

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

HEP, INC., D/B/A P&S METALS &
SUPPLY CO., A NEVADA
CORPORATION,

Appellant,

vs.

WHITTON CORPORATION, A
NEVADA CORPORATION; SOUTH
TECH GROUP ONE, LLC., A NEVADA
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; AND
SOUTH TECH HACIENDA, LLC., A
NEVADA LIMITED LIABILITY
COMPANY,

Respondents.

No. 45798

FILED

JAN 17 2007
JANETTE M. BLOOM
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY *[Signature]*
DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

This is an appeal from a district court judgment on an action for negligence, trespass, and nuisance; an order denying a new trial motion; and post-judgment orders awarding attorney fees and costs. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Nancy M. Saitta, Judge. The parties are familiar with the facts of this case so we do not repeat them.

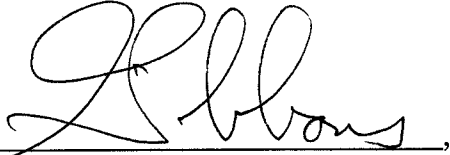
This court reviews the district court's decisions regarding evidentiary matters for abuse of discretion.¹ "Generally, the trial court's determination to admit or exclude evidence is given great deference and will not be reversed absent manifest error."² Although we may not agree

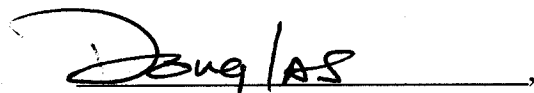
¹State ex rel. Dep't Hwys. v. Nev. Aggregates, 92 Nev. 370, 376, 551 P.2d 1095, 1098 (1976).

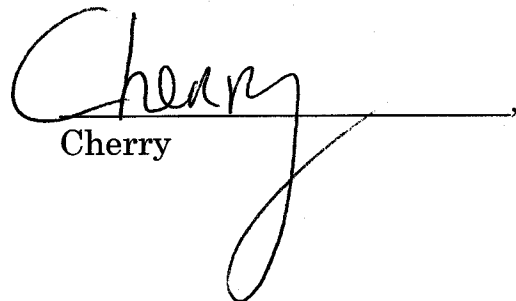
²Baltazar-Monterrosa v. State, 122 Nev. ___, ___, 137 P.3d 1137, 1142 (2006). See also Prabhu v. Levine, 112 Nev. 1538, 1548, 930 P.2d
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with all the district court's evidentiary rulings, given the standard of review on appeal, we cannot conclude that the district court abused its discretion.

We have considered P&S Metals' other contentions and conclude that they lack merit. Accordingly, we ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.


_____, J.
Gibbons


_____, J.
Douglas


_____, J.
Cherry

cc: District Judge, Department 18
Bill C. Hammer, Settlement Judge
Beasley & Ludwig/Reno
Kajioka & Associates
Law Offices of Joseph A. Long
Wolfenzon Schulman
Clark County Clerk

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103, 110 (1996) (indicating that the “district court enjoys broad discretion in determining whether evidence should be admitted”); Jackson v. State, 117 Nev. 116, 120, 17 P.3d 998, 1000 (2001) (stating that the “district court has broad discretion to . . . decide evidentiary issues”).