

KLINEDINST PC 501 WEST BROADWAY, SUITE 600 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101 :14

Moreover, although some of these individuals may have received notice as the court ordered, others did not because those charged with providing notice simply lacked the information necessary to do so. And, even those that were served have not received reasonable notice of the nature of the proceedings they are being ordered to appear in or what is expected of them besides their physical presence.

Further, they have not received a reasonable amount of notice to accommodate cross-country travel or information regarding who will pay for such travel. Based on these factors, the court should withdraw its order for John Steele, Paul Hansmeier, Paul Duffy, and Angela Van Den Hemel to appear on Monday, March 11, 2013 at 1:30 P.M.

II.

THE COURT LACKS PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER THOSE IT HAS ORDERED TO APPEAR

Even where the court seeks to adjudicate issues between parties, it must have personal jurisdiction over them. Here, Steele, Hansmeier, Duffy, and Van Den Hemel are not parties and have not otherwise participated in this litigation. As such, the public policy behind the need to determine personal jurisdiction is arguably at an elevated level because, as individuals, they effectively have "no dog in this fight."

Ordinarily, federal courts do not have nationwide personal jurisdiction. With few exceptions, they have no broader power over persons outside the state in which they sit than do the local state courts. Omni Capital Int'l, Ltd. v. Rudolph Wolff & Co., Ltd. (1987) 484 U.S. 97, 104-105.

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Here, because they are not parties in this action, Steele, Hansmeier, Duffy, and Van Den Hemel can be nothing more than witnesses. California Code of Civil Procedure section 1989 provides that "a witness . . . is not obliged to attend as a witness before any court, judge, justice or any other officer, unless the witness is a resident within the state at the time of service." None of these individuals named in the court's March 5, 2013 reside in California. Decl. of Steel, ¶¶ 3-6. Thus, the court lacks jurisdiction to order them to appear.

III.

STEELE, HANSMEIER, DUFFY, AND VAN DEN HEMEL DID NOT RECEIVE REASONABLE NOTICE OF THIS PROCEEDING

Due process mandates that a respondent to a Rule 11 sanctions motion receive reasonable notice of the sanctions being sought and the opportunity to submit an opposition. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(1); Miranda v. Southern Pac. Transp. Co., 710 F.2d 516, 522 (9th Cir. 1983). This applies equally to sanctions imposed sua sponte by the court. So, before imposing sanctions, the court must issue an order to show cause why the respondent has not violated Rule 11 and allow the party to be heard. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(3); Simmerman v. Corino, 27 F.3d 58, 64 (3rd Cir. 1994); Marlin v. Moody Nat'l Bank, N.A., 533 F.3d 374, 379 (5th Cir. 2008).

Although counsel submitting this application has been unable to identify any authority addressing the notice requirements to witnesses ordered to appear at such hearings, logic dictates that such individuals should at least be similarly accommodated with reasonable notice. Here, the court's March 5, 2013 order that notice be provided by March 7, 2013 to attend a March 11, 2013 hearing with no further information is fundamentally unreasonable.

As set forth above, all of the witnesses that the court has ordered to appear reside out-of-state. And all of them are employed within the legal services industry. As such, providing two to three days' business notice that they need to

ORDER WITHDRAWING ORDER FOR JOHN STEELE, PAUL HANSMEIER, PAUL DUFFY, AND ANGELA VAN DEN HEMEL TO APPEAR

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