EXHIBIT 1

E-FILED IN COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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KEVIN STOCK COUNTY CLERK NO: 14-2-10507-5

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF PIERCE

EDMOND JOHNSTON, JR., individually and as the representative of all persons similarly situated.

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR Plaintiff, BREACH OF CONTRACT AND FOR VIOLATION OF THE INSURANCE FAIR CONDUCT ACT (RCW 48.30.015(3)) UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION ("USAA"),

Defendant.

COMES NOW, EDMOND JOHNSTON, JR. (hereinafter "Mr. Johnston" or "Plaintiff") in the above styled and numbered cause and files this, his Class Action Complaint, as the proposed Class Representative of a Class to be composed of certain insureds of UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION (hereinafter "USAA") with policies issued in the state of Washington, and in support thereof would respectfully show the Court the following:

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This actions seeks to recover damages suffered by Plaintiff and the Members of the Class, all USAA insureds within the State of Washington, as a result of USAA's breach of its policies of insurance and violations of the Washington

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Insurance Fair Conduct Act.

- 1.2 USAA advertised, solicited, and sold automobile insurance policies providing First Party Uninsured Motorist Coverage Property Damage (UIM PD) coverage in the State of Washington.
- 1.3 This coverage promises to pay for all non-excluded damages and loss the insured has suffered in a covered event. Under the UIM PD coverage, USAA will pay compensatory damages which the insured is legally entitled to recover. This includes any loss in value (a/k/a "diminished value") under Washington Law (see WPI 30.12). Diminished value, if not excluded under the policy (which USAA has not done) is owed under *Moeller v. Farmers Ins. Co. of Washington*, 173 Wn. 2d 264, 267 P.3d 998 (2011) where the vehicle is not fully restored to its pre-loss condition.
- 1.4 Plaintiff claims that, when certain automobiles-like Mr. Johnston's vehicle and those within the proposed Class-sustain damage to their structural systems and bodies, they cannot be repaired to their pre-accident condition and are as a result tangibly different than they were pre-accident. This causes the vehicles to suffer a loss in value at the time of the accident called "diminished value".
- 1.5 In certain of parts of its policies (comprehensive and collision coverages found in Part D of the policy), but not the part under which Mr. Johnston sought coverage, USAA has added an exclusion for diminished value. Specifically, USAA has excluded diminished value in comprehensive and collision coverages when policies were renewed or new policies were issued. This added language defining "repair" under Part D as not requiring "a return to the pre-loss market value of the property;" and further defining the "loss" that USAA will pay for under comprehensive and collision coverages "does not include any loss of use, or

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diminution (hereafter "DV exclusion"). This language does not apply to UIM PD in Mr. Johnston's USAA policy.

- 1.6 Thus, USAA clearly knew of loss due to diminished value and elected not to exclude it on all claims.
- 1.7 On April 17, 2014, Alicia Johnston, the wife of Edmond J. Johnston, Jr.,

 ("Johnston" or "Plaintiff"), was involved in an auto accident in Bremerton,

 Washington, when a 2011 Toyota Prius III insured by USAA under Plaintiff's

 policy was rear-ended by an uninsured driver. The vehicle had approximately

 37,300 miles on it at the time of the accident. As shown by the USAA repair

 estimate the vehicle suffered major damage to its rear body and bumper, required

 paint and body work, and took three days to repair. The estimated cost of repair

 was \$1,871.80. As the first repair did not address all of the problems with

 Plaintiff's car, a second repair costing \$964.28 was necessary. USAA treated

 Plaintiff's claim for policy benefits as a covered loss under Plaintiff's Part C
 Underinsured Motorist Coverage for which a deductible (\$100) applied.
- 1.8 Despite being repaired using available collision repair techniques, Plaintiff's vehicle could not be fully restored to its pre-loss condition. As a result, it was worth less after it was repaired than it was worth before the accident. Due to the nature of the damage and the state of aftermarket body shop repair techniques, Plaintiff's vehicle was tangibly and identifiably different after the accident and repairs. These differences are detectible in any later inspection, and the vehicle's market value has therefore been diminished.
- 1.9 Mr. Johnston's policy promised to pay for all of his "property damage" "caused by and auto accident." The USAA policy defines "Property damage" as "physical damage to your covered auto...." Importantly, diminished value is not excluded

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from the property damage covered under USAA's "Underinsured Motorists coverage."

- 1.10 However, like other members of the proposed Class, when Plaintiff presented his vehicle to USAA to have property damage to his insured vehicle adjusted and paid, USAA made misrepresentations and misleading statements to him about diminished value, withheld valuation information from him, adjusted his claim using an unreasonable standard and without conducting a reasonable investigation, and attempted to settle his diminished value claim for less than the amount to which a reasonable man would have believed he was entitled.
- 1.11 Specifically, when USAA informed Mr. Johnston about diminished value coverage it first refused to tell him how it had calculated his loss. Later, USAA attempted to mislead Mr. Johnson that the "17C formula" employed by parties to a lawsuit in Georgia was an appropriate measure of his damages. USAA knew or should have known that on December 1, 2008, Georgia Insurance Commissioner, John Oxendine, issued a directive to all auto insurance companies doing business in Georgia telling them that his office does not endorse or support the use of the 17C formula. He further ordered all insurance companies to stop telling policyholders that the 17C formula is the last word in the determination of Georgia diminished value claims.
- 1.12 The method employed by USAA is described in a letter to Plaintiff from USAA's adjuster Annie K. Chambers. On information and believe, this method is the 17C formula. In its quest for uniformity, USAA has chosen to evaluate diminished value claims using a method that uniformly undervalues the loss in USAA's favor. The information supplied by USAA about diminished value is misleading because it causes the insured to believe wrongly that USAA's method is the only approved

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method of calculating a loss in fair market value.

1.13 USAA's conduct in relation to Plaintiff's diminished value claim breached its contract. USAA's common course of conduct in handling diminished value violates the Washington Insurance Code, RCW 48.30 et seq.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2.1 USAA transacts business in Pierce County, Washington. Venue is therefore proper pursuant to RCW 4.12.025 section (1) and (3)(d) as the county in which the Defendants transact business.
- 2.2 Plaintiff's individual damages are less than \$75,000 and as such, Federal diversity jurisdiction does not exist.
- 2.3 If the proposed Class were to be certified, the claims asserted herein exceed the minimum jurisdiction amount of this Court, but the average loss due to diminished value on a per claim basis will be, on information and belief, approximately \$1,460.00.
- Given USAA's share of the Washington market for Auto: Private Passenger Auto
 Physical Damage and the number of Class Members in the State of Washington
 meeting the Class Definition identified by USAA in a prior case (*Busani v. USAA*,
 Pierce County Superior Court Cause No. 99-2-08217-1), as well as class
 membership meeting the Class definition identified by other Washington insurers,
 on information and belief, the proposed Class will have less than 1498 claims in it
 (using the prior settlement) or 2,726 (using other insurers numbers and adjusting
 for market share) claims, but more than 500¹. As such, the total maximum
 damages recoverable and sought by the Class will be at most \$3,979,960.00, and

Some Class members may have more than one claim which qualifies for membership in the Class, so the number of Class Members will be slightly smaller.

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likely less, and therefore Federal Court Jurisdiction does not exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

- 2.5 All of the Defendants are residents of, and are citizens of, Washington under 28 USC § 1332(c)(1) and § 1332(c)(1)(A) and (C) such that diversity does not exist.
- 2.6 Plaintiff is a citizen of Washington. All members of the proposed Class are insured under policies issued in and for the State of Washington for vehicles registered in the State of Washington, and as a result nearly all are Washington residents and citizens. Less than one percent (1%) of the members of the proposed Class will be citizens of other States, and they will then be connected to Washington State via their vehicles and insurance policies. As such under 28 USC § 1332(d)(4)(A) and (B) no Federal jurisdiction exists under the Class Action Fairness Act ("A district court shall decline to exercise jurisdiction under paragraph (2) -") and this case is not removable.

III. THE PARTIES

- 3.1 Plaintiff, Edmond J. Johnston, Jr., is an adult citizen of Washington. At the time of the accident that is the subject of this lawsuit, Mr. Johnston was insured under a policy of insurance issued by USAA. That policy provided coverage for UIM PD losses.
- 3.2 Defendant, United Services Automobile Association (USAA), is a Texas-based Fortune 500 diversified financial services group of companies including a Texas Department of Insurance regulated reciprocal inter-insurance exchange and subsidiaries offering banking, investing, and insurance to people and families that serve, or served, in the United States military. USAA does business throughout the State of Washington.

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IV. COMMON COURSE OF CONDUCT BY USAA

- 4.1 USAA solicits and advertises for consumers to purchase First Party coverage for their vehicles from itself. Washington law requires USAA to offer as a supplement or a part of its First Party insurance additional "coverage for the protection of persons insured thereunder who are legally entitled to recover damages from owners or operators of underinsured motor vehicles...." RCW 48.22.030(2).
- 4.2 As noted above, the policies that USAA issued during the proposed Class period promised to pay for the damages that insureds were "legally entitled to recover" from an underinsured motorist. Importantly, diminished value is not excluded from the property damage covered under USAA's "Underinsured Motorists coverage."
- 4.3 Despite having not excluded diminished value as a loss, USAA systematically fails to adjust and pay damage caused by underinsured motorists in accordance with the standards set forth in the Washington Administrative Code.
- 4.4 USAA is aware of its obligations under the specific provisions of Washington Administrative Code Sections § 284-30-330 and § 284-30-350. These include (but are not limited to) those in § 284-30-330:
 - (1) Misrepresenting pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions.
 - (2) Failing to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to claims arising under insurance policies.
 - (3) Failing to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt investigation of claims arising under insurance policies.
 - (4) Refusing to pay claims without conducting a reasonable investigation.
 - (5) Failing to affirm or deny coverage of claims within a reasonable time

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provisions to receive payment of diminished value under their policies from USAA. USAA or its agents have found Underinsured Motorist Property Damage coverage to apply to each member of the proposed Class's accident and have found the requirements for coverage to have been fulfilled. Each member of the proposed Class has presented his or her vehicle for inspection by USAA or its agents to have the loss fully adjusted, and USAA or their authorized agent has inspected the vehicle. No further performance is required by any member of the proposed Class to secure all available coverages and benefits provided by the USAA policy.

5.4 Plaintiff seeks certification of the following Class:

All USAA insureds with auto policies issued in Washington State, where the insured's vehicle's damages was covered under the policy's Underinsured Motorist coverages, and

- 1) the repair estimates on the vehicle (including any supplements) totaled at least \$1,000;
- 2) the vehicle was no more than six years old (model year plus five years) and had less than 90,000 miles on it at the time of the accident; and
- 3) the vehicle suffered structural (frame) damage and/or deformed sheet metal and/or required body or paint work.

Excluded from the Class are (a) claims involving leased vehicles or total losses, (b) employees of USAA, (c) the assigned judge, the judge's staff and family, (d) underinsured motorist claims where the then in-force policy had a DV exclusion, and (e) accidents occurring before July 1, 2008.

- 5.5 Membership in the Class is so numerous as to make it impractical to bring all Class members before the Court. The exact number of Class members is presently unknown, but can be readily determined from the records maintained by USAA.
- 5.6 The named Plaintiff is typical of members of the Class. He purchased an USAA automotive policy, paid his premiums, and made a claim for loss when his insured

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automobile was damaged in an accident. Plaintiff filed a claim, and made his vehicle available to USAA for determination and payment of his loss. USAA and/or its authorized agents then failed to adjust the loss to include diminished value and prepared an estimate for the repair of the vehicle that would result in result in tangible and identifiable differences existing in the vehicle after repair from its pre-loss condition.

- 5.7 There are numerous and substantial question of law and fact common to all of the members of the proposed Class which predominate over any individual issues.
 Included within the common questions of law and fact are:
 - (a) Whether USAA was contractually obligated to provide payment for diminished value to its insureds.
 - (b) Whether Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class had any further obligations before having their losses adjusted by USAA to include diminished value.
 - (c) Whether USAA violated Washington Administrative Code Sections § 284-30-330 and § 284-30-350.
 - (d) Whether USAA violated RCW 48.30.015 and is therefore entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and actual and statutory litigation costs, including expert witness fees under RCW 48.30.015(3)
 - (e) Whether USAA breached its contracts of insurance with the Class by failing to pay a fair measure of diminished value.
 - (f) The measure of damages for diminished value for the Class and its amount
 - (g) Whether Class members vehicles were tangibly different after an accident and repair compared to before the accident, or if only "intangible" differences remain after repair.

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- 5.8 Plaintiff has no interests adverse to the interests of other members of the proposed Class, and will fairy and adequately protect the interests of the Class.
- 5.9 Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel who are experienced and competent in the prosecution of class actions and complex litigation and have extensive experience with litigation involving diminished value. These counsel have the resources and experience necessary to prosecute this case.
- 5.10 A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Absent a class action, due to the refusal of USAA to fully and fairly inform its insureds about inherent diminished value, the Class members will continue to suffer damage and USAA's conduct will proceed without effective remedy.
- 5.11 Individual members of the proposed Class have little interest or ability to prosecute an individual action due to the complexities of the issues involved, the costs of assembling proof of the amount of diminished value, the time required, and the relatively small, although significant (on information and belief, averaging around \$1,460.00 per accident in diminished value) damages suffered by each member of the proposed Class.
- 5.12 This action will allow the orderly, fair, and expeditious administration of Class claims. It will foster economics of time, effort, and expense and will ensure uniformity of decisions. As with prior diminished value cases in this country, collective adjudication will allow sufficient proof and expertise to be assembled to fairly value and prove the losses at issue.
- 5.13 This action will present no difficulties which would impede its management by this Court as a class action and a class action is the best available means by which Plaintiff and the Members of the proposed Class can seek redress for the harm

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caused to them by USAA.

VI. PLAINTIFF'S CLASS-WIDE CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I - BREACH OF CONTRACT

- 6.1 Plaintiff realleges the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein
- 6.2 Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class entered into contracts which were identical in material respects with USAA. They paid all required consideration in the form of premium for the coverage afforded by the USAA policies. They complied with all conditions precedent under the USAA policies and presented their claims. As to each claim, before paying to repair the vehicle, USAA and/or their authorized agents found Underinsured Motorist coverage to exist and to apply and that all conditions precedent to payment were satisfied.
- 6.3 The Underinsured Motorist coverage of the USAA policies cover diminished value. There is no exclusion or limitation for diminished value in the policies of those within the proposed Class. Accordingly, USAA was obligated to cover losses for diminished value on the motor vehicles it insured for Class Members.
- USAA breached the express provisions of its policies and its contracts with Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class by not restoring vehicles to their pre-loss value and then not paying for the resulting diminished value on those vehicles (such as those within the Class) that had, or would have, tangible differences after repair.
- As a direct and foreseeable consequence of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged by receiving less (in the form of the difference in the pre-accident value of the vehicle and its value as a vehicle repaired to industry standards) than they would have received had USAA paid the

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amounts Plaintiff and members of the Class has contracted for, in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT II - VIOLATION OF RCW 48.30.015(3)

- 6.6 Plaintiff realleges the allegations contained in previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 6.7 At all relevant times, USAA was engaged in trade or commerce in the State of Washington
- 6.8 USAA failed to disclose to Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class information concerning its refusal to adjust and pay diminished value claims, which information was in its possession during the Class period. This failure was intended by USAA to induce Plaintiff and the members of the proposed Class to enter into transactions they otherwise would not have entered into if the information had been disclosed and to prevent them raising claims for diminished value.
- 6.7 The acts and conduct of USAA constitutes unfair and/or deceptive acts and practices in violation of (as detailed above) amongst other provisions Washington Administrative Code Sections § 284-30-330 and § 284-30-350, and RCW 48.30.015
- 6.8 USAA's unlawful acts in violation of the WAC have been a proximate cause of damage to Plaintiff and the members of the proposed Class in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 6.9 USAA's acts entitle Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class whose claims are within the applicable statute of limitations to an "award [of] reasonable attorneys' fees and actual and statutory litigation costs, including expert witness fees" under RCW 48.30.015(3).

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VII. PLAINTIFF'S CLASS-WIDE PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 7.1 Plaintiff and the members of the proposed Class have been injured as a result of USAA's wrongful conduct as described above. As a result, Plaintiff and the members of the proposed Class are entitled to and pray for the following relief:
 - A. Payment of the difference between the insured vehicle's pre-loss value and its projected market value as a repaired vehicle after the accident;
 - B. An "award [of] reasonable attorneys' fees and actual and statutory litigation costs, including expert witness fees" under RCW 48.30.015(3)
 - C. Costs of suit;
 - D. Post-judgment interest on the judgment at the rate provided by law from the date of judgment until paid;
 - E. Injunctive, equitable, and declaratory relief; and
 - F. Certification of the proposed Class.

WHEREFORE, THE FORGOING BEING CONSIDERED, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court certify this case as a Class Action and that judgment be entered for the Plaintiff and members of the proposed Class against USAA for the damages described above.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 15th day of July, 2014.

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SMOV -

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