

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

Breeden v. Eighth Judicial District Court

2015 NV 12 (2015) · No. 66876 · Decided March 5, 2015

SUMMARY

The Nevada Supreme Court granted petitioners' motion to voluntarily dismiss an original petition for extraordinary writ relief challenging a district court order adjudicating attorney liens. The court held that NRAP 42(b) does not authorize routine attorney-fee awards as a condition of voluntarily dismissing a nonfrivolous writ proceeding, although fees may be awarded under NRAP 38 for frivolous proceedings. The court denied the request for attorney fees and denied the request for costs without prejudice to seeking allowable costs under NRAP 39.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Nevada
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Pickering, J.; Saitta, J.; Gibbons, J.
JURISDICTION	Nevada
DECIDED	March 5, 2015
DOCKET	66876
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Petitioners sought extraordinary writ relief from a district court order adjudicating attorney liens and distributing settlement funds. After the real party in interest filed an answer, petitioners moved under NRAP 42(b) to voluntarily dismiss the writ petition.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published Nevada Supreme Court opinion; precedential
PARTIES	Adam J. Breeden, Breeden & Associates, a Legal Professional Limited Liability Company v. Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Clark, Nancy L. Allf, District Judge

TOPICS

[appellate procedure](#) [writ of certiorari](#) [attorney fees](#) [costs](#) [remedies](#)

PRACTICE AREAS

[appellate procedure](#) [extraordinary writs](#) [attorney fees](#) [costs](#)

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether NRAP 42(b) authorizes the Nevada Supreme Court to condition voluntary dismissal of a nonfrivolous writ petition on payment of the opposing party's attorney fees.
2. Whether NRAP 42(b) applies to voluntary dismissal of an original writ proceeding as well as an appeal.
3. Whether Gonzalez was entitled to appellate costs after the voluntary dismissal.

HOLDINGS

1. NRAP 42(b) does not provide authority for routine awards of attorney fees as a condition of voluntarily dismissing a nonfrivolous appeal or writ proceeding; attorney fees may be awarded under NRAP 38 only when the appeal or writ proceeding is frivolous.
2. NRAP 42(b) governs voluntary dismissals of writ petitions as well as appeals.
3. Gonzalez was not awarded costs because she had not filed the bill of costs required by NRAP 39(c)(3), but the denial was without prejudice to seeking allowable costs through that procedure.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“An appeal may be dismissed on the appellant's motion on terms agreed to by the parties or fixed by the court.” (1)

“We therefore hold that NRAP 42(b) does not “provide fl authority for routine awards of attorney[] fees as a condition of voluntary dismissal,” but that attorney fees may be awarded under NRAP 38 if an appeal or writ proceeding is frivolous.” (3)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Adam J. Breeden and his law firm challenged a district court order adjudicating attorney liens and distributing settlement funds arising from a personal injury action involving Breeden's former client, Elvia Gonzalez.

Breeden also had a separate contract action seeking to enforce an alleged fee-sharing agreement. After Gonzalez answered the writ petition, Breeden elected to pursue the contract action instead and sought voluntary dismissal of the writ proceeding.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Breeden and his law firm filed an original petition for extraordinary writ relief challenging a district court order concerning attorney liens and settlement funds. Gonzalez, Breeden's former client, filed an answer and opposed voluntary dismissal, requesting decision on the merits or an award of costs and attorney fees. The Nevada Supreme Court granted the motion to voluntarily dismiss, denied attorney fees, and denied costs without prejudice to filing a bill of costs under NRAP 39.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- American Automobile Manufacturers Ass'n v. Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, 31 F.3d 18, 28 (1st Cir. 1994)
- Waldrop v. U.S. Department of Air Force, 688 F.2d 36, 37-38 (7th Cir. 1982)
- In re Vincent, 105 F.3d 943, 945 (4th Cir. 1997)
- Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. v. Ward Trucking Corp., 48 F.3d 742, 751 (3d Cir. 1995)
- Cotter v. Inter-County Orthopaedic Ass'n, P.A., 530 F.2d 536, 538 (3d Cir. 1976)
- Arizona v. U.S. District Court, 709 F.2d 521, 523 (9th Cir. 1983)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

131 Nev., Advance Opinion 12. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA ADAM J. BREEDEN; AND BREEDEN & No. 66876 ASSOCIATES, A LEGAL PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, FILED Petitioners, vs. MAR U 5 2015 THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK; AND THE HONORABLE NANCY L. ALLF, DISTRICT JUDGE, Respondents, and ELVIA GONZALEZ, Real Party in Interest.

Motion to voluntarily dismiss an original petition for extraordinary writ relief from a district court order adjudicating attorney liens. Motion granted; petition dismissed. Breeden & Associates and Adam J. Breeden, Las Vegas, for Petitioners. Law Offices of David J. Churchill and David J. Churchill and Jolene J. Manke, Las Vegas, for Real Party in Interest.

BEFORE SAITTA, GIBBONS and PICKERING, JJ. SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA (0) 1947A e cv89 OPINION By the Court, PICKERING, J.: Rule 42(b) of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure provides that, "An appeal may be dismissed on the appellant's motion on terms agreed to by the parties or fixed by the court."

We consider whether this rule authorizes the imposition of attorney fees on a party who seeks to voluntarily dismiss a nonfrivolous writ petition after an answer has been filed. We conclude that it does not and thus grant the petitioners' motion to dismiss without requiring, as a condition of the dismissal, payment of the other side's attorney fees. Attorney Adam J. Breeden and his law firm Breeden & Associates (Breeden) filed a petition in this court for extraordinary writ relief, challenging a district court order adjudicating attorney liens and distributing settlement funds in a personal injury action.

The real party in interest, Elvia Gonzalez, is Breeden's former client. As ordered, Gonzalez filed an answer to Breeden's writ petition. Breeden also has a separate contract action underway against Gonzalez and others, seeking to enforce an alleged fee-sharing agreement.

After receiving Gonzalez's answer, Breeden decided it was more prudent to pursue the contract action than writ relief and moved to dismiss the writ petition under NRAP 42(b). Gonzalez

opposes the motion. She asks that we resolve the petition on the merits but, if we do not, that we require Breeden to pay her costs and attorney fees. A lawyer seeking to recover fees may proceed by separate contract action or by lien proceeding, depending on circumstances.

For this reason, among others, we decline to perpetuate this undecided writ proceeding if Breeden wishes to abandon it in favor of his currently stayed SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA 2 (0) 1947A elm contract action. The question remains, though, whether we may condition the dismissal on Breeden repaying Gonzalez for the costs and attorney fees she incurred defending this now-abandoned writ petition.

NRAP 42(b) draws its language from Rule 42(b) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. Almost without exception, federal courts have rejected the argument that, in allowing voluntary dismissal "on terms... fixed by the court," federal Rule 42(b) authorizes an award of attorney fees against the party moving to dismiss. See, e.g., *Am. Auto. Mfrs. Ass'n v. Comm'r, Mass. Dep't of Envtl.*

Prot., 31 F.3d 18, 28 (1st Cir. 1994); *Waldrop v. U.S. Dep't of Air Force*, 688 F.2d 36, 37 (7th Cir. 1982). Like NRAP 38, Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure authorizes fee-shifting but limits the authorization to frivolous filings. Normally, courts encourage rather than discourage voluntary, self-determined case resolutions. It does not make sense to penalize a party who voluntarily dismisses a nonfrivolous appeal when, under Rule 38, the same party with the same nonfrivolous appeal would not have to pay the other side's fees if he or she stayed with the appeal to the bitter end.

Waldrop, 688 F.2d at 38 ("No appellant, unless his appeal was frivolous, would move to dismiss it if he thought that by doing so he was making himself liable to pay the appellee's attorney's fees."). We therefore hold that NRAP 42(b) does not "provide fl authority for routine awards of attorney[] fees as a condition of voluntary dismissal," but that attorney fees may be awarded under NRAP 38 if an appeal or writ proceeding is frivolous.'

Am. Auto. Mfrs. Ass'n, 31 F.3d at 28; see *In re Vincent*, 105 F.3d 'Waldrop and American Automobile Manufacturers Ass'n apply federal Rule 42(b) to appeals, not writ proceedings. While the second sentence of NRAP 42(b) states that "an appeal may be dismissed on the continued on next page... SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA 3 (0) 1947A 943, 945 (4th Cir. 1997) (applying Fed.

R. App. P. 38 when considering whether to award attorney fees for a frivolous writ petition); *Liberty Mitt. Ins. Co. v. Ward Trucking Corp.*, 48 F.3d 742, 751 (3d Cir. 1995) (same). The petition in this case was not frivolous, so we deny Gonzalez's request for attorney fees. NRAP 38(b). But costs, as distinguished from fees, are "routinely available" when an appellant voluntarily dismisses an appeal.

Am. Auto. Mfrs, Ass'n, 31 F.3d at 28. In the context of a federal writ petition, an original proceeding, federal courts have awarded costs under Rule 54(d)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. E.g., *Cotter v. Inter-County Orthopaedic Ass'n, P.A.*, 530 F.2d 536, 538 (3d Cir. 1976) (awarding costs to a successful petitioner); see also *Ariz. v. U.S. Dist.*

Court, 709 F.2d 521, 523 (9th Cir. 1983) (agreeing with *Cotler* and awarding costs to a real party in interest after dismissing the petition). The Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, however, do not contain a counterpart to federal Rule 54(d)(1), and NRS Chapter 18, which permits cost awards in Nevada district courts, is not well-suited to awarding costs in an appellate court.

Appellate costs are allowable as of right in the context of the voluntary dismissal of an...continued appellant's motion," (emphasis added), the first sentence of NRAP 42(b) refers to the voluntary dismissal of "an appeal or other proceeding," and NRAP 1(e)(1) indicates that "appellant" and "petitioner" are interchangeable in the NRAP where appropriate.

For this and the policy reason of not penalizing voluntary dismissals of nonfrivolous petitions or appeals, we apply NRAP 1(e)(1) to the second sentence of NRAP 42(b) and hold that the entirety of NRAP 42(b) governs voluntary dismissals of writ petitions as well as appeals. SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA 4 (o) 1947A e appeal or original writ proceeding but only as provided by NRAP 39.

NRAP 39(c)(3) requires the party seeking costs to file a bill of costs with this court, which Gonzalez has not done. We therefore deny Gonzalez's countermotion for costs without prejudice to her right to seek allowable costs via a bill of costs under NRAP 39.

The motions for leave to file a reply in support of the motion to dismiss and a reply in support of the petition are denied. The clerk of this court shall reject the reply to the petition received via E-Flex on January 29, 2015. gektitis Pickering We concur: SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA 5 (:1) 1947A CIODOE>