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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CAROLINE ANGULO, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PROVIDENCE HEALTH AND
SERVICES - WASHINGTON, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C22-0915JLR

ORDER

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the court is Plaintiffs’¹ amended motion to remand. (Mot. (Dkt. # 163); Reply (Dkt. # 167); see 3/25/24 Order (Dkt. # 160) (granting Plaintiffs’ motion for leave to file an amended motion to remand).) Defendants Providence Health & Services – Washington (“Providence”), Dr. Jason Dreyer, DO, Jane Doe Dreyer, Dr. Daniel Elskens,

¹ Plaintiffs are Caroline Angulo, Eric Keller, Eben Nesje, Kirk Summers, Christine Bash, Raymond Sumerlin Jr., MaryAnn Sumerlin, Martin Whitney, and Sherryl Whitney. (3d Am. Compl. (Dkt. # 129) ¶¶ 2.2-2.8.)

1 DO, and Jane Doe Elskens (collectively, “Defendants”) oppose Plaintiffs’ motion. (Resp.
2 (Dkt. # 164); *see* Dreyer Joinder (Dkt. # 165) (joining in Providence’s opposition);
3 Elskens Joinder (Dkt. # 166) (same).) On May 16, 2024, the court ordered Providence to
4 show cause why the court should not find that Providence waived its argument that Dr.
5 Elskens is a primary defendant who is not a Washington citizen by failing to assert it
6 earlier in this litigation. (5/16/24 OSC (Dkt. # 169).) Providence filed a timely response,
7 and Plaintiffs filed a timely reply. (OSC Resp. (Dkt. # 170); OSC Reply (Dkt. # 172).)
8 The court has considered the motion, the parties’ filings in support of and in opposition to
9 the motion, the relevant portions of the record, and the governing law. Being fully
10 advised,² the court DENIES Plaintiffs’ amended motion to remand.

11 **II. RELEVANT BACKGROUND**

12 The court set forth the factual and procedural history of this matter in detail in its
13 March 17, 2023 order denying Plaintiffs’ first motion to remand and its March 25, 2024
14 order granting Plaintiffs leave to file this renewed motion to amend. (*See* 3/17/23 Order
15 (Dkt. # 66) at 2-4; 3/25/24 Order at 2-5.) Therefore, the court focuses here on the
16 background relevant to the instant motion.

17 This matter arises from a settlement agreement between Providence, the United
18 States, and the State of Washington, pursuant to which Providence agreed to pay millions
19 of dollars to resolve allegations that it fraudulently billed federal and state health care
20

21 ² Plaintiffs request oral argument; Providence does not. (*See* Mot. at 1; Resp. at 1.) The
22 court determines that oral argument will not assist it in resolving this motion. *See* Local Rules
W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(4).

1 programs for certain neurosurgeries performed by Dr. Dreyer and Dr. Elskens at
2 Providence St. Mary Medical Center in Walla Walla, Washington. (*See* Compl. (Dkt.
3 # 1-4); 3d. Am. Compl. (Dkt. # 129), Ex. 2 (“Settlement Agreement”).) Plaintiffs filed
4 this proposed class action in King County Superior Court in May 2022, on behalf of
5 patients who suffered injuries or damages as a result of procedures performed by Dr.
6 Dreyer and Dr. Elskens. (*See generally* Compl.)

7 Plaintiffs allege that Providence “instituted a pattern and practice that encouraged
8 [Dr. Dreyer and Dr. Elskens] to conduct unsupervised spine surgeries at high-volume
9 rates . . . that provided the neurosurgeons financial incentives to perform a high volume
10 of surgical procedures.” (3d Am. Compl. ¶ 1.4.) According to Plaintiffs, this ultimately
11 resulted in the surgeons “performing medically unnecessary and otherwise improper
12 spine surgeries and conducting surgical procedures below the standard of care.” (*Id.*
13 ¶¶ 1.4-1.6.) Although Providence acknowledged that it was aware of concerns about the
14 surgeons’ treatment practices, it allowed both surgeons to resign and did not report them
15 to the National Practitioner Data Bank (“NPDB”) or the Washington State Department of
16 Health (“WDOH”) as required by law. (*Id.* ¶¶ 1.9, 4.23, 4.24.) After Dr. Dreyer resigned
17 from Providence, he was hired by non-party MultiCare Health System (“MultiCare”),
18 where he allegedly continued his pattern of problematic treatment practices. (*Id.* ¶ 1.12.)

19 Plaintiffs allege that Providence is liable for injuries and damages they suffered as
20 a result of medically unnecessary or improper surgeries conducted by Dr. Dreyer and Dr.
21 Elskens at Providence and by Dr. Dreyer at MultiCare. (*See id.* ¶¶ 1.4-1.16.) Plaintiffs
22

1 raise claims under Washington state law on behalf of three proposed classes. (*See id.*
2 ¶¶ 7.1-23.2.) Plaintiffs define the “Settlement Class” as including:

3 All patients whose treatments informed the basis of the settlement between
4 PROVIDENCE and DOJ (quantified for settlement purposes as \$22,690,458,
5 with \$10,459,388 designated as restitution for settlement purposes), who, by
6 definition, suffered special and/or general injury or damages from medical
7 procedures that were medically unnecessary or otherwise improper for said
8 treatments.

9 (*Id.* ¶ 6.2.1.) They define the “Non-Settlement Class / Providence” as including:

10 All patients who suffered injury or damages as a result of medical procedures
11 at PROVIDENCE, performed by Dr. JASON A. DREYER, DO and/or Dr.
12 DANIEL ELSKENS DO that were medically unnecessary or otherwise
13 improper but whose treatments were not included in the settlement either
14 because DOJ offered to settle for less than full restitution or because their
15 treatment was paid for by private health insurers such as Regence Blue
16 Shield, or was paid privately, for treatments during the relevant time periods.

17 (*Id.* ¶ 6.2.2.) Finally, they define the “Non-Settlement Class / MultiCare” as including:

18 All patients who suffered injury or damages as a result of medical procedures
19 at MULTICARE performed by Dr. JASON A. DREYER, DO that were
20 medically unnecessary or otherwise improper but whose treatments were not
21 included in the restitution settlement because DOJ sought reimbursement for
22 payments to PROVIDENCE only, for treatments during the relevant time
periods.

(*Id.* ¶ 6.2.3.)

Providence timely removed the action to this court on June 30, 2022, pursuant to
the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). (*See* Not. of Removal
(Dkt. # 1) ¶¶ 4-19.) Plaintiffs filed their original motion to remand on July 28, 2022.
(MTR (Dkt. # 32).) On March 17, 2023, the court denied Plaintiffs’ motion without
prejudice. (3/17/23 Order at 8-12.) The court concluded that Providence had met its
burden to show that the matter met the requirements for CAFA removal. (*Id.*) It could

1 not, however, determine whether any exception to CAFA applied absent information
2 about the citizenship of the members of Plaintiffs’ proposed classes. (*Id.*) Accordingly,
3 the court ordered the parties to conduct jurisdictional discovery to ascertain the
4 citizenship of the proposed classes. (*Id.* at 16; *see also* 5/15/23 Order (Dkt. # 79);
5 7/24/23 Order (Dkt. # 103) (subsequent orders regarding jurisdictional discovery); Joint
6 Statement (Dkt. # 92) (setting forth the parties’ proposed procedures for jurisdictional
7 discovery).) On July 24, 2023, the court resolved certain issues regarding the parties’
8 discovery plan and appointed Providence’s proposed discovery program administrator,
9 JND Legal Administration (“JND”), to administer the plan. (7/24/23 Order at 7-12.)

10 On October 20, 2023, JND’s Vice President of Operations filed a declaration in
11 which she disclosed JND’s findings regarding the citizenship of the members of
12 Plaintiffs’ proposed classes. (*See generally* Garr Decl. (Dkt. # 111).) JND reported the
13 following results based on 422 valid survey responses from Providence U.S. citizen
14 patients and 107 valid survey responses from MultiCare U.S. citizen patients:

	Providence Responses	MultiCare Responses	Aggregate Responses
Total U.S. Citizens	422	107	529
Washington Citizens	202 (47.87%)	95 (88.79%)	297 (56.14%)
Citizens of Other States	220 (52.13%)	12 (11.21%)	232 (43.86%)

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18 (*Id.* ¶¶ 19-20; *id.*, Ex. A.)

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20 On March 29, 2024, the court granted Plaintiffs’ motion for leave to file an
21 amended motion to remand. (3/29/24 Order (Dkt. # 162).) Plaintiffs filed their amended
22 motion on April 11, 2024. (Mot.) Providence timely responded on April 29, 2024, and

1 Plaintiffs filed a timely reply on May 3, 2024. (Resp.; Reply.) The parties then
2 completed supplemental briefing in accordance with the court’s May 16, 2024 order.
3 (See 5/16/24 Order; OSC Resp.; OSC Reply.) The motion is now ripe for decision.

4 III. ANALYSIS

5 Plaintiffs urge the court to remand this matter under the discretionary home-state
6 exception to CAFA jurisdiction. (See generally Mot.) Providence opposes the motion.
7 (See generally Resp.) For the following reasons, the court denies Plaintiffs’ motion to
8 remand.

9 CAFA authorizes federal subject matter jurisdiction over class actions in which
10 the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, the proposed class has at least 100
11 members, and minimal diversity exists between any plaintiff and any defendant.
12 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1), (2), (5). There is no presumption against removal under CAFA
13 as there is for a typical removal of a state court case on diversity grounds. See *Dart*
14 *Cherokee Basin Operating Co. v. Owens*, 574 U.S. 81, 89 (2014) (“[N]o antiremoval
15 presumption attends cases invoking CAFA, which Congress enacted to facilitate
16 adjudication of certain class actions in federal court.”). Once the removing party
17 establishes CAFA jurisdiction, a party seeking remand must show, by a preponderance of
18 the evidence, that one of three exceptions to CAFA jurisdiction applies: (1) the local
19 controversy exception; (2) the mandatory home-state exception; or (3) the discretionary
20 home-state exception. *Adams v. W. Marine Prods., Inc.*, 958 F.3d 1216, 1220-21, 1223
21 (9th Cir. 2020); 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3), (4).

1 Plaintiffs concede that only the discretionary home-state exception to CAFA
2 jurisdiction remains at play after jurisdictional discovery because they cannot show that
3 at least two-thirds of the class members in the aggregate are citizens of Washington.
4 (Mot. at 10); *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(A)-(B). To qualify for that exception, Plaintiffs
5 must first establish by a preponderance of the evidence that “greater than one-third but
6 less than two-thirds of the members of all proposed classes in the aggregate and the
7 primary defendants” are citizens of Washington. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3). If Plaintiffs
8 meet that burden, the court “may, in the interests of justice and looking at the totality of
9 the circumstances,” remand the case after considering six discretionary factors. *Id.* The
10 court concludes that it must deny the motion to remand because Plaintiffs cannot show
11 that all of the primary defendants are citizens of Washington.

12 There is no dispute that Providence is a citizen of Washington. (*See, e.g.,* Am.
13 Providence Answer (Dkt. # 133) ¶ 2.13 (admitting that Providence is a Washington
14 nonprofit corporation with its primary place of business in Washington).) Thus,
15 regardless of whether it is or is not a primary defendant, its citizenship does not
16 disqualify Plaintiffs from invoking the discretionary home-state exception. There also
17 can be no dispute that “Jane Doe Dreyer” and “Jane Doe Elskens” are not primary
18 defendants. Plaintiffs mention them in their complaint only to allege that Dr. Dreyer and
19 Dr. Elskens committed their “acts or omissions . . . both for, and on behalf of,” their
20 marital communities. (*See* 3d Am. Compl. ¶¶ 2.14-2.15.) As a result, the citizenship of
21 Ms. Dreyer and Ms. Elskens does not factor in to the discretionary home-state exception
22 analysis. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3).

1 In their motion, Plaintiffs suggest that they consider Providence to be the only
2 primary defendant; they do not address whether Dr. Dreyer and Dr. Elskens are primary
3 defendants. (*See generally* Mot.; *see id.* at 20 (referring to “Plaintiffs’ election to sue the
4 primary defendant in its primary place of business”).) In response, Providence argues
5 that the discretionary home-state exception cannot apply because Dr. Elskens is a primary
6 defendant but is not a Washington citizen. (Resp. at 9-10 (citing Am. Elskens Answer
7 (Dkt. # 134) ¶ 2.15 (“Dr. Elskens is not currently a resident of Washington.”)).)
8 Plaintiffs counter that (1) Providence waived its right to raise this argument now because
9 it failed to make it in response to Plaintiffs’ original motion to remand (Reply at 6-8) and
10 (2) Dr. Elskens cannot be considered a primary defendant because he is not liable to all
11 class members and completed a “much smaller number” of surgeries than Dr. Dreyer (*id.*
12 at 9-10). In response to the order to show cause, Providence argues that it did not waive
13 its “primary defendant” argument because Plaintiffs bear the burden in the first instance
14 to prove that the discretionary home-state exception applies, and they have failed to do
15 so. (OSC Resp. at 2-3, 5.)

16 The court notes its frustration with the failure of Providence and Dr. Elskens to
17 raise the primary defendant issue earlier in this litigation. As the court explains in more
18 detail below, had Providence addressed Dr. Elskens’s citizenship and whether he was a
19 primary defendant in opposing Plaintiffs’ original motion to remand, it would have been
20 clear more than a year ago that only the local controversy exception to CAFA jurisdiction
21 could possibly apply and the scope of jurisdictional discovery might have been narrowed.
22 *Compare* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(A) (requiring that at least one “significant” defendant

1 be a citizen of the state in which the action was filed); *with* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3),
2 (4)(A) (requiring that the primary defendants be citizens of the state in which the action
3 was filed). As a result, Plaintiffs’ motion for leave to file an amended motion to remand
4 after jurisdictional discovery would have been unnecessary because fewer than two-thirds
5 of the class members in the aggregate are citizens of Washington. *See* 28 U.S.C.
6 § 1332(d)(4)(A). Even if Providence and Dr. Elskens had first raised their primary
7 defendant argument in opposing Plaintiffs’ motion for leave to file an amended motion to
8 remand, briefing on the instant motion to remand, at least, could have been avoided.
9 (*See, e.g.*, Mot. for Leave Resp. (Dkt. # 157) (saying nothing about the primary defendant
10 issue); 3/18/24 Elskens Joinder (Dkt. # 158) (same).) Providence’s attempt to shift the
11 blame onto Plaintiffs for failing to raise Dr. Elskens’s citizenship earlier is not
12 well-taken. (*See, e.g.*, OSC Resp. at 4 (arguing that Plaintiffs should have been aware,
13 based on news reports and Dr. Elskens’s corporate disclosure filing (*see* Dkt. # 62) that
14 Dr. Elskens was no longer a citizen of Washington).) Defendants’ failure to raise the
15 primary defendant issue in response to Plaintiffs’ original motion to remand has wasted
16 the court’s time and resources; delayed the progress of this litigation; and caused the
17 parties to incur costs and attorneys’ fees that they otherwise would not have faced.

18 Nevertheless, it is Plaintiffs’ burden to establish that remand is warranted under a
19 CAFA exception. *Singh v. Am. Honda Fin. Corp.*, 925 F.3d 1053, 1067 (9th Cir. 2019).
20 Plaintiffs have not identified any case in which a court found that a defendant waived its
21 ability to argue that the plaintiff failed to prove a statutory prerequisite for a CAFA
22 exception (*see generally* Reply; OSC Reply), and the court has not found any such case

1 in its own research. Therefore, the court concludes that Providence has not waived its
2 argument that Dr. Elskens is a primary defendant who is not a citizen of Washington.

3 CAFA does not define the term “primary defendant.” *See Singh*, 925 F.3d at
4 1067-68. In the Ninth Circuit, however, a court considering whether a defendant is
5 primary within the meaning of CAFA must first assume that all defendants will be found
6 liable. *Id.* at 1068. The court should then consider whether the defendant is alleged to be
7 directly responsible for the harm to the proposed class, as opposed to being vicariously or
8 secondarily liable. *Id.* Finally, the court should consider the defendant’s potential
9 exposure to the class relative to the exposure of other defendants. *Id.* These
10 considerations are not exhaustive, and the court should not apply them mechanistically.
11 *Id.* Rather, the goal is to determine whether a defendant is a “principal, fundamental, or
12 direct” defendant. *Id.* (quoting *Vodenichar v. Halcon Energy Props., Inc.*, 733 F.3d 497,
13 504 (3d Cir. 2013)).

14 *Singh v. American Honda Finance Corporation* is instructive. *Id.* at 1069. In that
15 case, the plaintiff sued American Honda Finance Corporation (“AHFC”) and several
16 automobile dealerships for allegedly charging consumers improperly for add-ons when
17 they purchased their vehicles. *See id.* at 1058-61. The district court held that AHFC was
18 a primary defendant because “each claim in the complaint was asserted against
19 ‘Defendants,’ without differentiating between them.” *Id.* at 1069. The Ninth Circuit
20 disagreed. It concluded that the dealerships were the primary defendants because each of
21 them were alleged to be responsible for the direct harm to consumers: charging them for
22 unwanted add-ons. *Id.* AHFC, meanwhile, was allegedly liable for “permitting this

1 | conduct and benefitting from it in the form of additional interest payments.” *Id.* Thus,
2 | because AHFC’s liability “depend[ed] on a ‘threshold finding’ that the [dealerships]
3 | acted unlawfully,” AHFC was a secondary defendant. *Id.* The court also noted that the
4 | dealership defendants had more exposure to the class because AHFC benefitted only by
5 | receiving additional interest on the cost of the improper add-ons, while the dealerships
6 | benefitted from the full cost of the add-ons. *Id.* (citing *Vodenichar*, 733 F.3d at 505-06).

7 | Here, as alleged in Plaintiffs’ third amended complaint, Dr. Dreyer and Dr.
8 | Elskens are responsible for the direct harm to the class members because the claims arise
9 | from the surgeons allegedly subjecting their patients to medically unnecessary or
10 | improper treatment. (*See* 3d Am. Compl. ¶¶ 7.1-17.3 (alleging claims arising from
11 | surgeries conducted by Dr. Dreyer and Dr. Elskens); *see also id.* ¶¶ 6.2.1-6.2.3 (defining
12 | the classes as consisting of patients who suffered injury or damages as a result of
13 | “medically unnecessary or otherwise improper” medical procedures performed by Dr.
14 | Dreyer and/or Dr. Elskens).) Providence’s alleged liability, for the most part, is
15 | secondary to the harm caused by the surgeons’ allegedly improper surgeries. (*See, e.g.,*
16 | *id.* ¶ 1.15 (“[T]his Cause captures the broad body of patients and their families impacted
17 | by the negligent, violative, unethical, and fraudulent treatment practices of [Dr. Dreyer]
18 | and [Dr. Elskens] under the direct authority of PROVIDENCE[.]”).) Thus, like the
19 | dealerships in *Singh*, the surgeons are primary defendants within the meaning of CAFA.

20 | Plaintiffs argue that the court cannot determine whether Dr. Elskens is a primary
21 | defendant because the parties have not engaged in discovery regarding “the scope of his
22 | personal liability.” (OSC Reply at 4; *see also* Reply at 7.) Whether a defendant is

1 primary within the meaning of the CAFA exceptions, however, can be discerned based
2 on the allegations in the complaint. In *Singh*, for example, the court determined that the
3 dealerships were the primary defendants because they were alleged in the operative
4 complaint to have directly harmed the consumers. *Singh*, 925 F.3d at 1068-69. The court
5 did not analyze the relative liability of the dealerships as to one another. *See generally id.*
6 The same is true here: Dr. Dreyer and Dr. Elskens are both primary defendants because
7 they are alleged to have directly harmed Plaintiffs and class members by subjecting them
8 to medically unnecessary or improper surgeries. (*See, e.g.*, 3d Am. Compl. ¶¶ 1.15,
9 6.2.1-6.2.3.) The court need not evaluate their relative liability to find that both
10 surgeons are primary defendants.

11 Finally, to the extent Plaintiffs rely on *Setters v. Journey Lite of Cincinnati, LLC*,
12 No. 1:15-CV-00487-TSB, 2017 WL 510270, at *1 (S.D. Ohio Feb. 8, 2017), in which the
13 court held that a defendant surgery center was the primary defendant, that medical billing
14 case is inapposite. (*See Reply at 10.*) In stark contrast to the present case, the surgeon
15 who allegedly performed the underlying surgeries was not a party in *Setters* and the
16 plaintiffs did not raise claims for injury caused by the surgeries themselves. *See Setters*,
17 2017 WL 510270, at *4 (concluding that the surgery center was the primary defendant
18 because the claims “stem[med] from surgeries performed on Plaintiffs” at the center and
19 were based on the hospital’s failure to properly provide itemized bills). Plaintiffs’
20 reliance on *Setters*, therefore, is misplaced.

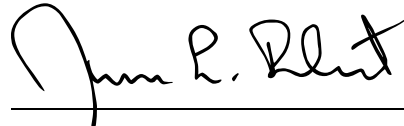
21 Because Plaintiffs have not shown that all of the primary defendants are citizens of
22 Washington, the court need not consider whether they have proven that at least one-third

1 of the aggregate class members are citizens of Washington or whether the discretionary
2 factors favor remand. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3). The court DENIES Plaintiffs' motion
3 to remand.

4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

5 For the foregoing reasons, the court DENIES Plaintiffs' renewed motion to
6 remand (Dkt. # 163).

7 Dated this 5th day of June, 2024.

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9 JAMES L. ROBART
10 United States District Judge
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