THE COURT: Doscher versus Holding. Good morning.

MR. Good morning.

MR. DOSCHER: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. , this is Mr. Holding's motion. Go ahead, please.

MR. Good morning, Your Honor. This is defendant's motion for award of fees based on prevailing party's status under Well, the language in that statute does render discretion to the court to award fees. Case law makes clear that it is customary to award fees under circumstances such as this where a defendant is successful in dismissing a claim based upon lack of personal jurisdiction. The standard in that case is that the award of fees should reflect only that amount of lawyering that reasonably should have been necessary to prevail on the jurisdictional defense.

Well, that isn't exactly the most precise standard in this particular case. We would submit that there were no fees that were not reasonably necessary to obtain the final result the defendant obtained. The defendant did not prosecute the case in any way beyond filing the motion. However, defendant was forced to respond to a significant amount of motion

practice and discovery initiated by plaintiff. Where appropriate, defendant sought protection orders from the court concerning the scope of discovery.

Defendant, however, was forced to respond and appear in court no less than eight times over the course of this proceeding.

When I took over this case, defendant as a pro se litigant had filed a motion to this court to dismiss. I withdrew that motion in part because, while defendant as a pro se litigant did do an excellent job of presenting the issues to the court, the motion was significantly lacking in ______ State case law and just needed to be expanded to the court.

At the time we renoted the motion, there was a significant delay due to implementation of the new process this court was implementing. That wasn't -- the delay was not sought for purposes of delay itself. It was just the motion was struck solely to present a more thorough motion to the court, and, as it turned out, there was a significant delay. Plaintiff took advantage of that opportunity to file motion after motion concerning sanctions.

And in this particular case, all of the billing before the court was related to matters that were reasonably necessary to obtain the end result. When

I saw the final bill in this matter, I told my staff that that couldn't be right, and I had them recalculate it. But in hindsight, in looking at all of the amount of time that defendant had to spend in responding to these motions -- and I think that the court will note that it took an unusual amount of time to formulate responses to plaintiff's motions, because just simply reading the motion to find what I was responding to took a significant amount of time.

Taking that into account with all of the amount of time that was spent in court, the fees are all of a sudden understandable when I went back through the billing; although, I was surprised when I saw the final number and thought it was high. But, in hindsight, there are reasons that it was that high.

Plaintiff has boasted online that his litigation was costing a significant amount of money and that was his goal. Plaintiff, I believe, succeeded in that goal, and, for all of the reasons, it is appropriate -- all the reasons stated in our pleadings, it's appropriate for the court to issue an award of fees. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. I want you to just address briefly your hourly rate. And I reviewed the motion in your attached declaration, but is there

anything in there that is duplicative or otherwise wasn't necessary?

that was duplicative. There was an extensive amount of review in this case of documents. It was a complicated set of facts in order to fully understand what the argument was involving jurisdiction. My hourly rate as stated in the declaration is \$250 an hour, which is an extremely, I believe, average rate for an attorney in this location practicing for over a decade.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Doscher, go ahead, please.

MR. DOSCHER: Counsel is asking for fees under the fee statute , which includes the word "personally" with "served." That is, the statute requires that the defendant be personally served.

Not just any old service will suffice. I show in my opposition about 20 different times in e-mails to me and to other parties the defendant denied being personally served. In fact, he says on page three of my opposition where I quote one of his e-mails, he's talking to somebody else, and he says, "And I have agreed to let them mail it to me." He's talking about the process server, and, obviously, service by

mail is not personal.

And rules of statutory construction require that no word in the statute be rendered meaningless. I believe the word "personally" would be rendered meaningless if the court said, well, just any old type of service can qualify. It says "personally;" therefore, if it's not personal service, then there can be no fees under the statute.

The other problem is, the court wouldn't have known the defendant was lying unless I brought it to the court's attention. In the motion -- in the defendant's motion, he says he was served with a summons on August 5th. I show in my opposition he's lying --

THE COURT: Mr. Doscher -- excuse me, Mr. Doscher. You don't need to yell.

 $MR.\ DOSCHER:\ I\ didn't\ realize\ I\ was\ yelling.$

THE COURT: You are. Can you just keep it down just a little bit, please?

MR. DOSCHER: Okay. The defendant was lying. He said he was served August 5th. His e-mails make very clear not only in what I quoted from him, but even in his declaration in support of reply brief, he was not served on August 5th. He's got a motive to lie here. He's saying the process server came by his

house later, a few weeks later, and gave him the summons. This is in contradiction to the affidavit of service, which I filed with the court, which was filled out by the third-party process server which says, yes, they did give him a summons on August 5th.

So he's got a motive to lie, and he's put a contradiction of fact resting on his credibility into this case. And I'm not a lawyer, but I thought you needed to conduct an evidentiary hearing before you flip a coin and decide which one of the parties is telling the truth. But he's the one that put the contradiction in there, so if you decide he was personally served, you are making a judgment about his credibility, and I didn't think you could do that without an evidentiary hearing.

I argued equitable estoppel. I didn't start saving any money to potentially pay his fees under that statute, because he made a representation to me in the e-mails that I quote. He did not receive a summons, and in e-mails that I recovered from other third parties, he said -- and again, on my motion page three, he said he's going to let the process server mail the summons to them. I had a good-faith belief that means he's not going to invoke the fee statute if he gets this case dismissed. Under

equitable estoppel, that's a statement that's inconsistent with his original position.

I argued collateral estoppel on the July 8th order. There's a severe problem here with the defendant's credibility. He is the one that put the language in the dismissal order that says, "This case is dismissed with prejudice without cost to either party." I made the grammatical argument he is the author of that language. What he meant by it is really important, and there's no context to indicate he meant something cost as opposed to fees. He said "cost" singular, and he doesn't take issue with that in his reply brief. He just says the court was making a decision at that time.

And I don't understand his position.

Collateral -- all the elements here for collateral estoppel are fulfilled. You made a judgment on the merits. The issues were identical. I'm obviously the same -- we're obviously the same parties, and it would not work an injustice for him for you to hold true the July 8th order without cost to either party. And I show in my opposition there's a statute in

n that says without cost to either party means fees, too. It doesn't just mean costs. So when he used that language, that's why I made the

following argument, invited error. If he used language that included fees and he didn't want that language to include fees, that's his error, and that's called invited error. And he cannot go back now and say we were just kidding or we meant something else.

Furthermore, he obviously doesn't show any fulfillment of the criteria under . One of the criteria is how likely is it that he's going to collect the fee if he gets it. I point out in my opposition what everybody in this case knows, I'm in forma pauperis. He would not collect the fee. If you gave him a million dollars, he wouldn't collect a dime. I don't have it. ______ ability to collect the fee is a reason to adjust downward if it's not very likely that he would collect the fee.

So my main problems then are invited error, collateral estoppel, equitable estoppel and the contradiction that the defendant has put into this case. The process server said, yes, it was August 5th when he got the summons. Mr. Holding says, no, it wasn't. We don't really know whether he was, in fact, served or if the process server messed up. We don't know which one to believe, and I don't think you can adjudge his credibility one way or the

other without an evidentiary hearing. That's all.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr.

MR. Your Honor, regarding the issue of service, the August 5th date that is stated in our original motion was my drafting based upon what I believed the court record reflected. When Mr. Doscher raised that issue in his response, I consulted with my client and clarified that issue with my client, discovered that indeed the summons had come later than August 5th. But both were delivered by personal service by a process server, and service was effectuated by receipt of both of those documents. My client was personally served in Florida, meeting that prong of the statute.

The previous order that was issued reflected a dismissal at that time without cost to either party. The issue of fees were not before the court. There was no collateral estoppel. It did not prevent my client from timely raising the issue of fees where authorized to do so under statutory authority.

And, finally, Mr. Doscher's financial status should have no bearing on this award. Mr. Doscher has repeatedly chosen to initiate litigation in this and other forums. Mr. Doscher needs to understand that there are very real costs to those he brings

into court. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. DOSCHER: Your Honor, may I --

THE COURT: No. Okay. This was set today by the defendant -- are you leaving, Mr. Doscher?

MR. DOSCHER: Yeah.

THE COURT: All right. The court is going to continue with its ruling in any event. This was set by Mr. Holding for a request for award of attorney fees pursuant to which addresses personal service out of state. The defendant is asking for an award of attorney's fees, frankly in a very significant amount, based on his successful request of dismissal in this case. The court has previously dismissed this case with prejudice. I have spent an inordinate amount of time addressing various motions in this case. By my count, there were over 15 motions filed since last fall, a number of hearings. The case included motions filed by Mr. Doscher for sanctions, for CR 11 sanctions, motions for reconsideration, motions to file an overlength brief, spoliation motions, motion for discovery, sanctions, motions to compel and more. Mr. indicated there were eight hearings. There were many more I counted over 15 that had been noted since noted.

the case was filed less than a year ago.

The statute allows in this circumstance for an award of fees to a defendant who's personally served outside of the state who prevails. The defendant may receive costs of defending the action in a reasonable amount to be fixed by the court as attorney's fees. I stated at the beginning that the fees requested are significant, and I did review the fee affidavit.

It's my finding that the rate of fees at \$250 an hour is a very reasonable rate for an attorney in this community. It's frankly significantly lower than another case I'm going to be hearing later in the morning, so I believe that the rate is quite reasonable. In addition, given the extraordinarily large number of motions that were filed in this case, I'm finding that the amount requested is reasonable.

I'm not persuaded with the arguments of Mr. Doscher regarding equitable estoppel, collateral estoppel, invited error, or otherwise. It's my finding that Mr. Doscher has abused the court process to go after somebody from out of state, hale them into court in this state. It required, frankly, that person to hire an attorney to address the issues. And under all of the facts as I found them

previously, I think the amount requested is reasonable, and I'm going to grant it. Do you have a proposed order, Mr. MR. I do. THE COURT: I want the record to reflect that Mr. Doscher was present in the back of the courtroom for most of the court's ruling but chose to leave before I was finished. Thank you. Thank you, Your Honor. : MR. --000--