IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JEFFREY CHARLES, Appellant,	No. 63297
vs.	
QUALITY GRADING & PAVING, INC.;	
LANCE MCDADE; AND KELLY	
MCDADE,	
Respondents.	
JEFFREY B. CHARLES,	No. 63971
Appellant,	
vs.	
QUALITY GRADING & PAVING, INC.,	
A NEVADA CORPORATION,	APR 1 7 2015
Respondent.	THAQLE K. LINDEMAN
	TRAGE K. LINDEMAN CLERK/OK SUPREME COURT.

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

These are consolidated pro se appeals from district court orders dismissing an action pursuant to NRCP 41(e) and awarding attorney fees and costs. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; James M. Bixler, Judge.

Appellant challenges the district court's dismissal of his action for failure to bring it to trial within five years. See NRCP 41(e). Having reviewed appellant's pro se opening brief and the record on appeal, we perceive no error in the district court's dismissal of the action as appellant's complaint was filed on December 19, 2006, and therefore more than five years had passed when the district court dismissed the action on May 8, 2013. Although appellant argues that (1) the time to bring his case to trial should have been tolled while his appeal to this court, which was ultimately dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, was pending; (2) he should have three years to bring the case to trial from the date that his appeal was resolved by this court; and (3) he effectively brought the case to trial

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based on a summary judgment granted in favor of some of the defendants, we conclude that these arguments lack merit. See NRCP 41(e) (providing that when an appeal is taken, and the judgment is reversed on appeal and remanded for a new trial, the district court must dismiss the action if not brought to trial within 3 years); see also Monroe v. Columbia Sunrise Hosp. & Med. Ctr., 123 Nev. 96, 99-101, 158 P.3d 1008, 1010-11 (2007) (stating that NRCP 41(e) dismissal is mandatory and a summary judgment qualifies as bringing a case to trial only if the summary judgment ruling resolved the entire action as to the parties to the motion, and the plaintiff must continue to advance any unresolved claims to avoid the five-year rule); Morgan v. Las Vegas Sands, Inc., 118 Nev. 315, 320, 43 P.3d 1036, 1039 (2002) (recognizing that an action in the court-annexed arbitration program could not have proceeded to trial until arbitration concluded, but rejecting the argument that the time to bring a case to trial was tolled as a result); Allyn v. McDonald, 117 Nev. 907, 912, 34 P.3d 584, 587 (2001) ("Except in very limited circumstances, we uphold NRCP 41(e) dismissals without regard to the plaintiff's reasons for allowing the mandatory period to lapse."); Great W. Land & Cattle Corp v. Sixth Judicial Dist. Court, 86 Nev. 282, 285, 467 P.2d 1019, 1021 (1970) ("Rule 41, as written and construed, does not contemplate an examination of the Any other construction would destroy the mandatory 5-year equities. dismissal rule and make the determination a matter of trial court We therefore affirm the district court's dismissal of discretion."). appellant's action.

Appellant also challenges the district court's award of attorney fees and costs to respondents Lance and Kelly McDade and the handling of respondent Quality Grading & Paving, Inc.'s claims against appellant,

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ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.

J. Saitta J. Gibbons J. Pickering

cc: Hon. James Crockett, District Judge Jeffrey Charles Shawn L. Morris, Ltd. Eighth District Court Clerk

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