

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Christian v. Betak

No. 24-cv-01867-TSH (N.D. Cal. June 20, 2025) · No. 24-cv-01867-TSH · Decided June 20, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Northern District of California denied Defendant George M. Betak’s motion for attorney’s fees after Plaintiff Donald J. Christian voluntarily dismissed his claims without prejudice. The court held that no judgment existed for purposes of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54 and, alternatively, declined to award fees under California Penal Code section 502(e)(2) because the claim was not shown to be frivolous or abusive.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Thomas S. Hixson
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
DECIDED	June 20, 2025
DOCKET	24-cv-01867-TSH
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	After plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the action without prejudice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A), defendant moved for attorney's fees under Rule 54(d) and California Penal Code section 502(e)(2). The district court denied the motion.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court evaluated the fee motion under the governing procedural and statutory standards; no deferential appellate standard of review was applied.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished, nonprecedential federal district court order

TOPICS

- attorney fees
- civil procedure
- statutory interpretation
- remedies
- commercial litigation

PRACTICE AREAS

- civil procedure
- attorney's fees
- remedies
- commercial litigation
- statutory interpretation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the court retained jurisdiction after Christian's voluntary dismissal to decide Betak's request for attorney's fees.
2. Whether a voluntary dismissal without prejudice created a judgment permitting an attorney-fee motion under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d).
3. Whether Betak was entitled to attorney's fees under California Penal Code section 502(e)(2) after Christian voluntarily dismissed his CDAFA claim.

HOLDINGS

1. A voluntary dismissal terminates jurisdiction over the merits but does not eliminate the court's jurisdiction over collateral matters such as attorney's fees; therefore, the court retained jurisdiction to consider Betak's fee motion.
2. A voluntary dismissal without prejudice under Rule 41(a)(1)(A) does not create a judgment for purposes of Rule 54(d); because no judgment or judicial decree was entered, the Rule 54 prerequisite for an attorney-fee motion was absent.
3. Betak was not entitled to attorney's fees under section 502(e)(2). Even assuming the statute permits a prevailing defendant to seek fees, the court would not exercise its discretion to award fees because Christian's CDAFA claim was not objectively frivolous or abusive.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“the imposition of costs, attorney’s fees, and contempt sanctions . . . [are] not a judgment on the merits of an action” (at 3)

“Because there is no document labeled ‘judgment’ in this case and no decree entered by the court and because a voluntary dismissal without prejudice is ordinarily not an appealable order, there is no judgment in this case for purposes of Rule 54.” (at 4-5)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Christian and Betak co-founded GoPlug, an electric-vehicle-charger company, and served as its principal officers. Christian alleged that Betak, who controlled GoPlug's computer systems and Google Workspace, disabled Christian's access to his company email and other accounts and later shut down company operations. After the court dismissed Christian's CDAFA claim with leave to amend twice, Christian voluntarily dismissed the action before filing another amendment.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Christian filed claims under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, the California Comprehensive Computer Data Access and Fraud Act, breach of fiduciary duty, and for an accounting. The court denied dismissal of the CFAA claim but dismissed the remaining claims with leave to amend, then dismissed the amended CDAFA, fiduciary-duty, and accounting claims with leave to amend again. Christian subsequently filed a notice voluntarily dismissing all claims without prejudice. Betak then moved for attorney's fees, which the court denied.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp., 496 U.S. 384, 395-96 (1990)
- Moore v. Permanente Medical Group, Inc., 981 F.2d 443, 445 (9th Cir. 1992)
- MRO Communications, Inc. v. AT&T Co., 197 F.3d 1276, 1280-82 (9th Cir. 1999)
- Abrams v. Lightolier, Inc., 50 F.3d 1204, 1224 (3d Cir. 1995)
- Buckhannon Board & Care Home, Inc. v. West Virginia Department of Health & Human Resources, 532 U.S. 598, 605 (2001)
- Szabo Food Service, Inc. v. Canteen Corp., 823 F.2d 1073, 1076-77 (7th Cir. 1987)
- Concha v. London, 62 F.3d 1493, 1506 (9th Cir. 1995)
- Physician's Surrogacy, Inc. v. German, 311 F. Supp. 3d 1190, 1194-95 (S.D. Cal. 2018)
- People v. Childs, 220 Cal. App. 4th 1079, 1104 (2013)
- U.S. Source LLC v. Chelliah, 2014 WL 6977597, at *2, *4, *7 (Cal. Ct. App. Dec. 10, 2014)
- United States v. Williams, 979 F. Supp. 2d 1099, 1103 n.2 (D. Haw. 2013)
- Swearingen v. HAAS Automation, Inc., 2010 WL 1495204, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 14, 2010)
- OptiStreams, Inc. v. Gahan, 2006 WL 829113, at *10 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 27, 2006)
- Manufacturing Automation & Software Systems, Inc. v. Hughes, 2019 WL 2396308, at *4 (C.D. Cal. June 3, 2019), *aff'd*, 833 F. App'x 147 (9th Cir. 2021)

OPINION

Christian v. Betak

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3

4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

6 7 DONALD J. CHRISTIAN, Case No. 24-cv-01867-TSH 8 Plaintiff,

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR

9 v. ATTORNEY'S FEES

10 GEORGE M. BETAK, Re: Dkt. No. 50 11 Defendant. 12

13 I. INTRODUCTION

14 On May 13, 2025, Plaintiff Donald J. Christian voluntarily dismissed his claims in this 15 case. Defendant George M. Betak's now moves for attorney's fees pursuant to Federal Rule of 16 Civil Procedure 54(d) and California Penal Code section 502(e)(2). ECF No. 50. Christian filed 17 an Opposition (ECF No. 51) and Betak filed a Reply (ECF No. 52). The Court finds this matter 18 suitable for disposition without oral argument and VACATES the July 3, 2025 hearing. See Civ. 19

L.R. 7-1(b). For the reasons stated below, the Court DENIES the motion.¹

20 II. BACKGROUND

21 This action concerned a dispute between two co-owners of GoPlug Inc., a California 22 corporation that designs, manufactures and sells electric vehicle chargers. First Am. Compl. ¶ 6, 23 ECF No. 31. According to his allegations, Christian is the President of GoPlug, while Betak is its 24 Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. Id. ¶¶ 6, 9. Christian and Betak co-founded GoPlug LLC 25 in 2018 and subsequently converted the company to a corporation in 2019. Id. ¶¶ 8–9. Christian 26 alleges he is head of engineering and manufacturing, while Betak serves as the GoPlug computer 27 1 system administrator. Id. ¶ 6. Christian alleges that Betak volunteered to be the computer system 2 administrator in 2018, which gave Betak control over all GoPlug computer services, including 3 exclusive control over Christian’s GoPlug email account. Id. ¶ 8. Betak was also the Google 4 Workspace administrator. Id. ¶¶ 12, 13. 5 In late 2021 Christian and Betak fell into disagreements regarding GoPlug business 6 decisions. Id. ¶ 11. On or about April 1, 2022, Christian attempted to log on to his GoPlug Gmail 7 account and found that it had been disabled by the Google Workspace administrator. Id. ¶ 12. In 8 the days that followed, Christian discovered that he had lost access to numerous other online 9 accounts. Id. ¶¶ 13, 53, 70 & Ex. 3. In March 2023 Betak informed Christian that he would “start 10 shutting down parts of the operations of the company” and “terminate all employees and end the 11 relationship with . . . GoPlug’s payroll provider” unless he and Christian made progress on an 12 agreement to transfer of ownership of the company. Id. ¶ 32. Betak terminated all GoPlug 13 employees in April 2023. Id. Christian alleges Betak’s disruption of his computer services 14 concealed the shutdown of the company from him. Id. 15 On March 26, 2024, Christian filed his initial complaint, alleging four causes of action 16 against Betak: 1) violation of the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (“CFAA”), 18 U.S.C. § 17 1030(a)(5)(A); 2) violation of the California Comprehensive Computer Data Access and Fraud 18 Act (CDAFA), Cal. Penal Code § 502(c)(5); 3) breach of fiduciary duty; and 4) a claim for 19 accounting. Compl. ¶¶ 48–71–14, ECF No. 2. Christian’s claims were based primarily on his 20 allegations that Betak unlawfully restricted his access to GoPlug’s computer systems and 21 accounts, failed to maintain the company’s website and unilaterally fired all GoPlug employees 22 that fulfill orders. 23 After Betak moved to dismiss Christian’s complaint in its entirety, ECF No. 26, on

24 December 20, 2024, the Court denied Betak’s motion as to Christian’s claim under the CFAA but

25 granted his motion as to Christian’s CDAFA, breach of fiduciary duty and accounting claims with 26 leave to amend. ECF No. 30; *Christian v. Betak*, 2024 WL 5191973 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 20, 2024). 27 Relevant here, as to Christian’s CDAFA claim, the Court found he could potentially state a claim 1 services, and the CDAFA ““may properly be applied to an employee who uses his or her 2 authorized access to a computer system to disrupt or deny computer services to another lawful 3 user.”” ECF No. 30 at 7-8 (quoting *People v. Childs*, 220 Cal. App. 4th 1079, 1104

(2013)). 4 However, the Court found Christian had not adequately alleged such a claim because the CDAFA 5 allows “the owner or lessee of the computer, computer system, computer network, computer 6 program, or data who suffers damage or loss” to bring a claim, but Christian had not alleged he is 7 the owner or lessee of any of the other computer services Betak allegedly disrupted. Id. at 8 8 (quoting Cal. Penal Code § 502). 9 On January 18, 2025, Christian filed a First Amended Complaint, again alleging violation 10 of the CFAA, CDAFA, breach of fiduciary duty, and a claim for accounting. First Am. Compl ¶¶ 11 48–142. As to his CAFA claim, Christian alleged he is a “lessee” of the Google Workspace to 12 which Betak allegedly disrupted access, and that GoPlug is not a lessee, because Christian and 13 Betak agreed to “pay the rent” for GoPlug’s Google Workspace. Id. ¶¶ 86, 91, 92. After Betak 14 moved for dismissal of the CDAFA, breach of fiduciary duty, and accounting claims, ECF No. 34, 15 the Court again granted dismissal with leave to amend. ECF No. 46; *Christian v. Betak*, 2025 WL 16 786056 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2025). As to Christian’s CDAFA claim, the Court found he failed to 17 plausibly allege he was a lessee of the computer networks or services at issue, and that neither his 18 ownership of an allegedly disrupted computer nor his alleged ownership of disrupted technical 19 files stored on the GoPlug Google Workspace conferred standing to bring a claim under the 20 CDAFA. ECF No. 46 at 7-10. The Court granted Christian leave to amend his claims. Id. at 13. 21 On April 29, 2025, Christian filed a Notice of Voluntary Dismissal as to his claims in their 22 entirety pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A). ECF No. 49.

23 III. DISCUSSION

24 A. Jurisdiction 25 As a preliminary matter, Christian argues Betak’s motion is procedurally barred under 26 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41, because he cannot recover attorney’s fees after a Rule 41(a)(1) 27 dismissal. Opp’n at 10-11. In support of this argument, Christian cites *Commercial Space 1* held that a Rule 41(a)(1) dismissal “automatically terminates the action, and thus federal 2 jurisdiction, without judicial involvement.” However, while a voluntary dismissal terminates the 3 Court’s jurisdiction over the dismissed claims and precludes it from addressing the merits, the 4 Court retains jurisdiction over collateral matters. See *Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496 U.S. 5 384, 96 (1990) (explaining that “the imposition of costs, attorney’s fees, and contempt sanctions . . . 6 . [are] not a judgment on the merits of an action” and that the court may make determinations on 7 collateral issues relating to such motions after the principal suit has been terminated); *Moore v. 8 Permanente Med. Grp., Inc.*, 981 F.2d 443, 445 (9th Cir. 1992) (“[I]t is clear that an award of 9 attorney’s fees is a collateral matter over which a court normally retains jurisdiction even after 10 being divested of jurisdiction on the merits.”). Accordingly, the Court has jurisdiction to consider 11 Christian’s motion for fees. 12 B. Judgment 13 Next, the Court considers whether Christian may seek fees under Federal Rule of Civil

14 Procedure 54, which provides that “[a] claim for attorney’s fees and related nontaxable expenses

15 must be made by motion . . . no later than 14 days after the entry of judgment.” Fed. R. Civ. P.

16 54(d)(2)(A)-(B)(i). The motion must “specify the judgment and the statute, rule, or other
17 grounds entitling the movant to the award; state the amount sought or provide a fair estimate of
it; and 18 disclose, if the court so orders, the terms of any agreement about fees or services for
19 which the claim is made.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(2)(B)(ii)-(iv). Rule 54(d)(2) “creates a
20 procedure but not a right to recover attorneys’ fees.” *MRO Commc’ns, Inc. v. AT & T Co.*, 197
F.3d 1276, 1280 (9th

21 Cir. 1999). Accordingly, “there must be another source of authority for such an award.” *Id.* at
22 1281 (quoting *Abrams v. Lightolier, Inc.*, 50 F.3d 1204, 1224 (3d Cir. 1995)). “The requirement
23 under Rule 54(d)(2) of an independent source of authority for an award of attorneys’ fees gives
24 effect to the ‘American Rule’ that each party must bear its own attorneys’ fees in the absence of
a 25 rule, statute, or contract authorizing such an award.” *MRO Commc’ns, Inc.*, 197 F.3d at
1281. 26 Here, Christian voluntarily dismissed his claims under Rule 41(a)(1)(A), which provides
27 that a plaintiff may dismiss an action without a court order by filing “a notice of dismissal
before 1 notice or stipulation states otherwise, the dismissal is without prejudice.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 2
41(a)(1)(B). As Christian’s dismissal does not state whether it is with or without prejudice, the 3
dismissal was without prejudice. 4 To prevail as the result of a Rule 41 dismissal, the dismissal
must have “sufficient judicial 5 imprimatur to constitute a ‘judicially sanctioned change in the
legal relationship of the parties.’” 6 *Buckhannon Bd. & Care Home, Inc. v. W. Va. Dep’t of Health
& Human Res.*, 532 U.S. 598, 605 7 (2001)); see also *Szabo Food Serv., Inc. v. Canteen Corp.*,
823 F.2d 1073, 1076–77 (7th Cir. 8 1987) (“Because the . . . dismissal is without prejudice . . . it is
not the practical equivalent of a 9 victory for defendant on the merits.”); *Concha v. London*, 62
F.3d 1493, 1506 (9th Cir. 1995) 10 (“[A] voluntary dismissal without prejudice is ordinarily not a
final judgment from which the 11 plaintiff may appeal.”). Thus, “[b]ecause there is no document
labeled ‘judgment’ in this case and 12 no decree entered by the court and because a voluntary
dismissal without prejudice is ordinarily 13 not an appealable order, there is no judgment in this
case for purposes of Rule 54.” *Physician’s 14 Surrogacy, Inc. v. German*, 311 F. Supp. 3d 1190,
1194 (S.D. Cal. 2018) (where defendants 15 moved for attorney’s fees pursuant to California Penal
Code section 502(e)(2), court found there 16 was no judgment for purposes of Rule 54(d) because
plaintiff filed a notice of voluntary dismissal 17 without prejudice pursuant to Federal Rule of
Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A)(i)). As such, a 18 prerequisite for an award of attorneys’ fees under
Rule 54 is missing. Nevertheless, the Court will 19 evaluate Betak’s argument that he is entitled to
attorney’s fees under section 502(e)(2). 20 C. Cal. Penal Code § 502(e)(2) 21 Betak contends he is
entitled to attorney’s fees under California Penal Code section 22 502(e)(2), which states that “[i]n
any action brought pursuant to this subdivision the court may 23 award reasonable attorney’s
fees.” In “action[s] involving state law claims, [federal courts] apply 24 the law of the forum state
to determine whether a party is entitled to attorneys’ fees, unless it 25 conflicts with a valid federal
statute or procedural rule.” *MRO Commc’ns, Inc.*, 197 F.3d at 1282. 26 California law provides
for the recovery of attorney’s fees when authorized by contract or statute. 27 Cal. Civ. Proc. Code

§ 1033.5(a)(10). 1 court may award reasonable attorney’s fees to a prevailing party.” See 1987 Cal. Legis. Serv. Ch. 2 1499 (S.B. 255). In 2000 this section was amended to delete the words “to a prevailing party.” 3 2000 Cal. Legis. Servs. Ch. 635 (A.B. 2727). Since that time, “district courts have concluded that 4 deletion of the words ‘to a prevailing party’ indicates that the California Legislature intended that 5 attorney’s fees no longer be available to all prevailing parties, but intended to limit attorney’s fee 6 awards to prevailing plaintiffs.” *Physician’s Surrogacy, Inc.*, 311 F. Supp. 3d at 1195 (collecting 7 cases and citing California Bill Analysis, A.B. 2727 Sen., 08/08/2000 (“[E]xisting law allows the 8 award of attorney’s fees to prevailing parties. In response to concerns that this language might 9 chill desired civil enforcement under the proposed new civil cause of action, this provision is 10 proposed for repeal.”)). 11 However, an unpublished California Court of Appeal decision found that the plain text of 12 the statute indicates that “any party is eligible for fees under section 502.” *U.S. Source LLC v. 13 Chelliah*, 2014 WL 6977597, at *4 (Cal. Ct. App. Dec. 10, 2014). There, the California Court of 14 Appeal concluded that “[t]he [California] Legislature might not have wanted to chill reasonable 15 section 502 claims, but it wasn’t willing to insulate frivolous or abusive section 502 claims either,” 16 and the decision to award fees therefore remains within the discretion of the trial court. *Id.* at *2, 17 7. Whether the Court should give that unpublished opinion any weight is an open question. See 18 Cal. R. Ct. 8.1115(a) (“[A]n opinion of a California Court of Appeal . . . that is not certified for 19 publication or ordered published must not be cited or relied on by a court or a party in any other 20 action.”); but see *United States v. Williams*, 979 F. Supp. 2d 1099, 1103 n.2 (D. Haw. 2013) 21 (“Despite California Rule of Court 8.1115, . . . the Ninth Circuit has on several occasions relied 22 upon unpublished California state opinions.”). 23 If recovery of attorney’s fees is limited to prevailing plaintiffs under California Penal Code 24 section 502(e), Betak is not permitted to recover his attorney’s fees. See *Physician’s Surrogacy, 25 Inc.*, 311 F. Supp. 3d at 1195; *Swearingen v. HAAS Automation, Inc.*, 2010 WL 1495204, at *2 26 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 14, 2010) (“[A]n examination of the history of § 502 reveals that it was the 27 intention of the California legislature to allow only prevailing plaintiffs to recover attorney’s 1 2017); *OptiStreams, Inc. v. Gahan*, 2006 WL 829113, at *10 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 27, 2006). 2 If the decision to award fees remains within the trial court’s discretion, the Court finds it 3 would be unreasonable to award fees because it did not determine Christian’s section 502 claim 4 was either frivolous or abusive. Christian’s sole claim under the CDAFA was for violation of 5 California Penal Code section 502(c)(5). First Am. Compl. ¶¶ 26, 79 & Prayer for Relief ¶ F.

6 Section 502(c)(5) makes it a crime for any person to “[k]nowingly and without permission 7 disrupt[] or cause[] the disruption of computer services or den[y] or cause[] the denial of computer 8 services to an authorized user of a computer, computer system, or computer network.” Cal. Penal 9 Code § 502(c)(5). Betak argues he is entitled to recover attorney’s fees as “Christian’s CDAFA 10 claim was objectively without foundation from the start because the computer systems belong to 11 GoPlug, not Christian individually, and no facts ever existed that would support an

individual 12 claim by Christian.” Mot. at 3. However, the Court dismissed Christian’s claim for violation of 13 section 502 with leave to amend because he did not plead that he was the owner or lessee of the 14 computer systems; it did not find he could not do so. Further, after the Court granted Christian 15 leave to amend a second time, Christian voluntarily dismissed his CDAFA claim. In these 16 circumstances, the Court cannot find that Christian’s section 502(c)(5) claim was objectively 17 without foundation when brought, or that Christian continued to litigate it after it clearly became 18 so. To the contrary, the Court granted Christian leave to amend twice, and rather than amend a 19 second time he dismissed the claim. Accordingly, Betak’s motion must be denied. See 20 Physician’s Surrogacy, Inc., 311 F. Supp. 3d at 1195 (declining to award attorney’s fees under 21 section 502(e), finding “it would be unreasonable to award fees because the Court did not 22 determine that Plaintiff’s section 502 claim was either frivolous or abusive”); Mfg. Automation & 23 Software Sys., Inc. v. Hughes, 2019 WL 2396308, at *4 (C.D. Cal. June 3, 2019), aff’d, 833 F. 24 App’x 147 (9th Cir. 2021) (“Although it is unclear if attorneys’ fees may be awarded to a 25 prevailing defendant under [section 502(e)(2)], . . . the Court nonetheless finds that plaintiff’s 26 section 502 claim was neither frivolous nor unreasonable and declines to award attorneys’ fees to 27 defendants under section 502(e).”) (citing Physician’s Surrogacy, Inc., 311 F. Supp. 3d at 1195).

1 IV. CONCLUSION

2 For the reasons stated above, the Court DENIES Betak’s motion for attorney’s fees. 3 IT IS SO ORDERED. 4 5 Dated: June 20, 2025 6

7 | Zn S. HIXSON |]

United States Magistrate Judge 8 9 10 ll a 12 13 14 © 15 16 17 Zz 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28