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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

M.D. SPEKTOR D.D.S. PLLC, and SPEKTOR
D.D.S., P.S., individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SENTINEL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED,

Defendant.

No.

COMPLAINT—CLASS ACTION

JURY DEMAND

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs, M.D. SPEKTOR D.D.S. PLLC and SPEKTOR D.D.S., P.S. (collectively, “Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated members of the defined national class, and the defined Washington state subclasses (collectively, the “Class Members”), by and through the undersigned attorneys, brings this class action against Defendant Sentinel Insurance Company, Limited (“Defendant”) and alleges as follows based on personal knowledge and information and belief:

1 **III. PARTIES**

2 5. Plaintiff entities M.D. Spektor D.D.S. PLLC and Spektor D.D.S., P.S. dba
3 Spektor Dental are collectively a dental business having location at 1545 116th Ave NE, Suite
4 100, Bellevue, WA 98004 (“Plaintiff” or “Spektor”).

5 6. Defendant Sentinel Insurance Company, Limited is an insurance carrier
6 incorporated and domiciled in Connecticut, with its principal place of business in Hartford
7 Connecticut.

8 7. Defendant is an insurer among the group of insurers within The Hartford
9 Financial Services Group, Inc. (collectively “Hartford”). Hartford subsidiaries are authorized
10 and/or licensed to write, sell, and issue business insurance policies in all fifty states and the
11 District of Columbia. Defendant and its sister entities owned by the same parent company
12 conducted business within these regions by selling and issuing insurance policies to
13 policyholders, including Plaintiff.
14

15 8. Defendant is vicariously liable for the acts and omissions of its employees and
16 agents.
17

18 **IV. NATURE OF THE CASE**

19 9. Due to COVID-19 and a state-ordered mandated closure, Plaintiff during a period
20 in 2020 could not provide dental services. Plaintiff intended to rely on its business insurance to
21 maintain business income in case of an insured loss. This lawsuit is filed to ensure that Plaintiff
22 and other similarly-situated policyholders receive the insurance benefits to which they are
23 entitled and for which they paid.
24

25 10. Defendant issued one or more “all risk” insurance policies to Plaintiff, including
26 businessowners policies and related endorsements (“the Policy”), insuring Plaintiff’s property

1 and business, and providing related coverages, under at least policy number 45 SBA AM9460
2 SA.

3 11. Plaintiff’s business property includes property owned and/or leased by Plaintiff
4 and used for its specified business purposes, for general business purposes, and for the specific
5 purpose of dental services and other related business activities. Access to some or all of this
6 property and premises was prohibited by the governmental response to COVID-19.
7

8 12. Plaintiff’s business property includes dental equipment, chairs, suites, and other
9 related equipment and property for professional and customer use during delivery of dental care.

10 13. Defendant promised to pay Plaintiff for risks of “direct physical loss of or damage
11 to” to covered property, and includes coverage for risks of both “loss of or damage to” covered
12 property.
13

14 14. The Policy issued by Defendant to Plaintiff includes Business Income Coverage,
15 Extra Expense Coverage, Extended Business Income Coverage, and Civil Authority Coverage.

16 15. The Policy expressly defines a “Covered Cause of Loss” as meaning “RISKS OF
17 DIRECT PHYSICAL LOSS.”

18 16. On information and belief, Defendant and affiliated entities owned by the same
19 parent company issued materially identical policies to thousands of businesses throughout
20 Washington and in other states.
21

22 17. Plaintiff paid all premiums for the coverages when due.

23 18. On or about January 2020, the United States of America saw its first cases of
24 persons infected by COVID-19, which has been designated a worldwide pandemic.

25 19. COVID-19 is a highly contagious virus that rapidly and easily spreads; it
26 continues to spread across the United States, including in the State of Washington.

1 20. In many infected persons, COVID-19 causes severe illness and requires
2 hospitalization, including intubation. The virus has killed over 500,000 people in the United
3 States to date. Persons who survive the virus have experienced ongoing cognitive, neurological,
4 and physical impacts from the virus, even after the virus is no longer actively detected in their
5 bodies.

6 21. The COVID-19 virus is a physical substance that spreads from person to person
7 through respiratory droplets that reach another person and that are produced when an infected
8 person breathes, talks, coughs, or sneezes. It also spreads when virus respiratory droplets are
9 exhaled and aerosolized, and deposited on a surface or object (e.g., tables, chairs, bar stools,
10 microphones, glassware, kitchen and culinary equipment, door knobs, touch screens, computer
11 keyboards, and writing or eating utensils) and those objects are then touched by another person
12 who then touches their own mouth, nose, or eyes. COVID-19 is caused by a novel (new)
13 coronavirus that has not previously been seen in humans.¹

14 22. COVID-19 remains stable and transmittable in aerosols for up to three hours and
15 up to two or three days on surfaces. Persons infected with COVID-19 can be asymptomatic yet
16 still spread the virus. Guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
17 (“CDC”) recommends avoiding indoor activities, adhering to strict sanitation protocols, and
18 maintaining social distance of at least six feet from others in order to minimize the spread of
19 COVID-19.²

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¹ See, e.g., *Coronavirus (COVID-19): Frequently Asked Questions*, CDC (updated Apr. 2, 2021),
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html>.

² See *Coronavirus (COVID-19): Personal and Social Activities*, CDC (updated Apr. 20, 2021),
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/personal-social-activities.html>.

1 23. The CDC also recognizes that “dental settings have unique characteristics that
2 warrant specific infection control considerations,” and that the most critical dental services must
3 be prioritized in a way that minimizes harm to patients from delaying care while minimizing
4 harm to personnel and patients from potential exposure to COVID-19 infection.³

5 24. The CDC reports that people can become infected with the COVID-19 virus
6 through airborne transmission, especially in enclosed spaces with inadequate ventilation, and
7 thus, people farther than six feet apart can become infected by tiny droplets and particles that
8 float in the air for minutes and hours. The virus can spread this way and infect other persons
9 even after the infected person has left the area.⁴

10 25. In March 2020, the American Dental Association (“ADA”) recommended that
11 dental providers close their offices for all but emergency care.⁵ Upon expiration of that guideline
12 in April 2020, the ADA recommended that dental providers keep their offices closed to all but
13 urgent and emergency procedures.⁶

14 26. Public health data throughout the United States, and on a state-by-state basis,
15 shows that COVID-19 has been detected in every state.
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22 ³ *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): Guidance for Dental Settings*, CDC (updated Dec. 4, 2020),
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/dental-settings.html>.

23 ⁴ *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): How COVID-19 Spreads*, CDC (updated Oct. 28, 2020),
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html>; see also Lena H. Sun
24 & Ben Guarino, *CDC Says Airborne Transmission Plays a Role in Coronavirus Spread in a Long-Awaited Update
After a Website Error Last Month*, Wash. Post (Oct. 5, 2020, 3:07 PM),
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/2020/10/05/cdc-coronavirus-airborne-transmission/>.

25 ⁵ *ADA Calls Upon Dentists to Postpone Elective Procedures*, ADA (Mar. 16, 2020), [https://www.ada.org/en/press-
room/news-releases/2020-archives/march/ada-calls-upon-dentists-to-postpone-elective-procedures](https://www.ada.org/en/press-room/news-releases/2020-archives/march/ada-calls-upon-dentists-to-postpone-elective-procedures).

26 ⁶ *ADA Urges Dentists to Heed April 30 Interim Postponement Recommendation, Maintain Focus on Urgent and
Emergency Dental Care Only*, ADA (Apr. 1, 2020), [https://www.ada.org/en/press-room/news-releases/2020-
archives/april/summary-of-ada-guidance-during-the-covid-19-crisis](https://www.ada.org/en/press-room/news-releases/2020-archives/april/summary-of-ada-guidance-during-the-covid-19-crisis).

1 27. The first confirmed case of COVID-19 in King County was noted on January 21,
2 2020.⁷

3 28. Public health data throughout the United States shows the number of COVID-19
4 tests administered, the rate of positive testing, the numbers of persons diagnosed with COVID-
5 19, the number of persons hospitalized due to COVID-19, the number of deaths from COVID-
6 19, and other related statistics, by state, county, and sometimes by city.⁸

7
8 29. As of April 20, 2021, at least 362,276 individuals in the State of Washington have
9 tested positive for COVID-19, 21,632 have been hospitalized, and 5,422 have died due to the
10 COVID-19 virus.⁹

11 30. As of April 20, 2021, at least 94,584 individuals in King County have tested
12 positive for COVID-19, 5,651 have been hospitalized, and 1,503 have died due to the COVID-19
13 virus.¹⁰

14
15 31. The presence of any COVID-19 aerosolized or suspended droplets or particles in
16 the air or otherwise circulating in an indoor environment renders that physical space, or physical
17 property, unsafe and unusable.

18 32. The presence of any COVID-19 aerosolized or suspended droplets or particles in
19 the air or otherwise circulating in an indoor environment causes direct physical damage to
20 property and/or direct physical loss of property.
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23 ⁷ Casey McNerthney, *Coronavirus in Washington State: A Timeline of the Outbreak Through March 2020*, KIRO 7
News (updated Apr. 3, 2020, 2:03 AM), <https://www.kiro7.com/news/local/coronavirus-washington-state-timeline-outbreak/IM65JK66N5BYTIAPZ3FUZSKMUE/>.

24 ⁸ See, e.g., *Coronavirus in the U.S.: Latest Map and Case Count*, N.Y. Times (updated Apr. 22, 2021),
25 <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/coronavirus-us-cases.html?action=click&module=Top%20Stories&pgtype=Homepage> (reflecting COVID-19 statistics, on a state-by-state, county-by-county, and aggregated
26 basis since March 2020).

⁹ *COVID-19 Data Dashboard*, Wash. State Dep't of Health (last updated Apr. 21, 2021, 3:53 PM),
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/COVID19/DataDashboard>.

¹⁰ *Id.*

1 33. The presence of any COVID-19 droplets or particles on physical surfaces renders
2 items of physical property unsafe and unusable.

3 34. The presence of any COVID-19 droplets or particles on physical surfaces causes
4 direct physical damage to property and/or direct physical loss of property.
5

6 35. The presence of people infected with or carrying COVID-19 particles at premises
7 renders the premises, including property located at that premises, unsafe and unusable, resulting
8 in direct physical damage and/or direct physical loss to the premises and property.

9 36. Loss of functionality of property that has not been physically altered constitutes
10 direct physical loss of property and/or direct physical damage to property.

11 37. On February 29, 2020, Washington Governor Jay Inslee issued Proclamation 20-
12 05, declaring a State of Emergency for all counties in the State of Washington as a result of the
13 COVID-19 outbreak.¹¹
14

15 38. Thereafter, Governor Inslee issued a series of proclamations and orders affecting
16 many persons and businesses in the State of Washington, whether infected with COVID-19 or
17 not, requiring certain public health precautions.

18 39. Some local agencies acted even more quickly than the state. On February 27,
19 2020, the Northshore School District closed Bothell High School to completely disinfect the
20 entire school because of concerns about the safety of school property stemming from COVID-
21 19.¹² On March 2, 2020, Everett Public Schools Superintendent Dr. Ian B. Saltzman made a
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26 ¹¹ Proclamation 20-05 of Washington Gov. Jay Inslee (Feb. 29, 2020),

[https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-05%20Coronavirus%20\(final\).pdf](https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-05%20Coronavirus%20(final).pdf).

¹² See Michelle Reid, *Letter to Families: Bothell High School Closure*, Northshore Sch. Dist. (Feb. 26, 2020),

<https://www.nsd.org/blog/~board/superintendent-blog/post/letter-to-families-bothell-high-school-closure>.

1 similar announcement closing schools, highlighting that Everett Schools would clean both
2 schools and school buses.¹³

3 40. Issued March 12, 2020, Proclamation 20-08 closed all public and private K-12
4 schools in King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties.¹⁴ Issued March 13, 2020, Proclamation 20-09,
5 “Statewide K-12 School Closures,” extended the school closure to the entire state.¹⁵
6

7 41. Also on March 13, 2020, Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-11, “Statewide
8 Limits on Gatherings,” which prohibited all gatherings of 250 people or more in all Washington
9 counties, including King County.¹⁶

10 42. On March 16, 2020, Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-13, “Statewide
11 Limits: Food and Beverage Services, Areas of Congregation” which amended Proclamation 20-
12 05.¹⁷ The proclamation prohibits “any number of people from gathering in any public venue in
13 which people congregate for purposes of . . . food and beverage service.”¹⁸ The proclamation
14 further prohibited “the onsite consumption of food and/or beverages” in all restaurants, bars,
15 taverns, and for catered events.¹⁹
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20 ¹³ See Ian B. Saltzman, *Superintendent’s Message, March 2, 2020*, Everett Pub. Schools (Mar. 2, 2020),
21 <https://www.everetsd.org/Page/32622>.

22 ¹⁴ Proclamation 20-08 of Washington Gov. Jay Inslee (Mar. 12, 2020),
23 <https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-08%20Coronavirus%20%28tmp%29.pdf>.

24 ¹⁵ Proclamation 20-09 of Washington Gov. Jay Inslee, *Statewide K-12 School Closures* (Mar. 13, 2020),
25 <https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-09%20Coronavirus%20Schools%20Amendment%20%28tmp%29.pdf>.

26 ¹⁶ Proclamation 20-11 of Washington Gov. Jay Inslee, *Statewide Limits on Gatherings* at p. 2 (Mar. 13, 2020),
<https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-11%20Coronavirus%20Gatherings%20Amendment%20%28tmp%29.pdf>.

¹⁷ Proclamation 20-13 of Washington Gov. Jay Inslee, *Statewide Limits: Food and Beverage Services, Areas of Congregation* (Mar. 16, 2020), <https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-13%20Coronavirus%20Restaurants-Bars%20%28tmp%29.pdf>.

¹⁸ *Id.* at p. 2.

¹⁹ *Id.*

1 43. Proclamation 20-13 further states that the pandemic “remains a public disaster
2 affecting life, health, property or the public peace.”²⁰

3 44. Also on March 16, 2020, Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-14, “Reduction
4 of Statewide Limits on Gatherings,” which prohibited all gatherings of fifty people or more in all
5 Washington counties, including King County, and further prohibited gatherings of fewer people
6 unless organizers of those activities complied with certain social distancing and sanitation
7 measures.²¹

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9 45. On March 19, 2020, Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-24, “Restrictions on
10 Non-Urgent Medical Procedures,” which provided, in part:

11 WHEREAS, the health care personal protective equipment supply chain in
12 Washington State has been severely disrupted by the significant increased use of
13 such equipment worldwide, such that there are now critical shortages of this
14 equipment for health care workers. To curtail the spread of the COVID-19
15 pandemic in Washington State and to protect our health care workers as they
16 provide health care services, it is necessary to immediately prohibit all hospitals,
17 ambulatory surgery centers, and dental, orthodontic, and endodontic offices in
18 Washington State from providing health care services, procedures and surgeries
19 that require personal protective equipment, which if delayed, are not anticipated
20 to cause harm to the patient within the next three months.²²

21 46. By order of Governor Inslee, dentists including Plaintiff were prohibited from
22 providing services but for urgent and emergency procedures.

23 47. Proclamation 20-24 provides that one of the reasons it was issued was that “the
24 worldwide COVID-19 pandemic and its progression throughout Washington State continues to
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24 ²⁰ *Id.* at p. 1.

25 ²¹ Proclamation 20-14 of Washington Gov. Jay Inslee, *Reduction of Statewide Limits on Gatherings* (Mar. 16, 2020),
<https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-14%20COVID-19%20-%20Prohibitions%20on%20Gatherings%20%28tmp%29.pdf>.

26 ²² Proclamation 20-05 of Washington Gov. Jay Inslee, *Restrictions on Non-Urgent Medical Procedures* (Mar. 19,
2020), <https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-24%20COVID-19%20non-urgent%20medical%20procedures%20%28tmp%29.pdf>.

1 threaten the life and health of our people as well as the economy of Washington State, and
2 remains a public disaster affecting life, health, property or the public peace.”

3 48. On information and belief, Proclamation 20-24 refers to the health of
4 Washingtonians and property damage throughout Washington State, including King County
5 where Plaintiff’s business is located.
6

7 49. On March 23, 2020, Mr. John Weisman, Secretary of Washington State’s
8 Department of Health, issued a list of directives and orders regarding healthcare matters and
9 mandated that all healthcare practitioners, including dental practitioners, cease all elective and
10 non-urgent medical procedures and appointments as of the close of business on March 24, 2020,
11 and throughout the duration of the catastrophic health emergency.
12

13 50. On March 25, 2020, the Washington State Dental Association recommended that
14 all dental practices follow the mandates and orders of the Washington Department of Health and
15 postpone all non-emergency or non-urgent dental procedures throughout the duration of the
16 catastrophic health emergency.
17

18 51. On March 23, 2020, Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-25, “Stay Home –
19 Stay Healthy.”²³ The proclamation, which amends prior proclamations, requires that “[a]ll people
20 in Washington State [] immediately cease leaving their home or place of residence except: (1) to
21 conduct or participate in essential activities, and/or (2) for employment in essential business
22 services.”²⁴ The proclamation prohibits “all non-essential businesses in Washington State from
23 conducting business, within the limitations provided herein.”²⁵
24

25 ²³ Proclamation 20-25 of Washington Gov. Jay Inslee, *Stay Home – Stay Healthy* (Mar. 23, 2020),
26 <https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/20-25%20Coronavirus%20Stay%20Safe-Stay%20Healthy%20%28tmp%29%20%28002%29.pdf>.

²⁴ *Id.* at p. 3.

²⁵ *Id.* at p. 2.

1 52. Governor’s Inslee’s proclamations and orders related to COVID-19 (collectively,
2 “the proclamations and orders”) have been extended and modified from time to time.²⁶

3 53. In order to comply with the proclamations and orders, Plaintiff was forced to
4 suspend its businesses and incur extra expense.

5 54. No COVID-19 virus has been detected on Plaintiff’s business premises.

6 55. Plaintiff invested in its business property, insured the business property, and
7 insured the income derived from its business property, but Plaintiff was deprived of its
8 property’s functionality due to the government’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

9 56. Loss caused by Governor Inslee’s orders and proclamations and/or related to
10 COVID-19 rendered Plaintiff’s property unusable for its intended and insured purpose.

11 57. Governors and civil authorities in other states have issued similar orders and
12 proclamations, for similar reasons.

13 58. Plaintiff’s property sustained direct physical loss and/or direct physical property
14 damage related to the proclamations and orders, and/or COVID-19.

15 59. Plaintiff’s businesses and property will continue to sustain direct physical loss or
16 damage covered by Defendant’s Policies, including but not limited to business interruption, extra
17 expense, interruption by civil authority, and other expenses.

18 60. Plaintiff suffered direct physical loss of use of the covered property for its
19 intended purposes.

20 61. Plaintiff’s property could not be used for its intended purposes.

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26 ²⁶ See, e.g., *Restaurant, Tavern, Breweries, Wineries and Distilleries COVID-19 Requirements*, Wash. Gov. Jay
Inslee (updated Nov. 16, 2020), https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/COVID19%20Phase%202%20and%203%20Restaurant%20and%20Tavern%20Guidance.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery.

1 62. As a result of the above, Plaintiff has experienced and will experience loss
2 covered by Defendant's Policies.

3 63. Plaintiff's suspension of its businesses in response to the proclamations and
4 orders caused Plaintiff to suffer a business loss.

5 64. Plaintiff complied with all requirements in the Policies.

6 65. Plaintiff made a claim for insurance benefits under Event Number CP0018700719
7 and Claim Number Y2H F 35014.

8 66. Defendant denied Plaintiff's claim for insurance benefits.

9 67. Defendant did not make a reasonable investigation of Plaintiff's claims.

10 68. Upon information and belief, Defendant has denied all claims submitted to it for
11 business income coverage that relate to governmental proclamations or orders and/or COVID-19.
12

13 69. Upon information and belief, Defendant has undertaken no meaningful
14 investigation regarding whether there is any presence of COVID-19 at Plaintiff's insured
15 premises.
16

17 70. Upon information and belief, Defendant has undertaken no meaningful
18 investigation regarding the timing, scope, or impact of governmental proclamations or closure
19 orders that affect its insureds' businesses or business property.
20

21 71. Upon information and belief, Defendant has undertaken no meaningful
22 investigation regarding the community spread of COVID-19 in the vicinity of Plaintiff's
23 business.

24 72. Upon information and belief, Defendant has denied and will deny coverage to
25 Plaintiff and all other similarly situated policyholders based on Defendant's uniform policy to
26

1 77. The questions of law or fact common to Class and Subclass Members
2 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior
3 to other methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating this controversy.

4 78. The Classes and Subclasses that Plaintiff seeks to represent are defined as:

5 A. ***Business Income Breach of Contract Class:*** All persons and entities in
6 the United States issued one of Defendant’s policies with Business Income Coverage who
7 suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises related to COVID-19
8 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or other
9 civil authorities, and whose Business Income claim has been denied by Defendant.

10 B. ***Business Income Breach of Contract Washington Subclass:*** All persons
11 and entities in the state of Washington issued one of Defendant’s policies with Business
12 Income Coverage who suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises
13 related to COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, and/or
14 other civil authorities and whose Business Income claim has been denied by Defendant.

15 C. ***Business Income Declaratory Relief Class:*** All persons and entities in the
16 United States issued one of Defendant’s policies with Business Income Coverage who
17 suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises related to COVID-19
18 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or civil
19 authorities.

20 D. ***Business Income Declaratory Relief Washington Subclass:*** All persons
21 and entities in the state of Washington issued one of Defendant’s policies with Business
22 Income Coverage who suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises
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1 related to COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, and/or
2 other civil authorities.

3 E. ***Extra Expense Breach of Contract Class:*** All persons and entities in the
4 United States issued one of Defendant's policies with Extra Expense coverage who
5 incurred expenses while seeking to minimize the suspension of business at the covered
6 premises in connection with COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by
7 Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or other civil authorities whose Extra Expense
8 claim has been denied by Defendant.

10 F. ***Extra Expense Breach of Contract Washington Subclass:*** All persons
11 and entities in the state of Washington issued one of Defendant' policies with Extra
12 Expense Coverage who incurred expenses while seeking to minimize the suspension of
13 business at the covered premises in connection with COVID-19 and/or proclamations or
14 orders issued by Governor Inslee, and/or other civil authorities and whose Extra Expense
15 claim has been denied by Defendant.

17 G. ***Extra Expense Declaratory Relief Class:*** All persons and entities in the
18 United States issued one of Defendant's policies with Extra Expense Coverage who
19 incurred expenses while seeking to minimize the suspension of business at the covered
20 premises in connection with COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by
21 Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or other civil authorities.

23 H. ***Extra Expense Declaratory Relief Washington Subclass:*** All persons and
24 entities in the state of Washington issued one of Defendant's policies with Extra Expense
25 Coverage who incurred expenses while seeking to minimize the suspension of business at
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1 the covered premises in connection with COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders
2 issued by Governor Inslee, and/or other civil authorities.

3 I. ***Extended Business Income Breach of Contract Class:*** All persons and
4 entities in the United States issued one of Defendant’s policies with Extended Business
5 Income Coverage who suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises
6 related to COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, other
7 Governors, and/or other civil authorities and whose Extended Business Income claim has
8 been denied by Defendant.

10 J. ***Extended Business Income Breach of Contract Washington Subclass:***
11 All persons and entities in the state of Washington issued one of Defendant’s policies
12 with Extended Business Income Coverage who suffered a suspension of their business at
13 the covered premises related to COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by
14 Governor Inslee, and/or other civil authorities and whose Extended Business Income
15 claim has been denied by Defendant.

17 K. ***Extended Business Income Declaratory Relief Class:*** All persons and
18 entities in the United States issued one of Defendant’s policies with Extended Business
19 Income Coverage who suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises
20 related to COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, other
21 Governors, and/or other civil authorities.

23 L. ***Extended Business Income Declaratory Relief Washington Subclass:*** All
24 persons and entities in the state of Washington issued one of Defendant’s with Extended
25 Business Income Coverage who suffered a suspension of their business at the covered
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1 premises related to COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee,
2 and/or other civil authorities.

3 **M. *Civil Authority Breach of Contract Class:*** All persons and entities in the
4 United States issued one of Defendant's policies with Civil Authority Coverage who
5 suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises related to the impact of
6 COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, other Governors,
7 and/or other civil authorities and whose Civil Authority claim has been denied by
8 Defendant.

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10 **N. *Civil Authority Breach of Contract Washington Subclass:*** All persons
11 and entities in the state of Washington issued one of Defendant's policies with Civil
12 Authority Coverage who suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises
13 related to the impact of COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor
14 Inslee, and/or other civil authorities and whose Civil Authority claim has been denied by
15 Defendant.

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17 **O. *Civil Authority Declaratory Relief Class:*** All persons and entities in the
18 United States issued one of Defendant's policies with Civil Authority Coverage who
19 suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises related to COVID-19
20 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or other
21 civil authorities.

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23 **P. *Civil Authority Declaratory Relief Washington Subclass:*** All persons and
24 entities in the state of Washington issued one of Defendant's policies with Civil
25 Authority Coverage who suffered a suspension of their business at the covered premises
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1 related to COVID-19 and/or proclamations or orders issued by Governor Inslee, and/or
2 other civil authorities.

3 79. Excluded from the Classes and Subclasses are Defendant's officers, directors,
4 agents, and employees; the judicial officers and associated court staff assigned to this case; and
5 the immediate family members of such officers and staff. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the
6 Class definition, including based on information obtained in discovery.
7

8 80. This action may properly be maintained on behalf of each proposed Class under
9 the criteria of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.

10 81. **Numerosity:** The Class Members are so numerous that joinder of all members
11 would be impractical. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each proposed Class and Subclass
12 contains thousands of members. The precise number of Class Members can be ascertained
13 through discovery, which will include Defendant's records of policyholders.
14

15 82. **Commonality and Predominance:** Common questions of law and fact
16 predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Common
17 questions include, but are not limited to, the following:

18 A. Whether the Class and Subclass Members suffered cognizable losses
19 under the Defendant's policies;

20 B. Whether Defendant acted in a manner common to the Class and Subclass
21 in denying claims for coverage relating to COVID-19 and/or orders issued by Governor
22 Inslee, other Governors, and/or other civil authorities;

23 C. Whether Business Income Coverage in Defendant's policies of insurance
24 applies to a suspension of business relating to COVID-19 and/or orders issued by
25 Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or other civil authorities;
26

1 D. Whether Extra Expense Coverage in Defendant’s polices of insurance
2 applies to efforts to minimize a loss relating to COVID-19 and/or orders issued by
3 Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or other civil authorities;

4 E. Whether Extended Business Income Coverage in Defendant’s policies of
5 insurance applies to a suspension of business relating to COVID-19 and/or orders issued
6 by Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or civil authorities;

7 F. Whether Civil Authority Coverage in Defendant’s policies of insurance
8 applies to a suspension of business relating to COVID-19 and/or orders issued by
9 Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or civil authorities;

10 G. Whether Defendant carried out a blanket denial of all claims based on
11 business interruption, income loss or closures related to COVID-19 and/or orders issued
12 by Governor Inslee, over Governors, and/or other civil authorities.

13 H. Whether Defendant has breached its contracts of insurance through a
14 blanket denial of all claims based on business interruption, income loss or closures
15 related to COVID-19 and/or orders issued by Governor Inslee, other Governors, and/or
16 other civil authorities; and

17 I. Whether, because of Defendant’s conduct, Plaintiff and the Class
18 Members are entitled to equitable and declaratory relief, and if so, the nature of such
19 relief.

20 83. **Typicality:** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the members of the
21 classes. Plaintiff and all the members of the classes have been injured by the same wrongful
22 practices of Defendant. Plaintiff’s claims arise from the same practices and course of conduct
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1 that give rise to the claims of the Class Members, are based on the same or materially similar
2 policy forms, and are based on the same legal theories.

3 84. **Adequacy:** Plaintiff will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of
4 the classes and have retained class counsel who are experienced and qualified in prosecuting
5 class actions. Neither Plaintiff nor their attorneys have any interests contrary to or in conflict
6 with the Class.
7

8 85. **Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1), the Risk of Inconsistent or Varying**
9 **Adjudications and Impairment to Other Class Members' Interests:** Plaintiff seeks
10 adjudication as to the interpretation, and resultant scope, of Defendant's policies, which are
11 common to all Class Members. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the
12 classes would risk inconsistent or varying interpretations of those policy terms and create
13 inconsistent standards of conduct for Defendant. The policy interpretations sought by Plaintiff
14 could also impair the ability of absent Class Members to protect their interests.
15

16 86. **Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2), Declaratory and Injunctive Relief:**
17 Defendant acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and other members
18 of the proposed classes making injunctive relief and declaratory relief appropriate on a class-
19 wide basis.
20

21 87. **Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3), Superiority:** A class action is
22 superior to all other available methods of the fair and efficient adjudication of this lawsuit. While
23 the aggregate damages sustained by the classes are likely to be in the millions of dollars, the
24 individual damages incurred by each class member may be too small to warrant the expense of
25 individual suits. Individual litigation creates a risk of inconsistent and/or contradictory decisions
26 and the court system would be unduly burdened by individual litigation of such cases. A class

1 action would result in a unified adjudication, with the benefits of economies of scale and
2 supervision by a single court.

3 **VI. CAUSES OF ACTION**

4 **Count One—Declaratory Judgment**

5 *(Brought on behalf of the Business Income Coverage Declaratory Relief Class,*
6 *Business Income Coverage Declaratory Relief Washington Subclass, Extra Expense*
7 *Declaratory Relief Class, Extra Expense Declaratory Relief Washington Subclass, Extended*
8 *Business Income Declaratory Relief Class, Extended Business Income Declaratory Relief*
9 *Washington Subclass, Civil Authority Declaratory Relief Class, and Civil Authority*
10 *Declaratory Relief Washington Subclass)*

11 88. Previous paragraphs alleged are incorporated herein.

12 89. This is a cause of action for declaratory judgment pursuant to the Declaratory
13 Judgment Act, codified at 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

14 90. Plaintiff brings this cause of action on behalf of the Business Income Coverage
15 Declaratory Relief Class, Business Income Declaratory Washington Subclass, Extra Expense
16 Declaratory Relief Class, Extra Expense Declaratory Relief Washington Subclass, Extended
17 Business Income Declaratory Relief Class, Extended Business Income Declaratory Relief
18 Washington Subclass, Civil Authority Declaratory Relief Class, and Civil Authority Declaratory
19 Relief Washington Subclass.

20 91. Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment declaring that Plaintiff's and Class
21 Members' losses and expenses resulting from the interruption of their business are covered by
22 the Defendant's policies.

23 92. Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment declaring that Defendant is responsible for
24 timely and fully paying all such claims.

25 **Count Two—Breach of Contract**

1 *(Brought on behalf of the Business Income Coverage Breach of Contract Class,*
2 *Business Income Coverage Breach of Contract Washington Subclass, Extra Expense Breach*
3 *of Contract Class, Extra Expense Breach of Contract Washington Subclass, Extended*
4 *Business Income Breach of Contract Class, Extended Business Income Breach of Contract*
5 *Washington Subclasses, Civil Authority Breach of Contract Class, and Civil Authority Breach*
6 *of Contract Washington Subclass)*

7 93. Previous paragraphs alleged are incorporated herein.

8 94. Plaintiff brings this cause of action on behalf of the Business Income Coverage
9 Breach of Contract Class, Business Income Breach of Contract Washington Subclass, Extra
10 Expense Breach of Contract Class, Extra Expense Breach of Contract Washington Subclass,
11 Extended Business Income Breach of Contract Class, Extended Business Income Breach of
12 Contract Washington Subclass, Civil Authority Breach of Contract Class, and Civil Authority
13 Breach of Contract Washington Subclass.

14 95. The policies are contracts under which Plaintiff and the class paid premiums to
15 Defendant in exchange for Defendant's promise to pay Plaintiff and the class for all claims
16 covered by the policies.

17 96. Plaintiff has paid its insurance premiums.

18 97. Plaintiff has been denied coverage for its losses covered by the Policy.

19 98. Upon information and belief, Defendant has denied, and will continue to deny
20 coverage for Plaintiff and other similarly situated policyholders.

21 99. Denying coverage for the claims is a breach of the insurance contract.

22 100. Plaintiff is harmed by the breach of the insurance contract by Defendant.

23 **VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

24 1. Class action status under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
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By: s/ Lynn L. Sarko

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