



substitution of a party after a transfer of interest, states: “In case of any transfer of interest, the action *may* be continued by or against the original party, *unless the court upon motion directs the person to whom the interest is transferred to be substituted in the action.*” Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(c) (emphasis added). As evidenced by the plain language of Rule 25(c), the court has discretion to allow Mr. Lipari to substitute. *Prop-Jets, Inc. v. Chandler*, 575 F.2d 1322, 1324 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1978). The court declines to exercise its discretion, however, because this case has been dismissed, and substitution will not change that outcome.

(Doc. 104).

Since that filing the status of the parties has not changed. Mr. Lipari is not a plaintiff. The court does not have any notice that Mr. Lipari is now a licensed attorney. Without any intervening change in the interim, the previous conclusions regarding Mr. Lipari’s ability to represent plaintiff apply to the present motion. For the above-mentioned reasons, the court strikes Mr. Lipari’s pending motion (Doc. 122).

Another portion of the court’s previous order is also relevant. At that time, the court warned Mr. Lipari, stating “[c]onsistent with this ruling, the court cautions Mr. Lipari against filing additional motions. Of course, plaintiff may allow Mr. Hawver or other counsel to represent it . . . Future attempts to resurrect this case could result in the court imposing additional sanctions.” Mr. Lipari’s recent filings (Docs. 122, 125) appear to violate this warning.

Additionally, Mr. Lipari’s “Rule 60(b) Motion” misstates several resolved issues, making his arguments frivolous. Mr. Lipari accuses this court of having “bias against the plaintiff” that “clearly results from the court’s disbelief that the conduct complained of by the plaintiff occurred.” Mr. Lipari challenges the court by noting, “[t]he plaintiff’s Missouri state law antitrust claims will be filed in Independence, Missouri unnecessarily duplicating the present litigation if the present federal claims are not reopened.” Before the court addressed whether the present federal case should be reopened, Mr. Lipari filed a notice that he filed a “concurrent Missouri antitrust action [on] February

25, 2008 in . . . Independence Missouri.” (Doc. 125).

Mr. Lipari’s actions and filings appear to violate Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11(b). Under Rule 11(c)(1)(B), Mr. Lipari is directed to show cause within twelve days of this order why he has not violated Rule 11(b). **If Mr. Lipari fails to demonstrate that he has not violated Rule 11(b), this court will sanction Mr. Lipari by fine and filing restrictions.**

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Mr. Lipari’s “Rule 60(b) Motion” (Doc. 122) is stricken from the record.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Mr. Lipari is directed to show cause within twelve days of this order why he has not violated Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11(b).

Dated this 28<sup>th</sup> day of March 2008, at Kansas City, Kansas.

**s/ Carlos Murguia**  
**CARLOS MURGUIA**  
**United States District Judge**