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

KING COUNTY,

Plaintiff,

v.

TRAVELERS INDEMNITY CO.,
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON
INSURANCE CO., *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:14-cv-01957-BJR

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND
DENYING IN PART KING COUNTY’S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT AND DENYING
TRAVELERS’ MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff King County brings this insurance action against, *inter alia*, The Travelers Indemnity Company and Travelers Casualty & Surety Company, f/k/a The Aetna Casualty and Surety Company (collectively, “Travelers”).¹ King County alleges that Travelers and other Defendants in this action each breached their duty to defend the County against enforcement action by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Washington

¹ This case concerns eight policies issued by Aetna Casualty & Surety Company and one policy issued by Travelers Indemnity Company. Dkt. 175, Ex. 2. The policies are all addressed in this Order as Travelers policies.

1 Department of Ecology (DOE) related to the contamination of the Lower Duwamish Waterway
2 and the Harbor Island Superfund sites. Dkt. 175, Pl.’s Second Am. Compl. at 10–11.

3 Both King County and Travelers move for partial summary judgment on the issue of
4 whether Travelers breached its duty to defend King County against state and federal agency
5 action. Joining Travelers in its Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. #296] are
6 Defendants Providence Washington Insurance Company (“Providence”), Hartford Accident and
7 Indemnity (“Hartford”) and its associated companies—First State Insurance Company, New
8 England Reinsurance Corporation, and Twin City Fire Insurance—and Employers Insurance of
9 Wausau (“Wausau”).² These Defendants are united in their position that King County did not
10 tender any “suit” that triggered their duty to defend under their respective commercial general
11 liability (CGL) policies. King County asserts that its claims meet the minimum standard for
12 coverage—that is, they are “conceivably” covered by Defendants’ policies—and moves for
13 judgment that Travelers, Hartford, Providence, and Wausau have breached their respective duties
14 by refusing to defend the claims. Additionally, King County moves for summary judgment on
15 its bad faith claims against Travelers, Providence, and Hartford.
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18 Having reviewed the parties’ briefing, the record of the case, as well as the relevant legal
19 authority, the Court concludes that Travelers, Providence, and Wausau have each breached their
20 duty to defend. Therefore, the Court denies Travelers’ Motion for Partial Summary Judgment
21 [Dkt. #296]. Relying on the same conclusion, the Court will grant King County’s Motion for
22 Partial Summary Judgment insofar as it seeks a ruling that Travelers, Providence, and Wausau
23 each breached their duty to defend. As for King County’s bad faith claims, the Court finds that
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² Defendant Zurich American Insurance Company also joined Travelers’ motion. However, the Court received a notice of settlement from King County and Zurich prior to the issuance of this order.

1 the County has not carried its burden to demonstrate that the insurers acted unreasonably and
2 thus denies the motion for summary judgment on these claims.

3 II. BACKGROUND

4 King County has been implicated in the contamination of two Superfund sites in the
5 Seattle area—the Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW) site and the Harbor Island site. Superfund
6 sites are those sites designated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response,
7 Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) for investigation and remediation of contamination.
8 *See Anderson Bros., Inc. v. St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.*, 729 F.3d 923, 927 n.2 (9th Cir.
9 2013). CERCLA is administered by the EPA, while the Washington DOE administers its own
10 state environmental cleanup scheme, the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). RCWA
11 70.015D.010, *et seq.* As part of its enforcement action pursuant to CERCLA, EPA designates
12 “potentially responsible parties” (PRPs), while DOE designates “potentially liable parties”
13 (PLPs) under the MTCA. Designees under both statutory schemes are subject to strict liability
14 for environmental contamination. Finding no practical or legal difference between the two
15 designations, the Court uses the terms interchangeably. The County has been designated as a
16 potentially responsible party (PRP) with respect to both sites and has worked cooperatively with
17 EPA and DOE, as well as with other responsible parties, including the City of Seattle, the Port of
18 Seattle, and The Boeing Company to effectuate and fund response and remedial action at both
19 sites.
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22 In July 2013, King County tendered four claims related to this response action to
23 Travelers and the other Defendants in this case demanding that they assume the County’s
24 defense against enforcement action by EPA and DOE. Two of these claims are at issue in King
25 County’s motion for summary judgment—“Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund Site RI/FS,

1 Cleanup, and Cost Allocation” (hereinafter, “LDW Claim”) and “East Waterway Sediments,
2 Operable Unit 10, Harbor Island Superfund Site” (hereinafter, “Harbor Island Claim”).³
3 Travelers moves for summary judgment as to the same two claims and also moves for summary
4 judgment as to a third claim tendered by King County after this suit was initiated—the 2016
5 Natural Resources Damages Assessment (hereinafter, “NRD Claim”).

6 **A. Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund Site RI/FS, Cleanup, and Cost Allocation**

7 In its tender, King County notified Travelers of the following with respect to enforcement
8 action at the LDW site:
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10 On December 1, 2000, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
11 proposed the Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW or Site) for inclusion on the
12 National Priorities List under the Comprehensive Environmental Response
13 Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.
14 EPA has notified King County that it is a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) at
15 the Site and demanded that it negotiate an administrative order with EPA and with
16 other PRPs at the Site to perform a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
17 (RI/FS). On August 2, 2000, the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology)
18 notified King County that it was a Potentially Liable Party (PLP) under the
19 Washington Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), Chapter 70.105D RCW, and
20 demanded that it enter into an administrative order with it and with other PLPs to
21 perform an RI/FS at the Site (Appendix F). EPA and Ecology share statutory
22 enforcement authority over cleanup of the Site.

23 On December 28, 2000, EPA and Ecology, on the one hand, and King County,
24 The Boeing Company, The City of Seattle, and the Port of Seattle, on the other
25 hand, executed their Administrative Order on Consent for Remedial
Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS AOC), No. CERCLA 10-2001-0055 (US
EPA Region 10) and No. OOTCPNR-1895 (Ecology)(Appendix G). King County
has and will continue to incur defense costs and cleanup costs under the RI/FS
AOC.

On February 28, 2013, EPA issued its Proposed Plan, Lower Duwamish
Waterway Superfund Site proposing its final cleanup remedy for the Site.¹ EPA
expects to issue its Record of Decision (ROD) in 2014. In anticipation of EPA's

³ Two of the claims tendered to the Defendants involve suits in which the County was a third-party defendant. These suits were settled, and the County now concedes that there is no ongoing duty to defend against the suits. Dkt. 348 at 2. Whether any costs associated with these suits and their settlements may be reimbursed under the Defendants’ policies is not at issue in this Order.

1 approval of its final cleanup plan and issuance of the ROD, King County, The
2 Boeing Company, the City of Seattle, and the Port of Seattle are initiating an
3 allocation mediation process to reallocate past RI/FS costs and EPA and Ecology
4 oversight costs as well as assign shares of financial responsibility for future
cleanup costs for the LDW Site. King County has and will incur defense costs
reallocating past costs and allocating future costs and will incur future cleanup
costs.

5 Dkt. 298-5, Ex. 14 at 3. The County attached copies of the relevant agency
6 correspondence to its tender. *Id.* at 9.

7 **B. East Waterway Sediments, Operable Unit 10, Harbor Island Superfund Site**

8 In its 2013 tender, the County notified Travelers of the following with respect to the Harbor
9 Island site:
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11 EPA listed the Harbor Island Superfund Site on the National Priorities List on
12 September 8, 1983. EPA later established the East Waterway Sediments operable
13 unit (EW-OUI0) of the Harbor Island Superfund Site. On April 21, 2006, EPA
14 notified King County that it considered it a potentially responsible party at the
15 EW-OUI0 and that EPA expected King County to cooperate with the Port of
16 Seattle in performing a supplementary RI/FS (SRI/FS) for the EW-OUI0
(Appendix H). On March 27, 2006, King County, the Port and others entered into
17 a Memorandum of Agreement (EW-OUI0 MOA) to perform the SRI/FS
(Appendix I).

18 King County has and will continue to incur defense costs and cleanup costs under
19 the SRI/FS and the EW-OUI0 MOA.

20 *Id.* at 7.

21 **C. 2016 Natural Resources Damages Assessment**

22 In February 2016, King County tendered a new claim to Travelers, demanding that it
23 assume its defense against enforcement action by the Elliott Bay Trustee Council—composed of
24 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), DOE, and the Suquamish and
25 Muckleshoot Indian Tribes. Dkt. 175, Pl.’s Second Am. Compl. ¶¶ 45–46; Dkt. 298-15, Ex. 24
at 2. On January 29, 2016, the Council sent a letter notifying the County that it was potentially
liable for contamination in both the LDW and Harbor Island Superfund sites. Dkt. 298-15, Ex.

1 24 at 2. The letter further stated that, based on a preliminary investigation of contamination at
2 these sites, the Council would proceed with a Natural Resources Damages (NRD) Assessment.

3 *Id.* The Council described the letter as the County’s “formal invitation and notification of [its]
4 opportunity to participate.” *Id.*

5 Travelers acknowledged King County’s tender of the LDW and Harbor Island Claims
6 and requested further information regarding these claims. Dkt. 297-7, Ex. 7. The parties contest
7 the ensuing sequence of events that culminated in this lawsuit, filed in December 23, 2014. Dkt.

8
9 1. To date, Travelers and the other Defendants named in this suit have not assumed King
10 County’s defense and maintain that they are not required to do so based on their interpretation of
11 the duty-to-defend provisions of their respective policies. To that end, Travelers—joined by
12 Providence,⁴ Hartford, and Wausau—now moves for partial summary judgment on King
13 County’s claims alleging a breach of the duty to defend. Dkt. 296. King County likewise moves
14 for summary judgment, arguing that the events underlying the LDW and Harbor Island Claims
15 amount to “suits” that triggered the duty to defend pursuant to the policies issued to it by
16 Travelers, Providence, Wausau, and Hartford. Dkt. 299. King County has also brought claims
17 of bad faith breach of the duty to defend against the same parties and moves for summary
18 judgment on those claims. *Id.*

20 III. DISCUSSION

21 A. Summary judgment standard in a duty-to-defend case

22 Ordinarily, a court examining questions of insurance coverage shall grant summary
23 judgment only if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. Fed.

24 R. Civ. P. 56(a). Under Washington law, however, the duty to defend is “based on the *potential*
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⁴ Providence has also filed its own motion for summary judgment [Dkt. #295], the merits of which will be addressed in a separate order.

1 for liability,” and thus summary judgment on this issue may be granted in favor of the insured if
2 there are any facts in the Complaint that “could conceivably impose liability upon the insured
3 within the policy’s coverage.” *Jorgensen Forge Corp. v. Ill. Union Ins. Co.*, No. 13-1458-BJR,
4 2015 WL 9595410, at *3. (W.D. Wash. April 29, 2015) (internal quotations omitted).

5 Therefore, summary judgment in favor of King County will be appropriate if it is conceivable
6 that the County is the target of enforcement action sufficient to trigger Travelers’ duty to defend.
7 Travelers will not be relieved of the duty to defend—or entitled to summary judgment on this
8 issue—unless the claim is “clearly not covered by the policy.” *Woo v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*,
9 164 P.3d 454, 459 (Wash. 2007).
10

11 **B. Travelers breached its duty to defend.**

12 Travelers’ policies provide, in relevant part, that Travelers will “[d]efend any *suit* against
13 the Insured alleging such injury, sickness, disease or destruction and seeking damages on
14 account thereof . . .” *E.g.* Dkt. 297-2, Ex. 2A at 13.⁵ The term “suit” is not defined in these
15 policies, which is typical of CGL policies drafted prior to the passage of pollution-control laws
16 like CERCLA and the MTCA.⁶ *Kitsap Cnty v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 964 P.2d 1173, 1178 (Wash.
17 1998). Since the enactment of CERCLA, however, state and federal courts have been divided on
18 the issue of whether enforcement action other than filing a formal complaint in a trial court could
19 trigger an insurer’s duty to defend “any suit” against its policyholder. *Weyerhaeuser Co. v. Aetna*
20 *Cas. and Sur. Co.*, 874 P.2d 142, 148 (Wash. 1994) (“The case law across the country is split on
21 what constitutes a ‘suit’ for purposes of the duty to defend.”); 8 Bus. & Com. Litig. Fed. Cts. §
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24 ⁵ Travelers and its predecessor, Aetna Casualty & Surety Company, issued nine separate CGL policies to King
25 County, each with identical policy language regarding the duty to defend. Dkt. 175, Ex. 2.

⁶ Travelers’ policies were issued for periods from 1966 to 1978. Dkt. 175, Ex. 2. CERCLA was enacted in 1980.
See generally 42 U.S.C. § 9601, *et seq.* The MTCA was enacted in 1988. *See generally* RCWA § 70.105D.010, *et*
seq.

1 90:30 (4th ed. 2016) (collecting cases).⁷ The Washington Court of Appeals directly addressed
2 this issue for the first time in *Gull Indus. v. State Farm Fire and Cas. Ins. Co.*, 326 P.3d 782
3 (Wash. App. 2014). The *Gull* court held that, because “the undefined term ‘suit’ is ambiguous in
4 the environmental liability context, [it] may include administrative enforcement acts that are the
5 functional equivalent of a lawsuit.” *Id.* at 790. However, “agency action must be adversarial or
6 coercive in nature in order to qualify as the functional equivalent of a ‘suit.’” *Id.*

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8 ⁷ See, e.g. *Anderson Bros., Inc.* 729 F.3d at 934; *Land O’Lakes, Inc. v. Employers Mut. Liability Ins. Co. of*
9 *Wisconsin*, 846 F.Supp.2d 1007, 1021 & n.16 (D. Minn. 2012) (surveying case law and applying “majority view . . .
10 that a PRP letter is a ‘suit’ for purposes of a CGL policy.”); *Dutton–Lainson Co. v. Cont’l Ins. Co.*, 279 Neb. 365,
11 778 N.W.2d 433, 449 (2010) (“Whether an insurer is required to provide coverage on a policy should not be
12 dependent on whether the EPA proceeds with administrative remedies or files litigation. A PRP letter is the
13 functional equivalent of a ‘suit’ as described in the insurance policies, and therefore, the insurers had a duty to
14 defend [the insured].”); *R.T. Vanderbilt Co. v. Cont’l Cas. Co.*, 273 Conn. 448, 870 A.2d 1048, 1063 (2005) (“[A]
15 PRP letter issued by the EPA will *always* constitute a suit within the meaning of standard comprehensive general
16 liability insurance policy language.” (emphasis in original)); *Johnson Controls, Inc. v. Emp’rs Ins. of Wausau*, 264
17 Wis.2d 60, 665 N.W.2d 257, 264 (2003) (“[R]eceipt of a potentially responsible party (PRP) letter from the EPA or
18 an equivalent state agency, in the CERCLA context, marks the beginning of adversarial administrative legal
19 proceedings that seek to impose liability upon an insured.... Therefore, a reasonable insured would expect this letter
20 to trigger its CGL insurer’s duty to defend.” (footnote omitted)); *Compass Ins. Co. v. City of Littleton*, 984 P.2d 606,
21 622 (Colo. 1999) (“[T]he term ‘suit’ is ambiguous, and ... an EPA action under CERCLA is sufficiently coercive to
22 constitute a ‘suit’ as that term is used in the insurance policies.”); *Ryan v. Royal Ins. Co. of Am.*, 916 F.2d 731, 741
23 (1st Cir.1990) (potential liability alone, without any adversarial or coercive action by an administrative agency, is
24 not a “suit”); *Hartford Accident & Indem. Co. v. Dana Corp.*, 690 N.E.2d 285, 296–97 (Ind.Ct.App.1997) (“
25 “coercive and adversarial administrative proceedings” are “suits,” but less coercive actions such as “mere
notification or investigation when no enforcement action is contemplated” are not “suits”); *SCSC Corp. v. Allied*
Mut. Ins. Co., 536 N.W.2d 305, 315 (Minn. 1995), *overruled on other grounds by Bahr v. Boise Cascade Corp.*, 766
N.W.2d 910, 919 (Minn. 2009); *Mich. Millers Mut. Ins. Co. v. Bronson Plating Co.*, 445 Mich. 558, 519 N.W.2d
864, 870–71 (1994), *overruled on other grounds by Wilkie v. Auto–Owners Ins. Co.*, 469 Mich. 41, 664 N.W.2d 776
(2003); *Coakley v. Me. Bonding & Cas. Co.*, 136 N.H. 402, 618 A.2d 777, 786 (1992); *A.Y. McDonald Indus., Inc.*
v. Ins. Co. of N. Am., 475 N.W.2d 607, 628–29 (Iowa 1991); *Profl Rental, Inc. v. Shelby Ins. Co.*, 75 Ohio App.3d
365, 372, 599 N.E.2d 423 (1991) (“suit” includes “substantial efforts which *force* the insured to take action or suffer
serious consequences if the insured fails to cooperate”); *Foster–Gardner*, 18 Cal.4th at 871–72 & n. 8, 77
Cal.Rptr.2d 107, 959 P.2d 265 (citing *Hazen Paper Co. v. U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co.*, 407 Mass. 689, 694–97, 555
N.E.2d 576 (1990) (“[t]he consequences of the receipt of the EPA letter were so substantially equivalent to the
commencement of a lawsuit that a duty to defend arose immediately”; no such duty arose as to a different agency
letter because it “does not allege the occurrence of any damage that falls within the policy coverage”); *Hazen Paper*
Co. v. U.S. Fid. & Guar. Co., 407 Mass. 689, 555 N.E.2d 576, 581 (1990) (“The consequences of the receipt of the
EPA [PRP] letter were so substantially equivalent to the commencement of a lawsuit that a duty to defend arose
immediately.”); *C.D. Spangler Constr. Co. v. Indus. Crankshaft & Eng’g Co.*, 326 N.C. 133, 388 S.E.2d 557, 570
(1990); *Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co. v. Pintlar Corp.*, 948 F.2d 1507, 1517 (9th Cir.1991) (Idaho law); *see also Compass*
Ins. Co. v. Cravens, Dargan & Co., 748 P.2d 724, 728–29 (Wyo. 1988) (CGL policy covered immediate cleanup
costs of oil spill, even though no formal claims were filed).

1 Applying *Gull*, the Court concludes that the EPA and DOE initiated administrative
2 proceedings at both the LDW and Harbor Island sites functionally equivalent to a suit against
3 King County. Both agencies assumed an adversarial posture by exercising their statutory
4 authority to designate King County as a strictly-liable PRP. Further, it is clear to the Court that
5 the agencies acted in “serious pursuit of the public interest” in guiding the County in its initial
6 steps toward remediation and cleanup. *Id.* at 789–90 (quoting *Ryan v. Royal Ins. Co. of Am.*, 916
7 F.2d 731, 742 (1st Cir. 1990)). Certainly, it is conceivable from the face of King County’s notice
8 to Travelers and the attached agency correspondence that King County was facing “significant
9 civil liability” with possible “devastating financial consequences” as it would in a typical
10 lawsuit. *Anderson Bros.*, 729 F.3d at 930; *Gull*, 326 P.3d at 790.

12 Travelers counters that the agency letters King County tendered to it are “exactly the type
13 of letter that the *Gull* court expressly found did not trigger a duty to defend.” Dkt. 296 at 15.
14 This argument is unavailing, as a comparison of the facts in this case to the facts in *Gull*
15 demonstrates. In *Gull*, a service-station owner independently discovered contamination on his
16 property, undertook voluntarily remediation of the contamination, and reported it to DOE. 326
17 P.3d at 790. DOE sent a letter to the owner acknowledging receipt of this notice and stating that
18 the agency had *not* determined that the owner was a PLP, despite the owner’s assumption of
19 responsibility for the contamination. *Id.* Despite the benign nature of this letter, the owner
20 demanded “defense” from its insurer, arguing that the strict liability imposed on contaminators
21 by the MTCA was enough to trigger its insurer’s obligation to defend even with no overt action
22 on the part of DOE. *Id.* The court of appeals squarely rejected the insured’s argument, holding
23 that this passive acknowledgment by DOE was not functionally equivalent to a suit such that it
24 should trigger an insurer’s duty to defend. *Id.* Here, in contrast, the EPA and DOE designated
25

1 King County as a PRP (and PLP) and were actively demanding remedial action on the part of the
2 County.⁸

3 Travelers does not refute that King County was formally designated as a PRP. Rather, it
4 argues that all action taken by the County prior to the County’s tender was completely voluntary
5 and cooperative, and, therefore, not adversarial or coercive. The County responds that coercion
6 and cooperation are not mutually exclusive in the environmental enforcement context. The
7 Court agrees. Once a party bears the scarlet letters “PRP,” it may be called upon at any time to
8 assume responsibility for the cleanup effort. Indeed, “it makes no difference whether an insured
9 voluntarily cleans up contamination or waits until government intervention—it is liable either
10 way.” *Gull*, 326 P.3d at 790. CERCLA and the MTCA are both strict-liability schemes that
11 require responsible parties, once notified, to participate in and fund *all* remedial action required
12 at a contaminated site. Under CERCLA, a responsible party “shall be liable for *all* costs of
13 removal and remedial action,” “*any other necessary costs* of response incurred,” and “damages
14 for injury to, destruction, or loss resulting from [] a release” of hazardous materials. 42 U.S.C.
15 § 9607(a)(4)(A) (emphasis added). Similarly, under the MTCA, a responsible party “is strictly
16 liable, jointly and severally, for *all* remedial costs and for all natural resource damages resulting
17 from the releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances.” RCWA § 70.105D.040(2)
18 (emphasis added). Thus, in every instance, designation as a PRP raises the specter of
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23 ⁸ Travelers mistakenly asserts that this Court previously ruled in the *Jorgensen Forge* case that a PLP letter cannot
24 trigger the insurer’s duty to defend because it “does not in and of itself require the property owner to conduct any
25 action.” *Jorgensen Forge Corp. v. Ill. Union Ins. Co.*, No. 13-1458-BJR, 2015 WL 9595410, at *4. (W.D. Wash.
April 29, 2015). The language Travelers quotes is directed to the Court’s ruling on a different issue, that is, whether
a “claim” had been asserted against the insurer during the relevant policy period, and not the issue of whether that
claim triggered the insurer’s duty to defend. *Id.* In its ruling in *Jorgensen Forge* regarding the duty to defend, the
Court makes clear that agency communication assigning environmental liability to policyholders is enough to trigger
the duty to defend. *Id.* at *3.

1 “significant civil liability” regardless of whether the PRP cooperates or not. *Anderson Bros.*, 729
2 F.3d at 930.

3 Agencies utilize this threat as “strong leverage” to encourage PRPs to enter into consent
4 orders and cost-allocation agreements like the ones in this case that, while not formal lawsuits,
5 carry with them the same “financial consequences” that litigation would. *Gull*, 326 P.3d at 790;
6 *Anderson Bros.*, 729 F.3d at 930 (explaining that EPA sends PRP notices as early as possible to
7 encourage negotiation with PRPs). Travelers next argues that King County “settled” any suit
8 with the enforcement agencies by entering into the LDW Administrative Order on Consent well
9 before it tendered its claims. The AOC *did* resolve the question of liability with respect to the
10 RI/FS at the LDW site, but it *only* resolved the question of liability with respect to the RI/FS at
11 the LDW site. The RI/FS is but one step of the many necessary to address such legal and
12 environmental quagmires. Travelers’ argument, in effect, suggests that the Court should rule that
13 an incomplete resolution of liability is sufficient to extinguish the entire proceeding and relieve it
14 of its duty to defend its policyholder.
15

16
17 Considering the nature of environmental enforcement proceedings in this case, as well as
18 the unique summary judgment standard in duty-to-defend cases generally, the Court concludes
19 that Travelers breached its duty to defend. King County presented Travelers with a tender of
20 claims that were conceivably covered by its policies requiring defense of suits. Travelers’
21 Motion for Partial Summary Judgment is, therefore, denied in full.⁹ The Court recognizes that
22 DOE and EPA instituted enforcement proceedings well before King County sent its tender to
23

24 _____
25 ⁹ Although the record is less developed with respect to the NRD Claim, the Court applies the same reasoning and
denies Travelers’ motion for summary judgment as to this claim. The parties have not presented the Court with the
County’s 2016 tender of this claim, but both parties agree that it was given. Dkt. 175, Pl.’s Second Am. Compl. ¶¶
45–46; Dkt. 298-15, Ex. 24 at 2. The letter from the Trustee Council indicates that the County was designated as a
PRP with respect to the NRD process, which is enough to defeat Travelers’ motion for summary judgment. *Id.*

1 Travelers. While this significant lapse in time does not excuse Travelers’ breach, the Court notes
2 that it raises additional questions regarding the nature of the costs incurred between the time that
3 King County was notified of its PRP status at the Superfund sites and the time of tender. The
4 Court’s ruling is limited to the question of whether King County tendered any claims that were
5 conceivably covered by Travelers’ insurance policies and, subsequently, whether Travelers
6 breached its duty to accept coverage and assume King County’s defense from that point forward.
7 The remaining question of how certain costs are properly characterized—that is, whether they
8 are defense costs or damages—is a fact question appropriate for resolution after further
9 discovery between the parties.
10

11 **C. Providence and Wausau also breached the duty to defend.**

12 King County’s “cross-motion” for partial summary judgment asserts that, in addition to
13 Travelers, Providence and Wausau have also breached their respective duties to defend. These
14 two insurers issued policies to King County with operative language substantially similar to the
15 duty-to-defend language found in Travelers’ policies. The policies obligate each insurer to
16 “defend any suit against the insured seeking damages on account of such bodily injury or
17 property damage, even if any of the allegations of the suit are groundless, false or fraudulent.”
18 Dkt. 300-5, Ex. 3 at 8 (Wausau); Dkt. 300-4, Ex. 4 at 4 (Providence). Having concluded that
19 Travelers breached its duty to defend under the terms of its policy, the Court reaches the same
20 conclusion with respect to Providence and Wausau. Accordingly, the Court grants King
21 County’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment insofar as it seeks a judgment that Providence
22 and Wausau breached their duty to defend “any suit.”
23
24

25 **D. King County has not met its burden for its claims of bad faith.**

1 The remainder of King County’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment concerns its bad
2 faith claims against Travelers, Providence, and Hartford. “An insurer acts in bad faith if its
3 breach of the duty to defend was unreasonable, frivolous, or unfounded.” *American Best Food,*
4 *Inc. v. Alea London Ltd.*, 229 P.3d 693, 700 (Wash. 2010). “Whether an insurer acted in bad
5 faith is a question of fact.” *St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co. v. Onvia, Inc.*, 196 P.3d 664, 668
6 (Wash. 2008) (quoting *Smith v. Safeco Ins. Co.*, 78 P.3d 1274, 1277 (Wash. 2003)). “Questions
7 of fact may be determined on summary judgment as a matter of law where reasonable minds
8 could reach but one conclusion.” *Smith*, 78 P.3d at 1277. “The policyholder has the burden of
9 proof” on a claim for bad faith. *Id.* “If the insured claims that the insurer denied coverage
10 unreasonably in bad faith, then the insured must come forward with evidence that the insurer
11 acted unreasonably.” *Id.*

13 King County has not met its burden. The County argues that the Court should apply a per
14 se rule that any insurer who breaches its duty to defend is liable for bad faith. Dkt. 299 at 17
15 (“So long as a claim against a policyholder is conceivably covered, an insurer with a duty to
16 defend must defend that claim and failure to do so constitutes bad faith.”). But in doing so, King
17 County improperly conflates the standard for finding breach and the standard for finding that the
18 breach was in bad faith, leaving no opportunity for the insurer to adduce “evidence that it did not
19 act in bad faith and . . . that its denial of coverage was justified.” *Smith*, 78 P.3d at 1277.

21 Here, Travelers and Providence¹⁰ were faced with claims presenting a “vigorously
22 contested issue”—that of whether certain environmental enforcement actions constituted a “suit”
23

24 ¹⁰ The Court notes that Hartford’s policy differs from the other Defendants’ policies in that it is an umbrella policy
25 that applies only to “any claim or suit against the insured seeking damages on account of injury or damage . . . and
which no underlying insurer is obligated to defend . . .” Dkt. 300-6, Ex. at 4. This policy is excess to an underlying
primary insurance policy issued by another insurer that became insolvent several decades ago. Dkt. 152 at 2.
Hartford previously moved for summary judgment on King County’s bad faith claim, arguing in part that it did not
have a duty to defend because its umbrella policy did not obligate it to “drop down” to defend the County when the

1 for which they were obligated to provide defense. *Gull Indus.*, 326 P.3d at 788. In 2013, when
2 the claims were tendered, the Washington courts had not yet addressed the issue directly, which
3 left the insurers without guidance regarding their role in administrative enforcement proceedings.
4 King County argues—and rightly so—that even in the midst of this uncertainty, its insurers were
5 required to subordinate their interests in favor of King County’s interests as the insured. *See*
6 *American Best Food, Inc.*, 229 P.3d at 700. This Court certainly has been clear that insurers
7 were required to do so in this case. But even a clear breach of the duty to defend cannot be the
8 sole basis for a finding that the insurer also committed the tort of bad faith. *See id.* at 415
9 (Owens, J., concurring/dissenting) (“This court has long recognized that breach of an insurance
10 contract and the tort of bad faith are separate claims that are analyzed independently. Breach of
11 an insurance contract is neither necessary, nor sufficient, to establish the tort of bad faith.”); *see*
12 *also Greer v. Northwestern National Insurance Co.*, 743 P.2d 1244, 1249–50 (Wash. 1987)
13 (engaging in a separate analysis of breach of an insurance contract and bad faith). There must be
14 a separate finding that the insurer’s conduct in breaching its duty was unreasonable, frivolous, or
15 unfounded.
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18 Here, the insurers’ conduct was not frivolous or unfounded. Whether their conduct was
19 unreasonable presents a closer question. However, unlike in a duty-to-defend analysis, the Court
20 is not required to construe the facts in the light most favorable to the insured. The Court must
21 hold King County to its burden of producing evidence that the insurers acted unreasonably in
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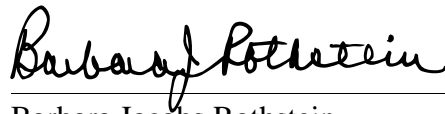
23 primary insurer was insolvent. Dkt. 123. This Court rejected Hartford’s arguments as unpersuasive and denied
24 summary judgment on this theory. Dkt. 152. The County contends that the order denying summary judgment on
25 that theory amounts to an affirmative finding that Hartford does, in fact, have a duty to defend and that it breached
that duty in bad faith. The County’s argument strains the terms of the Order. The Court did not rule that King
County had affirmatively established that Hartford had a duty to defend and breached it in bad faith. Rather, the
Court ruled that Hartford had failed to establish as a matter of law that it did *not* breach the duty to defend in bad
faith. Thus, the Court is not persuaded that its previous order compels the result that the County seeks with respect
to Hartford.

1 determining that activity outside the ordinary course of litigation triggered their obligation to
2 defend “any suit.” The County has not met this burden, and the Court denies the County’s
3 Motion for Partial Summary Judgment as to its bad faith claims against Travelers, Providence,
4 and Hartford.

5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

6 Having concluded that Travelers breached its duty to defend, the Court denies Travelers’
7 Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. #296] in full. The Court grants King County’s
8 Motion for Partial Summary Judgment [Dkt. #299] in part and enters judgment that Travelers,
9 Providence, and Wausau each breached their duty to defend. The Court denies King County’s
10 Motion for Partial Summary Judgment as to its bad faith claims.
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12 Dated this 10th day of February, 2017.

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Barbara Jacobs Rothstein
17 U.S. District Court Judge
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