

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR

2  
3  
4  
5  
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 SVEN GOLDMANIS, *et al.*,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 JOHN INSINGER, *et al.*,

13 Defendants.  
14

CASE NO. C13-2035-JCC

ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR  
SANCTIONS

15 This matter comes before the Court on the Insinger Defendants' Motion for Sanctions  
16 against Plaintiffs and their attorney. (Dkt. No. 65.) Having thoroughly considered the relevant  
17 record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and hereby GRANTS the Motion for  
18 Sanctions, against Plaintiffs only, for the reasons explained herein.

19 **I. BACKGROUND**

20 The suit giving rise to Defendants' Motion for Sanctions was closed in July. On July  
21 29th, 2014, this Court granted Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. No. 20) in part,  
22 recognizing that Plaintiffs' only federal claim (a RICO claim) was barred by the applicable  
23 statute of limitations. (Order, Dkt. No. 49.) This Court declined to exercise supplemental  
24 jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' twenty remaining state-law claims. (Judgment, Dkt. No. 50.)

25 The lawsuit involved a long-running dispute among current and former members of  
26 Insinger-24, LLC, a family-run business that exists solely to hold and lease a piece of real estate

1 in Bothell, Washington. The LLC was originally formed by Robert Insinger, whose children,  
2 along with their spouses, were made members of the company at various points. Plaintiff Linda  
3 Insinger was married to Defendant F. Robert Insinger, III (Rob Insinger) and previously held an  
4 interest in the LLC; Plaintiff Sven Goldmanis was married to Elizabeth Insinger and also held an  
5 interest in the LLC. Linda ultimately divorced Rob and Sven divorced Elizabeth. Since 2004,  
6 the parties have been engaged in extensive litigation in Idaho, California, and Washington state  
7 courts over their respective interests in the LLC. The thrust of this long-running dispute  
8 involved alleged financial harm to Plaintiffs Linda Insinger and Sven Goldmanis caused by  
9 Defendants' operation and management of Insinger-24 between 2003 and 2007. Plaintiffs  
10 alleged that beginning in 2003, the "Insinger Defendants" – Rob, John, Susan, and Elizabeth  
11 Insinger – engaged in a fraudulent scheme to dissociate them from the LLC.

12 This controversy had long been the subject of litigation at the point when Plaintiffs filed  
13 their RICO suit and attendant state law claims in November 2013. In 2004, the LLC sought a  
14 declaratory judgment as to the enforceability of the LLC's Operating Agreement amendments  
15 and deficit contributions in an Idaho state-court lawsuit. Sven Goldmanis counterclaimed and  
16 challenged the LLC Operating Agreement amendments. The court in that lawsuit concluded that  
17 the amendments were valid and that the deficit contributions were warranted and enforceable  
18 against Mr. Goldmanis. (*See* Dkt. No. 21, Ex. C.)

19 Subsequently, in 2007, Linda Insinger sued the Insinger Defendants and Sven Goldmanis  
20 (her co-Plaintiff in the suit before this Court) in Idaho state court. She alleged in that action that  
21 the Insinger Defendants manipulated the LLC Operating Agreement in order to squeeze her out  
22 of the LLC. (*See* Dkt. No. 21, Ex. A at ¶ 34.) In 2007, Ms. Insinger "settled and resolved any  
23 and all disputes" related to the Idaho Complaint, including claims that were actually asserted,  
24 could have been asserted, or "ha[d] arisen or could arise from the operation, management or  
25 financial affairs of the LLC." (*Id.*, Ex. G. at 2, 5.) As a part of that agreement, Ms. Insinger also  
26 agreed to relinquish all of her rights to any interest in the LLC. (*Id.* at 6-7.) Ms. Insinger's 2008

1 marriage dissolution proceedings subsequently incorporated the terms of the 2007 settlement;  
2 there, she re-affirmed the agreement to release her ex-husband of any known or unknown claims  
3 related to the claims from the 2007 lawsuit. (*Id.*, Ex. J.)

4 During Mr. Goldmanis' marriage dissolution proceedings in 2007 and 2008, he argued  
5 that the Insinger Defendants wrongfully acquired his interest in the LLC. Mr. Goldmanis  
6 asserted in a 2008 declaration that the Insinger Defendants wrongfully benefitted by \$500,000.00  
7 each when the LLC refinanced the Bothell property loan. (*Id.*, Ex. F.)

8 In 2011, Ms. Insinger sued her former attorneys from the 2007 action, alleging that they  
9 erroneously advised her to settle the 2007 claims relating to the LLC. As a part of that lawsuit,  
10 Rob and John Insinger were deposed in April and May 2013. In the instant suit, Plaintiffs  
11 asserted that in those depositions, John and/or Robert Insinger testified that the Insinger  
12 Defendants improperly withdrew \$500,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00 in equity per sibling – *and that*  
13 *this was the first Plaintiffs learned of such alleged improper withdrawals.*

14 Plaintiffs' counsel filed this lawsuit on November 12, 2013. (Dkt. No. 1.) The Insinger  
15 Defendants filed a motion for summary judgment on the grounds that Plaintiffs' claims were  
16 barred under the applicable statutes of limitations and the doctrine of *res judicata*.

17 In our July 29, 2014 Order, this Court held that Plaintiff's RICO claims were time barred.  
18 This Court found Plaintiffs' statements that their losses were unknown and not discovered until  
19 2013 to be "incredible." We noted that such statements were unsupported by any actual  
20 evidence and contradicted the very pleadings Plaintiffs made in previous lawsuits. (*See Order*,  
21 Dkt. No. 49 at 16 fn. 9.) The statute of limitations issue provided sufficient grounds on which to  
22 dismiss the case.

23 Now, the prevailing Insinger Defendants request that this Court impose sanctions on  
24 Plaintiffs and their counsel. (Motion for Sanctions, Dkt. No. 65.) They ask that Plaintiffs be  
25 ordered to pay the costs and attorneys' fees incurred in litigating this matter in this Court.  
26 Defendants state that this

1 [L]awsuit was an ill-conceived, vexatious attempt to re-litigate  
2 matters that were fully and finally litigated several years ago in  
3 other jurisdictions. Plaintiffs Linda Insinger, Sven Goldmanis and  
4 their counsel, Matthew Johnson, pursued this case without legal  
5 merit knowingly and recklessly; and in doing so, they subjected the  
6 Insinger Defendants to unnecessary legal expenses, even though  
7 they knew this lawsuit contained "substantially the same  
8 allegations as the actual 2007 Idaho complaint." In addition, the  
9 plaintiffs recklessly and carelessly multiplied the proceedings by  
10 filing frivolous motions and falsely accusing the Insinger  
11 Defendants of unethical, unprofessional and even criminal  
12 behavior.

13 (*Id.* at 2 (quoting the Court's July 29, 2014 Order, Dkt. No. 49 at 4, fn. 2.)) On these grounds  
14 alone the Defendants filed a motion for sanctions on August 7th, 2014. (Dkt. No. 51.) However,  
15 Defense withdrew that motion and replaced it with the instant one after "new evidence of bad  
16 faith was discovered . . . when the plaintiffs filed two declarations that have now been deemed  
17 forgeries." (Motion for Sanctions, Dkt. No. 65 at 1 fn. 1.)

## 18 **II. DISCUSSION**

### 19 **A. Relevant Legal Standard**

20 Federal courts have an inherent authority to sanction both attorneys and parties for bad  
21 faith litigation. *Trade Associates, Inc. v. Fusion Technologies, Inc.*, 2011 WL 5975057 at \*4  
22 (W.D. Wash.) (citing *Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 45-46 (1991)). The standard for  
23 applying sanctions under this authority is "subjective bad faith," which occurs when counsel or  
24 parties act vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons. *See id.* (citing *Primus Auto. Fin.*  
25 *Servs., Inc. v. Batarse*, 115 F.3d 644, 646 (9th Cir. 1997)).

26 The Court's adjudication of this Motion is also governed by Local Rule 7, which states  
that "[e]xcept for motions for summary judgment, if a party fails to file papers [i.e., a brief] in  
opposition to a motion, such failure may be considered by the court as an admission that the  
motion has merit." At Docket Number 72, Plaintiff's counsel filed a document entitled

1 “Response by Plaintiff Sven Goldmanis to Motion for Sanctions.” However, this document is  
2 *not* a response, but, inexplicably, the Defendants’ own Motion for Sanctions. Thus, Plaintiffs  
3 have failed to file a brief in opposition to the Motion for Sanctions. Neither was such error an  
4 issue with electronic docketing alone – the Clerks’ Office of this Court received no hard-copies  
5 of any brief in opposition.

6 However, Plaintiffs’ counsel did file a Declaration and several exhibits presumably  
7 intended as evidence against the Motion for Sanctions. The Court will consider these filings, but  
8 without a proper Response Brief, we must assume, per Local Rule 7, that any allegations made in  
9 Defendants’ Motion but unanswered in these declarations and exhibits are conceded by  
10 Plaintiffs.

11 **B. Plaintiffs’ Alleged Bad Faith Filing of this Suit in Contravention of the**  
12 **Statute of Limitations**

13 The Insinger Defendants’ first justification for sanctions is that Plaintiffs recklessly filed  
14 a suit that was duplicative of prior proceedings, being fully aware that their claims were time  
15 barred. (Motion for Sanctions, Dkt. No. 65 at 5.) The Court agrees with this characterization.  
16 Plaintiffs’ counsel, Matthew Johnson, declares that when Sven Goldmanis approached him with  
17 this case at a “networking event” in Bellevue, the “issue of res judicata and statute of limitations”  
18 were “apparent from the start.” (Declaration of Matthew Johnson, Dkt. No. 72, Ex. A at 1.)  
19 Plaintiffs’ counsel’s only justification for continuing on in this case after receiving Defense  
20 counsels’ multiple warning letters regarding the duplicative nature of the suit was that he  
21 “reviewed the case and the facts with more experienced attorneys as well as with the help of  
22 Sven Goldmanis . . . [and] each of them reviewed the material . . . [and] recognized . . . that the  
23 statute of limitations was at issue but could be overcome.” (*Id.* at 2.) However, Plaintiffs’ only  
24 attempt to “overcome” the time bar consisted of averring that they had discovered new  
25 information since the previous litigation that gave novel supporting evidence to the instant suit.  
26 However, as this Court noted in our July Order, we found this argument to be completely

1 incredible. (*See* Order, Dkt. No. 49, 16 fn. 9 (“To the extent Plaintiffs assert that the loss of their  
2 LLC interests and accompanying financial harm ‘were completely unknown’ and ‘not  
3 discovered’ until 2013, the Court finds such statements to be incredible. Such statements are  
4 unsupported by any actual evidence and fly in the face of the very pleadings these Plaintiffs have  
5 made in previous lawsuits.”)) That this contradiction was set out for Plaintiffs in Defense  
6 counsel’s January 2014 letter regarding the duplicative nature of the suit, (*see* Motion for  
7 Sanctions, Dkt. No. 65 at 5; *see also* Brennan Declaration, Dkt. No. 52, Ex. B at 1), further  
8 supports a finding that Plaintiffs not only recklessly, but knowingly brought a frivolous, time-  
9 barred suit in bad faith. Accordingly, sanctions are proper under the Court’s inherent sanctioning  
10 power.

11 **C. Alleged Forging of Plaintiffs’ Declarations**

12 More disturbingly, the preponderance of the evidence points to someone having forged  
13 both Sven Goldmanis’ and Lisa Insinger’s signatures on declarations to this Court. On August  
14 12, 2014, Plaintiffs’ counsel filed two declarations from his clients in support of a motion for  
15 reconsideration. The two August client declarations present readily visible anomalies compared  
16 to declarations previously signed by the parties. Further, Hannah McFarland, a Certified  
17 Document Examiner, avers that she has examined and compared the original versions of the  
18 Sven Goldmanis and Lisa Insinger signatures in question, to several documents previously  
19 signed by these two parties. In her expert opinion, she concludes that both signatures on the  
20 August declarations were executed by parties other than the people who had executed the several  
21 previous signatures attributable to the two Plaintiffs. (Declaration of Hannah McFarland, Dkt.  
22 No. 69 at 3. *See id.* at Exs. B-F for a comparison of the August signatures to the previous  
23 signatures.)

24 As his sole response to these very serious allegations, Plaintiffs’ counsel submitted a one-  
25 sentence declaration from Sven Goldmanis attesting that the signature on the August 12, 2014  
26 declaration was indeed his. (Dkt. No. 72, Ex. E.) In Exhibit E, Plaintiff’s counsel also

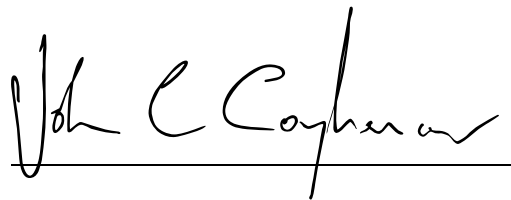
1 purportedly includes a declaration from Lisa Insinger presumably attesting to the accuracy of her  
2 August signature, but her declaration is completely illegible. When Plaintiff's counsel attempted  
3 to re-file her accuracy declaration at Docket Number 74, he did not actually attach a new version.  
4 Given the paucity of evidence supporting the accuracy of these August signatures and the expert  
5 opinion that they are forgeries, the Court notes that at the very least, there are serious questions  
6 as to whether someone forged Plaintiffs' signatures. However, the Court does not reach this  
7 grave issue, as the filing of a duplicitous, time-barred suit presents sufficient ground to support  
8 sanctions against Plaintiffs.

9 **III. CONCLUSION**

10 For the foregoing reasons, Defendants' Motion for Sanctions (Dkt. No. 65) is  
11 GRANTED. Plaintiffs are ORDERED to reimburse the Insinger Defendants for their attorneys'  
12 fees and costs, totaling \$140,413.18.

13 DATED this 1st day of December 2014.

14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26



John C. Coughenour  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE