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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

AMIE DRAMMEH, YUSUPHA CEESAY, )  
individually and as surviving parents of )  
Cherno Ceesay, and MARAM CEESAY, )  
personal representative of the estate of )  
Cherno Ceesay, )

*Plaintiffs,*

v.

UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC., a Delaware )  
corporation, RASIER LLC, and THE FIRST )  
DOE THROUGH ONE HUNDREDTH )  
DOE, inclusive, )

*Defendants.*

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UBER TECHNOLOGIES INC., a Delaware )  
corporation, RASIER LLC, )

Third-Party Plaintiffs,

v.

OLIVIA BREANNA-LENNON BEBIC and )  
DEVIN KEKOA WADE, )

Third-Party Defendants.

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CASE NO. 2:21-cv-00202-BJR

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS'  
MOTION TO DISMISS AND DENYING  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR MORE  
DEFINITE STATEMENT

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

Before the Court is Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss and Motion for More Definite Statement. Dkt. No. 19 (“Mot.”).<sup>1,2</sup> Defendants seek dismissal of Plaintiffs’ claims for punitive damages and a more definite statement as to the claims advanced against each corporate Defendant. Having reviewed the Motion, the opposition thereto, the record of the case, and the relevant legal authorities, the Court will grant the Motion to Dismiss, but deny the Motion for More Definite Statement. The reasoning for the Court’s decision follows.

**II. BACKGROUND**

Defendant Uber Technology Inc. is the familiar San Francisco-based company which has developed a ride-hailing app to match drivers and riders. Am. Compl., Dkt. No. 15 ¶ 10, 14 (“Am. Compl.”); *see also* Mot. at 3. Defendant Raiser LLC is a wholly-owned Uber subsidiary which directly contracts with drivers who utilize the Uber App. Am. Compl. ¶¶ 10, 15; Mot. at 11.

According to Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint, Cherno Ceesay was utilizing the App on December 13, 2020 to pick up customers in Issaquah, Washington. Am. Compl. ¶ 45. Plaintiffs allege that the App matched Ceesay with two riders, Olivia Bebic and Devin Wade, who opened accounts on the App with fabricated profiles just prior to hailing Ceesay. *Id.* ¶¶ 46–47. Shortly thereafter, Bebic and Wade attacked Ceesay with a knife in an attempted robbery, killing Ceesay.

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<sup>1</sup> Defendants have requested oral argument. Mot. at 1. The Court finds that oral argument is unnecessary as it is able to decide the Motion on the briefs. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(4) (“Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all motions will be decided by the court without oral argument”); *Partridge v. Reich*, 141 F.3d 920, 926 (9th Cir. 1998) (“a district court can decide the issue without oral argument if the parties can submit their papers to the court”).

<sup>2</sup> As the Motion includes inconsistent numbering, the Court will refer to the page number derived from the file uploaded to the Court’s Case Management/Electronic Case Files system.

1 *Id.* ¶¶ 48–50. Both were arrested two days later in connection with Ceesay’s murder. *Id.* ¶ 52.

2 Plaintiffs are Ceesay’s parents and sister, who bring suit both in their individual capacities  
3 and as representative of Ceesay’s estate. *Id.* ¶ 9, 11–13. They claim that despite being well-aware  
4 of the potential dangers their drivers face, Defendants fail to utilize common safety measures, such  
5 as driver-passenger barriers and video-surveillance, and fail to properly screen potential riders,  
6 measures which would have protected Ceesay from assault. *Id.* ¶¶ 3–4. Plaintiffs further claim  
7 that Defendants prevent drivers from using their own best safety judgment by penalizing those  
8 who decline or cancel rides. *Id.* ¶¶ 16–34, 53–54.

9  
10 Based on these allegations, Plaintiffs filed suit on February 17, 2021, *see* Compl., Dkt. No.  
11 1, and filed their Amended Complaint on March 25, 2021, Am. Compl., Dkt. No. 15. In the  
12 Amended Complaint, they advance causes of action for Negligence, Wrongful Death (RCW  
13 4.20.010), and under the Death of a Child statute (RCW 4.24.010). Am. Compl. ¶¶ 11–13, 92–95.  
14 They also seek punitive damages. *Id.* ¶¶ 96–100.

15  
16 In response, Defendants filed their pending Motions, which seek to dismiss Plaintiffs’  
17 claim for punitive damages and a more definite statement against each corporate Defendant. *See*  
18 *generally* Mot., Dkt. No. 19.

### 19 III. MOTION TO DISMISS CLAIM FOR PUNITIVE DAMAGES

#### 20 A. Legal Standard

21 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), dismissal of a claim is appropriate for  
22 “failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.” FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6). Plaintiffs  
23 need not include “detailed factual allegations” in their complaints, but must include “sufficient  
24 factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft*  
25

1 *v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)).  
2 In reviewing motions made under Rule 12(b)(6), the Court “is obliged to ‘accept all factual  
3 allegations in the complaint as true and construe them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff.’”  
4 *Wilson v. Craver*, 994 F.3d 1085, 1089 (9th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Skilstaf, Inc. v. CVS Caremark*  
5 *Corp.*, 669 F.3d 1005, 1014 (9th Cir. 2012)).

## 6 **B. Discussion**

7 Defendants argue that Plaintiffs’ punitive damages claim should be dismissed as  
8 Washington does not recognize punitive damages absent express statutory authorization. Mot. at  
9 5–10; *see also Barr v. Interbay Citizens Bank of Tampa, Fla.*, 635 P.2d 441, 443 (Wash. 1981),  
10 *amended*, 649 P.2d 827 (Wash. 1982). Plaintiffs argue that Defendants’ Motion should be denied  
11 because California law should apply to their punitive damages claim, and California law  
12 recognizes such damages. Pls.’ Opp’n to Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss First Am. Compl. and Mot. for  
13 More Definite Statement, Dkt. No. 22 at 3–9 (“Resp.”); *see* CAL. CIVIL CODE § 3294.  
14

15 The Court need not, however, conduct a choice of law analysis at this stage. Even were  
16 California law to apply to Plaintiffs’ punitive damages claims, California law requires Plaintiffs to  
17 allege fraud, oppression, or malice to be entitled to such relief. *See* Cal. Civil Code § 3294 (“In  
18 an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract, where it is proven by clear and  
19 convincing evidence that the defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, the  
20 plaintiff, in addition to the actual damages, may recover damages for the sake of example and by  
21 way of punishing the defendant.”); *see also Shin v. ICON Found.*, No. 20-cv-07363, 2021 WL  
22 1893117, at \*14 (N.D. Cal. May 11, 2021). Further, when pleading a claim for California punitive  
23 damages in a federal district court sitting according to diversity jurisdiction, as this one does here,  
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1 Plaintiffs must meet the heightened pleading standard of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9. *Rees*  
2 *v. PNC Bank, N.A.*, 308 F.R.D. 266, 273 (N.D. Cal. 2015).

3 Plaintiffs, however, have made no claims for fraud, oppression, or malice in their Amended  
4 Complaint. *See generally* Am. Compl. Instead, they seek punitive damages based on their claims  
5 of negligence, which are insufficient under California law. As such, the Court will grant  
6 Defendants' Motion to Dismiss.

#### 7 **IV. MOTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT AS TO EACH DEFENDANT**

##### 8 **A. Legal Standard**

9 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(e), a defendant may move for a more definite  
10 statement where a complaint is "so vague or ambiguous that the [defendant] cannot reasonably  
11 prepare a response." FED. R. CIV. P. 12(e). Such relief, however, is generally disfavored. *Ledcor*  
12 *Indus. (USA) Inc. v. Virginia Sur. Co., Inc.*, No. 09-cv-1807 2011 WL 13232195, at \*1 (W.D.  
13 Wash. Jan. 4, 2011). Complaints are ordinarily sufficient where they comply with Rule 8's  
14 requirement to provide "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled  
15 to relief." FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2); *see also Ledcor Indus.*, 2011 WL 13232195, at \*1. As such,  
16 "Rule 12(e) motions attack the intelligibility of the complaint, not the lack of detail, and are  
17 properly denied where the complaint notifies the defendant of the substance of the claims  
18 asserted." *United States v. Sequel Contractors, Inc.*, 402 F. Supp. 2d 1142, 1147 (C.D. Cal. 2005).

##### 19 **B. Discussion**

20 Defendants argue that the Court should dismiss the current Complaint, and compel  
21 Plaintiffs to file a new complaint, as Plaintiffs have failed to provide sufficiently detailed  
22 allegations specific to each corporate Defendant necessary for the Defendants "to understand how  
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1 the claim for liability relates to each of them.” Mot. at 2; *see also id.* at 9. As they point out, the  
2 Amended Complaint notes the parent-subsidary relationship between Uber and Raiser but refers  
3 to them collectively. *See* Am. Compl. ¶ 15. Plaintiffs respond that a more definite statement is  
4 unnecessary as the Amended Complaint provides sufficient detail at this early stage of the case.  
5 Resp. at 10–13. The Court agrees with Plaintiffs.

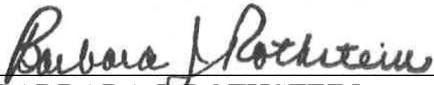
6 The corporate Defendants are closely related entities, which operate within in a larger  
7 corporate structure. The Amended Complaint spells out as much. Which corporation is  
8 responsible for which action, however, is information in the Defendants’ control. Plaintiffs’  
9 Amended Complaint provides sufficient detail for Defendants to determine the substance of the  
10 claims against them.

11  
12 The Court will deny the Motion for More Definite Statement.

13 **V. CONCLUSION**

14 Based on the foregoing, the Court hereby GRANTS Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss and  
15 DENIES Defendants’ Motion for More Definite Statement. Dismissal of Plaintiffs’ claims for  
16 punitive damages is without prejudice.

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18 DATED this 14th day of June, 2021.

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20 \_\_\_\_\_  
21 BARBARA J. ROTHSTEIN  
22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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