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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

NORTH SEATTLE HEALTH
CENTER CORP.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALLSTATE FIRE & CASUALTY
INSURANCE COMPANY,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C14-1680JLR

ORDER GRANTING DEFAULT
JUDGMENT

ALLSTATE INDEMNITY
COMPANY, et al.,

Third-Party Plaintiffs,

v.

DAEHYUN CHOI, et al.,

Third-Party Defendants.

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Before the court is Defendant Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company and
3 Third-Party Plaintiffs Allstate Indemnity Company, Allstate Insurance Company, Allstate
4 Property & Casualty Company, and Northbrook Indemnity Company’s (collectively,
5 “Allstate”) amended motion for entry of default judgment. (Am. Mot. (Dkt. # 49).) The
6 court has considered Allstate’s amended motion, the balance of the record, and the
7 applicable law. Being fully advised, the court GRANTS Allstate’s motion, but with
8 adjustments to Allstate’s asserted damages and fees as described below.

9 **II. BACKGROUND**

10 On October 31, 2014, Allstate removed this action from Snohomish County
11 Superior Court to this court. (Not. of Rem. (Dkt. # 1).) Plaintiff North Seattle Health
12 Center Corporation had filed a complaint in state court against Defendant Allstate Fire &
13 Casualty Insurance Company alleging claims for tortious interference with a contractual
14 and business relationship and tortious interference with business expectancy. (Compl.
15 (Dkt. # 1-1).) Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company filed an answer to Plaintiff’s
16 complaint that included counterclaims against Plaintiff for violation of Washington’s
17 Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”), RCW ch. 19.86, common law civil fraud, violation of
18 Washington’s Criminal Profiteering Act, RCW ch. 9A.82, unjust enrichment, and
19 piercing the corporate veil. (Ans. (Dkt. # 3-1) ¶¶ 7.1-10.8.) In the answer, Allstate also
20 brought claims against Third-Party Defendants Daehyun Choi, Hyun Joo Kwan, DRDC
21 Corporation, Inc., Bestway Chiropractic Clinic Corporation, and Good Care Spine Clinic
22 Corporation. (*Id.* ¶¶ 11.1-14.4.) Allstate’s third-party claims alleged violation of the

1 corporate practice of medicine doctrine, violation of the Professional Services
2 Corporation Act, RCW ch. 18.100, violation of Washington's Anti-Rebate Statute, RCW
3 ch. 19.68, violation of Washington's CPA, common law civil fraud, violation of
4 Washington's Criminal Profiteering Act, unjust enrichment, and piercing the corporate
5 veil. (*Id.* ¶¶ 15.1-22.8.)

6 Allstate alleged that Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants were involved in the
7 business of operating medical clinics. (*See, e.g., id.* ¶¶ 6.5, 11.3, 12.4, 13.4, 14.3.) The
8 Third-Party Defendant medical clinics were all allegedly owned and operated by the
9 same individual. (*See, e.g., id.* ¶ 11.2.) Allstate alleged that Plaintiff and the Third-Party
10 Defendants engaged in duplicative billing practices for the services provided to their
11 patients and unnecessary referrals to related clinics. (*See id.* ¶¶ 11.5, 17.5-17.6.)

12 On August 25 and 27, 2015, Allstate moved for the entry of default against
13 Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants as a sanction for discovery violations and failure to
14 abide by the court's prior orders. (*See* Mot. for Default (Dkt. # 34); Supp. Mot. for
15 Default (Dkt. # 36).) On September 17, 2015, the court held a hearing concerning
16 Allstate's motions for sanctions and default based on Plaintiff's and Third-Party
17 Defendants' failure to obtain counsel as ordered by the court and respond to Allstate's
18 discovery requests. (*See* 9/17/15 Min. Entry (Dkt. # 38).) Neither Plaintiff, nor Third-
19 Party Defendants responded to Allstate's motions or appeared at the September 17, 2015,
20 hearing. (*See id.*; *see generally* Dkt.) At the hearing, the court granted Allstate's
21 motions, dismissed Plaintiff's claims, and found Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants in
22 default. (9/17/15 Min. Entry.)

1 On December 2, 2015, Allstate moved for entry of default judgment against
2 Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants. (Mot. (Dkt. # 41).) The court denied Allstate’s
3 motion without prejudice to Allstate filing an amended motion in accord with the court’s
4 directives and further dismissed all of Allstate’s claims except its CPA claims as either
5 inadequately pleaded or waived. (1/27/16 Order (Dkt. # 46) at 6 n.3, 9, 12-13.) The
6 court directed that any amended motion for default judgment be in accord with the
7 parameters established in the court’s order, which limited Allstate’s amended motion to
8 its CPA claims against Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants.¹ The court also directed
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11 ¹ In its amended motion, Allstate asserts that “[t]he [c]ourt has affirmed all causes of
12 action alleged by Allstate.” (Am. Mot. at 5.) This statement is not supported by any citation to
13 the record and is incorrect. In asserting that the court “has affirmed” its causes of action, Allstate
14 apparently relies upon the court’s order granting default. (See 9/17/15 Min. Entry.) As the court
15 has previously explained, however, there is a distinction between the entry of default and the
16 entry of default judgment. (See 1/27/16 Order at 4.) In its motions for sanctions under Federal
17 Rule Civil Procedure 37, Allstate requested only the entry of default against Plaintiff and Third-
18 Party Defendants as a sanction under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37, not the entry of default
19 judgment (see Mot. for Default; Supp. Mot. for Default), and default is all the court granted (see
20 9/17/15 Min. Entry). An order of default does not “affirm all causes of action alleged by
21 Allstate” as asserted by Allstate. The court’s entry of default is only the first step to obtaining a
22 default judgment against another party. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a), (b); Local Rules W.D. Wash.
LCR 55(b)(1) (“No motion for judgment by default should be filed against a party unless the
court has previously granted a motion for default against that party pursuant to LCR 55(a) or
unless default otherwise has been entered.”). Indeed, rather than being “affirmed,” most of
Allstate’s claims did not survive the court’s prior order. (See generally 1/27/15 Order.) The
court either dismissed Allstate’s other claims as insufficiently pleaded to support a motion for
default judgment (*id.* at 6-9 (explaining that Allstate’s claims for civil fraud and violations of the
Criminal Profiteering Act fail to meet the pleading standards of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
9(b))) or ruled that they were waived as a result of Allstate’s failure to assert them in its original
motion for default judgment (*id.* at 6 n.3). Thus, only Allstate’s CPA claims against Plaintiff and
Third-Party Defendants remain viable following the court’s January 27, 2016, order. (See *id.* at
10 (“Allstate’s allegations concerning its CPA claims are sufficient under [the applicable
pleading] standard.”); see also *id.* at 12 (“Allstate may re-file its motion for default judgment
based on its CPA claims against Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants.”).)

1 Allstate to provide the court with proof of its damages and attorney’s fees.² (*Id.* at 12-
2 13.) Allstate did not move for reconsideration of the court’s order. (*See generally* Dkt.)

3 Allstate filed an amended motion for default judgment on February 16, 2016.
4 (Am. Mot.) Allstate did not, however, limit its amended motion for default judgment to
5 its CPA claims against Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants as directed by the court in
6 the court’s January 27, 2016, order. (*See* 1/27/16 Order at 12.) Instead, Allstate moved
7 for default judgment on its claims for violation of the CPA (Am. Mot. at 22-25), civil
8 fraud (*id.* at 25-26), violations of the Criminal Profiteering Act (*id.* at 26-30), and
9 violations of the Anti-Rebating Statute (*id.* at 31-32). The court now considers Allstate’s
10 amended motion for default judgment.

11 III. ANALYSIS

12 The court’s entry of default is the first step to obtaining a default judgment against
13 another party. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 55(a), (b)(1). Therefore, although the

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15 ² In its order, the court noted that “Allstate did not ask for a hearing on its motion for
16 default judgment or to submit any additional evidence in the form of live testimony or
17 otherwise.” (1/27/16 Order at 4.) Allstate counters in its amended motion that one of its
18 attorneys called the court and requested a hearing on its original motion for default judgment.
19 (*See* Am. Mot. at 4 (citing Leid Decl. (Dkt. # 50) ¶ 2 (“I called Judge Robart’s court to request a
20 date for a hearing on the default judgment.”)).) Placing a phone call to the court to request oral
21 argument on a motion is in violation of the court’s Local Rules. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash.
22 LCR 7(b)(4) (“A party desiring oral argument shall so indicate by including the words ‘ORAL
ARGUMENT REQUESTED’ in the caption of its motion or responsive memorandum.”).
Further, except as delineated in its Local Rules, the court does not accept oral requests over the
telephone. *See, e.g.*, Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(i) (permitting the parties to jointly call the
court to request a telephonic motion). Requests to the court must be in writing and filed as
motions on the court’s docket. *See id.* LCR 7(b). If Allstate wanted to present live testimony to
the court it should have included that request in its motion or filed a separate written request on
the court’s docket. The court notes that Allstate has requested neither oral argument (*see* Am.
Mot. at 1) nor the submission of live testimony with respect to its amended motion for default
judgment (*see generally id.*).

1 court entered default as a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37 sanction against Plaintiff
2 and Third-Party Defendants (*see* 9/17/15 Min. Entry), Allstate is still required to move
3 for default judgment, *see* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 55(b)(1), (2). Courts have wide
4 discretion in deciding whether to enter a default judgment.³ *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55;
5 *Aldabe v. Aldabe*, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980).

6 “The general rule of law is that upon default, the factual allegations of the
7 complaint, except those relating to the amount of damages, will be taken as true.”
8 *Geddes v. United Fin. Grp.*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977) (*per curiam*). However,
9 “necessary facts not contained in the pleadings, and claims which are legally insufficient
10 are not established by default.” *Cripps v. Life Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 980 F.2d 1261, 1267
11 (9th Cir. 1992). A court, therefore, may not enter default judgment on the basis of
12 insufficient pleadings. *Id.*; *see also Danning v. Lavine*, 572 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir.
13 1978) (“[F]acts which are not established by the pleadings of the prevailing party, or
14 claims which are not well-pleaded, are not binding and cannot support the [default]
15 judgment.”). Thus, before the court may exercise its discretion to enter a default
16 judgment, it first must determine whether the moving party has stated viable claims upon

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19 ³ Ordinarily, the court considers the factors set forth in *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470,
20 1472 (9th Cir. 1986), when determining whether to exercise its discretion to grant a motion for
21 entry of default judgment. As the court discussed in its previous order, not all of the *Eitel* factors
22 are relevant in circumstances where the court has entered default as a Federal Rule of Civil
Procedure 37 sanction rather than because the party has failed to plead or otherwise defend under
Rule 55(a). (*See* 1/27/16 Order at 3 n.1.) Here, the court considers the merits of Allstate’s
claims, the sufficiency of its counterclaims and third-party claims, and the amount at stake as
relevant *Eitel* factors. (*See id.*)

1 | which a default judgment may rest. *See Pac. Bus. Cap. Corp. v. Globex Brands, Inc.*, No.
2 | SACV-09-866 DOC (ANx), 2011 WL 66337, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 7, 2011).

3 | In its prior motion, Allstate moved for default judgment on only three claims: (1)
4 | the CPA, (2) civil fraud, and (3) the Criminal Profiteering Act. (Mot. for Default at 4-8.)

5 | In its prior order, the court held that Allstate’s CPA claims against Plaintiff and Third-
6 | Party Defendants were Allstate’s only viable claims to support a default judgment.

7 | (1/27/16 Order at 6 (“[T]he court finds that only one of these claims—the claim
8 | predicated on violation of the CPA—is sufficiently pleaded to support Allstate’s motion
9 | for default judgment.”).) The court found that Allstate’s claims for civil fraud and for
10 | violations of the Criminal Profiteering Act were insufficiently pleaded pursuant to the
11 | heightened pleading standards of Rule 9(b) and therefore could not support entry of
12 | default judgment. (*Id.* at 6-9.) In addition, the court found that Allstate had waived the
13 | entry of default judgment on the remainder of its claims by failing to move for default
14 | judgment on those claims. (*Id.* at 6 n.3.) Accordingly, the court permitted Allstate to file
15 | an amended motion for default judgment but only with respect to its CPA claims. (*Id.* at
16 | 12 (“Allstate may re-file its motion for default judgment based on its CPA claims against
17 | Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants.”).)

18 | In direct contravention of the court’s order, Allstate filed an amended motion for
19 | default judgment not only on its CPA claims (Am. Mot. at 22-25) but also on its claims
20 | for civil fraud (*id.* at 25-26), violations for the Criminal Profiteering Act (*id.* at 26-30),
21 | and violations of the Anti-Rebating Statute (*id.* at 31-32). Allstate never moved for
22 | reconsideration of the court’s January 27, 2016, order (*see generally* Dkt.), and it may not

1 simply ignore the court's prior order. Accordingly, the court DENIES Allstate's motion
2 for entry of default judgment with respect to all of Allstate's claims except for Allstate's
3 CPA claims against Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants. Because the court has already
4 determined that Allstate's CPA claims are sufficiently pleaded (1/27/16 Order at 6), the
5 court now considers whether Allstate has sufficiently proved its claims for damages
6 under the CPA. *See Geddes*, 559 F.2d at 560.

7 **A. Damages under the CPA**

8 The court directed Allstate to address two issues in its amended motion for default
9 judgment with respect to the damages Allstate claimed. First, the court directed Allstate
10 to explain why it is legally entitled to recover payments made to parties not named in its
11 counterclaims or third-party claims, including Personal Injury Protection ("PIP")
12 payments to North Seattle Pain Clinic, North Seattle Clinic, Good Care Chiropractic,
13 Chung Song Ja Corp., and third-party payments to North Seattle Clinic, North Seattle
14 Pain Clinic, Sungjun Chung, and Nataliya Kozak. (1/27/16 Order at 10-11.) Second, the
15 court directed Allstate to provide back-up documentation to corroborate Allstate's alleged
16 damages as described in its "damage model." (*See id.* at 11.)

17 In response to the court's directive, Allstate dramatically reduced the amount of
18 damages it is asserting. In its original motion for default judgment, Allstate claimed
19 \$610,287.43 in PIP payments and \$355,139.51 in third-party payments for a total of
20 \$965,426.94. (Mot. at 3.) In its amended motion, Allstate has eliminated any claim for
21 third-party payments and reduced its claim for PIP payment to \$413,586.20. (Am. Mot.
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1 | at 8.) At least a part of the reduction in PIP payments appears to be due to Allstate’s
2 | elimination of any claim for payments to Good Care Chiropractic. (*See id.*)

3 | In its amended motion, Allstate requests recovery for PIP payments made to
4 | Plaintiff North Seattle Health Center, Third-Party Defendants Bestway Chiropractic
5 | Clinic and Good Care Spine Clinic, and non-parties “Chung Song Ja Corp.,” “North
6 | Seattle Clinic,” and “North Seattle Pain Clinic,” which is also known as “NS Pain
7 | Clinic.” (Am. Mot. at 8.) In compliance with the court’s January 27, 2016, order,
8 | Allstate provides documentation showing that Plaintiff North Seattle Health Center and
9 | “Chung Song Ja Corporation” are names for the same business entity. (Leid Decl. (Dkt.
10 | # 50) Ex. B.) Accordingly, the court is satisfied that Allstate’s payments to Chung Song
11 | Ja Corporation may be included as part of its claim for damages on default judgment.
12 | Additionally, Allstate provides documentation that Third-Party Defendant DRDC Corp.
13 | deposited checks that Allstate wrote to “NS Pain Clinic.” (*See, e.g.*, Green Decl. (Dkt.
14 | # 51) Ex. B at 1.) Thus, the court is satisfied that Allstate has sufficiently proven its
15 | ability to also recover its PIP payments to “North Seattle Pain Clinic,” which is also
16 | known as “NS Pain Clinic.”

17 | However, despite the court’s January 27, 2016, order directing Allstate to explain
18 | why it is entitled to payments it made to non-party North Seattle Clinic (*see* 1/27/16
19 | Order at 10-11), Allstate failed to establish that any of the parties named in Allstate’s
20 | counterclaims and third-party claims are liable for Allstate’s payments made to non-party
21 | “North Seattle Clinic.” (*See generally* Green Decl.) All of the checks provided by
22 | Allstate that are written to “North Seattle Clinic” are also endorsed by “North Seattle

1 Clinic.” (*Id.* Ex. B.) “North Seattle Clinic” is not a party named in this matter. (*See*
2 *generally* Ans.) Allstate has failed to provide any evidence connecting its payments to
3 “North Seattle Clinic” to Plaintiff or any Third-Party Defendant. (*See* Am. Mot. at 8;
4 Green Decl. Ex. A.) Thus, the court disallows Allstate’s claim for \$117,592.46 that it
5 paid to North Seattle Clinic and reduces Allstate’s claim of \$413,586.20 for “Total PIP
6 Payments” by this amount. Accordingly, the court awards Allstate actual damages on its
7 CPA claim in the amount of \$295,993.74. (*See* Am. Mot. at 8.)

8 **B. Enhanced Damages under the CPA**

9 Allstate also encourages this court to award treble damages in the amount of
10 \$1,240,758.60 (\$413,586.20 x 3) pursuant to its claim for violations of the Criminal
11 Profiteering Act. (*See id.* at 30.) As discussed above, the court denies Allstate’s motion
12 for default judgment on this claim because Allstate failed to adequately plead it under
13 Rule 9(b). (*See* 1/27/16 Order at 9.) Indeed, the court specifically denied Allstate’s
14 claim for trebled damages under the Criminal Profiteering Act in its prior order. (1/27/16
15 Order at 9 n.5.)

16 Allstate, however, is entitled to seek an award of treble damages based on its CPA
17 claims. *See* RCW 19.86.090. Such an award is within the court’s discretion and “may
18 not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars [\$25,000.00].”⁴ *Edmonds v. John L. Scott Real*

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22 ⁴ In its amended motion, Allstate alleges that the CPA’s statutory maximum of treble
damages is “up to \$25,000 per violation.” (Am. Mot. at 25.) The court rejects the notion that
each invoice Allstate claims as a part of its damages represents a separate violation of the CPA
or a separate harm to Allstate. Allstate has alleged a unitary course of conduct in its allegations
against Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants. (*See generally* Ans.) “[M]ultiple awards of

1 *Estate, Inc.*, 942 P.2d 1071, 1081 (Wash. Ct. App. 1997); RCW 19.86.090. Allstate
2 alleges that Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants were involved in the business of
3 providing medical services through clinics owned and operated by an individual who did
4 not have the appropriate licensing to run such clinics. (*See* Ans. ¶¶ 6.5, 11.2-11.3,
5 11.6-11.8, 12.4, 13.4, 14.3.) Moreover, Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants allegedly
6 engaged in duplicative billing practices for the services provided to their patients and
7 unnecessary referrals to related clinics. (*See id.* ¶¶ 11.5, 17.5-17.6.) In light of these
8 alleged practices, the court finds that Allstate is entitled to treble damages of \$25,000.00,
9 which is the maximum amount allowed under the CPA. *See* RCW 19.86.090.

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exemplary damages are not authorized by the statute where more than one CPA violation results
in a single harm.” *Edmonds*, 942 P.2d at 1081; *see also In re Bryce*, 491 B.R. 157, 170 (Bankr.
W.D. Wash. 2013) (finding two separate CPA injuries when two separate statutes were violated).
In any event, in the context of this motion for default judgment, the court declines to exercise its
discretion to award Allstate treble damages totaling more than \$25,000.00.

1 **C. Reasonable Attorney Fees under the CPA**

2 Because Allstate prevailed on its CPA claims against Plaintiff and Third-Party
3 Defendants, Allstate is entitled to recover its attorneys’ fees under the statute. See RCW
4 19.86.090. In its January 27, 2016, order, the court directed Allstate to provide back-up
5 documentation to support its claim for attorney fees so the court could determine the
6 reasonableness of Allstate’s request. (1/27/16 Order at 11-13.) Under Washington law,⁵
7 the court may not simply rely on Allstate’s billing record but must independently
8 determine whether Allstate has sustained its burden of demonstrating that the number of
9 hours expended by counsel was reasonable. See *Mayer v. City of Seattle*, 10 P.3d 408,
10 415 (Wash. Ct. App. 2000); see also *SentinelC3, Inc. v. Hunt*, 331 P.3d 40, 48 (Wash.
11 2014) (“In determining an award of attorney’s fees, the trial court may not rely solely on
12 counsel’s fee affidavit.”). The documentation of hours expended by counsel “need not be
13 exhaustive or in minute detail, but must inform the court . . . of the type of work
14 performed” *Bowers v. Transamerica Title Ins. Co.*, 675 P.2d 193, 203 (Wash.
15 1983). Here, the court finds that the billing records submitted by Allstate generally meet
16 the standard set forth in *Bowers*.

17 A district court’s award of attorney fees is reviewed for abuse of discretion. See
18 *Thomas v. City of Tacoma*, 410 F.3d 644, 647 (9th Cir. 2005). Courts calculate attorney

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⁵ In diversity cases, the right to attorney fees is governed by state law. See *Alaska Rent-A-Car, Inc. v. Avis Budget Grp., Inc.*, 738 F.3d 960, 973 (9th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Alyeska Pipeline Serv. Co. v. Wilderness Soc’y*, 412 U.S. 240, 295 n.31 (1975)). The method of calculating reasonable attorney fees in diversity jurisdiction cases is also governed by state law. See *Mangold v. Cal. Pub. Utils. Comm’n*, 67 F.3d 1470, 1479 (9th Cir. 1995).

1 fee awards under the Washington CPA by first “establishing a ‘lodestar’ fee by
2 multiplying a reasonable hourly rate by the number of hours reasonably expended on
3 theories necessary to establishing the elements of a Consumer Protection Act cause of
4 action.” *Wash. State Physicians Ins. Exchange & Ass’n v. Fisons Corp.*, 858 P.2d 1054,
5 1073 (Wash. 1993). Second, the court adjusts the lodestar fee up or down based upon the
6 contingent nature of success (risk) and, “in exceptional circumstances, based also on the
7 quality of work performed.” *Id.* “Attorneys seeking fees must provide reasonable
8 documentation of work performed to calculate the number of hours” *Id.* Whether
9 attorney’s fees are reasonable is a factual inquiry depending on the circumstances of a
10 given case and the court is accorded broad discretion in fixing the amount of fees. *Id.*;
11 *see also Schmidt v. Cornerstone Invs., Inc.*, 795 P.2d 1143, 1153 (Wash. 1990).

12 *1. Reasonable Hourly Rate*

13 The court first determines whether Allstate’s attorneys’ hourly rates are
14 reasonable. “[W]hen attorneys have an established rate for billing clients, that rate will
15 likely be considered as reasonable.” *Wash. State Physicians*, 858 P.2d at 1073.
16 However, “[w]hether attorney fees are reasonable is a question of fact to be answered in
17 light of the particular circumstances of each individual case.” *Schmidt*, 795 P.2d at 1153.
18 Allstate provides the court with an itemization of its attorneys’ billing in this matter.
19 (Leid Decl. Ex. A.) Allstate’s attorneys charged rates ranging between \$155.00 per hour
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1 to \$180.00 per hour.⁶ (*Id.*) The court concludes that Allstate’s attorneys’ rates for legal
2 services are generally reasonable for this geographic market.

3 However, some of Allstate’s billing records indicate that Allstate’s attorneys billed
4 for administrative functions or paralegal tasks such as data entry at hourly rates
5 applicable for legal work. (*See, e.g.,* Leid Decl. Ex. A at 7, ln. 241.) As noted above, the
6 court has broad discretion in fixing fees. *Schmidt*, 795 P.2d at 1153. The record
7 indicates that Allstate’s attorneys charged paralegal work at \$100 per hour. (*See* Leid
8 Decl. Ex. A at 12, ln. 382-84, 392.) Accordingly, the court adjusts Allstate’s billing rates
9 to \$100.00 per hour for the administrative or paralegal tasks performed by counsel. Due
10 to this minor rate adjustment, the court reduces Allstate’s fee request by \$1,608.75.⁷

11 2. Reasonable Number of Hours

12 Next, the court considers the reasonableness of the number of hours expended by
13 Allstate’s counsel in this matter. Under Washington law, “[t]he total hours an attorney
14 has recorded for work in a case is to be discounted for hours spent on ‘unsuccessful
15 claims . . . or otherwise unproductive time.’” *Miller v. Kenny*, 325 P.3d 278, 303 (Wash.

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17 ⁶ The court recognizes that there are also entries billed at \$100.00 per hour. (Leid Decl.
18 Ex. A at 12 ln. 382-84, 392.) The tasks described at that rate appear to be the work of a
19 paralegal. (*See id.*) The court determines that this rate for paralegal services is also reasonable.

20 ⁷ The descriptions of work performed in the entries found in lines 241, 279, 511, 513,
21 517, 520, and 535 reflect a combination of both legal analysis and data entry. (Leid Decl. Ex. A
22 at 7, 9, 16, 17.) To establish a reasonable rate, the court adjusts each of these entries so that half
of the time in each entry is billed at the hourly attorney rate and half of the time is billed at the
established paralegal rate of \$100.00 (*see supra* note 6), for a reduction of \$893.75.
Additionally, the tasks described on lines 266, 270, 277, and 534 appear to be purely
administrative in nature. (*See* Leid Decl. Ex. A at 8, 9, 17.) Accordingly, the court adjusts the
rate to \$100.00 per hour for the tasks entered in these lines for an addition reduction of \$715.00.

1 Ct. App. 2014) (quoting *Bowers*, 675 P.2d at 203. Washington courts instruct that a trial
2 court must segregate fees where possible, but may avoid doing so if the claims are “so
3 related that no reasonable segregation . . . can be made.” *Hume v. Am. Disposal Co.*, 880
4 P.2d 988, 997 (Wash. 1994); *see also Elliott v. BNSF Ry. Co.*, No C14-5054RBL, 2015
5 WL 6694145, at *3-4 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 2, 2015) (establishing the lodestar amount
6 through both line-item exclusions for unreasonable fees and percentage reductions for
7 other groups of fees). In addition, an award of attorney fees under the CPA provides for
8 recovery of fees related to the CPA claim only. *See Wash. State Physicians*, 858 P.2d at
9 1073. Fees associated with other claims should be segregated if possible. *See id.*
10 (finding that trial court did not abuse its discretion when it reduced the number of hours
11 expended on the entire case by 50% to account for the hours attributable to theories not
12 necessary to prove the CPA claim).

13 First, the court notes that Allstate filed an initial motion for default judgment that
14 was unsuccessful. (*See generally* Mot.; 1/27/16 Order.) Pursuant to the authority cited
15 above, the court segregates the time Allstate spent drafting its inadequate initial motion
16 for default judgment and reduces Allstate’s award of attorney’s fees by an amount
17 commensurate with this task.⁸ Allstate’s counsel charged a total of \$2,288.50 for work
18 on the unsuccessful motion, and the court therefore further reduces Allstate’s fee award
19 by this amount.

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22 ⁸ On this basis, the court rejects the fees reflected in lines 548, 551, 554, 556, 557, 562,
563, 566, 567, 569, 571, 574, 576, 578, 580, 586, 590, and 603. (Leid Decl. Ex. A at 17-19.)

1 Next, the court considers what portion of the hours Allstate spent on the entire
2 case were necessary for Allstate’s development of its CPA claim. Allstate failed to
3 apportion time in its billing statements between hours allocated to its CPA claim and
4 hours allocated to other causes of action, and Allstate also failed to adjust its request for
5 attorney’s fees to account for its work on other legal theories. (*See generally* Leid Decl.,
6 Ex. A.) When the court is not provided with a detailed account of the hours spent on only
7 the prevailing claims, an overall percentage reduction is warranted. *See Cox v. Cont’l*
8 *Cas. Co.*, No. C13-2288MJP, 2015 WL 3844270, at *7 (W.D. Wash. June 19, 2015)
9 (acknowledging that the necessary evidence for both the prevailing claims and
10 unsuccessful claims overlapped, but still reducing the overall attorney fees by one-third
11 to account for the time spent on unsuccessful legal theories). Although the court finds
12 that it is not possible to segregate the time Allstate’s attorneys spent on its successful
13 CPA claims, the court reviewed and ruled upon all of the parties’ pretrial motions. Thus,
14 the court is capable of estimating the percentage of hours necessary to develop Allstate’s
15 CPA claims as opposed it to its other legal theories. *See Yousoufain v. Office of Ron*
16 *Sims*, 60 P.3d 667, 676-77 (Wash. Ct. App. 2004) (affirming trial court’s percentage
17 reduction in fee application), *rev’d in part on other grounds*, 98 P.3d 463 (Wash. 2004);
18 *see also Gates v. Deuknejian*, 987 F.2d 1392, 1399 (9th Cir. 1992) (affirming across-the-
19 board percentage reduction in fees “when faced with a massive fee application” where
20 district court appropriately describes its rationale for doing so); *Clausen v. Icicle*
21 *Seafoods, Inc.*, 272 P.3d 827, 834 (Wash. 2012) (upholding trial court’s percentage
22

1 reduction in fees in context of maintenance and cure action “where the specifics of the
2 case make segregating the actual hours difficult”).

3 In determining the appropriate percentage reduction in Allstate’s fee request for
4 non-CPA claims, the court notes that this case is fact intensive. Most of the attorneys’
5 hours in this case were spent in developing facts applicable to all of Allstate’s claims,
6 including its CPA claims. For example, establishing the various connections between
7 Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants and the impropriety of Plaintiff’s and Third-Party
8 Defendants’ billing practices are facts that underpin all of Allstate’s legal claims. Thus,
9 the court finds that a significant portion of Allstate’s attorney fees were dedicated to the
10 factual development of this overall scheme and only a small portion of attorney time was
11 spent developing the individual legal theories underlying Allstate’s claims. Accordingly,
12 the court finds that an overall 10% reduction in Allstate’s remaining fees sufficiently
13 accounts for the hours spent pursuing non-CPA claims.

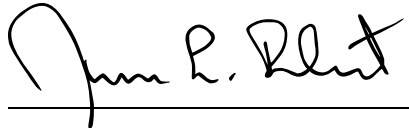
14 In sum, the court reduces Allstate’s request for attorney fees (\$62,957.50) by
15 \$3,897.25 to address entries for administrative tasks and unproductive time spent on its
16 unsuccessful initial motion for default judgment. The court further reduces Allstate’s
17 remaining requested attorney fees (\$59,060.25) by 10% (\$5,906.03) to adjust for attorney
18 fees related to Allstate’s prosecution of non-CPA claims. Thus, the court grants
19 Allstate’s request for an award of attorney’s fees in the amount of \$53,154.22.

20 **IV. CONCLUSION**

21 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS Allstate’s motion for default
22 judgment (Dkt. # 49), but with adjustments to Allstate’s asserted damages and fees as

1 described herein. The court awards Allstate \$295,993.74 in actual damages, \$25,000.00
2 in treble damages under the CPA, and \$53,154.22 in attorney fees. In total, the court
3 awards Allstate \$374,147.96 in damages and fees on its motion for default judgment
4 against Plaintiff and Third-Party Defendants.

5 Dated this 26th day of April, 2016.

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8 JAMES L. ROBART
9 United States District Judge

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