

HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

RAGEN A. MCCLUEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

SKAGIT COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL  
DISTRICT NO. 1,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 2:17-cv-01784

ORDER

This matter comes before the court on Plaintiff's motion for default judgment. Dkt. # 10. The Court, having reviewed the motion and the record herein, **GRANTS** the motion and directs the clerk to enter default judgment as directed at the conclusion of this order.

**BACKGROUND**

Defendant employed Plaintiff from October 13, 2015 to October 10, 2016 as a Remote Certified Professional Coder. Dkt. # 1 at 2. Plaintiff suffers from epilepsy and sometimes experiences seizures, but neither of these conditions prevented Plaintiff from working as a coder. *Id.* at 2–3. On September 14, 2016, Plaintiff suffered nine grand mal seizures and required hospitalization for forty-eight hours. *Id.* Because of Plaintiff's tenuous medical condition, Plaintiff's doctor restricted her from driving and leaving her home state of Montana. *Id.* On September 22, 2016, Defendant instructed Plaintiff to report to Defendant's office in Mount Vernon, Washington, on October 10, 2016 for a

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1 minimum of six months. *Id.* Plaintiff requested an accommodation from Defendant  
2 because of her medical condition, but Defendant did not grant any deviation from its  
3 instruction to report to the Mount Vernon office. *Id.* On September 30, 2016, Plaintiff  
4 requested information regarding the availability of time off under the Family Medical  
5 Leave Act; Defendant responded by informing Plaintiff that she was not eligible for  
6 family medical leave. *Id.* at 4. On October 10, 2016, when Plaintiff failed to report to  
7 Defendant's Mount Vernon office as instructed, Defendant terminated her employment.  
8 *Id.*

9 This matter is the second of two suits filed by Plaintiff regarding the  
10 circumstances of her termination. Plaintiff filed her first complaint on August 16, 2017.  
11 *McCluey v. Skagit Valley Pub. Hosp. Dist. No. 1*, No. 17-1243 (W.D. Wash. filed Aug.  
12 16, 2017) (*McCluey I*), Dkt. # 1. Defendant's attorney responded to that complaint by  
13 sending a letter to Plaintiff's attorneys on August 28, 2017, noting that Plaintiff failed to  
14 exhaust her administrative remedies prior to filing suit. Dkt. # 7-1 at 24–25. Plaintiff  
15 moved to voluntarily dismiss the first suit, and on October 2, 2017 the Court granted that  
16 dismissal without prejudice. *McCluey I*, Dkt. ## 6, 7. On November 29, 2017, Plaintiff  
17 commenced the current action. Dkt. # 1. Plaintiff served Defendant with a copy of the  
18 new complaint on December 21, 2017. Dkt. # 7-1 at 15. On February 1, 2018, Plaintiff  
19 petitioned the clerk for an entry of default, and on February 6, 2018, the clerk entered the  
20 default. Dkt. ## 7, 8. On February 8, 2018, Plaintiff moved for default judgment. Dkt. #  
21 10. Defendant filed an initial notice of appearance on March, 26, 2018 but has not filed  
22 any other pleadings or motions in this case. Dkt. # 11.

## 23 LEGAL STANDARD FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT

### 24 A. Procedural Requirements for Default Judgment

25 Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) governs the two-step  
26 process parties must follow to obtain a default judgment. *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470,

1 1471 (9th Cir. 1986); *see also* W.D. Wash. LCR 55(b)(1). First, the party seeking relief  
2 must obtain an entry of default from the clerk. To obtain a default, the moving party must  
3 show that the defendant failed to plead or otherwise defend itself against the complaint.  
4 Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a); W.D. Wash. LCR 55(a). Second, if the clerk enters a default, the  
5 moving party must then seek an entry of default judgment from either the clerk or the  
6 court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b). The clerk is only authorized to enter default judgment when  
7 the plaintiff’s claim is for a “sum certain” against a competent defendant that has not  
8 appeared in the case. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(1); W.D. Wash. LCR 55(b)(3). In all other  
9 cases, the court is the only entity authorized to enter a default judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
10 55(b)(2); W.D. Wash. LCR 55(b)(4).

11         Procedurally, the party seeking default judgment does not need to serve or give  
12 notice to the non-moving party if the non-moving party did not enter an appearance in the  
13 case. W.D. Wash. LCR 55(b)(4); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2). The defaulting party’s  
14 appearance in the case need not be a formal presentation to the court, but the defaulting  
15 party must at least demonstrate some “clear purpose to defend the suit.” *Wilson v. Moore*  
16 *& Assocs., Inc.*, 564 F.2d 366, 369 (9th Cir. 1977) (holding that a defendant’s letter  
17 partially responding to a plaintiff’s complaint did not constitute an appearance).  
18 Conversely, if the non-moving party entered an appearance in the case, the moving party  
19 must serve and notify the non-moving party of the motion. *Id.* Merely making an  
20 appearance, though, does not immunize a defending party from an entry of default  
21 judgment if that party fails to plead or otherwise defend itself. *See, e.g., Direct Mail*  
22 *Specialists, Inc. v. Eclat Computerized Tech.*, 840 F.2d 685, 690 (9th Cir. 1988) (if a  
23 defendant fails to answer a complaint within the time limits of FRCP 12, the court may  
24 enter default judgment). The appearance merely entitles the non-moving party to at least  
25 seven-days notice of the moving party’s motion for default judgment. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.

1 55(b)(2); W.D. Wash. LCR 55(b)(4) (extending the seven-day notice provision of the  
2 FRCP to at least twenty-one days).

### 3 **B. Substantive Requirements for Default Judgment**

4 A court's decision to enter a default judgment is always discretionary. *Aldabe v.*  
5 *Aldabe*, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980). Default judgment is "ordinarily  
6 disfavored," because courts prefer to decide "cases on their merits whenever reasonably  
7 possible." *Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1472. When considering whether to exercise discretion in  
8 entering default judgments, courts consider a variety of factors, including:

9 (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits of a plaintiff's  
10 substantive claim, (3) the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the sum of  
11 money at stake in the action; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning  
12 material facts; (6) whether the default was due to excusable neglect, and (7)  
13 the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

14 *Id.* at 1471–72. Courts reviewing motions for default judgment must accept the  
15 allegations in the complaint as true, except facts related to the amount of damages.  
16 *Geddes v. United Fin. Grp.*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977). Courts must conduct a  
17 hearing to analyze damages if the moving party does not produce sufficient evidence  
18 allowing the court to accurately calculate damages. *See, e.g.*, Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2)(B);  
19 W.D. Wash LCR 55(b)(2)(A); *Televideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917 (9th  
20 Cir.1988).

### 21 **DISCUSSION**

22 The record in this matter, procedurally and substantively, supports entry of default  
23 judgment.

24 Procedurally, the Court finds no fault with Plaintiff's motions for default and  
25 default judgment. First, Plaintiff properly petitioned the clerk for an entry of default  
26 against Defendant. Defendant failed to plead or otherwise defend itself against Plaintiff's  
27

1 complaint prior to the entry of default. In fact, Defendant failed to make an initial  
2 appearance in this matter until well over a month after Plaintiff's motion for default.  
3 Therefore, the clerk properly entered the default against Defendant pursuant to FRCP  
4 55(a).

5         Second, Plaintiff properly petitioned the court for an entry of default judgment.  
6 The sum of damages is uncertain in this case; as a result, Plaintiff appropriately  
7 petitioned the court—and not the clerk—for default judgment. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b).  
8 Additionally, Plaintiff was under no obligation to provide Defendant with seven-days  
9 notice of filing the motion for default judgment because Defendant made no appearance  
10 in the case prior to the motion. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2). To be sure, Defendant made  
11 an appearance in this case, but that appearance, entered over a month after Plaintiff's  
12 motion for default judgment, does not render Plaintiff's motion procedurally deficient.  
13 Even if Defendant's untimely appearance entitled it to some form of notice, that  
14 appearance alone, without additional pleadings or filings, is not enough to prevent an  
15 entry of default judgment. Defendant has not filed any pleadings or motions  
16 supplementing its initial appearance indicating a clear intent to defend the suit.  
17 Accordingly, the Court finds no procedural deficiency in Plaintiff's motion for default  
18 judgment.

19         Substantively, using the *Eitel* factors as a guide, the court finds that default  
20 judgment is proper in this case. *See Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471–72. First, taking the  
21 allegations in Plaintiff's complaint and motions as true, Plaintiff sufficiently pleaded  
22 meritorious state and federal claims. Plaintiff's pleadings allege a causal connection  
23 between Plaintiff's request for a disability accommodation and her subsequent  
24 termination. Dkt. # 1 at 5–7. Additionally, the Court does not need to conduct any  
25 hearings to calculate damages and attorney's fees; Plaintiff's submissions to the court  
26 provide sufficient evidence of these amounts. *See* Dkt. ## 10-1, 10-2.

1           Second, no evidence in the record suggests that Defendant’s default was due to  
2 excusable neglect. The current matter is the second of two lawsuits stemming from the  
3 same underlying event. In both suits, the same attorney, Michael Brunet, represented  
4 Defendant. *See* Dkt. # 11 (Mr. Brunet’s notice of appearance in the current case); Dkt. #  
5 7-1 at 24–25 (Mr. Brunet corresponding with Plaintiff’s attorneys in the first case). In the  
6 first case, Mr. Brunet corresponded with Plaintiff’s attorneys and indicated willingness to  
7 accept service on Defendant’s behalf. Dkt. # 7-1 at 24. After the voluntary dismissal of  
8 the first case, Plaintiff filed and served the current complaint on Defendant’s Executive  
9 Secretary—an authorized agent to accept service on behalf of Defendant—on December  
10 22, 2017. *Id.* at 15, 19. Plaintiff’s attorneys also notified Mr. Brunet of the second  
11 complaint via e-mail. *Id.* at 27–41. Service of the current complaint meets both the  
12 specific requirements of the FRCP and the general requirements of the due process  
13 clause. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(h)(1)(B) (a corporation is properly served by “delivering a copy  
14 of the summons and of the complaint to . . . any . . . agent authorized by appointment or  
15 by law to receive service of process”); *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Tr. Co.*, 399  
16 U.S. 306, 314 (1950) (due process requires “notice reasonably calculated, under all the  
17 circumstances, to apprise interest parties of the pendency of the action”).

18           The facts before the court indicate that Plaintiff properly served the current  
19 complaint on Defendant’s secretary. Defendant did not answer Plaintiff’s complaint  
20 within the twenty-one day time limit for responsive pleadings. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
21 12(a)(1)(A)(i). Plaintiff even went beyond what the federal rules require by also  
22 e-mailing the summons and complaint to Defendant’s attorney, but Defendant still failed  
23 to answer. If a defendant “has actual or constructive notice of the filing of the action” and  
24 fails to answer, the defendant is subject to default judgment. *Meadows v. Dominican*  
25 *Republic*, 817 F.2d 517, 521 (9th Cir. 1987) (citations omitted). Here, Defendant and Mr.

1 Brunet were on notice of the current complaint and failed to answer in accordance with  
2 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure—this is not a case of excusable neglect.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 Based on the foregoing, the Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff's motion. Dkt. #10. The  
5 Court instructs the clerk to enter default judgment for Plaintiff in accordance with this  
6 order.

7 Plaintiff is entitled to damages in the following amounts:

- 8 a. Special Damages in the amount of \$135,560.58 (\$96,560.58 in back pay and  
9 \$39,000 for three years of front pay);  
10 b. General Damages in the amount of \$271,121.16;  
11 c. Plaintiff's reasonable attorney fees and costs in the amount of \$9,814.50

12 For a total of \$416,496.24. Plaintiff is also entitled to the interest rate on judgment  
13 pursuant to RCW 19.52.020.

14  
15 DATED this 25th day of May, 2018.

16  
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18

19 The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
20 United States District Judge