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12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
13	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
14	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	
15	ROBERT JACOBSEN, an individual,	Case Number C06-1905-JSW
16) Dlaintiff	Hon. Jeffrey S. White
17	Plaintiff,	Courtroom 2, 17 th Floor
17	vs.	Date: January 18, 2008
18	ý	Time: 9:00am
19	MATTHEW KATZER, an individual, KAMIND)	
20	ASSOCIATES, INC., an Oregon corporation dba KAM Industries.	DEFENDANTS MATTHEW KATZER
20	RAIVI Industries,	AND KAMIND ASSOCIATES, INC.'S MOTION FOR SANCTIONS UNDER
21	Defendants.	CIVIL L.R. 7-9 (C) AND FED. R. CIV. P 11 AGAINST VICTORIA K. HALL
22)	II AGAINSI VICTOMA K. IIALL
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Case Number C 06 1905 JSW Defendants' Motion for Sanctions

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NOTICE

To the Court and all interested parties, please take notice that a hearing on Defendants Matthew Katzer and Kamind Associates, Inc.'s Motion for Sanctions will be held on January 18, 2008 at 9:00am in Courtroom 2, Floor 17, of the above-entitled court located at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

MOTION

Defendants Matthew Katzer and Kamind Associates Inc. move the court for an order imposing sanctions on attorney Victoria K. Hall pursuant to Civ. L.R. 7-9 (c) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 11. Defendants request an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in presenting this motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(1)(A) against Victoria K. Hall and in responding to the Plaintiff's second motion for reconsideration. At this time, Defendants have incurred \$2,750.00 in attorney fees responding to Plaintiff's second motion for reconsideration and \$2,709.25.00 in attorney fees preparing Defendants' Motion for Sanctions. Decl. of R. Scott Jerger, ¶¶ 4, 5. Defendants also request either a monetary penalty to this Court or an equivalent non-monetary sanction to deter repetition of the present conduct or any similar conduct. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2).

STATEMENT OF ISSUES TO BE DECIDED

- Whether attorney Victoria K. Hall has violated Civ. L.R. 7-9(a), (c) and Fed. R. Civ. P.
 by filing a second motion for reconsideration of the dismissed cybersquatting claim of action.
- 2. Whether Defendants should be awarded reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in presenting this motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(1)(A) against Victoria K. Hall and in responding to the Plaintiff's second motion for reconsideration.

3. Whether Victoria K. Hall should be required to pay either a monetary penalty to this Court or an equivalent non-monetary sanction to deter repetition of the present conduct or any similar conduct. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2).

STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

Pursuant to this Court's Civil Minute Order [Dkt.#166] dated September 14, 2007, Plaintiff was instructed to serve a copy of Plaintiff's proposed second amended complaint on Defendants by October 26, 2007. Plaintiff was given until October 31, 2007 to file a motion for leave to file a second amended complaint should Defendants object to the filing of the second amended complaint.

Plaintiff served two versions of a second amended complaint on Defendants on October 26, 2007. Defendants responded by letter of the same date, stating that they did not object to the filing of a second amended complaint, however Defendants did object to the filing of two second amended complaints. *See* Exhibit D to Aff'd of Victoria K. Hall [Dkt.#176-6] in support of Plaintiff's Motion Regarding Scheduling Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint and Scheduling Settlement Conference and CMC Dates. Defendants also expressed concern over the inclusion of the dismissed cybersquatting claim in "Version A" of the second amended complaint and stated that defendants would seek sanctions if plaintiff pursued reinstatement of the cybersquatting claim. *Id*.

On October 31, 2007, Plaintiff filed a "Motion for leave to File Second Amended Complaint, and in the Alternative, Motion for Final Judgment under Rule 54(b) as to Cybersquatting Cause of Action." [Dkt.#174]. On November 2, 2007, Plaintiff filed an "Amended Motion for leave to File Second Amended Complaint, and in the Alternative, Motion for Final Judgment under Rule 54(b) as to Cybersquatting Cause of Action," which contains some non-substantive changes to the original motion (hereinafter "amended motion") [Dkt.#177]. Given the confused, contradictory and meandering prose of the amended motion, it is hard to discern the true nature of the amended motion and the relief requested. However, it is

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clear that this amended motion is not a motion for leave to file a second amended complaint. There is no need for a motion to file a second amended complaint as Plaintiff concedes that Defendants did not oppose the filing of a second amended complaint. Amended Motion at 2. Rather, this amended motion is a second motion for reconsideration of Plaintiff's dismissed cybersquatting claim (for which leave has not been granted by this Court) contained in the first amended complaint. Plaintiff concedes (as he must) that the substance of his amended motion is that of a motion for reconsideration. Amended Motion at 6. Plaintiff's amended motion requests that this Court (1) reconsider its dismissal of the cybersquatting cause of action, and then, based on this ruling, (2) "pick" which submitted version of the second amended complaint that this Court will "accept for filing." *See* Amended Motion at 7.

Plaintiff previously filed a motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration of the dismissal of this claim on September 4, 2007 [Dkt.#159-2]. This Court denied this motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration on September 5, 2007 [Dkt.#161]. Plaintiff's second motion for reconsideration of the cybersquatting claim contains exactly the same legal argument presented in the first motion for reconsideration and argued by Plaintiff in response to the motion to dismiss.

ARGUMENT

1. Violations of this Court's Civil Local Rules

Civ. L.R. 7-9(c) states:

Prohibition Against Repetition of Argument. No motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration may repeat any oral or written argument made by the applying party in support of or in opposition to the interlocutory order which the party now seeks to have reconsidered. Any party who violates this restriction shall be subject to appropriate sanctions.

Plaintiff's second motion for reconsideration of the dismissal of the cybersquatting claim repeats the exact same argument that plaintiff made in plaintiff's first motion for reconsideration, *i.e.* the argument that this Court misunderstood plaintiff's argument regarding the domain name.

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Cf. Motion for leave to File Second Amended Complaint, and in the Alternative, Motion for Final Judgment under Rule 54(b) as to Cybersquatting Cause of Action *with* Motion for Reconsideration [Dkt.# 159-2] pages 2-3. The only difference is that plaintiff now has the transcript of the hearing, however the argument remains exactly the same.

In addition to not repeating any argument, plaintiff must show: (1) a material difference in fact or law exists from that which was presented to the Court before entry of the interlocutory order for which reconsideration is sought, (2) the emergence of new materials facts or a change of law occurring at the time of such order, or (3) a manifest failure by the Court to consider materials facts or dispositive legal arguments. Civ. L.R. 7-9(b)(1)-(3). Plaintiff's ordering of the transcript does not satisfy this showing.

As this Court has already held, "Plaintiff's contention that the Court misunderstood his argument at the hearing does not constitute a changed material fact and does not alter the Court's ruling on Defendants' motion to dismiss." Order Denying Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration at 2 [Dkt.#161]. Similarly, ordering the transcript does not constitute the "emergence" of new material facts as this Court was present at the hearing and this Court has already considered plaintiff's oral argument at the hearing. Finally, as evidenced by this Court's Order Denying Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration [Dkt.#161], this Court has considered plaintiff's legal arguments and found them unpersuasive, therefore plaintiff has not shown a "manifest failure by the Court to consider...legal argument." Plaintiff has failed to show any reason why he should be allowed to file a second motion for reconsideration or why he should be allowed to repeat arguments already made on two occasions to this Court.

Plaintiff has also violated Civ. L.R. 7-9(a) by noticing his second motion for reconsideration without first obtaining leave from this Court to file his motion. By noticing this second motion for reconsideration as a motion for leave to file an amended complaint, Plaintiff has worked prejudice on Defendants by forcing them to respond and incur attorney fees defending this second motion for reconsideration.

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2. Violation of Fed. R. Civ. P. 11

In addition to violating Civ. L.R. 7-9(a), (c), Plaintiff has violated Fed. R. Civ. P. 11. When presenting a written motion to this Court, an attorney is certifying that:

"to the best of the person's knowledge, information and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances that:

- (1) it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation; [and]
- (2) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law [...]."

Fed. Rule Civ. P. 11(b)(1)-(2).

The purpose of this certification is designed to create an affirmative duty of investigation for the attorney both as to law and as to fact, and thus deter frivolous actions and costly meritless maneuvers. Business Guides, Inc. v. Chromatic Communications Enterprises, Inc., 498 US 533, 550, 111 S.Ct. 922, 929 (1991). The Ninth Circuit has held that sanctions are appropriate, in a situation almost identical to the present motion, against an attorney who files a motion for reconsideration that contained a "total lack of any showing that the court [had] failed to consider a material fact presented to it". Uni-oil, Inc. v. E.F. Hutton & Co., 809 F.2d 548, 559 (9th Cir. 1986) (finding that the attorney violated Rule 11 by filing a motion for reconsideration that had, inter alia, "unnecessarily and unreasonably multiplied the litigation"). As discussed above, in this case, this Court has already ruled that "Plaintiff's contention that the Court misunderstood his argument at the hearing does not constitute a changed material fact and does not alter the Court's ruling on Defendants' motion to dismiss." Order Denying Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration at 2 [Dkt.#161].

In addition to being meritless, Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration violates this Court's local rules (1) since it was noticed without first obtaining leave of this Court (Civ. L.R. 7-9(a)) and (2) since the motion for reconsideration repeats oral and written argument previously made by Plaintiff (Civ. L.R. 7-9(c)). These violations of the local rules violate Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(b)(2)

since the noticing and the content of the second motion for reconsideration is "not warranted by existing law." The Ninth Circuit has affirmed Rule 11 sanctions for a motion for reconsideration that failed to state any appropriate grounds for reconsideration thereby violating the District Court for the Central District of California's civil local rules by "repeat[ing] any oral or written argument made in support of or in opposition to the original motion." *Martinis v. Barbanell*, 2000 U.S. App. LEXIS 3653, *5 (9th Cir. 2000) (affirming Rule 11 sanction against an attorney who filed a motion for reconsideration in violation of C.D. Cal. L. Civ. Rule 7.16 which is substantially similar to Civ. L.R. 7-9(c)).¹

Prior to filing an independent motion for sanctions under Rule 11, Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(1) requires the movant to serve a copy of the sanctions motion on the opposing party. The movant must wait at least 21 days after service of the proposed sanctions motion on the opposing party prior to filing the sanctions motion with the Court. This provision is referred to as the "safe harbor" provision as it gives the opposing party 21 days to correct the allegedly sanctionable conduct prior to the filing of the sanctions motion.

As discussed above, Defendants first notified Plaintiff via a letter to Plaintiff's counsel that it would seek sanctions against Plaintiff prior to Plaintiff filing his second motion for reconsideration on October 26, 2007. *See* Exhibit D to Aff'd of Victoria K. Hall [Dkt.#176-6] in support of Plaintiff's Motion Regarding Scheduling Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint and Scheduling Settlement Conference and CMC Dates. On November 2, 2007, Defendants served a copy of its sanctions motion and an initial draft of this legal memorandum on Plaintiff's counsel. Decl. of R. Scott Jerger, ¶ 3. Defendants also reiterated their intent to seek sanctions in their response to Plaintiff's Amended Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint, and in the alternative, Motion for Final Judgment under Rule 54(b) as to Cybersquatting Cause of Action. Defendants' Response to Plaintiff's Amended Motion for

¹ Pursuant to FRAP 36-3(B)(ii), unpublished Ninth Circuit cases may be cited to show "sanctionable conduct."

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Leave to File Second Amended Complaint, and in the alternative, Motion for Final Judgment under Rule 54(b) as to Cybersquatting Cause of Action at 4 [Dkt.#182].

Despite these attempts by Defendants, Plaintiff has failed to withdraw his second motion for reconsideration. The 21-day safe harbor has passed. Defendants are therefore forced to file this motion for sanctions.

SANCTION REQUESTED

- 1. Attorney Fees. Defendants request an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in presenting this motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(1)(A) against Victoria K. Hall and in responding to the Plaintiff's second motion for reconsideration. At this time, Defendants have incurred \$2,750.00 in attorney fees responding to Plaintiff's second motion for reconsideration and \$2,709.25.00 in attorney fees preparing Defendants' Motion for Sanctions. Decl. of R. Scott Jerger, ¶¶ 4, 5.
- **2. Fines.** Defendants request that Victoria K. Hall be required to pay either a monetary penalty to this Court or an equivalent non-monetary sanction to deter repetition of the present conduct or any similar conduct. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(2). Defendants leave to this Court's discretion the nature of this sanction.

Dated: November 28, 2007.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

R. Scott Jerger (*pro hac vice*) Field Jerger LLP 610 SW Alder Street, Suite 910 Portland, OR 97205

Tel: (503) 228-9115 Fax: (503) 225-0276

Email: scott@fieldjerger.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I also that on November 28, 2007, I served Matthew Katzer's and KAM's Motion for Sanctions on Robert Jacobsen and his attorney Victoria Hall to the following address via the Court's ECF filing system:

Victoria K. Hall Attorney for Robert Jacobsen 3 Bethesda Metro Suite 700 Bethesda, MD 20814 Victoria@vkhall-law.com

R. Scott Jerger (pro hac vice)

Case Number C 06 1905 JSW Defendants' Motion for Sanctions