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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

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8 MONEY MAILER, LLC,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 WADE G. BREWER,

12 Defendant.

NO. C15-1215RSL

ORDER AWARDING FEES AND
COSTS

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15 This matter comes before the Court on “Money Mailer’s Motion for Reasonable
16 Attorney’s Fees and Costs.” Dkt. # 259. In March 2020, the Court denied two discovery motions
17 filed by defendant Wade Brewer (and/or his counsel) and found that an award of reasonable
18 expenses under Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5) was appropriate. A review of the discovery orders shows
19 that Brewer’s position on both motions was largely unjustified,¹ that the filing of a motion for
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22 ¹ Based on the existing record, it appears that Linda Maresse engaged defense counsel to respond
23 to the deposition notice, but that most of the objections were interposed on Brewer’s behalf and in
24 furtherance of his litigation strategy. There is no reason to believe, for example, that Maresse would
25 have sought a protective order based solely on her concerns regarding the drive into Seattle or the
26 limited scope of her knowledge. Indeed, she did not file a motion in the two months between the time
27 the subpoena was served and the deposition date. Rather, the sudden decision to seek a protective order
and refuse to appear at the deposition was driven primarily by Brewer’s decision to waive his claim for
damages and downplay the relevance of his franchise’s financial records. For purposes of this motion,
the Court therefore attributes arguments raised and positions taken by defense counsel in the underlying
discovery motions and in response to the fee petition to Brewer.

28 ORDER AWARDING FEES AND COSTS - 1

1 protective order sixteen hours before a deposition was scheduled to begin caused Money Mailer
2 to incur unnecessary expenses, and that Brewer’s last-minute changes of position and failure to
3 meaningfully confer resulted in half-baked arguments that had to be abandoned or altered in the
4 midst of the briefing. Brewer does not challenge the appropriateness of a fee award or defense
5 counsels’ hourly rates. He argues, however, that attorney’s fees incurred in preparing for the
6 third-party deposition of Linda Maresse were not awarded or recoverable, that the number of
7 hours expended responding to the two motions is excessive, and that Maresse should not be
8 penalized for attempting to object to the third-party subpoena as provided in Rule 26(c). Brewer
9 also argues that fees related to the fee petition should not be awarded because the parties were
10 making progress toward resolving this dispute without Court intervention when Money Mailer
11 filed a combined fee petition.
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14 Having reviewed the memoranda, declarations, and exhibits submitted by the parties, the
15 Court finds as follows:

16 The Court declines to award attorney’s fees related to counsel’s preparation for the
17 Maresse deposition.² If Money Mailer deposes Maresse in the future, these preparations will
18 have value even if some additional work is necessary.³ Nor will fees be awarded for preparing
19 and filing the fee petitions. Despite timely overtures from Brewer regarding the possibility of a
20 negotiated settlement of the fee issues, Money Mailer waited until the day before the Maresse
21 deposition to file the fee petition.
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23 ² A number of these entries would also be excluded or reduced because they cover multiple
24 activities in a single entry, only some of which are recoverable.

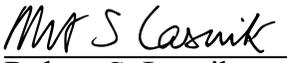
25 ³ The email exchanges submitted by the parties suggest that Money Mailer is confused as to
26 “whether and when the Court is ordering a deposition of Ms. Maresse.” Dkt. # 265 at 5-6. The Court
27 denied the motion for protective order, removing that impediment from conducting the deposition. But
28 Money Mailer did not file a cross-motion to compel: if it still wants Maresse’s testimony, it must serve
an appropriate subpoena.

1 petition was due to provide information regarding the fees it would be seeking, severely limiting,
2 and ultimately precluding, the chance for a negotiated settlement. In addition, Money Mailer
3 rushed to file the fee petition related to the motion to compel early, cutting off substantive
4 negotiations toward settling the matter informally.
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6 The remainder of the fees and costs, including the cost of serving the notice of deposition
7 on Maresse, are recoverable.

8 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5), when a discovery motion is denied the Court may
9 “require the movant, the attorney filing the motion, or both to pay the party or deponent who
10 opposed the motion its reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including
11 attorney’s fees.” In the circumstances presented here, Daniel Brown of Williams, Kastner &
12 Gibbs PLLC, as the attorney filing the motion for protective order on behalf of Maresse, shall
13 pay to Money Mailer \$9,821.50 in fees and \$594.00 in costs. Brewer, as the party moving to
14 compel, shall pay to Money Mailer \$12,474.00 in fees related to that motion. In light of the
15 outstanding issues regarding Money Mailer’s continuing right to pursue this litigation and ability
16 to secure a potential fee/cost award if Brewer prevails, these amounts will be included in the
17 judgment, either as an amount due or as an offset.
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20 Dated this 1st day of July, 2020.

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22 Robert S. Lasnik
23 United States District Judge
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