGI furnished the Work for the benefit of and/or at the specific instance and request of TSE.
 - 7. TSE accepted, used and enjoyed the benefit of the Work.
 - 8. TSE knew or should have known that BGI expected to be paid for the Work.
 - BGI is owed an amount in excess of Twelve Million Eight Hundred Thousand and 9.
- No/100 Dollars (\$12,800,000-- the "Outstanding Balance") from TSE for the Work.
 - 10. BGI has demanded payment of the Outstanding Balance.

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5, I certify that I am an employee of PEEL BRIMLEY LLP, I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 3333 E. Serene Ave, Suite 200, Henderson, NV 89074. On September 25, 2018, I served the

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

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to be served as follows:

within document(s):

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By CM/ECF Filing - with the United States District Court of Nevada. X electronically filed with the Clerk of Court using CM/ECF which will send notification of such filing(s) to the attorney(s) and/or party(ies) listed below.

10

By Facsimile Transmission at or about on that date. The transmission was reported as complete and without error. A copy of the transmission report, properly issued by the transmitting machine, is attached. The names and facsimile numbers of the persons) served as set forth below.

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By placing a true copy of the document(s) listed above for collection and mailing following the firm's ordinary business practice in a scaled envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid for deposit in the United States mail at Las Vegas, NV,

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addressed as set forth below.

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702) 990-7272 + FAX (702) 990-7273 3333 E. SERENE AVENUE, STE. 200 HENDERSON, NEVADA 89074

PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

to the attorney(s) and/or party(ies) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:

16

D. Lee Roberts, Jr., Esq. (NV Bar No. 8877) Colby L. Balkenbush, Esq. (NV Bar No. 13066)

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WEINBERG, WHEELER, HUDGINS,

18

GUNN & DIAL, LLC 6385 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 400

19

Las Vegas, NV 89118

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Telephone: (702) 938-3838

21

lroberts@wwhgd.com chalkenbush@wwhgd.com

22

Attorneys for Defendant Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC

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An employee of PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

EXHIBIT 12

EXHIBIT 12

FILED FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT RICHARD L. PEEL, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 4359 3年 252010 ERIC B. ZIMBELMAN, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 9407 Terri Pembertanto clerc 3 RONALD J. COX, ESO. Nevada Bar No. 12723 4 PEEL BRIMLEY LLP 5 3333 E. Serene Avenue, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89074-6571 6 Telephone: (702) 990-7272 Facsimile: (702) 990-7273 7 peel@peelbrimlev.com zimbelman@peelbrimley.com 8 rcox@peelbrimley.com 9 Attorneys for Brahma Group, Inc. 10 11 FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT PEEL BRIMLEY LLP 3333 E. SERENE AVENUE, STE. 200 HENDERSON, NEVADA 89074 (702) 990-7272 + FAX (702) 990-7273 12 NYE COUNTY, NEVADA 13 TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC, a Delaware CASE NO. : CV 39348 14 limited liability company, DEPT. NO. : 2 15 Plaintiff, 16 BRAHMA GROUP, INC.'S: FIRST AMENDED COUNTER-17 COMPLAINT; AND BRAHMA GROUP, INC., a Nevada corporation, (II) THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT. 18 19 Defendant. [Arbitration Exemption: Action 20 Concerning Title to Real Estate] BRAHMA GROUP, INC., a Nevada corporation, 21 Counterclaimant/Lien Claimant, 22 23 VS. 24 TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; BOE BONDING 25 COMPANIES I through X; DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I through X; and TOE 26 TENANTS I through X, inclusive, 27 Counterdefendant, 28

PEEL BRIMLEY LLP 3333 E. Serene Avenue, ste. 200 HENDERSON, NEVADA 89074 (702) 990-7272 + FAX (702) 990-7273 BRAHMA GROUP, INC., a Nevada corporation,

Third-Party Plaintiff,

VS.

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COBRA THERMOSOLAR PLANTS, INC., a Nevada corporation; AMERICAN HOME ASSURANCE COMPANY, a surety; BOE BONDING COMPANIES I through X; DOES I through X; ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Third-Party Defendants.

FIRST AMENDED COUNTER-COMPLAINT

Counterclaimant/Lien Claimant/Third-Party Claimant, BRAHMA GROUP, INC. ("Brahma"), by and through its attorneys of record, the law firm of PEEL BRIMLEY LLP, hereby amends in this action (the "Action"), that certain Mechanic's Lien Foreclosure Complaint ("Original Counter-Complaint") by way of this First Amended Counter-Complaint ("Amended Counter-Complaint"), which is brought against the above-named Counterdefendants. Brahma complains, avers and alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Brahma is and was at all times relevant to this Action:
- a. A Nevada corporation, duly authorized and qualified to do business in the State of Nevada; and
- A duly licensed contractor holding a Nevada State Contractor's License, which license is in good standing.

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06 (the "Liberty Parcel").2

Brahma is informed and believes and therefore alleges that the U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ("BLM"), is and
was at all times relevant to this Action, an owner or reputed owner of the fee simple title to all or
portions of real property located in Nye County, Nevada, and more particularly described as Nye
County Parcel Numbers 012-141-01 and 012-151-01 (the "BLM Parcels").
3. Brahma is informed and believes and therefore alleges that LIBERTY MOLY,
LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Liberty"), is and was at all times relevant to this
Action, an owner or reputed owner of the fee simple title to all or portions of real property located
in Nye County, Nevada, and more particularly described as Nye County Parcel Number 012-431-

- Counterdefendant TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC ("TSE") is and was at all times relevant to this Action:
- a. A Delaware limited liability company authorized to do business in Nye
 County, Nevada;
- b. An owner or reputed owner of the fee simple title to all or portions of real property located in Nye County, Nevada, and more particularly described as Nye County Parcel Numbers 012-031-04, 012-131-03, 012-131-04, 012-140-01, 012-150-01 and 612-141-01 (collectively, the "TSE Parcels");
- c. The lessee, tenant or the person, individual and/or entity who claims a license or leasehold estate with respect to the BLM Parcels and the Liberty Parcels; and
- d. The owner of those certain improvements and/or leasehold estate (the "Project"):
 - i. Commonly known as the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project; and
 - ii. Constructed on the BLM Parcels, the TSE Parcels, and the Liberty

Parcels.3

¹ The BLM is not a party to this Action and Brahma is not making a claim against the BLM or the fee simple title of the BLM Parcels by way of this Action.

² Liberty is not a party to this Action and Brahma is not making a claim against Liberty or the fee simple title of the Liberty Parcel by way of this Action.

The term "Project" as used herein, does not include, and expressly excludes, the fee simple title of the BLM Parcels and the Liberty Parcels.

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4	5.	The TSE Parcels, along with the Project, are collectively referred to herein as the
"Work	of In	provement," and include all leasehold estates, easements, rights-of-way, commor
areas an	d ap	purtenances related thereto, and the surrounding space as may be required for the
convenie	ent us	se and occupation of the Work of Improvement.

- 6. Brahma does not know the true names of the individuals, corporations, partnerships and entities identified and named as Counterdefendants by the fictitious names of (collectively, the "Doe Defendants"), (i) DOES I through X, (ii) ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, (iii) BOE BONDING COMPANIES I through X, and (iv) TOE TENANTS I through X. Brahma alleges that such Doe Defendants claim a) an interest in or to the TSE Parcels and/or the Work of Improvement, or b) damages arising from the construction of the Work of Improvement, as more fully discussed under the claims for relief set forth below. Brahma will request leave of this Honorable Court to amend this Complaint to show the true names and capacities of each such fictitious Defendant when Brahma discovers such information.
- TSE and the Doe Defendants are collectively referred to in this Amended Counter-Complaint as the "Counterdefendants."

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Breach of Contract)

- 8. Brahma repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Amended Counter-Complaint, incorporates them by reference, and further alleges as follows:
- 9. On or about February 1, 2017, BGI entered a Services Agreement (the "Agreement") with TSE, wherein BGI agreed to provide a portion of the work, materials and/or equipment (the "Work") for or relating to Work of Improvement.
- 10. BGI furnished the Work for the benefit of and/or at the specific instance and request of TSE and the Work of Improvement and has otherwise performed its duties and obligations as required by the Agreement.

Page 4 of 14

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2	the Agreement, provided monthly invoi
3	Applications") to TSE for the Work in a
4	Dollars (\$26,000,000.00).
5	12. Pursuant to the Agreement
6	BGI for its Work within no more than 45 de
7	13. TSE breached the Agreeme
8	a. Failing and/or refusi
9	b. Otherwise failing a
)	Nevada law.
ı	14. BGI is owed Twelve Millio
2	Seventy-Seven and 74/100 Dollars (\$12,85
	Work.
	15. BGI has been required to
	Outstanding Balance, and BGI is entitled
	interest therefor.
	SECOND (Breach of Implied Coven
	Brahma repeats and realleges
	paragraphs of the Amended Counter-Com
	alleges as follows:
	17. There is a covenant of good

	11.	As required by the Agreement, BGI has, and in the form and manne	r required by
the	Agreeme	ent, provided monthly invoices or payment applications (collective	ly, "Paymen
App	lications	") to TSE for the Work in an amount totaling more than Twenty-Six	Million U.S
Doll	ars (\$26,0	000,000.00).	

- and Nevada law, TSE agreed to and is obligated to pay ays after TSE's receipt of BGI's Payment Applications.
 - nt by, among other things:
 - ng to pay monies owed to BGI for the Work; and
- nd/or refusing to comply with the Agreement and
- on Eight Hundred Fifty-Nine Thousand Five Hundred 59,577,74-"Outstanding Balance") from TSE for the
- engage the services of an attorney to collect the to recover its reasonable costs, attorney's fees and

CAUSE OF ACTION ant of Good Faith & Fair Dealing)

- each and every allegation contained in the preceding plaint, incorporates them by reference, and further
- faith and fair dealing implied in every agreement, including the Agreement between BGI and TSE.
- TSE breached its duty to act in good faith by performing the Agreement in a manner 18. that was unfaithful to the purpose of the Agreement, thereby denying BGI's justified expectations.

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19.	Specifically, but without limitation,	TSE breached its duty to	act in good faith by

- Asserting pre-textual, extra-contractual and inaccurate reasons for withholding payment long after the time required by the Agreement and Nevada law had elapsed.
- TSE has improperly withheld moneys totaling more than One Million U.S. Dollars for "retention" in purported reliance upon NRS 624.609(2)(a)(1). While that statutory provision permits withholding (on a payment-by-payment basis) a retention amount, not to exceed five percent (5%), such retention must be authorized pursuant to the Agreement, which it is not.
- Furthermore, and even if the Agreement allowed TSE to withhold retention from monthly payments (which it does not), TSE's withholding of retention amounts retroactively aggregated from Payment Applications issued (and, in some cases, payments previously made) long ago constitutes extreme bad faith.
- Due to the actions of TSE, BGI suffered damages in the amount of or exceeding the Outstanding Balance for which BGI is entitled to judgment in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 21. BGI has been required to engage the services of an attorney to collect the Outstanding Balance, and BGI is entitled to recover its reasonable costs, attorney's fees and interest therefor.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (Foreclosure of Notice of Lien)

- 22. Brahma repeats and realleges each allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Amended Counter-Complaint, incorporates them by reference, and further alleges as follows:
- Brahma provided the Work for the Work of Improvement and is owed the Outstanding Balance for the Work.
- 24. As provided in NRS 108.245, Brahma gave or served a copy of its Notice of Right to Lien on:
 - a. The BLM; and
 - TSE, even though it had no statutory duty to do so. b.

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	25.	The Work was provided for the whole of the Work of Improvement, at the special
instan	ce and/	or request of TSE.
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- On or about April 09, 2018, Brahma timely recorded a Notice of Lienin the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document No. 890822 ("Original Lien"), in the amount of \$6,982,186.24.
- On or about April 16, 2018 and as allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded 27. a Notice of First Amended and Restated Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 891073 and as re-recorded by Brahma in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada on April 18, 2018, as Document No. 891507, in the amount of \$7,178,376.94 (the "First Amended Lien").
- 28. On or about April 24, 2018 and allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded a Notice of Second Amended and Restated Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 891766, in the amount of \$7,178,376.94 (the "Second Amended Lien").
- 29. On or about July 19, 2018 and as allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded a Third Amended and/or Restated Notice of Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 896269, in the amount of \$11,902,474.75 (the "Third Amended Lien").
- 30. On or about September 14, 2018, Brahma recorded a Fourth Amended and/or Restated Notice of Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 899351 in the amount of \$12,859,577.74 (the "Fourth Amended Lien").
- 31. The (i) Original Lien, (ii) First Amended Lien, (iii) Second Amended Lien, (iv) Third Amended Lien, and (iv) Fourth Amended Lien, collectively, the "Lien," were:
 - a. In writing:
 - Recorded against the Work of Improvement; and b.
- Were given or served on the authorized agents of the BLM and TSE, or the BLM and/or TSE knew of the existence of the Lien.
- 32. The Lien is in the amount of the Outstanding Balance, which is the amount due and owing Brahma as of the date of this Amended Counter-Complaint.

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33. In addition to an award of the Outstanding Balance, Brahma is entitled to an award of its attorney's fees, costs, and interest, as provided in Chapter 108 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Violation of NRS 624)

- 34. Brahma repeats and realleges each allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Amended Counter-Complaint, incorporates them by reference, and further alleges as follows:
- NRS 624.609 and NRS 624.610 (the "Statute") requires owners (such as TSE as 35. defined by the Statute) to, among other things, (i) timely pay their prime contractors (such as BGI as defined by the Statute), and (ii) respond to payment applications and change order requests, as provided in the Statute.
- 36. TSE violated the Statute by failing or refusing to comply with the requirements set forth therein.
- By reason of the foregoing, BGI is entitled to a judgment against TSE in the amount 37. of the Outstanding Balance as well as other remedies as defined by the applicable statutes.
- BGI has been required to engage the services of an attorney to collect the 38. Outstanding Balance due and owing for the Work, and BGI is entitled to recover its reasonable costs, attorney's fees and interest therefore.

WHEREFORE, Brahma prays that this Honorable Court:

- Enters judgment against the Counterdefendants, and each of them, jointly and severally and to the extent of their interest in the Work of Improvement, in the amount of the Outstanding Balance;
- Enters a judgment against the Counterdefendants, and each of them, jointly and 2. severally and to the extent of their interest in the Work of Improvement, for Brahma's reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred in the collection of the Outstanding Balance, as well as an award of interest thereon;

3.	Enters judgment declaring that Brahma has a valid and enforceable notice of lies
against the	Work of Improvement, in the amount of the Outstanding Balance together with costs
attorneys' f	ees and interest in accordance with NRS Chapter 108;

- 4. Adjudge a lien upon the Work of Improvement for the Outstanding Balance, plus reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and interest thereon, and that this Honorable Courtenter an Order that the Work of Improvement, and improvements, such as may be necessary, be sold pursuant to the laws of the State of Nevada, and that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of sums due Brahma herein;
- For such other and further relief as this Honorable Court deems just and proper in the premises.

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the proceeding document does not contain the social security number of any persons.

Dated this ZLi day of September 2018.

PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

RICHARD L. PEEL, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 4359
ERIC ZIMBELMAN, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 9407
RONALD J. COX, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 12723
3333 E. Serene Avenue, Suite 200
Henderson, Nevada 89074-6571
Attorneys for Brahma Group, Inc.

PEEL BRIMLEY LLP 3333 G. SERENE AVENUE, STE. 200 HENDERSON, NEVADA 89074 (702) 990-7272 & FAX (702) 990-7273

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BRAHMA GROUP, INC.'S THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT

Third-Party Plaintiff, BRAHMA GROUP, INC. ("Brahma"), by and through its attorneys of record, the law firm of PEEL BRIMLEY LLP, brings this Third-Party Complaint ("Third-Party Complaint") in the action (the "Action") against the above-named Third-Party Defendants. Brahma complains, avers and alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Brahma is and was at all times relevant to this Third-Party Action:
- A Nevada corporation, duly authorized and qualified to do business in the
 State of Nevada; and
- A duly licensed contractor holding a Nevada State Contractor's License, which license is in good standing.
- 2. Brahma is informed and believes and therefore alleges that the U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ("BLM"), is and was at all times relevant to this Third-Party Action, an owner or reputed owner of the fee simple title to all or portions of real property located in Nye County, Nevada, and more particularly described as Nye County Parcel Numbers 012-141-01 and 012-151-01 (the "BLM Parcels").4
- 3. Brahma is informed and believes and therefore alleges that LIBERTY MOLY, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Liberty"), is and was at all times relevant to this Third-Party Action, an owner or reputed owner of the fee simple title to all or portions of real property located in Nye County, Nevada, and more particularly described as Nye County Parcel Number 012-431-06 (the "Liberty Parcel").⁵
- TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC ("TSE")⁶ is and was at all times relevant to this Third-Party Action:
- A Delaware limited liability company authorized to do business in Nye
 County, Nevada;

⁴ The BLM is not a party to this Action and Brahma is not making a claim against the BLM or the fee simple title of the BLM Parcels by way of this Action.

⁵ Liberty is not a party to this Action and Brahma is not making a claim against Liberty or the fee simple title of the Liberty Parcel by way of this Action.

⁶ While TSE is a party to Brahma's Counterclaim, TSE is not a party to the Third-Party Action.

LEST DIVINITE Y LLI	3333 E. SERENE AVENUE, STE, 200	MENDEDOOM MENTER OCCUR	TELEBOOK, NEVADA 690/4	(702) 990-7272 + FAX (702) 990-7273	

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	b. A	An owner or re	puted owner	of the fee simp	ole title to all	or portions of real
property	ocated in Nye	County, Nev	ada, and more	particularly o	lescribed as I	Nye County Parcel
Numbers	012-031-04,	012-131-03,	012-131-04,	012-140-01,	012-150-01	and 612-141-01
(collective	ely, the "TSE	Parcels");				

- C. The lessee, tenant or the person, individual and/or entity who claims a license or leasehold estate with respect to the BLM Parcels and the Liberty Parcels; and
- The owner of those certain improvements and/or leasehold estate (the "Project"):
 - Commonly known as the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project; and
 - ii. Constructed on the BLM Parcels, the TSE Parcels, and the Liberty

5. The TSE Parcels, along with the Project, are collectively referred to herein as the "Work of Improvement," and include all leasehold estates, easements, rights-of-way, common areas and appurtenances related thereto, and the surrounding space as may be required for the convenient use and occupation of the Work of Improvement.

- 6. Brahma is informed, believes and therefore alleges that Third-Party Defendant AMERICAN HOME ASSURANCE COMPANY ("AHAC"):
- Is and was at all times relevant to this Third-Party Action a bonding company duly licensed and qualified to do business as a surety in Nevada; and
- Issued Bond No. 854481 ("Surety Bond") pursuant to NR\$ 108.2413 as b. discussed more fully below.
- 7. Brahma is informed, believes and therefore alleges that Third-Party Defendant COBRA THERMOSOLAR PLANTS, INC. ("Cobra"):
- Is and was at all times relevant to this Third-Party Action a Nevada corporation; and
 - Is the principal on the Surety Bond. b.

⁷ The term "Project" as used herein, does not include, and expressly excludes, the fee simple title of the BLM Parcels and the Liberty Parcels.

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- 8. Brahma does not know the true names of the individuals, corporations, partnerships and entities identified and named as Third-Party Defendants by the fictitious names of (collectively, the "Doe Defendants"), (i) BOE BONDING COMPANIES I through X, (ii) DOES I through X, and (iii) ROE CORPORATIONS I through X. Brahma alleges that such Doe Defendants claim damages (as an offset) arising from the construction of the Work of Improvement, as more fully discussed under the claims for relief set forth below. Brahma will request leave of this Honorable Court to amend this Third-Party Complaint to show the true names and capacities of each such fictitious Doe Defendants when Brahma discovers such information.
- Cobra, AHAC and the Doe Defendants are collectively referred to in this Third-Party Complaint as the "Third-Party Defendants."

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Claim Against Surety, Surety Bond and Principal thereon)

- Brahma repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, incorporates them by reference, and further alleges as follows:
- On or about February 1, 2017, Brahma entered a Services Agreement (the 11. "Agreement") with TSE wherein Brahma agreed to provide certain construction related work, materials and/or equipment (the "Work") for the Work of Improvement.
- As provided in NRS 108.245, Brahma gave or served a copy of its Notice of Right 12. to Lien on:
 - The BLM; and
 - TSE, even though it had no statutory duty to do so.
- The Work was provided for the whole of the Work of Improvement, at the special instance and/or request of TSE.
- On or about April 09, 2018, Brahma timely recorded a Notice of Lienin the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document No. 890822 ("Original Lien"), in the amount of \$6,982,186.24.
- 15. On or about April 16, 2018 and as allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded a Notice of First Amended and Restated Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as

1	Document 891073 and as re-recorded by Brahma in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada
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3	Lien").
1	16. On or about April 24, 2018 and allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded a
	Notice of Second Amended and Restated Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as

Document 891766, in the amount of \$7,178,376.94 (the "Second Amended Lien").

- 17. On or about July 19, 2018 and as allowed by NRS 108.229(1), Brahma recorded a Third Amended and/or Restated Notice of Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 896269, in the amount of \$11,902,474.75 (the "Third Amended Lien").
- 18. On or about September 14, 2018, Brahma recorded a Fourth Amended and/or Restated Notice of Lien in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada, as Document 899351 in the amount of \$12,859,577.74 (the "Fourth Amended Lien").
- 19. The (i) Original Lien, (ii) First Amended Lien, (iii) Second Amended Lien, (iv) Third Amended Lien, and (iv) Fourth Amended Lien, collectively, the "Lien," were:
 - c. In writing;
 - d. Recorded against the Work of Improvement; and
- e. Were given or served on the authorized agents of the BLM and TSE, or the BLM and/or TSE knew of the existence of the Lien.
- 20. The Lien is in the amount Twelve Million Eight Hundred and Fifty-Nine Thousand, Five Hundred and Seventy-Seven Dollars and Seventy-Four Cents. (\$12,859,577,74), which is the amount due and owing Brahma as of the date of this Third-Party Complaint (the "Outstanding Balance").
- 39. On or about September 6, 2018, pursuant to NRS 108.2413, Cobra (as principal) and AHAC (as surety) caused a Surety Bond to be recorded in the Official Records of Nye County, Nevada as Document No. 898975.
- 40. The Surety Bond fails to meet the requirements of NRS 108.2415(1), because it is not in an amount that is 1 ½ times the amount of Brahma's Lien.

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the premises.

41.	NRS 108.2421 authorizes Brahma, as lien claimant, to bring an action against the
principal (C	Cobra) and the surety (AHAC) on the Surety Bond within this Court.
42.	Brahma makes claim against and Cobra and AHAC are obligated to Brahma for the
Outstanding	g Balance plus interest, costs and attorney's fees up to the penal sums of the Surety
U	vided in Chapter 108 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.
WH	EREFORE, Brahma prays that this Honorable Court:
6.	Enters judgment against the Third-Party Defendants, and each of them, jointly and
severally in	the amount of the Outstanding Balance;
7.	Enters a judgment against the Third-Party Defendants and each of them, jointly and
severally, for	r Brahma's reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred in the collection of the
	Balance, as well as an award of interest thereon;
8.	Enters judgment against AHAC up to the penal sum of the Surety Bond.
9.	For such other and further relief as this Honorable Court deems just and proper in

AFFIRMATION PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the proceeding document does not contain the social security number of any persons.

Dated this Z day of September 2018.

PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

RICHARD L. PEEL, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 4359 ERIC ZIMBELMAN, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 9407 RONALD J. COX, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 12723 3333 E. Serene Avenue, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89074-6571 Attorneys for Brahma Group, Inc.

⁸ Brahma has separately excepted to the sufficiency of the penal sum of the Surety Bond under NRS 108.2425. Nothing herein shall be deemed a waiver of any rights and claims that Brahma may possess under contract, at law or in equity.

EXHIBIT 13

EXHIBIT 13

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BRAHMA GROUP, INC.'S ANSWER TO TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC'S COUNTERCLAIM [ECF NO. 4]

Plaintiff/Counter-Defendants, BRAHMA GROUP, INC. ("Brahma"), by and through its attorneys of the law firm PEEL BRIMLEY LLP, Answer Defendant/Counter-Claimant's ("Defendants") Counterclaim ("Counterclaim") [ECF No. 4] on file herein, and admit, deny and allege as follows:

COUNTERCLAIM

JURISDICTION AND PARTIES

- Answering Paragraph 1 of the Counterclaim, Brahma admits that (i) it is a Nevada corporation, and (ii) its principal place of business is in Salt Lake City, Utah. The balance of the allegations set forth in this Paragraph call for a legal conclusion and on this basis, Brahma denies the remainder of the allegations set forth.
- Answering Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the Counterclaim, Brahma denies the same because (i) Brahma lacks sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained therein, and (ii) these Paragraphs call for a legal conclusion and do not require a response.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- Answering Paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11,12, 28 and 31 of the Counterclaim, Brahma lacks sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained therein and therefore deny the same.
- 4. Answering Paragraph 13 of the Counterclaim, Brahma admits that (i) it previously served as a subcontractor to Cobra Thermosolar Plants, Inc. on the Project, and (ii) subsequently, TSE retained Brahma to perform work on the Project. Brahma denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 13.
- 5. Answering Paragraphs 14, 15, 16 and 27 of the Counterclaim, Brahma admits that TSE and Brahma entered a Services Agreement ("Services Agreement"). Because the Services Agreement more accurately reflect the parties' rights, duties and obligations, Braham denies the remainder of the allegations set forth in these Paragraphs.

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6.	Answering Paragraphs 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33 and 34 of the
Counterclaim,	Brahma denies the allegations contained therein

- Answering Paragraph 26 of the Counterclaim, Brahma admits that TSE requested 7. additional information concerning certain of the invoices, but denies the remaining allegations set forth in this Paragraph.
- Answering Paragraph 29 of the Counterclaim, Brahma admits that it provided 8. invoice back up, but denies the remaining allegations contained therein.
- Answering Paragraph 32 of the Counterclaim, Brahma admits that TSE has paid Brahma \$13 million, but denies the remaining allegations contained therein.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Contract)

- Answering Paragraph 35 of the Counterclaim, Brahma repeats and re-alleges each 10. and every response contained in the preceding Paragraphs and incorporates the same by reference.
- Answering Paragraph 36 of the Counterclaim, Brahma admits that TSE and 11. Brahma entered a Services Agreement. Because the Services Agreement more accurately reflect the parties' rights, duties and obligations, Braham denies the remainder of the allegations set forth in these Paragraphs.
- 12. Answering Paragraphs 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the Counterclaim, Brahma denies the allegations contained therein.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Contractual Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith & Fair Dealing)

- Answering Paragraph 41 of the Counterclaim, Brahma repeats and re-alleges each and every response contained in the preceding Paragraphs and incorporates the same by reference.
- Answering Paragraph 42 of the Counterclaim, this Paragraph calls for a legal conclusion and does not require a response. To the extent a response is required, Brahma denies the same.

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 Answering Paragraphs 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47 of the Counterclaim, Brahma denies the allegations contained therein.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Relief)

- 16. Answering Paragraph 48 of the Counterclaim, Brahma repeats and re-alleges each and every response contained in the preceding Paragraphs and incorporates the same by reference.
- 17. Answering Paragraphs 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53 of the Counterclaim, Brahma denies the allegations contained therein.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unjust Enrichment/Quantum Meruit)

- 18. Answering Paragraph 54 of the Counterclaim, Brahma repeats and re-alleges each and every response contained in the preceding Paragraphs and incorporates the same by reference.
- 19. Answering Paragraph 55 of the Counterclaim, Brahma lacks sufficient information to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained therein and therefore deny the same.
- 20. Answering Paragraphs 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 of the Counterclaim, Brahma denies the allegations contained therein.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Fraudulent/Intentional Misrepresentation)

- 21. Answering Paragraph 62 of the Counterclaim, Brahma repeats and re-alleges each and every response contained in the preceding Paragraphs and incorporates the same by reference.
- 22. Answering Paragraphs 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77 and 78 of the Counterclaim, Brahma denies the allegations contained therein.
- 23. Answering Paragraph 64 of the Counterclaim, Brahma admits that TSE and Brahma entered a Services Agreement. Because the Services Agreement more accurately reflect the parties' rights, duties and obligations, Braham denies the remainder of the allegations set forth in these Paragraphs.

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	24.	Answering Paragraph 76 of the Counterclaim, this paragraph calls for a legal
conclu	sion a	nd does not require a response. To the extent a response is required, Brahma lacks
suffici	ent inf	ormation to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained therein and
		y the same.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Negligent Misrepresentation)

- Answering Paragraph 79 of the Counterclaim, Brahma repeats and re-alleges each 25. and every response contained in the preceding Paragraphs and incorporates the same by reference.
- Answering Paragraphs 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84 of the Counterclaim, Brahma denies 26. the allegations contained therein.
- To the extent Brahma has failed to respond to any of the allegations contained in 27. the Counterclaim, Brahma expressly denies the same.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

- Defendant's Counterclaim on file herein fails to state facts sufficient to constitute 1. a claim upon which relief can be granted.
- Defendant's claims are barred because Defendant failed to fulfill a condition precedent.
 - 3. Defendant's claims are barred by applicable law.
- Defendant breached the Services Agreement and the covenant of good faith and 4. fair dealing.
- The statute of frauds does not apply to the Services Agreement and the facts of this 5. case.
- Defendant's claims are barred by the parties' course of conduct and course of 6. dealing.
- Defendant's claims are barred by the doctrine of unclean hands and by its own 7. failure to deal in good faith and deal fairly with Brahma.
 - Defendant's claims are barred by the doctrine of equitable estoppel. 8.

(702) 990-7272 + FAX (702) 990-7273

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9.	Defendant's claims are barred based upon principles of waiver, release, accord
satisfaction a	nd modification.

- 10. Defendant's claims are barred as a result of fraud and/or illegality.
- Defendant's claims sounding in equity, if any, are barred inasmuch as Defendants 11. had an adequate remedy at law available to it, if any remedy exists.
 - 12. Defendant's claims are barred by the doctrine of laches.
 - Defendant's claims are barred under the terms of the Services Agreement. 13.
- The damages, which are alleged to have been incurred in Defendant's 14. Counterclaim, if any, were the direct result in whole or in part, of Defendant's own intentional, willful and/or negligent acts and deeds and by Defendant's breaches of the Contract.
- Defendant's claims as alleged in the Counterclaim, and the loss and damage, if any in fact exist, are the direct and proximate result of the acts, deeds, omissions or failure to act, or the conduct of third parties whose names are presently unknown, over whom Brahma had no control, nor the right, duty or obligation to control.
- Defendant's Counterclaim fails to mitigate the damages incurred, if any, and therefore, any recovery awarded to Defendant against Brahma, if any, should be reduced by that amount not mitigated.
- At all times relevant herein, Brahma acted diligently and with due care in its 17. performance of any duty owed to Defendant, if any.
 - 18. Defendant's claims are barred by the applicable limitations period.
- Nothing herein shall be deemed to be a waiver of Brahma's right to mediate and/or 19. arbitrate its dispute with Defendants, if applicable.
- All possible affirmative defenses may not have been alleged herein insofar as 20. insufficient facts were not available after reasonable inquiry upon the filing of Defendant's Counterclaim, and therefore, Brahma reserves the right to assert any additional affirmative defenses and matters in avoidance as may be disclosed during the course of additional investigation and discovery. Brahma reserve the right to amend its Answers to allege additional affirmative defenses if so warranted.

WHEREFORE	, Brahma pray	for relief as	follows:
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- 1. That the Counterclaim be denied;
- 2. That the Court award Brahma its costs;
- 3. That the Court award Brahma all of its reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- 4. For such other and further relief as the Court deems appropriate in the circumstances.

Dated this ___ day of October, 2018.

PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

RICHARD L. PEEL, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 4359
ERIC B. ZIMBELMAN, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 9407
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BRAHMA GROUP, INC.

D--- 7 - CO

(702) 990-7272 + FAX (702) 990-7273 3333 E. Serene Avenue, ste. 200 Henderson, nevada 89074 PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5, I certify that I am an employee of PEEL BRIMLEY LLP, I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 3333 E. Serene Ave, Suite 200, Henderson, NV 89074. On October 4, 2018, I served the within document(s):

BRAHMA GROUP, INC.'S ANSWER TO TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC'S COUNTERCLAIM [ECF NO. 4]

to be served as follows:

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- By CM/ECF Filing with the United States District Court of Nevada. I X electronically filed with the Clerk of Court using CM/ECF which will send notification of such filing(s) to the attorney(s) and/or party(ics) listed below.
- П By Facsimile Transmission at or about on that date. The transmission was reported as complete and without error. A copy of the transmission report, properly issued by the transmitting machine, is attached. The names and facsimile numbers of the persons) served as set forth below.
- By placing a true copy of the document(s) listed above for collection and mailing following the firm's ordinary business practice in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid for deposit in the United States mail at Las Vegas, NV, addressed as set forth below.

to the attorney(s) and/or party(ies) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:

> D. Lee Roberts, Jr., Esq. (NV Bar No. 8877) Colby L. Balkenbush, Esq. (NV Bar No. 13066) WEINBERG, WHEELER, HUDGINS, GUNN & DIAL, LLC 6385 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 400 Las Vegas, NV 89118 Telephone: (702) 938-3838 lroberts@wwhgd.com cbalkenbush@wwhgd.com Attorneys for Defendant Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC

An employee of PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

EXHIBIT 14

EXHIBIT 14

This Motion is made and based on the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the pleadings, declarations and papers on file in this case (the "Case"), and any argument that the Court may entertain in this matter.

Dated this /6 day of October, 2018.

PEEL BRIMLEY LLP

RICHARD L. PEEL, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 4359
CARY B. DOMINA, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 10567
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Attorneys for Plaintiff
BRAHMA GROUP, INC.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS & AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR STAY, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO AMEND COMPLAINT

I. INTRODUCTION

This Case presents the Court with one of those rare instances where all factors for a Colorado River stay are satisfied, allowing the Court to stay this Case to promote "wise judicial administration and conserve judicial resources and a comprehensive disposition of litigation."

This Case represents a duplication of a case TSE first commenced (as Plaintiff) against Brahma on June 1, 2018 in the Fifth Judicial District Court of Nye County (the "Nye County Court") when it sought to expunge the Brahma Lien (defined below) recorded against TSE's Work of Improvement (defined below). Indeed, the Nye County Court Judge has already ruled on dispositive issues that pertain to the subject matter of this Case and the Nye County Court is in the best position to proceed with the adjudication of all disputed matters that pertain to this Case, none of which present federal questions for the Court to resolve.

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this Court be inclined to deny the Motion, Brahma respectfully requests that it be permitted to amend its Complaint. STATEMENT OF FACTS II.

the Action TSE commenced (as Plaintiff) before the Nye County Court. In the alternative, should

Accordingly, the Court should grant this Motion and stay this Case pending the outcome of

A. The Work of Improvement.

TONOPAH SOLAR ENERGY, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("TSE"), is the owner of the Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project constructed on certain real property located in Nye County, Nevada (the "Work of Improvement").

On or about February 1, 2017, TSE entered a Scrvices Agreement ("Agreement") with Brahma, whereby Brahma agreed to provide on a time and material basis, certain work, materials, and equipment (collectively, the "Work") for the Work of Improvement. Brahma provided the Work for the Work of Improvement and TSE has failed to fully pay Brahma for such Work.

The Brahma Lien and the Brahma Surety Bond.

Because of TSE's failure to fully pay Brahma for its Work, Brahma caused a notice of lien ("Original Lien") to be recorded on April 9, 2018 with the Nye County Recorder as Document No. 890822 against the Work of Improvement.2

Thereafter, the Original Lien was amended and/or restated on several occasions and ultimately increased to \$12,859,577.74, when Brahma caused its Fourth Amended Notice of Lien ("Fourth Amended Lien") to be recorded on September 14, 2018 with the Nye County Recorder as Document No. 899351.3 Brahma's Original Lien and the amendments and restatements thereto, including the Fourth Amended Lien are referred to collectively herein as the "Brahma Lien."

In an attempt to replace the Work of Improvement as security for the Brahma Lien with a surety bond, Cobra Thermosolar Plant, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Cobra")4 and the original general contractor that TSE hired to construct the Work of Improvement, caused a surety bond to

A copy of the Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

² A copy of the Original Lien is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

³ True and correct copies of Brahma's First Amended Lien, Second Amended Lien, Third Amended Lien and Fourth Amended Lien are attached hereto as Exhibits 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively.

⁴ An affiliate of Cobra possesses an indirect ownership interest in TSE.

At Brahma's request and in compliance with Nevada law, Cobra caused the Penal Sum of the Surety Bond to be increased to \$19,289,366.61 or 1.5 times the amount of Brahma's Fourth Amended Lien by causing a Rider to the Surety Bond (the "Brahma Surety Bond Rider") to be recorded on October 9, 2018 with the Nye County Recorder's Office as Document No. 900303.6 The Brahma Surety Bond and the Brahma Surety Bond Rider are collectively referred to herein as the "Brahma Surety Bond."

C. The H&E Lien and the H&E Surety Bond.

On May 15, 2018, H & E Equipment Services Inc., a <u>Delaware Corporation</u> and one of Brahma's suppliers for the Work of Improvement, caused a notice of lien to be recorded with the Nye County Recorder as Document No. 892768 in the amount of \$477,831.40 (the "H&E Lien").

To replace the Work of Improvement as security for the H&E Lien, on September 6, 2018, Cobra caused a surety bond to be recorded with the Nye County Recorder's Office as Document No. 898975 (the "H&E Surety Bond"). The H&E Surety Bond (i) was issued by American Home Assurance Company, as surety ("Surety") on August 15, 2018, (ii) identifies Cobra, as principal ("Principal"), and (iii) is in the amount of \$716,741.10.7

Because TSE has failed to fully pay Brahma, H&E has not been fully paid and Brahma understands that H&E intends to pursue claims against Brahma.

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⁵ A true and correct copy of the Brahma Surety Bond is attached hereto as Exhibit 7.

6 A true and correct copy of the Brahma Surety Bond Rider is attached hereto as Exhibit 8.

⁷ A true and correct copy of the H&E Surety Bond is attached hereto as Exhibit 9. It should also be noted that (i) American Home Assurance Company is the surety on both the Brahma Surety Bond and the H&E Surety Bond and is referred to herein as the "Surety," and (ii) Cobra is identified as the principal on both the Brahma Surety Bond and the H&E Surety Bond and is referred to herein as the "Principal."

On June 1, 2018, TSE, as plaintiff, commenced an action in Nye Count as Case No. CV 39348 (the "Nye County Action"), seeking to expunge the Brahma Lien from the Work of Improvement by filing a Motion to Expunge Brahma Group, Inc.'s Mechanic's Lien (the "Motion to Expunge"). The Nye County Action was assigned to the Honorable Steven Elliot, a senior Judge with Washoe County, who (i) previously presided over extensive litigation involving the construction of the Work of Improvement, and (ii) is very familiar with the Work of Improvement. see [Case No. CV-36323 titled Helix Electric of Nevada, LLC v. Cobra Thermosolar Plants, Inc.; Tonopah Solar Energy LLC et. al.; see also, Case No. 35217 titled Merlin Hall dba Mt. Grant Electric v. Cobra Thermosolar Plants, Inc.; Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC, et. al.]

At a hearing held on September 12, 2018 (the "September 12 Hearing"), Judge Elliot denied TSE's Motion to Expunge. Following the September 12 Hearing, the parties submitted competing orders for the Nye County Court to sign and enter. Since Brahma was the prevailing party at the September 12 Hearing, Brahma intends to file a motion for an award of attorney's fees and costs pursuant to NRS 108.2275(6), once an order denying the TSE Application is entered. The motion for attorney's fees and costs must necessarily be heard by the Nye County Court.

E. Based on a Mistaken Interpretation of the Agreement, Brahma Filed an Action Against TSE in Clark County Nevada, Which TSE Removed to Federal Court Based on Diversity Jurisdiction Only.

Based on a mistaken belief that Section 24 of the TSE/Brahma Agreement required it to pursue its contract-based claims in Clark County, Nevada, Brahma filed a Complaint on July 17, 2018, against TSE for breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and violation of NRS Chapter 624 in the Eighth Judicial District Court of Nevada (the "Clark County Action"). 10

8 A true and correct copy of TSE's Motion to Expunge is attached hereto as Exhibit 10.

When the court finds a prevailing lien claimant's notice of lien is not frivolous and was made with reasonable cause, the court must award to such prevailing lien claimant the costs and reasonable attorney's fees it incurred to defend the motion. See, NRS 108.2275(6)(c).

¹⁰ A true and correct copy of Brahma's Complaint filed in the Clark County Action is attached hereto as Exhibit 11.

Notably, Section 24 of the Agreement reads, "[Brahma] submits to the jurisdiction of the courts in such state, with a venue in Las Vegas, Nevada, for any action or proceeding directly or indirectly arising out of this Agreement."

In Am. First Federal Credit Union v. Soro, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 73, 359 P. 3d 105 (Nev. 2015), the Nevada Supreme Court found that:

Clauses in which a party agrees to submit to jurisdiction are not necessarily mandatory. Such language means that the party agrees to be subject to that forum's jurisdiction if sued there. It does not prevent the party from bringing suit in another forum. The language of a mandatory clause shows more than that jurisdiction is appropriate in a designated forum; it unequivocally mandates exclusive jurisdiction. Absent specific language of exclusion, an agreement conferring jurisdiction in one forum will not be interpreted as excluding jurisdiction elsewhere.

Based on the reasoning of the Am. First Federal Credit Union Court, the forum selection clause contained in Section 24 of the parties' Agreement is "permissive" and "does not require" the parties to resolve their contract claims in Las Vegas, Nevada, Rather, Section 24 allows Brahma to bring such claims in the Nye County Action along with Brahma's mechanic's lien foreclosure complaint (discussed below).

On September 10, 2018, TSE removed the Clark County Action to Federal Court based on diversity jurisdiction only (the "Federal Action").

On September 17, 2018, TSE filed its Answer and Counterclaim against Brahma in the Federal Action alleging the following state law causes of action: (i) Breach of Contract; (ii) Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; (iii) Declaratory Relief; (iv) Unjust Enrichment; (v) Fraudulent/Intentional Misrepresentation; and (vi) Negligent Misrepresentation.

On September 25, 2018, Brahma filed its First Amended Complaint in the Federal Action wherein it removed all causes of action against TSE except for its Unjust Enrichment claim.

On October 5, 2018, Brahma filed its Answer to TSE's Counterclaim in the Federal Action.

On October 9, 2018, TSE filed its Answer to Brahma's First Amended Complaint in the Federal Action.

Finally, on October 10, 2018, the Parties filed a Joint Status Report in the Federal Action.

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With the exception of TSE's improper Jury Demand (which TSE has agreed to withdraw) and its Removal Statement, no other filings have taken place in the Federal Action.

F. Brahma Filed an Action to Foreclose on the Brahma Lien in the Nye County Action.

Because the Nye County Court had already ruled on the validity of the Brahma Lien and was well acquainted with the facts of the case, Brahma (as the defendant in Case No. CV 39348) filed its Mechanic's Lien Foreclosure Complaint in the Nye County Action on September 21, 2018, 11 as required by NRS 108.239(1). 12

Also, on September 21, 2018, because the amount of the Brahma Surety Bond did not comply with NRS 108.2415, Brahma filed (in the Nye County Action) its (i) Petition to Except to the Sufficiency of the Bond, and (ii) Petition to Compel Increase of the Amount of the Bond (the "Petition"). Assuming the Surety Bond Rider Cobra recently recorded complies with NRS 108.2415, Brahma intends to withdraw its Petition.

On September 25, 2018, Brahma filed in the Nye County Action its (i) First Amended Counter-Complaint and included therein its contract-based claims against TSE, and (ii) Third-Party Complaint asserting a claim against the Surety, the Brahma Surety Bond and Cobra, as Principal.¹³

Brahma also understands that H&E intends to bring in the Nye County Action, (i) contractbased claims against Brahma, and (ii) claims against the Surety, the H&E Surety Bond and Cobra, as Principal.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. The Court Should Stay this Action Under the Colorado River Abstention Doctrine,

Because the Parties are proceeding with parallel litigation in the Nye County Action, the Court should stay this removed civil action under the Colorado River Abstention Doctrine, thereby allowing the Nye County Court and the Nye County Action to efficiently resolve this duplicative

¹¹ A true and correct copy of the Mechanic's Lien Foreclosure Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit 12.

¹² In pertinent part, NRS 108.239(1) states, "A notice of lien may be enforced by an action in any court of competent jurisdiction that is located within the county where the property upon which the work of improvement is located"
¹³ A true and correct copy of the First Amended Counter-Complaint and Third-Party Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit 13.

dispute. The Colorado River doctrine requires a federal court to abstain in favor of a concurrent state court proceeding where necessary to promote "wise judicial administration, conservation of judicial resources, and comprehensive disposition of litigation." Southwest Circle Group, Inc. v. Perini Building Company, 2010 WL 2667335 *2 (D. Nev. June 29, 2010) (citing Nakash v. Marciano, 882 F.2d 1411, 1415 (9th Cir. 1989). The doctrine is designed to avoid piecemeal litigation and to prevent inconsistent results. Colorado River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States, 424 U.S. 800, 817 (1976). For the federal court to abstain, there must be a parallel or substantially similar proceeding in state court. Commercial Cas. Ins. Co. v. Swarts, Manning & Associates, Inc., 616 F.Supp.2d 1027, 1032-33 (D. Nev. 2007)(citing Security Farms v. Int'l Broth of Teamsters, Chauffers, Warehousemen & Helpers, 124 F.3d 999, 1009 (9th Cir. 1997)("Inherent in the concept of abstention is the presence of a pendent state action in favor of which the federal court must, or may abstain").

However, exact parallelism in the litigation is not required, only that the two proceedings be "substantially similar." Nakash, 882 F.2d at 1411. "Suits are parallel if substantially the same parties litigate substantially the same issues in different forums." Security Farms, 124 F.3d at 1033 (citing New Beckley Min. Corp. v. Int'l Union, United Mine Workers of America, 946 F.2d 1072 (4th Cir. 1991).

To determine whether the state court and federal court cases are "substantially similar," the court's emphasis has been on substantial party identity, transactional identity, and substantial similarity of claims. See, e.g., Jesus Garcia v. County of Contra Costa, 2015 WL 1548928, at *2 (N.D. Cal. 2015) ("both actions seek relief based on the same event and are alleged against the same defendants"); Southwest Circle Group Inc., 2010 WL 2667335 at *2 (concluding proceedings were "substantially similar" where they arose "from the same underlying dispute"); Commercial Cas. Ins. Co, 616 F.Supp.2d at 1033 (deeming cases to be substantially similar where they "arise out of the conduct of the respective parties" and "called into question the same conduct"). To determine whether contemporaneous, concurrent state and federal litigation exists, the Court must look to the point in time when the party moved for its stay under Colorado River. FDIC v. Nichols, 885 F.2d 633, 638 (9th Cir. 1989).

This case satisfies the standards for a Colorado River stay to promote "wise judicial administration and conserve judicial resources and comprehensive disposition of litigation." The Nye County Action and Federal Action are substantially similar, contemporaneous, concurrent state and federal cases. Seneca Ins. Co., Inc. v. Strange Land, Inc., 862 F.3d 835, 845 (9th Cir. 2017). Here, the pending Nye County Action (State Action) and District of Nevada Action (Federal Action) fulfill the substantial similarity requirement. Both cases involve the same parties and arise out of the same events—the Agreement, its performance, TSE's failure to pay Brahma for its Work and TSE's claims that Brahma over charged it for its Work. Both cases assert contractual and quasicontractual claims and should be decided by the same trier of fact who will decide the Lien litigation—i.e., the Nye County Court. There is concurrent jurisdiction over all claims in these two cases; neither case asserts a claim within the exclusive subject-matter jurisdiction of a federal court. In other words, the federal court's expertise on federal law is not required in this Case.

In Colorado River, the US Supreme Court described four factors federal courts should consider in determining whether abstention is appropriate: (1) whether the state or federal court has exercised jurisdiction over the res, (2) the order in which the forums obtained jurisdiction, (3) the desirability of avoiding piecemeal litigation, and (4) the inconvenience of the federal forum. Colorado River, 424 U.S. at 800. Subsequent decisions have added three more factors: (5) whether federal or state law controls the decision on the merits, (6) whether the state court can adequately protect the rights of the parties, ¹⁴ and (7) whether the exercise of federal jurisdiction will promote forum shopping. ¹⁵

"These factors are to be applied in a pragmatic and flexible way, as part of a balancing process rather than as a mechanical checklist," 40235 Washington St. Corp. v. Lusardi, 976 F.2d 587, 588 (9th Cir. 1992). "As part of this flexible approach, it may be important to consider additional factors not spelled out in the Colorado River opinion." Commercial Casualty Ins. Co., 616 F.Supp.2d at 1033 (citing Moses Cone, 460 U.S. at 26, 103 S.Ct. 927).

15 For factor (7), see Nakash, 882 F.2d at 1411.

¹⁴ For factors (5) and (6), see, Moses H. Cone Memorial Hosp., 460 U.S. 1 at 23-25.

1. The Nye County Court First Assumed Jurisdiction Over the Res.

Here, Judge Elliot first assumed jurisdiction over the *Res* when TSE, as plaintiff, knowingly and intentionally availed itself of the jurisdiction of the Nye County Court and filed the Nye County Action seeking to expunge The Brahma Lien. Which court first obtains in rem or quasi in rem jurisdiction over property is a dispositive factor that trumps all other *Colorado River* factors when established. *See, e.g., Washington Street Corp. v. Lusardi*, 976 F.2d 587, 589 (9th Cir. 1992) (staying federal court was required where state court obtained in rem jurisdiction over property in a quiet title action). This is so because "the mere fact that state and federal courts are initially vested with coequal authority does not mean that more than one court can actually adjudicate—much less administer—decrees over the same res." *State Engineer of Nevada v. South Fork Band of Te-Moak*, 339 F.3d 804, 813 (9th Cir. 2003). The jurisdiction over "property" refers to an interest in tangible physical property. *American Intern. Underwriters v. Continental Ins.*, 843 F.2d 1253, 1258 (9th Cir. 1988). In the District of Nevada, U.S. District Court Judge Roger Hunt concluded that the filling of a lien against a work of improvement established jurisdiction over the res. *Southwest Circle Group Inc.*, 2010 WL 2667335 at *2.

Here, the Nye County Court first assumed jurisdiction over the *Res* that is the subject of this dispute (i) when Brahma recorded the Brahma Lien against the Work of Improvement on April 9, 2018, and (ii) subsequently, when TSE filed the Nye County Action to Expunge the Brahma Lien on June 1, 2018.

Notably, that Action was brought under NRS 108.2275 which requires a "party in interest in the property subject to the notice of lien who believes the notice of lien is frivolous and was made without reasonable cause...[to] apply by motion to the district court for the county where the property...is located for an order directing the lien claimant to appear before the court to show cause why the relief requested should not be granted." Upon filing the Nyc County Action, the Nye County Court assumed jurisdiction over the Brahma Lien recorded against the Work of Improvement.

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On September 10, 2018, the Federal Action was removed from Clark County to federal court. Therefore, the Nye County Court first establish jurisdiction over the Res. Morcover, Brahma has since filed its mechanic's lien foreclosure action and claim against the Brahma Surety Bond in the Nye County Action, providing the Nye County Court with additional jurisdiction over the Res. Accordingly, jurisdiction over the Res was first asserted in the Nye County Court which factor trumps all other factors set forth below and heavily favors abstention.

2. The Nye County Court Obtained Jurisdiction First.

This factor concerns not only the dates on which jurisdiction was established in the Nye County Action vs. the Federal Action, but also the relative progress made between the two cases, American Intern. Underwriters, 843 F.2d at 1258. Because the Nye County Court obtained Jurisdiction over the Parties and the Res first, and because Judge Elliot has already held hearings and ruled on heavily contested motions in the Nye County Court, including the merits and validity of the Brahma Lien, this factor weighs substantially in favor of abstention for purposes of judicial economy.

While both cases are relatively young, because the Nyc County Court obtained jurisdiction over the Res and the Brahma Lien first, the Nye County Action has progressed further along than the Federal Action. Moreover, because Judge Elliot previously presided over extensive lien litigation regarding the Work of Improvement, he is already knowledgeable about the Work of Improvement and many of the unique issues the Parties encountered before, during and after construction. As such, Nye County is the proper forum to hear all issues relating to the Res, just as TSE determined when it commenced the Nye County Action.

3. The Inconvenience of the Federal Forum.

This factor concerns the inconvenience of the forum to the party who did not invoke the federal forum and is typically discussed in the context of distant witnesses. American Intern. Underwriters, 843 F.2d at 1258. However, inconvenience of a federal forum is deemed to be irrelevant when a federal action and state action are located in the same general geographic area. Jesus Garcia, 2015 WL 1548928 at *3, Here, while the Work of Improvement is located in Tonopah, Nevada, all hearings have been and will continue to be held at the Nye County courthouse

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located in Pahrump, Nevada, less than an hours' drive from Las Vegas.

Morcover, because the Brahma Surety Bond now stands as the collateral for the Brahma Lien, Brahma intends to file a Demand for Preferential Trial Setting under NRS 108.237(9), which requires the Court to clear its docket of all matters and proceed to trial within 60 days of Brahma filing its Demand.

The Nevada Legislature has afforded mechanic's lien claimants special rights to a just and speedy trial because of the value they add to real property and to the economy in general, as well as the vulnerable position they can find themselves in when an owner fails to pay for work, materials and equipment furnished to a construction project. In 2003 and 2005, and in response to the Venetian lien litigation, the Nevada Legislature substantially revised the mechanic's lien statutes with the intent to facilitate payments to lien claimants in an expeditious manner. *Hardy Companies, Inc. v. SNMARK, LLC*, 126 Nev. 245 P.3d 1149, 1156 (2010). One of those revisions was to arm lien claimants with the right to petition the Court for a summary trial on their mechanic's lien claims.

Specifically, NRS 108.239(8) provides:

Upon petition by a lien claimant for a preferential trial setting:

(a) the court <u>shall give preference</u> in setting a date for the trial <u>of an action brought pursuant to this section</u>; and

(b) if a lien action is designated as complex by the court, the court

(b) if a lien action is designated as complex by the court, the court may take into account the rights and claims of all lien claimants in setting a date for the preferential trial.

NRS 108.239(7) provides:

The <u>court shall</u> enter judgment according to the right of the parties, and shall, by decree, <u>proceed to hear and determine the claims in a summary way</u>, or may, if it be the district court, refer the claims to a special master to ascertain and report upon the liens and the amount justly due thereon...

The Nevada Supreme Court has recognized the Legislature's intent to provide lien claimants with special rights designed to provide them with a speedy remedy on their lien claims. See California Commercial v. Amedeo Vegas I, Inc., 119 Nev. 143, 67 P.3d 328 (2003); See also, Lehrer McGovern Bovis, Inc. v. Bullock Insulation, Inc., 197 P.3d 1032 (Nev. 2008)(acknowledging that

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the object of the lien statutes is to secure payment to those who perform work or furnish material to improve the property of the owner). Among the protections afforded lien claimants is the statutory right to a preferential trial setting. By enacting Nevada's mechanic's lien statutes, the Nevada Legislature has created a means to provide contractors with secured payment for their work, materials and equipment furnished to construction projects in Nevada inasmuch as "contractors are generally in a vulnerable position because they extend large blocks of credit; invest significant time, labor and materials into a project; and have any number of works vitally depend upon them for eventual payment," Wilmington Trust FSB v. AI Concrete Cutting & Demolition, LLC (In re Fontainebleau Las Vegas Holdings, LLC), 289 P.3d 1199, 1210 (Nev. 2012).

Brahma, as a lien claimant, is entitled to a preferential trial setting pursuant to NRS 108.239 against the Brahma Surety Bond. Preferential trial rights in the Nye County Action mean this case will be handled expeditiously, thereby reducing delay where Brahma has fronted money for work, materials, and equipment. By contrast, in federal court, there is no preferential trial mechanism. Moreover, even if there was a right to a preferential trial in Federal Court, because Judge Elliot is on Senior status, he only handles a few cases at a time and would be in a much better position than this Court to proceed with a lengthy trial within 60 days after Brahma files the Demand.

Further, because (i) the Brahma Surety Bond claim, and (ii) the H&E Lien claim, the H&E Surety Bond claim and H&E's claims against Brahma (claims that are derivative of Brahma's claims against TSE), will be litigated in the Nye County Action, H&E's claims will also be litigated in the same action.

Finally, because TSE (as the Plaintiff) cannot remove the Nye County Action to Federal Court, and because Cobra is of the same domicile as Brahma (i.e., both Nevada corporations) and H&E is of the same domicile as TSE (i.e., both Delaware entities), there is no basis for diversity jurisdiction. Hence, if the Court does not stay this Case, Brahma will be forced to litigate claims arising from the same transaction and occurrence in two separate forums.

Thus, there is no question that the Nye County Court is a reasonable and convenient forum in which to try the parties' dispute.

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4. Desirability of Avoiding Piecemeal Litigation

This factor concerns whether there are special concerns about inconsistent adjudication, as there will always be an issue with duplicative state court-federal court litigation. Seneca, at 843, "Piecemeal litigation occurs when different tribunals consider the same issue, thereby duplicating efforts and possibly reaching different results." Commercial Cas. Ins. Co., 616 F.Supp.2d at 1035 (citing American Int'l Underwriters, 843 F.2d at 1258). For instance, in Colorado River, the Court found there to be a concern where water rights were in dispute and there was a real danger of inconsistent adjudication.

Central to the dispute between Brahma and TSE is the amount of Work Brahma performed on the Work of Improvement, the amount that TSE owes Brahma for that Work, and the lienable amount for such Work. To determine Brahma's lienable amount, the Nye County Court will necessarily need to determine (i) the agreed upon contract value of said Work (NRS 108.222(a)), or (ii) in cases where there may not have been an agreed upon price, the fair market value of said Work (NRS 108.222(b)). A mechanic's lien is a charge on real estate, created by law, in the nature of a mortgage, to secure the payment of money due for work done thereon, or materials furnished therefor. Rosina v. Trowbridge, 20 Nev. 105, 113, 17 P. 751 (Nev. 1888).

The Brahma Lien (recorded against the Work of Improvement and now secured by the Brahma Surety Bond) creates a property interest which cannot be adjudicated by two different courts. Inconsistent adjudication regarding Brahma's lien rights (or claim against the Brahma Surety Bond) would lead to chaos if one court determines that TSE owes Brahma one amount and a different court determines that TSE owes Brahma a different amount. To resolve those two inconsistent judgments, it would require further litigation.

Because the Nyc County Court has already ruled on TSE's attempt to expunge the Brahma Lien, the Nye County Court is more familiar with many of the disputed issues between the Parties. If this Court were to exercise jurisdiction, it would likely "be required to decide these matters anew, requiring duplicative effort and creating a significant possibility of inconsistent results." See Commercial Cas. Ins. Co., 616 F.Supp.2d at 1035 (citing Ryder Truck Rental, Inc. v. Acton Foodservices Corp., 554 F.Supp. 227, 281 (C.D.Cal 1983)(district court abstains because

"exercising federal jurisdiction in this case would not only require duplication of time and effort on the part of the litigants and the Court, but would also create the possibility of inconsistent results").

Finally, acknowledging the possibility of inconsistent rulings being issued by the Nye County Court and this Court, by letter dated October 15, 2018, TSE advised the Nye County Court, that it was concerned that orders issued in the Nye County Action may adversely impact this Case. 16

Hence, this factor weighs substantially in favor of abstention.

5. Whether state or federal law provides rule of decision on the merits.

Here, as a threshold matter, all the claims asserted by Brahma and counterclaimed by TSE are state law claims. There are no federal questions involved in this Case where this Court's expertise on federal law is needed to resolve a dispute.

In Montanore Minerals Corp. v. Bakie, 867 F.3d 1160 (9th Cir. 2017), the Court reversed a district court that had declined to stay an action that involved state law eminent domain proceedings, which raised questions of statutory interpretation. Id. at 1168. In Southwest Circle Group Inc., the District of Nevada noted the special competence of Nevada state courts in complex construction litigation and granted a stay. Southwest Circle Group Inc., 2010 WL 2667335 at *3. In fact, that court went on to state that "it would be a misuse of judicial resources to occupy this courts time in a duplicative proceeding when it is clear that the state court is well-prepared to proceed." Id.

Here again, Judge Elliot having already ruled on substantive matters, is well-prepared to proceed with presiding over the entire Case. Moreover, state courts are better equipped to handle complex lien litigation utilizing expedited proceedings since such cases are much more frequently filed in state court as opposed to federal court.

This factor also weighs heavily in favor of abstention for purposes of judicial economy.

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16 A true and correct copy of TSE's October 15, 2018 Letter is attached hereto as Exhibit 14.

The Proceedings in the Nye County Action are Adequate to Protect TSE's Rights.

This factor concerns whether the State Action would adequately protect federal rights. Travelers Indemnity Co. v. Madonna, 914 F.2d 1364, 1370 (9th Cir. 1990). A lack of concurrent jurisdiction would suggest state court is inadequate. American Intern. Underwriters, 843 F.2d at 1259. There, however, is "no question that the state court has authority to address the rights and remedies at issue" in a case about breach of contract. R.R. Street & Co. Inc. v. Transport Ins. Co., 656 F.3d 966, 9821 (9th Cir. 2011)

Here, as none of the claims pending before this Court assert federal questions, let alone ones exclusively in a federal court's jurisdiction, there is no concern that the state court proceeding would be inadequate. Moreover, NRCP 15 is available to TSE should it wish to amend its pleadings in the Nye County Action to add its contract claims and the fraudulent and negligent misrepresentation claims.

Because there is no question that the Nye County Action is adequate to protect TSE's rights, this factor cuts in favor of abstention.

7. Exercising Federal Court Jurisdiction Would Promote Forum Shopping.

This factor concerns whether affirmatively exercising federal court jurisdiction would promote forum shopping. This is especially true where "the party opposing the stay seeks to avoid adverse rulings made by the state court or to gain a tactical advantage from the application of federal court rules." Travelers Indemnity Co., 914 F.2d at 1371. Here, TSE filed its Motion to Expunge the Brahma Lien in the Nye County Court, when it could have filed that same Motion before this Court. TSE's removal of the Clark County Action is nothing more than an effort to engage in forum shopping to avoid the effects of the adverse ruling by Judge Elliott.

B. In the Alternative, if the Court Does Not Stay this Case, the Court Should Allow Brahma to Amend its Complaint.

In the event the Court is inclined to deny the Motion for Stay, Brahma requests that it be permitted to amend its Complaint to reassert its contract claims against TSE which are currently being litigated in the Nye County Action.

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In light of the parallel state court claims asserted in the Nye County Action, and because "justice so requires," Brahma should be permitted to amend its complaint under the liberal standard of FRCP 15(a)(2).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) states in relevant part:

- (1) A party may amend its pleading once as a matter of course within (A) 21 days after serving it; or (B) if the pleading is one to which a responsive pleading is required, 21 days after service of a motion under Rule 12(b), (e) or (f), whichever is carlier.
- (2) In all other cases, a party may amend its pleading only with the opposing party's written consent or the court's leave. The court should freely give leave when justice so requires. (emphasis added).

"The Supreme Court has interpreted Rule 15(a) and confirmed the liberal standard district courts must apply when granting such leave." Dannenbring v. Wynn Las Vegas, LLC, 907 F.Supp. 2d 1214, 1221 (D. Nev. 2013). In Foman v. Davis, the U.S. Supreme Court explained: "In the absence of any apparent or declared reason—such as undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, futility of the amendment, etc.—the leave sought should, as the rules require, be 'freely given.'" Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 83 S.Ct. 227, 9 L.Ed.2d 222 (1962). "If the underlying facts or circumstances relied upon by a plaintiff may be a proper subject of relief, he ought to be afforded an opportunity to test his claim on the merits." Id. "Of course, the grant or denial of an opportunity to amend is within the discretion of the District Court, but outright refusal to grant the leave without any justifying reason appearing for the denial is not an exercise of discretion; it is merely abuse of that discretion and inconsistent with the spirit of the Federal Rules." Id.

No Undue Delay

There has been no undue delay on the part of Brahma. Brahma initially included its breach of contract claims as part of this Action but removed those claims and asserted them in the Nye County Action along with its Lien claim and now its claim against the Brahma Surety Bond. Brahma believes the Nye County Court is the appropriate court to hear all matters in this Case.

However, to the extent the Court is unwilling to stay this Case, Brahma seeks leave of Court to amend its Complaint to re-add its contract-based causes of action against TSE.

TSE will Not Be Prejudiced if Brahma is Permitted to Amend its Complaint.

Given the infancy of this Case, TSE will suffer no prejudice if Brahma is permitted to Amend its Complaint to add its contract-based claims. In fact, it is Brahma who would be prejudiced if this Court does not stay this Case and does not allow Brahma to amend its Complaint.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, this Court should stay this Case pending the outcome of the Nye County Action which has been progressing for several months now. In the alternative, should the Court be inclined to deny the Motion for Stay, this Court should permit Brahma to amend its Complaint to add its contract-based causes of action against TSE.

Dated this / day of October, 2018.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is

3333 E. Serene Ave, Suite 200, Henderson, NV 89074. On October 16, 2018, I served the within

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5, I certify that I am an employee of PEEL BRIMLEY LLP, I

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document(s): MOTION FOR STAY, OR IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION TO AMEND COMPLAINT to be served as follows:

- X By CM/ECF Filing - with the United States District Court of Nevada. electronically filed with the Clerk of Court using CM/ECF which will send notification of such filing(s) to the attorney(s) and/or party(ies) listed below.
- U By Facsimile Transmission at or about on that date. The transmission was reported as complete and without error. A copy of the transmission report, properly issued by the transmitting machine, is attached. The names and facsimile numbers of the persons) served as set forth below.
- By placing a true copy of the document(s) listed above for collection and mailing following the firm's ordinary business practice in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid for deposit in the United States mail at Las Vegas, NV, addressed as set forth below.

to the attorney(s) and/or party(ies) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:

> D. Lee Roberts, Jr., Esq. (NV Bar No. 8877) Colby L. Balkenbush, Esq. (NV Bar No. 13066) WEINBERG, WHEELER, HUDGINS, GUNN & DIAL, LLC 6385 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 400 Las Vegas, NV 89118 Telephone: (702) 938-3838 lroberts@wwhgd.com cbalkenbush@wwhgd.com Attorneys for Defendant Tonopah Solar Energy, LLC

> > /s/ Theresa M. Hansen

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Page 19 of 19