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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

IN RE HYDROXYCUT MARKETING  
AND SALES PRACTICES LITIGATION

CASE NO. 09md2087 BTM (KSC)

ANDREW DREMAK, on Behalf of  
Himself, All Others Similarly Situated and  
the General Public,

CASE NO. 09cv1088 BTM(KSC)

Plaintiff,

**ORDER DENYING APPLICATION  
FOR ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE  
RE: SANCTIONS AND OTHER  
RELIEF**

v.

IOVATE HEALTH SCIENCES GROUP,  
INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Plaintiff Andrew Dremak has filed an application for an order show cause re: sanctions and other relief against Christopher Bandas and Darrell Palmer. For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's application is **DENIED**.

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 On March 22, 2013, Darrell Palmer filed Objections on behalf of Objectors  
3 Tim Blanchard and Sasha McBean. According to Mr. Palmer, Mr. Blanchard was  
4 referred to him by attorney Christopher Bandas, who is located in Corpus Christi,  
5 Texas. On May 29, 2013, Mr. Palmer filed a motion to withdraw as attorney for  
6 Mr. Blanchard and Ms. McBean, which the Court granted on May 30, 2013.  
7 Kendrick Jan stepped in as counsel of record for Sasha McBean. No new  
8 attorney entered an appearance for Mr. Blanchard.

9 After holding an evidentiary hearing, the Court struck the objections of Ms.  
10 McBean and Mr. Blanchard on the ground that they lacked standing. (09md2087  
11 - Doc. No. 1711.) During the evidentiary hearing, David Reid, whose firm was  
12 hired by the lovate Defendants to approach the Objectors' attorneys, testified that  
13 when he called Mr. Palmer to find out what his clients' objections to the class  
14 action settlement were, Mr. Palmer told Mr. Reid that he would have to speak to  
15 Mr. Bandas because it was Mr. Bandas's "show" and Mr. Bandas was the person  
16 best equipped to answer Mr. Reid's questions. (Tr. of Hr'g on June 20, 2013  
17 (Doc. No. 1672), 37:10-24; 38:14-20.) When Mr. Reid contacted Mr. Bandas, Mr.  
18 Bandas assured Mr. Reid that he spoke for himself and Mr. Palmer and would  
19 make sure that Mr. Palmer would get his cut of any settlement payment. (Id. at  
20 21:9-14.) In response to Mr. Reid's inquires regarding what the Objectors' issues  
21 with the proposed settlement were, Mr. Bandas told Mr. Reid that he didn't care  
22 about changing one word of the settlement. (Id. at 21:21-25.) Mr. Bandas  
23 explained that he could tie up the settlement for two to three years during the  
24 appeals process and that he was willing to wager that the settling parties would  
25 gladly pay him close to \$400,000 to make the objections go away. (Id. at 21:21-  
26 25; 22:1-13.)

27 In August 2013, in response to the Court's concerns regarding the  
28 proposed settlement's *cy pres* provisions, the parties amended their Stipulation

1 of Settlement and expanded the class to include personal injury plaintiffs. A  
2 Supplemental Class Notice was sent out and the Final Approval Hearing was  
3 scheduled for October 22, 2013. Before the Final Approval Hearing, Mr.  
4 Blanchard and Ms. McBean filed new objections. Fatima Dorego also filed an  
5 objection. Mr. Palmer subsequently filed a Notice of Appearance on behalf of Ms.  
6 Dorego.

7 Class Counsel filed a response to the new Objections. (Doc. No. 1694.) In  
8 their response, Class Counsel alleged that it appeared that the signatures of Mr.  
9 Blanchard and Ms. Dorego on various documents had been forged. Mr. Oleksow,  
10 a certified Forensic Document Examiner, opined that Blanchard's signature on  
11 the March 22, 2013 declaration filed in support of his first objection was written  
12 by a different writer than any of the three Blanchard signatures submitted in  
13 connection with his second objection. (Oleksow Decl. (Doc. No. 1694-3) ¶ 14.)  
14 Oleksow also observed that the signature on the declaration filed in support of  
15 Blanchard's second objection "is written slowly and deliberately with hesitation,  
16 pen lifts and termor in the line flow." (Oleksow Decl. ¶ 16.)

17 Mr. Oleksow also compared the signature of Ms. Dorego on her claim form  
18 in this case and her purported signature on a declaration filed in a different  
19 litigation in the District of New Jersey (Brody v. Merck). He observed: "Different  
20 styles are noted and no significant similarities are noted." (Oleksow Decl. ¶ 20.)  
21 However, due to an insufficient number of signatures for comparison purposes,  
22 Mr. Oleskow could not reach any definitive conclusion regarding identity. (Id.)

23 Responding to Class Counsel's allegations of forgery, Mr. Blanchard filed  
24 a notarized affidavit (Doc. No. 1705-1) in which he explained that he authorized  
25 Mr. Bandas and/or an employee of his firm to sign his name to certain  
26 documents, including his declaration in support of the first objection. Mr.  
27 Blanchard stated that he personally signed the other documents submitted in this  
28 case.

1 Ms. Dorego also filed a notarized affidavit (Doc. No. 1702). She declared  
2 that she personally signed the claim form in this case. As for the signature on the  
3 declaration filed in Brody v. Merck, Ms. Dorego explained that she gave  
4 permission for someone else to sign her name because she was traveling that  
5 day.

6 At the final approval hearing, the Court ordered Ms. Dorego to show cause  
7 why her objection should not be stricken for lack of standing. (Tr. of Hr'g on  
8 October 22, 2013 (Doc. No. 1714), 23:25-24:1.) Mr. Palmer informed the Court  
9 that Ms. Dorego would not appear at any evidentiary hearing regarding standing.  
10 (Id. at 25:14-18.) Consequently, the Court struck Ms. Dorego's objection. (Id. at  
11 26:2-12.) The Court also struck the objections of Mr. Blanchard and Ms.  
12 McBean for lack of standing. (Doc. No. 1711.) At the end of the final approval  
13 hearing, the Court set a schedule for briefing regarding whether the Court should  
14 issue an order to show cause for Rule 11 sanctions or other types of sanctions  
15 against Mr. Bandas, Mr. Palmer, and/or anyone else.

## 16 17 **II. DISCUSSION**

18 Plaintiff Andrew Dremak requests that the Court issue an Order to Show  
19 Cause why Mr. Bandas and Mr. Palmer should not (1) be referred to the United  
20 States Attorney's Office; (2) be referred to the regulatory authorities of their  
21 respective state bar organizations; and (3) be sanctioned for violating Fed. R. Civ.  
22 P. 11. As discussed below, the Court denies Plaintiffs' request because it is  
23 doubtful whether the Court has personal jurisdiction over Mr. Bandas and there  
24 is insufficient evidence of wrongdoing by Mr. Palmer.

### 25 26 **1. Mr. Bandas**

27 Plaintiff seeks an Order to Show Cause against Mr. Bandas on the grounds  
28 that (1) Mr. Bandas and/or his employees affixed the "signature" of Mr. Blanchard

1 on a document or documents filed with the Court; (2) Mr. Bandas ghost-wrote the  
2 second objection filed by Mr. Blanchard, pro per; and (3) Mr. Bandas caused  
3 objections to be filed for the improper purpose of pressuring the settling parties  
4 to pay a significant amount of money to make the objections go away.

5 Although the allegations against Mr. Bandas are serious and not taken  
6 lightly by the Court, the Court questions whether it has personal jurisdiction over  
7 Mr. Bandas, who has never appeared in this case. In McGuire v. Sigma  
8 Coatings, Inc., 48 F.3d 902 (5th Cir. 1995), the Fifth Circuit held that the district  
9 court had not acquired personal jurisdiction against a litigant's in-house counsel  
10 at the time the district court imposed sanctions against him. "He was not a party  
11 to the case (or the alter ego of a party), nor an attorney in it, nor a member of the  
12 district court's bar, and thus was not otherwise subject to the district court's  
13 jurisdiction." Id. at 907. The Fifth Circuit explained that the in-house counsel had  
14 not been served with any document that would satisfy the requirements of formal  
15 process. Id. The Fifth Circuit made it clear, however, that it was not deciding  
16 whether even if formal process had been effected, the district court would have  
17 acquired personal jurisdiction over the attorney so that it could sanction him. Id.  
18 at 906, 908 n. 14.

19 District courts have held that they lack jurisdiction to sanction attorneys who  
20 have not appeared before them. For example, in Mercury Service, Inc. v. Allied  
21 Bank of Texas, 117 F.R.D. 147 (C.D. Cal. 1987), the court found that a  
22 declaration by a Senior Vice President of the Corporate Services Department of  
23 Allied Bank, which was filed in support of a motion to dismiss by Allied Bank of  
24 Texas, contained misleading and false representations. Although the court  
25 sanctioned Allied Bank of Texas and Allied Bank's attorney of record, the court  
26 did not sanction the in-house counsel who advised the Senior Vice President to  
27 sign the Declaration. "The Court would sanction him if it had jurisdiction over him.  
28 He has not appeared in this action to represent the Bank, nor is he a party, and

1 thus the Court lacks jurisdiction over him.” Id. at 159. See also Shade v. Bank  
2 of America, N.A., USA, 2009 WL 2252551, at \* 2 (E.D. Cal. July 28, 2009)  
3 (“Plaintiff is advised that neither Bank of America nor attorneys Reed Smith have  
4 appeared in this action; thus, this court has no jurisdiction to make such a  
5 sanctions order. Plaintiff’s motion will be denied.”); Blanchard v. Edgemark  
6 Financial Corp., 175 F.R.D. 293, 303 n. 12 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 1997) (noting that  
7 an attorney who represented the class representative in a separate litigation had  
8 not filed an appearance in the class action and was “thus outside the purview of  
9 this Court’s jurisdiction” for purposes of a motion for sanctions).

10 Because it is doubtful whether the Court has jurisdiction to sanction Mr.  
11 Bandas, the Court declines to issue an Order to Show Cause why Mr. Bandas  
12 should not be sanctioned under Rule 11 or be referred to the U.S. Attorney’s  
13 Office or the State Bar of Texas. However, the Court cautions Mr. Bandas that  
14 if he or employees under his direction continue to affix the signatures of others  
15 on declarations filed in this District, the Court may very well reconsider its  
16 decision not to refer the matter to the State Bar of Texas’s Commission for  
17 Lawyer Discipline.<sup>1</sup>

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### 19 2. Mr. Palmer

20 Plaintiff moves for an Order to Show Cause against Mr. Palmer on  
21 substantially the same grounds as against Mr. Bandas. Although the Court has  
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23 <sup>1</sup> Under 28 U.S.C. § 1746, when any matter is required to be established by a sworn  
24 declaration, such matter may, with like force and effect, be supported or proved by the unsworn  
25 declaration “in writing of such person which is subscribed by him, as true under penalty of  
26 perjury . . . .” 18 U.S.C. § 1621(2) provides that a person in a § 1746 declaration who “willfully  
27 subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true” is guilty of perjury.  
28 “[A] person would quite obviously violate this provision if he knowingly signed someone else’s  
name to a § 1746 declaration.” Summers v. United States Dept. of Justice, 999 F.2d 570, 573  
(D.C. Cir. 1993). See also Feezor v. Excel Stockton, LLC, 2013 WL 5486831, at \*3-4 (E.D.  
Cal. Sept. 30, 2013) (holding that plaintiff’s declaration signed by plaintiff’s attorney had no  
evidentiary force, and noting that the plaintiff’s attorney avoided a misleading representation  
to the court by including a footnote to the signature that explained that the plaintiff was in the  
hospital and that counsel affixed the plaintiff’s signature with the plaintiff’s authorization).

1 personal jurisdiction over Mr. Palmer, there is insufficient evidence that Mr.  
2 Palmer engaged in wrongdoing warranting an Order to Show Cause.

3 Plaintiff alleges that the Dorego Objection contains a forgery. But there is  
4 insufficient evidence that Ms. Dorego's signature on the claim form in this case  
5 is not actually hers.<sup>2</sup> Ms. Dorego claims that she did in fact sign the claim form.  
6 Ms. Dorego admits that someone else (unidentified) signed her name, with her  
7 authorization, on the declaration filed in the Brody v. Merck case. However, that  
8 case was not in this district, and her attorney in that case was not Mr. Palmer.  
9 Although Mr. Palmer filed a declaration of Mr. Blanchard that admittedly was  
10 signed by Mr. Bandas or someone at his firm, there is no evidence that Mr.  
11 Palmer knew that the signature was not genuine.

12 Plaintiff alleges that Mr. Bandas and Mr. Palmer have a history of ghost-  
13 writing objections for pro se objectors and making appearances later in the  
14 litigation after orders approving settlement are appealed. With respect to this  
15 case, Plaintiff accuses Mr. Bandas of ghost-writing Mr. Blanchard's latest  
16 objection. However, Plaintiff does not present any evidence of Mr. Palmer ghost-  
17 writing pro se pleadings.<sup>3</sup>

18 Finally, Plaintiff argues that Mr. Palmer should be sanctioned under Rule  
19 11 for filing objections for the improper purpose of extorting money. If Mr. Palmer  
20 and Mr. Bandas planned from the beginning to file objections for the sole purpose  
21 of pressuring the settling parties to pay them a substantial sum of money to avoid  
22 having the settlement process bogged down for years, Plaintiff would have a  
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24  
25 <sup>2</sup> Although there is insufficient evidence to issue an Order to Show Cause against Mr.  
26 Palmer, the Court was justified in ordering Ms. Dorego to show cause why her objection should  
27 not be dismissed for lack of standing given the questions raised regarding the authenticity of  
28 her signature on the claim form, Blanchard's admission that Bandas and/or his employees  
affixed his signature on various documents, and the circumstances surrounding the striking of  
Ms. McBean's objection.

<sup>3</sup> The Court does not voice any opinion regarding whether or when ghost-writing is  
improper.

1 strong case that the objections were filed in bad faith and that sanctions under  
2 Rule 11 or 28 U.S.C. § 1927 would be appropriate. But, on the present record,  
3 Plaintiff lacks evidence that Mr. Palmer knew what Mr. Bandas was going to say  
4 to Mr. Reid or that he endorsed the position taken by Mr. Bandas. While one  
5 could infer or speculate that Mr. Palmer and Mr. Bandas were acting in concert,  
6 the Court will not issue an Order to Show Cause absent more direct evidence of  
7 Palmer's knowing participation in such a scheme.

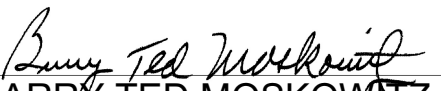
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**III. CONCLUSION**

For the reasons discussed above, Plaintiff's application for an order to show  
cause re: sanctions and other relief is **DENIED**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: March 3, 2014

  
BARRY TED MOSKOWITZ, Chief Judge  
United States District Court