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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
7 AT TACOMA

8 PHILLIP HOWSE, individually and on
9 behalf of his marital community with
10 GWENDYLENA HOWSE, his wife

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,
14 et al.,

15 Defendants.

CASE NO. C16-5939 BHS

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION

16 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Phillip Howse's ("Howse")
17 motion for reconsideration. Dkt. 91.

18 On October 11, 2018, the Court granted in part and denied in part Defendants the
19 State of Washington, the Department of Corrections, and the Washington State
20 Department of Social and Health Services's ("Defendants") motion for summary
21 judgment and denied Howse's motion for leave to amend. Dkt. 86. On November 5,
22 2018, Howse filed a motion for reconsideration. Dkt. 91.

1 Motions for reconsideration “are disfavored” and “will ordinarily” be denied
2 absent a manifest error of law or new facts that necessitate reconsideration. Local Rules
3 W.D. Wash. LCR 7(h)(1).

4 In this case, Howse argues that the Court committed manifest errors in denying his
5 motion for leave to amend and in granting a portion of Defendants’ motion. Dkt. 91.
6 First, Howse asserts, without authority, that “[i]f the Court had allowed the amendment to
7 add tortfeasors managers Brian Clark and Mark McFarland, it would have cured any
8 Eleventh Amendment immunity issues addressed in this Court’s order.” *Id.* at 3. Howse
9 fails to articulate or provide the Court any indication of how adding a state employee in
10 his official capacity cures these immunity issues. Moreover, the Court cited, and Howse
11 fails to refute, his assertion that allowing the amendment in federal court would merely
12 alleviate a separate action in state court. Dkt. 86 at 17 (citing Howse’s motion, Dkt. 67 at
13 2, ¶ 4). Thus, Howse has failed to identify any manifest error that warrants
14 reconsideration.

15 Second, Howse argues that Defendants would not be prejudiced if the Court
16 allowed the amendments. Howse, however, fails to recognize that the standard at this
17 point of the proceeding is whether Howse was diligent in seeking to amend his claims.
18 *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992). Failing to
19 show diligence ends the inquiry. *Id.* Howse failed to show diligence in his motion to
20 amend and in the instant motion. Therefore, the Court denies Howse’s motion for
21 reconsideration on this issue.

1 Third, Howse argues that the Court committed manifest error in granting
2 Defendants summary judgment on his harassment, hostile work environment, and
3 retaliation claims. Dkt. 91 at 4–6. Howse, however, merely recites the facts that the
4 Court has already considered. Howse fails to articulate a specific error in the Court’s
5 analysis of the burden shifting framework or the Court’s conclusion that Howse failed to
6 identify severe and pervasive conduct. *See* Dkt. 86 at 12–16. Therefore, the Court denies
7 Howse’s motion on this issue.

8 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

9 Dated this 7th day of November, 2018.

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BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
United States District Judge