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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 ABDIKHADAR JAMA, *et al.*,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 GOLDEN GATE AMERICA LLC, *et al.*,

13 Defendants.

Case No. C16-0611RSL

ORDER GRANTING GOLDEN  
GATE'S MOTION TO DISMISS

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15 On January 4, 2017, the Court dismissed plaintiffs' claims against defendant  
16 Golden Gate America LLC. Dkt. # 38. The Court found that Golden Gate was not a  
17 "Transportation employer" subject to Chapter 7.45 of the City of SeaTac Municipal Code  
18 and that plaintiff's claims against Golden Gate could not be saved by amendment. Leave  
19 to amend was granted to add EAN Holdings LLC (d/b/a Enterprise Rent-A-Car) as a  
20 defendant on the theory that EAN Holdings is a "Transportation employer" under the  
21 ordinance and qualifies as plaintiffs' employer under the economic realities test set forth  
22 in Becerra v. Expert Janitorial, LLC, 181 Wn.2d 186, 196-97 (2014).

23 Plaintiffs timely filed an amended complaint, asserting claims against both Golden  
24 Gate and EAN Holdings as joint employers. Regardless of whether Golden Gate, EAN  
25 Holdings, or both employed plaintiffs, the Court has already determined that Golden Gate

26 ORDER GRANTING GOLDEN GATE'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS - 1

1 is not subject to the ordinance and cannot have liability thereunder. Any and all claims  
2 against that Golden Gate are again DISMISSED.

3 Golden Gate seeks an award of fees and costs under 28 U.S.C. § 1927. The statute  
4 provides:

5 Any attorney or other person admitted to conduct cases in any court of the  
6 United States or any Territory thereof who so multiplies the proceedings in  
7 any case unreasonably and vexatiously may be required by the court to  
8 satisfy personally the excess costs, expenses, and attorneys' fees reasonably  
9 incurred because of such conduct.

9 An award of fees under the statute requires a finding of subjective bad faith. Blixseth v.  
10 Yellowstone Mountain Club, LLC, 796 F.3d 1004, 1007 (9th Cir. 2015). Bad faith “is  
11 present when an attorney knowingly or recklessly raises a frivolous argument, or argues a  
12 meritorious claim for the purpose of harassing an opponent.” B.K.B. v. Maui Police  
13 Dept., 276 F.3d 1091, 1107 (9th Cir. 2002). “For sanctions to apply, if a filing is  
14 submitted recklessly, it must be frivolous, while if it is not frivolous, it must be intended  
15 to harass.” In re Keegan Mgmt., 78 F.3d at 436.

16 The statute sets a very high threshold before an attorney will be required to  
17 reimburse the opposing party for a portion of its attorney's fees. A high threshold is  
18 appropriate given the likelihood that fee shifting could chill advocacy. The Court  
19 therefore starts its analysis with the presumptions that an award of fees is not appropriate  
20 and that counsels' conduct falls within the acceptable realm of zealous advocacy,  
21 untainted by bad faith. Nevertheless, the Court finds that the reassertion of defective  
22 claims against Golden Gate was frivolous and improperly multiplied the proceedings for  
23 purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1927. The claims against Golden Gate were dismissed because it  
24 was not a “Transportation employer” subject to the ordinance. The Court expressly noted  
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1 that this defect could not be remedied through amendment. While there may have been  
2 legitimate, non-frivolous reasons to identify Golden Gate as a defendant in the amended  
3 complaint (such as preserving an issue for appeal), plaintiffs have not made that argument  
4 and instead have indicated that they intend to relitigate their claims against this defendant  
5 on the merits. Plaintiffs' attorneys are hereby ORDERED to pay Golden Gate reasonable  
6 fees of \$1,000 within fourteen days of the date of this order.

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8 Dated this 25th day of April, 2017.

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11 Robert S. Lasnik  
12 United States District Judge  
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