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5	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT	
6	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA		
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8	MEGAN STONE and CHRISTINE CAROSI,	CASE NO. C16-5383 BHS	
9	Plaintiffs,	ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR	
10	V.	RECONSIDERATION	
11	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANY,		
12	Defendant.		
13			
14	This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs Megan Stone ("Stone") and		
15	Christine Carosi's ("Carosi") (collectively "Plaintiffs") motion for reconsideration (Dkt.		
16	139). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the		

motion and the remainder of the file and hereby denies the motion for the reasons stated herein.

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## I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On August 3, 2017, Plaintiffs filed a motion to remand. Dkt. 112. On September 19, 2017, the Court denied the motion. Dkt. 135. On October 3, 2017, Plaintiffs filed a motion for reconsideration. Dkt. 139. On October 5, 2017, the Court requested a

response and renoted the motion. Dkt. 141. Specifically, the Court requested a response
only to Plaintiffs' argument that the Court committed manifest error by concluding that
Plaintiffs could recover an award of over \$1.34 million in attorney's fees under *Olympic Steamship. Id.* On October 13, 2017, GEICO responded. Dkt. 154. On October 20
2017, Plaintiffs replied and submitted a declaration in support of their reply. Dkts. 155,
156. On October 25. 2017, GEICO filed a surreply requesting that the Court strike the
declaration. Dkt. 158.

## II. DISCUSSION

As a threshold matter, the Court must address what it has considered in addressing Plaintiffs' motion. First, the Court "may limit briefing to particular issues or points raised by the motion." Local Rules, W.D. Wash. LCR 7(h)(3). Although the Court requested a response to one specific issue, GEICO submitted briefing on the calculation of total damages and attorney's fees. *See* Dkt. 154. Thus, the Court strikes and did not consider pages five through eleven of GEICO's response because these pages address the issue of total damages.

Second, GEICO argues that Plaintiffs improperly submitted evidence in support of their reply. Dkt. 158. The Court agrees. *Provenz v. Miller*, 102 F.3d 1478, 1483 (9th
Cir.1996), cert. denied, 522 U.S. 808 (1997). Thus, the Court will not consider Plaintiffs' additional evidence.

Regarding the merits of Plaintiffs' motion, Plaintiffs have failed to establish that
the Court's conclusion is manifest error. The Ninth Circuit instructs district courts to
evaluate CAFA jurisdiction based on "the reality of what is at stake in the litigation."

1	Ibarra v. Manheim Investments, Inc., 775 F.3d 1193, 1198 (9th Cir. 2015). "[T]his	
2	peculiar version of reality remains perpetually frozen at the time of removal." Salcido v.	
3	<i>Evolution Fresh, Inc.</i> , No. 14-CV-9223SVW-PLA, 2016 WL 79381, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Jan.	
4	6, 2016). At the time of removal, Plaintiffs asserted a claim for denial of coverage, which	
5	opens the door for the recovery of attorney's fees under Olympic Steamship Co. v.	
6	Centennial Ins. Co., 117 Wn.2d 37 (1991) (en banc). While Plaintiffs are correct that the	
7	Court could easily dispose of any coverage issue or, at the conclusion of the matter, limit	
8	such fees, the potential for an award of fees at the time of removal are all the fees	
9	associated with this highly contested class action. As such, an award of \$1.34 million for	
10	an attorney with an hourly rate of \$900 and with potential multipliers is arguably	
11	reasonable. Therefore, the Court stands by its conclusion that the amount in controversy	
12	exceeds the jurisdictional minimum.	
13	III. ORDER	
14	Therefore, it is hereby <b>ORDERED</b> that Plaintiffs' motion for reconsideration	
15	(Dkt. 139) is <b>DENIED</b> .	
16	Dated this 11th day of December, 2017.	
17	ka AG	
18	BENJAMIN H. SETTLE	
19	United States District Judge	