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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT TACOMA

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11 GARRY ANTHONY BROWER, AS  
EXECUTOR OF THE DECEASED  
12 BRIAN BOWER' ESTATE,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

16 Defendant.

CASE NO. C20-5315 RJB

ORDER ON DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT, OR IN THE  
ALTERNATIVE, PARTIAL  
MOTION TO DISMISS UNDER  
RULE 12(B)(1)

17 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, or in  
18 the Alternative, Partial Motion to Dismiss Under Rule 12(b)(1). Dkt. 9. The Court has considered  
19 the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motions and the file herein. For the  
20 reasons set forth below, Defendant's motion for summary judgment should be denied as moot,  
and Defendant's alternative partial motion to dismiss should be granted.

21 **I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

22 Plaintiff filed a complaint in this case on April 1, 2020. Dkt. 1. Brian Brower  
23 ("Decedent") was apparently a patient of Defendant through the VA Puget Sound Health Care  
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1 System, North Olympic Peninsula Clinic. Dkt. 1, at 3. Plaintiff alleges that “Defendant  
2 negligently failed to protect Decedent Brian Brower as a high risk for suicide by failing to act in  
3 a timely fashion to diagnose and to provide standard of care medical treatment[.]” Dkt. 1, at 16.  
4 Plaintiff claims that he “has suffered the loss of his son and is entitled to recover for pain and  
5 suffering, and the full value of all other categories of damages permissible by law.” Dkt. 1, at 17.

6 **1. DEFENDANT’S INSTANT MOTION**

7 Defendant’s instant motion argues that the Court should (1) grant Defendant’s motion to  
8 dismiss because Plaintiff failed to timely file suit, or, (2) in the alternative, grant Defendant’s  
9 partial motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s claim for damages beyond those for lost future wages and  
10 benefits because Plaintiff failed to administratively exhaust any claims for damages other than  
11 lost future income and compensation. Dkt. 9.

12 The summary judgment portion of the instant motion contends that Plaintiff’s claims are  
13 time-barred by one day. Dkt. 9, at 4, *et seq.* The motion argued that, pursuant to a six-month  
14 limitations period, Plaintiff had to either file a lawsuit in federal district court or file a request for  
15 reconsideration by March 6, 2019. Dkt. 9, at 5. Defendant indicated that it had not received  
16 Plaintiff’s request for reconsideration until March 7, 2019. Dkt. 9, at 5.

17 In the alternative, the partial motion to dismiss portion of the instant motion contends that  
18 Plaintiff failed to exhaust his claim for any damages other than lost wages and benefits. Dkt. 9, at  
19 8, *et seq.* Defendant indicates that, although Plaintiff claims damages for pain and suffering, and  
20 the full value of all other categories of damages permissible by law, he did not provide a required  
21 sum certain claim for any damages beyond the value of lost future wages and benefits. Dkt. 9, at  
22 9. Accordingly, Defendant requests dismissal of Plaintiff’s claims for damages other than lost  
23 future wages and compensation. Dkt. 9.

1           **2. PLAINTIFF’S RESPONSE**

2           Plaintiff’s response brief indicates that his request for reconsideration was timely  
3 delivered on March 5, 2019, one day before the close of the six-month limitations period. Dkt.  
4 11. Plaintiff requests that the Court take judicial notice of the time and date of delivery based on  
5 an attached United States Postal Service (“USPS”) tracking conformation and Certified Mailing  
6 receipt. Dkt. 11.

7           Plaintiff concedes that “general damages were not pled in the initial claim or the  
8 reconsideration [request] and that, based on that inadvertent omission, there is no basis to claim  
9 that they should be considered. Plaintiff accepts that these damage claims should be dismissed.”  
10 Dkt. 11, at 4.

11           **3. DEFENDANT’S REPLY**

12           Defendant’s reply brief provides, in part, that it “withdraws its motion for summary  
13 judgment based on the statute of limitations.” Dkt. 12, at 2. In light of the USPS tracking  
14 confirmation and Certified Mailing receipt attached to Plaintiff’s response, Defendant indicates  
15 that it apparently made an error recording the date of Plaintiff’s request for reconsideration. Dkt.  
16 12. However, Defendant maintains its alternative request to dismiss Plaintiff’s claims for  
17 damages other than lost future wages and compensation. Dkt. 12.

18   **II. DISCUSSION**

19           **A. MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

20           Defendant withdraws its motion for summary judgment based on the six-month  
21 limitations period. Dkt. 12. Therefore, Defendant’s motion for summary judgment should be  
22 denied as moot. The Court need not discuss taking judicial notice of the date of delivery of  
23 Plaintiff’s reconsideration request.

**B. MOTION TO DISMISS UNDER FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(1)**

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2 A complaint must be dismissed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) if, considering the factual  
3 allegations in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, the action: (1) does not arise under the  
4 Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or does not fall within one of the other  
5 enumerated categories of Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution; (2) is not a case or  
6 controversy within the meaning of the Constitution; or (3) is not one described by any  
7 jurisdictional statute. *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 198 (1962); *D.G. Rung Indus., Inc. v.*  
8 *Tinnerman*, 626 F.Supp. 1062, 1063 (W.D. Wash. 1986); *see* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (federal  
9 question jurisdiction) and 1346 (United States as a defendant). When considering a motion to  
10 dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1), the court is not restricted to the face of the pleadings, but may  
11 review any evidence to resolve factual disputes concerning the existence of jurisdiction.  
12 *McCarthy v. United States*, 850 F.2d 558, 560 (9th Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 489 U.S. 1052  
13 (1989); *Biotics Research Corp. v. Heckler*, 710 F.2d 1375, 1379 (9th Cir. 1983). A federal court  
14 is presumed to lack subject matter jurisdiction until plaintiff establishes otherwise. *Kokkonen v.*  
15 *Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375 (1994); *Stock West, Inc. v. Confederated*  
16 *Tribes*, 873 F.2d 1221, 1225 (9th Cir. 1989). Therefore, plaintiff bears the burden of proving the  
17 existence of subject matter jurisdiction. *Stock West*, 873 F.2d at 1225; *Thornhill Publishing Co.,*  
18 *Inc. v. Gen'l Tel & Elect. Corp.*, 594 F.2d 730, 733 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1979).

19 The United States, as sovereign, is immune from suit except to the extent it consents to be  
20 sued. *United States v. Mitchell*, 463 U.S. 206, 212 (1983). The Federal Tort Claims Act  
21 (“FTCA”) is the exclusive remedy for any injury allegedly resulting from negligence by  
22 government employees acting within the scope of their employment. 28 U.S.C. § 2679(b). An  
23 FTCA action may not be maintained when the claimant fails to exhaust administrative remedies  
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1 prior to filing suit. *McNeil v. United States*, 508 U.S. 206 (1993). Section 2675(a) of the FTCA  
2 requires a claimant to file with the appropriate agency both “(1) a written statement sufficiently  
3 describing the injury to enable the agency to begin its own investigation, and (2) a sum certain  
4 damages claim.” *Warren v. U.S. Dep’t of Interior Bureau of Land Mgmt.*, 724 F.2d 776, 780 (9th  
5 Cir. 1984). “Since the purpose of the administrative claim is to facilitate settlement of these  
6 disputes, a specific dollar amount is necessary to allow realistic assessment of the settlement  
7 value of a case.” *Caidin v. United States*, 564 F.2d 284, 287 (9th Cir.1977); *Ryan v. United*  
8 *States*, No. C13-5521-RBL, 2013 WL 6493616, at \*3 (W.D. Wash. Dec. 10, 2013) (“By failing  
9 to present a timely claim for a sum certain, Ryan prevented the Navy from assessing the  
10 settlement value of his claim, undermining the settlement goals of the FTCA.”). Failure to  
11 comply with the sum certain requirement results in a case being treated “as if no administrative  
12 claim had ever been filed.” *Caidin*, 564 F.2d at 287. Where a claimant later files suit, claims for  
13 which a sum certain were not provided should be dismissed. *See, e.g., Blair v. I.R.S.*, 304 F.3d  
14 861, 866–67 (9th Cir. 2002).

15 Here, Plaintiff concedes that his claims for damages did not contain a sum certain except  
16 for lost future wages and compensation. *See* Dkt. 11, at 4. Therefore, Plaintiff’s alternative  
17 partial motion to dismiss should be granted. Plaintiff’s claims for damages other than lost future  
18 wages and compensation should be dismissed.

### 19 III. ORDER

20 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- 21 • Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, or in the Alternative, Partial Motion  
22 to Dismiss Under Rule 12(b)(1) (Dkt. 9) is **GRANTED, IN PART, and**  
23 **DENIED, IN PART**, as follows:

- 1           ○ Defendant's motion for summary judgment is **DENIED AS MOOT**; and
- 2           ○ Defendant's alternative partial motion to dismiss is **GRANTED**.
- 3           Plaintiff's claims for damages other than lost future wages and
- 4           compensation are **DISMISSED**.

5           The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and  
6 to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

7           Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2020.

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9           ROBERT J. BRYAN  
10          United States District Judge