1	SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAA Limited Liability Partnership	AMPTON LLP
2	Including Professional Corporations PETER H. KLEE, Cal. Bar No. 111707	
3	MARC J. FELDMAN, Cal. Bar No. 1448	30
4	MARC J. FELDMAN, Cal. Bar No. 1448 JACK F. BURNS, Cal. Bar. No. 290523 501 West Broadway, 19 th Floor San Diego, California 92101-3598	
5	Telephone: 619.338.6500 Facsimile: 619.234.3815	
6	E mail pklee@sheppardmullin.com mfeldman@sheppardmullin.com	
7	jburns@sheppardmullin.com	
8	Attomacya for Allatata Ingurance Company	•
9	Attorneys for Allstate Insurance Company UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
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11	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA
12		G N 2.10 00024 ODW IG
13	ALAN BAKER, LINDA B. OLIVER,	Case No. 2:19-cv-08024-ODW-JC
14	Plaintiffs,	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
15	v.	ALLSTATE'S EX PARTE APPLICATION
16	ALLSTATE INSURANCE	Hon. Otis D. Wright II
17	COMPANY, EDWARD CARRASCO, and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,	Dept: First Street Courthouse, Courtroom 5D
18	Defendants.	
19		[Complaint Filed: August 13, 2019] Trial Date: None set
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF EX PARTE

APPLICATION

SMRH:4837-8399-9405.1

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Plaintiffs' attorney, Christopher Hook, has embarked on a campaign of abusive and intolerable conduct that began with profanity-laced emails, escalated to discriminatory slurs, and culminated in repeated threats of physical violence against Allstate's witnesses, Allstate's attorneys, and their families.

Therefore, Allstate seeks an ex parte order: (1) dismissing this action, (2) disqualifying Mr. Hook as Plaintiffs' counsel, (3) restraining Mr. Hook from communicating with or approaching Allstate or its attorneys, (4) preventing the depositions noticed by Plaintiffs from proceeding, and (5) awarding sanctions.

Per Local Rule 7-19, Mr. Hook's contact information is:

Christopher G. Hook Law Offices of Christopher G. Hook 4264 Overland Avenue Culver City, California 90230 Phone: (310) 839-5179

E-mail: chris@cghlaw.com

II. MR. HOOK'S ABUSIVE AND THREATENING CONDUCT

This case involves a simple insurance dispute over what it costs to repair water damage to Plaintiffs' house. Based on the estimate of a contractor whom Allstate retained, Allstate paid about \$150,000. Based on an estimate that Plaintiffs obtained from a different contractor, they contend that the damages are at least \$350,000. (Complaint ¶ 33) Thus, the amount in dispute is about \$200,000.

Nevertheless, over the past week, and in the course of sending purported multi-million demands to Allstate, Mr. Hook began sending dozens of abusive and

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APPLICATION

 None of Mr. Hook's conduct was triggered by anything that Allstate's counsel did or said. All of his communications with Mr. Hook were polite and professional. (*See* Klee Decl., Ex. 1, pp. 5-6, 11)

As a result of Mr. Hook's threats, Allstate's counsel had no choice but to take the disconcerting step of warning his family members that they may be in danger. Allstate's counsel also alerted security at its offices not to permit Mr. Hook to enter their premises. (Klee Decl., $\P 4$)

Mr. Hook's actions go beyond the pale of anything that should be tolerated anywhere – let alone in a legal proceeding. Depositions are scheduled for the week of December 9, and Mr. Hook cannot be permitted to be in physical proximity with Allstate's witnesses or counsel. (Klee Decl., ¶ 5) Therefore, Allstate has no choice but to seek ex parte relief.⁴

III. THE COURT SHOULD DISMISS THIS ACTION WITH PREJUDICE

The Court has inherent authority to dismiss this case based on Mr. Hook's alarming misconduct. *Chambers v. NASCO*, 501 U.S. 32, 111 S.Ct. 2123 (1991) (in addition to powers set forth in Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, district court has inherent power to sanction parties who conduct litigation in bad faith, including sanction of dismissal); *Halsco Engineering Co. v. Castle*, 843 F.2d 376, 380 (9th Cir. 1988) ("Dismissal under a court's inherent powers is justified in extreme circumstances in response to abusive litigation practices") (citations omitted).

A dismissal sanction does not require disobedience of a prior court order. *In re Fitzsimmons*, 920 F.2d 1468, 1472 (9th Cir. 1990). Nor must the court warn a party before imposing a dismissal sanction. *Id*.

⁴ Given the nature of Mr. Hook's threats, Allstate respectfully submits that this is a situation where, under Local Rule 7-19, good cause exists for not including a "statement of opposing counsel's position." Mr. Hook's conduct speaks for itself.

Moreover, a party may not escape dismissal by "arguing that he or she is the innocent party who will be made to suffer from the errors of his or her attorney." *Id.* at 1472 n. 3 (citing numerous cases). "The established principle is that the faults and defaults of the attorney may be imputed to, and their consequences visited upon, his or her client." *West Coast Theater Corp. v. City of Portland*, 897 F.2d 1519, 1523 (9th Cir. 1990) (citation omitted).

That does not mean that Plaintiffs are left without a remedy; they may sue their attorney for malpractice. *See Nealey v. Transportacion Maritima Mexicana*, 662 F.2d 1275, 1282 n.13 (9th Cir.1980).

Short of an actual physical assault – which Mr. Hook has threatened and which Allstate now seeks to prevent before it happens – it is hard to conceive of more egregious conduct than Mr. Hook's. Indeed, courts have dismissed actions for far less. *E.g., Combs v. Rockwell International Corp.*, 927 F.2d 486 (9th Cir. 1991) (affirming dismissal of case under District Court's inherent authority because plaintiff and his attorney made numerous improper changes to his deposition transcript); *Mohammed v. Anderson*, No. 18 C 8393, 2019 WL 3943669, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 21, 2019) (dismissing action with prejudice based on plaintiffs' series of abusive and vulgar emails – although they did not contain threats of violence).

It is self-evident that there is no going forward with this case after this misconduct. Therefore, the Court should dismiss this action. And it should be dismissed with prejudice because otherwise Mr. Hook could refile the case in another forum and continue his abuse and threats.

IV. THE COURT SHOULD DISQUALIFY MR. HOOK AS PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL

If for any reason the Court declines to dismiss the case, the Court should disqualify Mr. Hook from continuing to represent Plaintiffs. Obviously, it is not

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26 28 tenable for him to continue participating in this case when he has threatened to "waterboard" Allstate's witnesses and to assault Allstate's counsel.

"District judges have an arsenal of sanctions they can impose for unethical behavior. These sanctions include monetary sanctions, contempt, and the disqualification of counsel." Erickson v. Newmar Corp., 87 F.3d 298, 303 (9th Cir. 1996).

Whenever an allegation is made that an attorney has violated his moral and ethical responsibility, an important question of professional ethics is raised. It is the duty of the district court to examine the charge, since it is that court which is authorized to supervise the conduct of the members of its bar. The courts, as well as the bar, have a responsibility to maintain public confidence in the legal profession. This means that a court may disqualify an attorney for not only acting improperly but also for failing to avoid the appearance of impropriety.

Gas-A-Tron of Ariz. v. Union Oil Co., 534 F.2d 1322 (9th Cir.), cert. denied sub nom. Shell Oil Co. v. Gas-A-Tron of Ariz., 429 U.S. 861, 97 S.Ct. 164 (1976).

Mr. Hook's conduct has gone well beyond the "unethical" and "improper." It is shocking and even terrifying. He cannot continue to be an attorney in this case. The Court should disqualify him.

V. THE COURT SHOULD ISSUE A RESTRAINING ORDER

The Court should also issue a restraining order prohibiting Mr. Hook from having any communication with Allstate and its counsel, and from approaching their homes and places of business. Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 65(b).

Mr. Hook's threats to "waterboard" witnesses, "beat" Allstate's counsel, and "tattoo [them] across the face" are alarming enough. But Mr. Hook coupled these with warnings that "I know where you live," - which he demonstrated that he does - 1 2

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and even mentioned counsel's wife by name. Thus, Mr. Hook has shown himself to be an imminent danger.

The Court should issue a temporary restraining order prohibiting Mr. Hook from (1) having any further communication, orally or in writing, with Allstate or its counsel; and (2) approaching within 100 feet of the offices or homes of Allstate personnel and its counsel. The Court should also set a hearing to have the restraining order become an injunction. Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 65(b).

VI. THE COURT SHOULD ISSUE A PROTECTIVE ORDER PREVENTING DEPOSITIONS FROM PROCEEDING

In the event that the Court does not rule on the other aspects of this application before December 9, the week during which depositions of Allstate are set, at a minimum the Court should issue a protective order prohibiting these depositions from proceeding. It goes without saying that Allstate's witnesses and attorneys cannot be present with Mr. Hook after he has repeatedly threatened them with assault, including to "water board," "beat," and "tattoo" them across the face.

THE COURT SHOULD AWARD SANCTIONS

Finally, no litigant, including Allstate, should be forced to bear the expense of seeking protection from an attorney's abuse and threats. The Court has inherent authority to impose monetary sanctions. *Erickson*, 87 F.3d at 303. Allstate has incurred more than \$6370 in attorneys' fees in bringing this ex parte application (not including the time reviewing and evaluating Mr. Hook's barrage of emails), and requests that the Court order Mr. Hook to pay this amount to Allstate in sanctions.

VIII. CONCLUSION In a collective 75 years of legal practice, Allstate's counsel have never seen behavior that even comes close to that of Mr. Hook here. It is unlikely that the Court has either. Allstate requests that the Court grant ex parte relief. Dated: November 26, 2019 SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP By s/Marc J. Feldman MARC J. FELDMAN Attorneys for Allstate Insurance Company

APPLICATION