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HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ANNA WILSON,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GEICO INDEMNITY COMPANY,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C18-226 RAJ

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff’s Motion to Remand and Motion to Stay Briefing on Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment (“Motion to Stay”). Dkt. ## 7, 14. Both motions are opposed. Dkt. ## 12, 18. Having considered the submissions of the parties, the relevant portions of the record, and the applicable law, the Court finds that oral argument is unnecessary. For the reasons that follow, Plaintiff’s Motion to Remand is **DENIED**. Dkt. # 7. Plaintiff’s Motion to Stay Briefing on Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment is **DENIED as moot**. Dkt. # 14.

I. BACKGROUND

On January 23, 2018, Plaintiff Anna Wilson filed this action in King County Superior Court against Defendant Geico Indemnity Company. Dkt. # 1. Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges that Defendant is in breach of contract by failing to pay claims made under personal injury protection (“PIP”) benefits under an automobile insurance contract.

1 Dkt. # 1-1. Plaintiff's Complaint seeks damages for breach of contract, breach of the
2 duty to act in good faith, as well as claims under Washington's Insurance Fair Conduct
3 Act, RCW 48.30.015 ("IFCA") and Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86.090 ("CPA").
4 *Id.* Defendant then filed a Notice of Removal on February 12, 2018. Dkt. # 1.
5 Defendant filed its Answer on February 28, 2018, but did include any counterclaims.
6 Dkt. # 6.

7 **II. DISCUSSION**

8 On March 1, 2018, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Remand this matter to Snohomish
9 County Superior Court. Dkt. # 7. In this Motion, Plaintiff also requested attorney's fees.
10 *Id.* at 4-5. Defendant opposes. Dkt. # 12.

11 **A. The Court Denies Plaintiff's Motion to Remand**

12 Plaintiff has moved to remand this action to state court, arguing that Defendant has
13 not adequately established that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. Defendant
14 opposes on multiple grounds.¹ For the reasons stated below, this Court **DENIES**
15 Plaintiff's Motion to Remand.

16 Removal is proper where the district court would have original jurisdiction over
17 the state court action. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Diversity jurisdiction under § 1332(a)
18 grants original jurisdiction to a district court when there is both complete diversity of
19 citizenship and an amount-in-controversy exceeding \$75,000. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).
20 The party seeking the federal forum bears the burden of establishing that federal

21 ¹ Defendant first moves that the Court strike Plaintiff's Motion for Remand because Plaintiff
22 failed to meet and confer with Defendant prior to filing this Motion. Defendant argues that
23 Plaintiff failed to meet these requirements because the parties did not meet and confer in-person
24 or telephonically. Dkt. # 12 at 2-4. This Court's Standing Order states that counsel
25 contemplating the filing of a motion "shall first contact opposing counsel to discuss *thoroughly*,
26 preferably in person, the *substance* of the contemplated motion *and any potential resolution.*"
27 Dkt. # 3. The Court and Federal and Local Rules have a meet-and-confer requirement to
28 minimize waste of judicial time and resources on issues that could be resolved amongst the
parties. Plaintiff's counsel admits that he did not hold a meet-and-confer with Defendant before
filing the Motion to Remand. Dkt. # 16 at 1-2. While the Court construes the meet-and-confer
requirement strictly, striking a motion to remand because of a failure to discuss the issue of
proper removal in person is not in keeping with the purpose of this type of requirement.

1 jurisdiction is met. *Rodriguez v. AT&T Mobility Servs. LLC*, 728 F.3d 975, 978 (9th Cir.
2 2013). Federal courts “strictly construe the removal statute against removal jurisdiction.”
3 *Gaus v. Miles*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992).

4 As there is no dispute that complete diversity exists between the parties, Plaintiff
5 seeks remand on the basis that the amount-in-controversy requirement is not satisfied.
6 Where the amount in controversy is not clear from plaintiff's complaint, the burden is on
7 the defendant to establish that the amount-in-controversy meets the jurisdictional
8 threshold by a preponderance of the evidence. *Sanchez v. Monumental Life Ins. Co.*, 102
9 F.3d 398, 403–04 (9th Cir. 1996). However, in this Circuit, this standard applies only if
10 the state court complaint does not specify the amount sought as damages; if the complaint
11 filed in state court alleges damages in excess of the required federal jurisdictional
12 amount, remand is warranted only if it appears to a “legal certainty” that the claim is
13 actually for less than the jurisdictional minimum. *Abrego Abrego v. The Dow Chem. Co.*,
14 443 F.3d 676, 683 n.8 (9th Cir. 2006). Although defendants may not merely rely upon
15 their own conclusory statements to establish the amount in controversy, they may use the
16 complaint as evidence, provided that the complaint is “made in good faith,” and the
17 plaintiff’s recovery of the claim is a legal possibility. *Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto.*
18 *Ins. Co.*, 116 F.3d 373, 375 (9th Cir. 1997) (internal quotations omitted). Beyond the
19 allegations in the pleadings, the defendant may also present and the Court may consider
20 any additional “summary-judgment-type evidence relevant to the amount in controversy
21 at the time of removal.” *Kroske v. U.S. Bank Corp.*, 432 F.3d 976, 980 (9th Cir. 2005),
22 *as amended on denial of reh'g and reh'g en banc* (Feb. 13, 2006).

23 Both parties agree that, as a baseline, Plaintiff requests actual damages under the
24 policy of \$37,783.74. Dkt. ## 1-1, 7, 12. In the Complaint, Plaintiff also specifically
25 requests treble damages under the IFCA and the CPA. *See* Dkt. # 1-1 at 9, ¶ 4.2 (“By its
26 conduct, GEICO is liable to plaintiff for enhanced damages including, without limitation,

1 treble damages as authorized by RCW 48.30.015 and RCW 19.86.090 and for her
2 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in the prosecution in this action.”). The
3 IFCA “creates a private cause of action to a first-party claimant who has been
4 unreasonably denied insurance coverage and provides for treble damages and an attorney
5 fee award.” *Rain v. Ameriprise Auto & Home Ins. Agency, Inc.*, No. C14-5088RJB, 2014
6 WL 1047244, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 18, 2014); *see also* RCW 48.30.015(2). As
7 Defendant notes, should the Court apply the Plaintiff's request for treble damages under
8 IFCA to the Plaintiff's requested relief of \$37,783.74, this alone would raise the amount
9 in controversy to \$113,351.22, well above the \$75,000 threshold. Dkt. # 2 at 2. The
10 CPA also permits a treble damage award not to exceed \$25,000. RCW 19.86.090.

11 Plaintiff argues that the prospect of receiving exemplary damages is too
12 speculative to satisfy defendant's burden of establishing jurisdiction. Dkt. # 7 at 3-4. The
13 Court disagrees. When plaintiffs request treble damages under the IFCA, as Plaintiff has
14 here, this Court trebles the amount alleged to determine the amount in controversy. *See,*
15 *e.g., Nw. Ry. Museum v. Indian Harbor Ins. Co.*, No. C17-1060JLR, 2017 WL 4466619,
16 at *3 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 5, 2017) (denying remand when Plaintiff requested treble
17 damages under IFCA and estimated damages under insurance policy were at a minimum
18 of \$25,000); *Lim v. Nat'l Gen. Ins. Co.*, No. C15-0383RSL, 2015 WL 12025326, at *2
19 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 30, 2015) (denying remand when plaintiff requested treble damages
20 and actual damages of \$50,000.00); *Egal v. Geico General Ins. Co.*, No. C14-1964RSM,
21 2015 WL 1632950, at *4 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 13, 2015) (applying the plaintiff's request for
22 treble damages to the plaintiff's requested relief of policy limits of \$50,000 and holding
23 that the amount in controversy exceeded \$150,000); *Rain*, 2014 WL 1047244, at *3
24 (denying remand when plaintiffs requested treble damages and defendants showed that
25 plaintiffs' damages would be at least \$41,000.00 before trebling); *see also Trujillo v.*
26 *Allstate Ins. Co.*, No. C09-1056RSL, 2009 WL 2843348, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 31,

1 2009) (“In this case, plaintiffs have explicitly alleged that their damages exceed \$31,000,
2 and they have sought trebling of their damages [under IFCA and CPA]. Those amounts
3 alone exceed \$90,000 and exceed the jurisdictional threshold.”). Plaintiff’s direct request
4 for an award of treble damages is sufficient to place this enhanced amount of money
5 damages in controversy.²

6 Defendant has met its present burden and established that the amount in
7 controversy exceeds \$75,000. Accordingly, this Court has jurisdiction over this matter,
8 and Plaintiff’s Motion to Remand is **DENIED**.

9 **1. Plaintiff’s Request for Attorney’s Fees is Denied**

10 In the Motion to Remand, Plaintiff also requests attorneys’ fees pursuant to 28
11 U.S.C. § 1447(c). Dkt. # 8. Following remand of a case upon unsuccessful removal, the
12 court may, in its discretion, award attorney’s fees “incurred as a result of the removal.” 28
13 U.S.C. § 1447(c). “Absent unusual circumstances, courts may award attorney’s fees
14 under § 1447(c) only where the removing party lacked an objectively reasonable basis for
15 seeking removal. But “when an objectively reasonable basis exists, fees should be
16 denied.” *Martin v. Franklin Capital Corp.*, 546 U.S. 132, 141 (2005).

17 Here, it was not objectively unreasonable for Defendant to seek removal. In fact,
18 Defendant has shown, based on Plaintiff’s alleged damages, that removal was proper.
19 Plaintiffs’ request for an award of fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
20 1447(c) is thus denied.

21 **B. The Court Denies Plaintiff’s Motion to Stay**

22 On March 15, 2018, while the Motion for Remand was pending, Defendant filed a
23 Motion for Summary Judgment. Dkt. # 10. On March 21, 2018, Plaintiff filed a Motion
24 to Stay, arguing that the Court should disallow briefing on Defendant’s Motion for

25 ² Moreover, attorney’s fees and exemplary damages can be included in the amount-in-
26 controversy calculation. *Kroske v. U.S. Bank Corp.*, 432 F.3d 976, 980 (9th Cir. 2005).
27 However, even without considering attorney’s fees, the jurisdictional threshold amount is
28 reached, so the Court need not reach this question.

1 Summary Judgment while the Motion for Remand was pending. Dkt. # 14.
2 Nevertheless, both parties have submitted additional briefing on Defendant's Motion for
3 Summary Judgment. Dkt. ## 24, 25, 26.

4 Accordingly, because the Court is denying Plaintiff's Motion for Remand, and
5 because the parties have already submitted additional briefing on the Motion for
6 Summary Judgment, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion to Stay at Dkt. # 14 as moot.

7 **III. CONCLUSION**

8 For all the foregoing reasons, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion to Remand,
9 including Plaintiff's request for attorneys' fees. Dkt. # 7. Plaintiff's Motion to Stay is
10 **DENIED AS MOOT.** Dkt. # 14.

11 Dated this 26th day of July, 2018.

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15 The Honorable Richard A. Jones
16 United States District Judge
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