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Richard B Fox v. HCA Holdings, Inc.

means, to cause a non-random panel assignment" of the appeal in Fox I, with the result that an allegedly biased judge purportedly influenced the outcome, despite having recused himself prior to the time the decision was rendered. The Fox II complaint asserts liability under RICO for the alleged "fraud upon the court" and seeks damages, as well as to have the judgment in Fox I vacated under Rule 60(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.¹

Although the parties in Fox II are a subset of those in Fox I, none of the factual or legal issues presented in the new action were the subject of the prior case. While Fox's ultimate objective may be to resume the prior litigation, the complaint in Fox II does not reassert the prior claims, nor could it, given the existing judgment. The prior claims cannot and will not be relitigated unless and until Fox were to obtain relief in Fox II setting aside the Fox I judgment.

See Rule 60(d) ("This rule does not limit a court's power to . . . entertain an independent action to relieve a party from a judgment . . . or . . . set aside a judgment for fraud on the court.") While the precise procedure to be followed when such relief is granted is not delineated in the rules, it likely would be appropriate to reopen Fox I were Fox to prevail in Fox II. Whether the old claims would go forward under the old case number, or under a new third case number, however, the issues presently presented in Fox II have no overlap with those litigated in Fox I.

The claims Fox is now pursuing relate to alleged wrongdoing by HCA in 2011 after judgment in Fox I was entered, and involve an alleged attempt to corrupt the judicial system. Fox I, in contrast, involved alleged anticompetitive behavior by defendants during the 1990s in connection with Fox's privileges to practice medicine at Good Samaritan Hospital. The mere fact that the alleged tampering with the judicial process occurred in the context of the prior appeal does not mean that the two actions "concern substantially the same . . . transaction or event" or make it "likely that there will be an unduly burdensome duplication of labor and expense or conflicting results if the cases are conducted before different Judges." Rule 3-12. Accordingly, the motion to

Fox correctly recognizes that he is time-barred from bringing a motion in this action under Rule 60(b)(3) to set aside the judgment for fraud.

United States District Court Northern District of California

relate the cases is denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 23, 2015

Case No. <u>04-cv-00874-RS</u>

RICHARD SEEBORG United States District Judge