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

10 ROMERO HEAD, as the court-appointed  
11 Personal Representative of the Estate of  
12 ROMEO A. HEAD,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 DISTTECH, LLC, *et al.*,

16 Defendants.

CASE NO. C16-1727 RSM

ORDER RE: MOTIONS FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

17 This matter comes before the Court on Motions for Partial Summary Judgment filed by  
18 the parties. Dkts. #76 and #78. Plaintiff – as the personal representative of Mr. Head’s estate –  
19 filed this lawsuit under Washington’s wrongful death and survival statutes, seeking to recover  
20 damages on behalf of Mr. Head’s alleged surviving children: Ariel Head, Arianna Head, A.H.,  
21 R.H., T.G., K.H., and J.M. *See* Dkt. #41. The instant Motions seek the Court’s determination  
22 of whether the minors T.G., J.M. and K.H. have standing to recover under Washington’s  
23 wrongful death and survival statutes given an apparent lack of sufficient evidence in the record  
24 to establish that they are the minor children of the decedent Romeo A. Head.

1 Defendants point out that the only evidence produced in discovery to establish Mr.  
2 Head's paternity of T.G., J.M., and K.H. was the following:

- 3 (1) that these minors are receiving benefits from Social Security as  
a result of his death;
- 4 (2) that these minors are receiving benefits from an occupational  
accident insurance policy as a result of his death.
- 5 (3) the deposition testimony of their mothers claiming Mr. Head  
was their father, and
- 6 (4) DNA test results finding Mr. Head is their father.

7 Dkt. #76 at 2–3. According to Defendants, this is insufficient evidence to seek damages for  
8 wrongful death or survival benefits on the behalf of these minors under Washington's wrongful  
9 death statute, RCW 4.20.010, general survival statute, RCW 4.20.046, and the special survival  
10 statute, RCW 4.20.060. *Id.* at 3, 9–10. Defendants admit that “[t]he wrongful death statute  
11 does not specifically identify what evidence is required to prove, in this case, the paternity of  
12 the decedent.” *Id.* Defendants urge the Court to apply the evidentiary test found in the  
13 Washington Uniform Parentage Act (“WUPA”). The WUPA “applies to determinations of  
14 parentage in this state.” RCW 26.26.021. Ways to establish a parent-child relationship include  
15 “an adjudication of the person’s parentage,” but the statute does not explicitly include the  
16 above types of evidence produced by Plaintiff in discovery. *See* RCW 26.26.101. Defendants  
17 argue that this is dispositive to Plaintiff’s ability to recover both wrongful death and survival  
18 benefits on behalf of T.G., J.M., and K.H. Dkt. #76.

19 After Defendants filed their Motion, Plaintiff separately moved the Court for an order  
20 establishing that T.G., J.M., and K.H are the children of Romeo Head based solely on the  
21 evidence originally produced to Defendants. Dkt. #78. Although Defendants disagree, such a  
22 Court Order might satisfy the statutory requirements identified above. However, the Court  
23 finds that Plaintiff’s Motion is moot given subsequent developments.

1 In Response to Defendants’ Motion, Plaintiff stated “although we dispute any denial  
2 that these boys are the children of Romeo Head, we are proceeding with the filing of an action  
3 under the WUPA to protect the important and just rights of T.G., K.H. and J.M.” Dkt. #80 at 9;  
4 *see also* Dkt #78 at 7.

5 On Reply, Defendants argue that “any attempt to adjudicate Mr. Head’s parentage at  
6 this stage is barred by the applicable statute of limitations.” Dkt. #82 at 7 (citing RCW  
7 26.26.530(1)).

8 Plaintiff has subsequently obtained state court adjudications of parentage showing that  
9 the decedent is the parent of T.G., K.H., and J.M. Dkts. #87-1; #87-2; and #87-3. These  
10 adjudications are dated January 4, 2018. *Id.* Defendants attempted to intervene and seek  
11 reconsideration in those state court proceedings but were denied. *See* Dkt. #94-1. Nonetheless,  
12 the state court considered Defendants’ substantive arguments and found no basis to reconsider  
13 its rulings. *Id.*

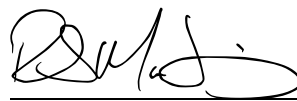
14 Defendants have filed a Surreply objecting to the admission of these adjudications into  
15 the record, considering that they were not previously disclosed in initial disclosures or  
16 produced in discovery. Dkt. #91. The Court notes that these adjudications were obtained in  
17 response to Defendants’ arguments on summary judgment, were filed on the docket five days  
18 after the adjudications, and could not have been produced earlier in discovery. These  
19 adjudications were not obtained in bad faith, but rather to ensure that there was no procedural  
20 bar for the Court to conclude what is otherwise obvious from the record—that T.G., K.H., and  
21 J.M are the children of the decedent. The delay was thus substantially justified. While there  
22 may have been a more procedurally appropriate method for Plaintiff to present this evidence to  
23 the Court, Defendants raise no valid argument for striking this evidence, and the Court  
24 concludes that good cause exists to consider it. Any delay or procedural error by Plaintiff did

1 not unduly prejudice Defendants, given that the adjudications were put on the record prior to  
2 the close of discovery, *see* Dkt. #68, and Defendants were put on notice that Plaintiff would  
3 attempt to obtain this evidence prior to the dispositive motion deadline, *see* Dkts. #25 and #80  
4 at 9. Defendants have had an opportunity to respond to this evidence with procedural and  
5 substantive arguments. *See* Dkts. #82 and #91.

6 The Court finds that Plaintiff now has the necessary evidence of parentage to satisfy  
7 Washington State's wrongful death and survival statutes. This is sufficient to deny Defendants'  
8 Motion. Defendants' statute of limitations and standing arguments related to the adjudications,  
9 *see* Dkt. #91 at 4, are not properly before *this* Court. The Court concludes that it need not  
10 address Plaintiff's arguments in its Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, having concluded  
11 that the adjudications above are sufficient evidence of parentage.

12 Having reviewed the relevant briefing and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby  
13 finds and ORDERS that Defendants' Motion is DENIED and Plaintiff's Motion is DENIED AS  
14 MOOT for the reasons stated above. All other issues brought up in the Motions, including  
15 requests to strike evidence not cited above, are moot given the Court's ruling.

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17 DATED this 13 day of February, 2018.

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20 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
21 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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