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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
PORTLAND DIVISION**

DAKOTA VENTURES, LLC d/b/a
KOKOPELLI GRILL and COYOTE BBQ
PUB, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

OREGON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 3:20-CV-630 HZ

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
ALLEGATION COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Dakota Ventures, LLC d/b/a Kokopelli Grill and Coyote BBQ Pub (“Plaintiff” or “Dakota Ventures”), individually and on behalf of the other members of the below-defined nationwide classes (collectively, the “Class”), brings this class action against Defendant Oregon Mutual Insurance Company (“Oregon Mutual”), and in support thereof states the following:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff operates Kokopelli Grill, a waterfront restaurant and lounge on Puget Sound in Port Angeles, Washington. Kokopelli Grill opened in December 2009. Until the business interruption detailed herein, Kokopelli Grill served hand-crafted Southwest cuisine, using fresh and local seafood, steaks, and produce, in a family friendly atmosphere. Kokopelli Grill was particularly known for Chef Michael McQuay’s famous prickly pear salad dressing and its award-winning smoked salmon chowder. Over the years, Kokopelli Grill has consistently earned positive reviews in the media, as well as on social media sites such as Yelp, Facebook, and Google.

2. Plaintiff also operates Coyote BBQ Pub, adjacent to Kokopelli Grill, which opened in October 2015. Coyote BBQ Pub serves real Texas BBQ in a relaxing Steampunk pub environment, and also enjoys positive reviews on Google and other review sites.

3. To protect its business in the event that it suddenly had to suspend operations for reasons outside of its control, or in order to prevent further property damage, Plaintiff purchased insurance coverage from Oregon Mutual, including Specialty Property Coverage through a Businessowner’s Protector Policy, as set forth in Oregon Mutual’s Businessowner’s Coverage Form (Form BP 00030302) (“Businessowner’s Coverage Form”).

4. Oregon Mutual’s Businessowner’s Coverage Form provides “Business Income” coverage, which promises to pay for loss due to the necessary suspension of operations following damage to property.

5. Oregon Mutual’s Businessowner’s Coverage Form also provides “Civil Authority” coverage, which promises to pay for actual loss of Business Income and necessary Extra Expense caused by the action of a civil authority that prohibits access to the described premises.

6. Oregon Mutual’s Businessowner’s Coverage Form also provides “Ingress and Egress” coverage for loss of Business Income sustained and necessary Extra Expense caused when ingress or egress to the described premises is physically prevented due to direct loss or damage to property, other than at the described premises, caused by or resulting from any Covered Cause of Loss.

7. Oregon Mutual’s Businessowner’s Coverage Form also provides “Extra Expense” coverage, which promises to pay the expense incurred to minimize the suspension of business and to continue operations.

8. Oregon Mutual’s Businessowner’s Coverage Form, under a section entitled “Duties in the Event of Loss or Damage” mandates that Oregon Mutual’s insured “must see that the following are done in the event of loss or damage to Covered Property,” including, (i) “Give us prompt notice of the loss or damage,” (ii) “Include a description of the property involved,” (iii) “As soon as possible, give us a description of how, when and where the loss or damage occurred,” and (iv) “Take all reasonable step to protect the Covered Property from further damage, and keep a record of your expenses necessary to protect the Covered Property, for consideration in the settlement of the claim.”

9. Unlike many policies that provide Business Income (also referred to as “business interruption”) coverage, Oregon Mutual’s Businessowner’s Coverage Form does not include, and is not subject to, any exclusion for losses caused by viruses or communicable diseases.

10. Kokopelli Grill was forced to suspend or reduce business at its restaurant and lounge due to COVID-19 (a.k.a. the “coronavirus” or “SARS-CoV-2”) and the resultant Executive Orders issued by the Governor of Washington mandating the closure of businesses like Kokopelli

Grill for on-site services, as well as in order to take necessary steps to prevent further damage and minimize the suspension of business and continue operations. Coyote BBQ Pub was forced to suspend or reduce business for the same reasons.

11. The presence of COVID-19 on property damages the property. It makes it unsafe. It makes it cause sickness.

12. Moreover, due to COVID-19, Plaintiff's property at Kokopelli Grill and Coyote BBQ Pub has suffered direct physical loss and damage under the plain meaning of those words. COVID-19 has impaired Plaintiff's property by making it unusable in the way that it had been used before COVID-19.

13. Instead of being able to pack in patrons, Kokopelli Grill and Coyote BBQ Pub can now, at most, only (1) serve takeout or (2) serve a severely limited number of customers at any one time, provided that tables are spaced for six feet social distancing. To do anything else would lead to the emergence or reemergence of COVID-19 at the restaurants. Until COVID-19 was brought even slightly under control, even such limited use as this was not possible.

14. The loss is "direct." Dakota Ventures is not, for example, asking Oregon Mutual to reimburse Dakota Ventures after someone obtained a judgment against Dakota Ventures for getting them sick. Rather, Dakota Ventures directly lost the functionality of its property for business purposes due to COVID-19.

15. The loss is "physical." The physical space of Plaintiff's property is unable to function in the manner in which it had previously functioned. The probability of illness prevents

the functioning of the physical space in no different of a way than how, on a rainy day, an open roof caused by a tornado would make the interior space of a business unusable.¹

16. The loss is a “loss.” Dakota Ventures has lost the use and function of physical space. While its properties could once accommodate many, now they can physically only accommodate a few.

17. Oregon Mutual has, on a widescale and uniform basis, refused to pay its insureds under its Business Income, Civil Authority, Ingress and Egress, Extra Expense, and Sue and Labor coverages for losses suffered due to COVID-19, any executive orders by civil authorities that have required the necessary suspension of business, and any efforts to prevent further property damage or to minimize the suspension of business and continue operations. Indeed, Oregon Mutual has advised Plaintiff that it cannot submit a claim under its Oregon Mutual insurance policy because there has been no covered loss under the terms of the policy. See Exhibit A

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because Plaintiff and Defendant are citizens of different states, and because (a) the Class consists of at least 100 members, (b) the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs, and (c) no relevant exceptions apply to this claim.

¹ Note, however, that Dakota Ventures is not seeking recovery for its loss of use. Dakota Ventures is seeking coverage for its loss of business income. Here’s an example that drives home the difference, some law firms have been unable to use their office space because of COVID-19, but nevertheless the law firms’ business income has increased and they thus have faced no loss of business income. A claim by such a law firm for not being able to use its office space would be a “loss of use” claim. The law firm would have no loss of business income claim. Here, Dakota Ventures’ business at Kokopelli Grill and Coyote BBQ Pub has decreased because of the impairment of its business space, and Dakota Ventures is seeking the loss of business income under the business interruption coverage of its property insurance policy.

19. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant resides in this district and a substantial portion of the acts and conduct giving rise to the claims occurred within the District.

III. PARTIES

20. Plaintiff Dakota Ventures, LLC d/b/a Kokopelli Grill and Coyote BBQ Pub is a Washington limited liability company with its principal places of business in Port Angeles, Washington. Plaintiff owns and operates Kokopelli Grill and Coyote BBQ Pub in Port Angeles, Clallam County, Washington.

21. Defendant Oregon Mutual Insurance Co. is a mutual insurance company organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, with its principal place of business in McMinnville, Oregon. It is authorized to write, sell, and issue insurance policies providing property and business income coverage in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, and Nevada. Oregon Mutual may be served with process through its registered agent, Mr. Steven L. Patterson, 400 NE Baker Street, McMinnville, OR 97128. At all times material hereto, Oregon Mutual conducted and transacted business through the selling and issuing of insurance policies within Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, and Nevada, including, but not limited to, selling and issuing property and business coverage to Dakota Ventures.

IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. The Businessowner's Coverage Form Protecting Dakota Ventures

22. In return for the payment of a premium, Oregon Mutual issued Policy No. BSP354948 to Dakota Ventures for a policy period of January 3, 2020 to January 3, 2021, including a Businessowner's Coverage Form. Policy No. BSP354948 is attached hereto as Exhibit

B. Dakota Ventures has performed all of its obligations under Policy No. BSP354948, including the payment of premiums. The Covered Property, with respect to the Businessowner's Coverage Form, is Kokopelli Grill at 203 E. Front Street, Port Angeles, Washington and Coyote BBQ Pub at 201 E. Front Street, Port Angeles, Washington.

23. In many parts of the world, property insurance is sold on a specific peril basis. Such policies cover a risk of loss if that risk of loss is specifically listed (e.g., hurricane, earthquake, H1N1, etc.). Most property policies sold in the United States, however, including those sold by Oregon Mutual, are all-risk property damage policies. These types of policies cover all risks of loss except for risks that are expressly and specifically excluded. In the Businessowner's Coverage Form provided to Plaintiff, under the heading "Covered Causes of Loss," Oregon Mutual agreed to cover and pay for all "direct physical loss" "unless the loss is [e]xcluded or . . . [l]imited by" the Businessowner's Coverage Form.

24. In the Businessowner's Coverage Form, Oregon Mutual did not exclude or limit coverage for losses from viruses and/or pandemics.

25. Losses due to COVID-19 are a Covered Cause of Loss under the Oregon Mutual policies with the Businessowner's Coverage Form.

26. In the Businessowner's Coverage Form, Oregon Mutual agreed to pay for its insureds' actual loss of Business Income sustained due to the necessary "suspension of [their] 'operations'" during the "period of restoration" caused by direct physical loss or damage. A "partial slowdown or complete cessation" of business activities at the Covered Property is a "suspension" under the policy, for which Oregon Mutual agreed to pay for loss of Business Income

during the “period of restoration” “that occurs within 24 consecutive months after the date of direct physical loss or damage.”

27. “Business Income” under the policy means the “Net Income (Net Profit or Loss before income taxes) that would have been earned or incurred if no physical loss or damage had occurred.”

28. Plaintiff and the other Class members’ Covered Property suffered direct physical loss or damage. Due to COVID-19, their Covered Property has become unsafe, and thus does not function, for its intended purpose. Their Covered Properties’ business functions have been impaired. If they were to conduct business as usual, the disease and virus would show up and people would get sick. This is not a non-physical or remote loss such as one occasioned by a breach of contract, loss of a market, or the imposition of a governmental penalty.

29. The presence of virus or disease can constitute physical damage to property, as the insurance industry has recognized since at least 2006. When preparing so-called “virus” exclusions to be placed in some policies, but not others, the insurance industry drafting arm, ISO, circulated a statement to state insurance regulators that included the following:

Disease-causing agents may render a product impure (change its quality or substance), or enable the spread of disease by their presence on interior building surfaces or the surfaces of personal property. When disease-causing viral or bacterial contamination occurs, potential claims involve the cost of replacement of property (for example, the milk), cost of decontamination (for example, interior building surfaces), and business interruption (time element) losses. Although building and personal property could arguably become contaminated (often temporarily) by such viruses and bacteria, the nature of the property itself would have a bearing on whether there is actual property damage. An allegation of property damage may be a point of disagreement in a particular case.

30. Oregon Mutual's Businessowner's Coverage Form also provides "Civil Authority" coverage, which promises to pay "the actual loss of Business Income you sustain and necessary Extra Expense caused by action of civil authority that prohibits access to the described premises due to direct physical loss of or damage to property, other than at the described premises, caused by or resulting from any Covered Cause of Loss."

31. COVID-19 caused damage to property near Plaintiff's Covered Property and the Covered Property of the other Class Members in the same manner described above that it did so with Plaintiff's Covered Property.

32. In the Businessowner's Coverage Form, Oregon Mutual also agreed to pay necessary Extra Expense that its insureds incur during the "period of restoration" that the insureds would not have incurred if there had been no direct physical loss or damage to the described premises. "Extra Expense" means expenses "to avoid or minimize the suspension of business and to continue 'operations,'" and to repair or replace property.

33. Oregon Mutual's Businessowner's Coverage Form also provides "Ingress and Egress" coverage for loss of Business Income sustained and necessary Extra Expense caused when ingress or egress to the described premises is physically prevented due to direct loss or damage to property, other than at the described premises, caused by or resulting from any Covered Cause of Loss.

34. Oregon Mutual's Businessowner's Coverage Form, under a section entitled "Duties in the Event of Loss or Damage" mandates that Oregon Mutual's insured "must see that the following are done in the event of loss or damage to Covered Property," including, (i) "Give us prompt notice of the loss or damage," (ii) "Include a description of the property involved," (iii)

“As soon as possible, give us a description of how, when and where the loss or damage occurred,” and (iv) “Take all reasonable step to protect the Covered Property from further damage, and keep a record of your expenses necessary to protect the Covered Property, for consideration in the settlement of the claim.” This type of coverage has historically been known as “sue and labor” coverage or a “sue and labor” provision, and property policies have long provided coverage for these types of expenses.

35. Losses caused by COVID-19 and the related orders issued by local, state, and federal authorities triggered the Business Income, Extra Expense, Civil Authority, Ingress and Egress, and Sue and Labor provisions of the Oregon Mutual policy.

B. The Covered Cause of Loss

36. The threat of and presence of COVID-19 with respect to other property has caused civil authorities throughout the country to issue orders requiring the suspension of business at a wide range of establishments, including civil authorities with jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s business (the “Closure Orders”).

1. The COVID-19 Pandemic

37. According to the CDC, “COVID-19 is caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in people and [many] different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats, and bats. Rarely, animal coronaviruses can infect people and then spread between people.”² “The virus that causes COVID-19 is thought to spread mainly from person to person, mainly through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby

² <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/faq.html#Coronavirus-Disease-2019-Basics>. All websites last visited June 28, 2020.

or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Spread is more likely when people are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet).”³

38. “It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes.”⁴ A scientific study investigating the stability of COVID-19 in different environmental conditions found that, following COVID-19 contamination, the virus could be detected hours later for tissues and paper, days later for wood, cloth and glass, or even a week later for stainless steel and plastic.⁵

2. The Washington Closure Orders

39. On February 29, 2020, Washington Governor Jay Inslee issued Proclamation 20-05, proclaiming a State of Emergency for all counties throughout the state of Washington as a result of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in the United States and confirmed person-to-person spread of COVID-19 in Washington State.

40. On March 16, 2020, Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-13, prohibiting “any number of people from gathering in any public venue in which people congregate for purposes of public entertainment, recreation, food and beverage service, theater, bowling, fitness and other similar activities, to include all public venues in which the serving, provision, or consumption of prepared food or beverages occurs at a table, bar, or for consumption within.”

41. The purpose of Proclamation 20-13 was to slow the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in public accommodations. This Proclamation expressly prohibited “the onsite

³ *Id.*

⁴ <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html>.

⁵ See Alex W.H. Chin, et al., “Stability of SARS-CoV-2 in different environmental conditions,” *The Lancet Microbe* (April 2, 2020), available at [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247\(20\)30003-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2666-5247(20)30003-3).

consumption of food and/or beverages in a public venue, including but not limited to,” “restaurants,” “bars,” “taverns,” and “all other similar venues in which people congregate for the consumption of food or beverages.” Violators of Proclamation 20-13 “may be subject to criminal penalties pursuant to RCW 43.06.220(5).” Pursuant to Proclamation 20-13, all restaurants, bars, and similar venues were prohibited from opening to the public for on-site consumption and were to remain closed from March 17, 2020 through March 31, 2020.

42. On March 23, 2020, Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-25, known as the “Stay Home – Stay Healthy Order,” which, through April 6, 2020, (i) prohibited all people in Washington State from leaving their homes or participating in social, spiritual and recreational gatherings of any kind regardless of the number of participants, and all non-essential businesses in Washington State from conducting business and (ii) expressly amended and superseded Proclamation 20-13 by extending the mandatory closure of restaurants, bars, and places of public accommodation to the public and on-site consumption. Proclamation 20-25’s Stay Home – Stay Healthy Order ordered that “[a]ll people in Washington State shall immediately cease participating in all public and private gatherings and multi-person activities for social, spiritual and recreational purposes, regardless of the number of people involved.” Violators of Proclamation 20-25 “may be subject to criminal penalties pursuant to RCW 43.06.220(5).”

43. On April 2, 2020, “to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace,” Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-25.1, in which he ordered that “Proclamation 20-25 (Stay Home – Stay Healthy) is amended to extend all of its provisions and each expiration date therein to 11:59 PM on May 4, 2020. All other provisions of Proclamation 20-25 shall remain in

full force and effect.” Violators of Proclamation 20-25.1 “may be subject to criminal penalties pursuant to RCW 43.06.220(5).”

44. On May 4, 2020, “to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace,” Governor Inslee issued Proclamation 20-25.3 (“Adjusting and Extending Stay Home – Stay Healthy to May 31, 2020”), keeping in “full force and effect” the closure of restaurants for on-site services.

45. On June 1, 2020, Clallam County, where Kokopelli Grill and Coyote BBQ Pub are located, entered “Phase Two” of Washington’s “Safe Start” reopening plan. In Phase Two, restaurants may operate at no greater than 50 percent capacity, with table sizes no larger than five persons, tables spaced for six feet social distancing, and no bar-area seating.

3. The Impact of COVID-19 and the Closure Orders

46. The threat and presence of COVID-19 caused “direct physical loss of or damage to” each “Covered Property” under the Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ policies, by impairing the function of and damaging the Covered Property, and by causing a necessary suspension of operations during a period of restoration.

47. The Closure Orders, including the issuance of Washington Proclamation Nos. 20-13, 20-25, 20-25.1, and 20-25.3, prohibited access to Plaintiff’s and the other Class Members’ Covered Property, and the area immediately surrounding Covered Property, in response to dangerous physical conditions described above resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

48. As a result of the presence of COVID-19 and the Closure Orders, Plaintiff and the other Class members lost Business Income and incurred Extra Expense.

49. On or about March 16, 2020, Dakota Ventures attempted to submit a claim to Oregon Mutual under Plaintiff's policy.

50. Also on or about March 16, 2020, Oregon Mutual advised Plaintiff that it cannot submit a claim under its Oregon Mutual insurance policy because there has been no covered loss under the terms of the policy.

51. Indeed, Oregon Mutual has, on a widescale basis with many if not all of its insureds, refused to provide Business Income, Extra Expense, Civil Authority, Ingress and Egress, or Sue and Labor coverage due to COVID-19 and the resultant executive orders by civil authorities that have required the suspension of business.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

52. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Rules 23(a), 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and 23(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated.

53. Plaintiff seeks to represent nationwide classes defined as:

- All persons and entities that: (a) had Business Income coverage under a property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; (b) suffered a suspension of business related to COVID-19, at the premises covered by their Oregon Mutual property insurance policy; (c) made, or attempted to make, a claim under their property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; and (d) were denied Business Income coverage, or otherwise told no covered loss existed, by Oregon Mutual for the suspension of business resulting from the presence or threat of COVID-19 (the "Business Income Breach Class").
- All persons and entities that: (a) had Civil Authority coverage under a property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; (b) suffered loss of Business Income and/or Extra Expense caused by action of a civil authority; (c) made, or attempted to make, a claim under their

property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; and (d) were denied Civil Authority coverage, or otherwise told that no covered loss existed, by Oregon Mutual for the loss of Business Income and/or Extra Expense caused by a Closure Order (the “Civil Authority Breach Class”).

- All persons and entities that: (a) had Extra Expense coverage under a property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; (b) sought to minimize the suspension of business in connection with COVID-19 at the premises covered by their Oregon Mutual property insurance policy; (c) made, or attempted to make, a claim under their property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; and (d) were denied Extra Expense coverage, or otherwise told that no covered loss existed, by Oregon Mutual despite their efforts to minimize the suspension of business caused by COVID-19 (the “Extra Expense Breach Class”).
- All persons and entities that: (a) had Ingress and Egress coverage under a property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; (b) suffered a suspension of business, caused by COVID-19, at the premises covered by their Oregon Mutual property insurance policy; (c) made, or attempted to make, a claim under their property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; and (d) were denied Ingress and Egress coverage, or otherwise told that no covered loss existed, by Oregon Mutual for the suspension of business caused by COVID-19 (the “Ingress and Egress Breach Class”).
- All persons and entities that: (a) had a Sue and Labor provision under a property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; (b) sought to prevent property damage caused by COVID-19 by suspending or reducing business operations, at the premises covered by their Oregon Mutual property insurance policy; (c) made, or attempted to make, a claim under their property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual; and (d) were denied Sue and Labor coverage, or otherwise told that no covered loss existed, by Oregon Mutual in connection with the suspension of business caused by COVID-19 (the “Sue and Labor Breach Class”).

54. Plaintiff also seeks to represent nationwide classes defined as:

- All persons and entities with Business Income coverage under a property insurance policy and/or Businessowner’s Protector Policy issued by Oregon Mutual that suffered a suspension of business due

to COVID-19 at the premises covered by the business income coverage (the “Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class”).

- All persons and entities with Civil Authority coverage under a property insurance policy and/or Businessowner’s Protector Policy issued by Oregon Mutual that suffered loss of Business Income and/or Extra Expense caused by a Closure Order (the “Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class”).
- All persons and entities with Extra Expense coverage under a property insurance policy and/or Businessowner’s Protector Policy issued by Oregon Mutual that sought to minimize the suspension of business in connection with COVID-19 at the premises covered by their Oregon Mutual property insurance policy (the “Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class”).
- All persons and entities with Ingress and Egress coverage under a property insurance policy issued by Oregon Mutual that suffered a suspension of business, caused by COVID-19, at the premises covered by their Oregon Mutual property insurance policy (the “Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class”).
- All persons and entities with a Sue and Labor provision under a property insurance policy and/or Businessowner’s Protector Policy issued by Oregon Mutual that sought to prevent property damage caused by COVID-19 by suspending or reducing business operations at the premises covered by their Oregon Mutual property insurance policy (the “Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class”).

55. Excluded from each defined Class is Defendant and any of its members, affiliates, parents, subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, successors, or assigns; governmental entities; and the Court staff assigned to this case and their immediate family members. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend each of the Class definitions, as appropriate, during the course of this litigation.

56. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained on behalf of each Class proposed herein under the criteria of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

57. **Numerosity—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1).** The members of each defined Class are so numerous that individual joinder of all Class members is impracticable. While Plaintiff is informed and believes that there are thousands of members of each Class, the precise number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff but may be ascertained from Defendant’s books and records. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by recognized, Court-approved notice dissemination methods, which may include U.S. Mail, electronic mail, internet postings, and/or published notice.

58. **Commonality and Predominance—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3).** This action involves common questions of law and fact, which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members, including, without limitation:

- a. Oregon Mutual issued all-risk policies to the members of the Class in exchange for payment of premiums by the Class members;
- b. whether the Class suffered a covered loss based on the common policies issued to members of the Class;
- c. whether Oregon Mutual wrongfully denied all claims based on COVID-19;
- d. whether Oregon Mutual’s Business Income coverage applies to a suspension of business caused by COVID-19;
- e. whether Oregon Mutual’s Civil Authority coverage applies to a loss of Business Income caused by the orders of state governors requiring the suspension of business as a result of COVID-19;
- f. whether Oregon Mutual’s Extra Expense coverage applies to efforts to minimize a loss caused by COVID-19;

- g. whether Oregon Mutual's Sue and Labor provision applies to require Oregon Mutual to pay for efforts to reduce damage caused by COVID-19;
- h. whether Oregon Mutual has breached its contracts of insurance through a blanket denial of all claims based on business interruption, income loss or closures related to COVID-19 and the related closures; and
- i. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees, interest and costs.

59. **Typicality—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3).** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other Class members' claims because Plaintiff and the other Class members are all similarly affected by Defendant's refusal to pay under its Business Income, Civil Authority, Extra Expense, Ingress and Egress, and Sue and Labor coverages. Plaintiff's claims are based upon the same legal theories as those of the other Class members. Plaintiff and the other Class members sustained damages as a direct and proximate result of the same wrongful practices in which Defendant engaged.

60. **Adequacy of Representation—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4).** Plaintiff is an adequate Class representative because its interests do not conflict with the interests of the other Class members who it seeks to represent; Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, including successfully litigating class action cases similar to this one, where insurers breached contracts with insureds by failing to pay the amounts owed under their policies; and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the above-defined Classes will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and its counsel.

61. **Inconsistent or Varying Adjudications and the Risk of Impediments to Other Class Members' Interests—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1).** Plaintiff seeks class-wide adjudication as to the interpretation, and resultant scope, of Defendant's Business Income, Civil Authority, Extra Expense, Ingress and Egress, and Sue and Labor coverages. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Classes would create an immediate risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant. Moreover, the adjudications sought by Plaintiff could, as a practical matter, substantially impair or impede the ability of other Class members, who are not parties to this action, to protect their interests.

62. **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2).** Defendant acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other Class members, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described below, with respect to the Class members.

63. **Superiority—Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3).** A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. Individualized litigation creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties, and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I

BREACH OF CONTRACT -- BUSINESS INCOME COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Business Income Breach Class)

64. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

65. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Business Income Breach Class.

66. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Business Income Breach Class members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Business Income Breach Class Members' losses for claims covered by the policy.

67. In the Businessowner's Coverage Form, Oregon Mutual agreed to pay for its insureds' actual loss of Business Income sustained due to the necessary suspension of its operations during the "period of restoration."

68. In the Businessowner's Coverage Form, Oregon Mutual agreed to pay for its insureds' actual loss of Business Income sustained due to the necessary "suspension of [their] operations" during the "period of restoration" caused by direct physical loss or damage. A "partial slowdown or complete cessation" of business activities at the Covered Property is a "suspension" under the policy, for which Oregon Mutual agreed to pay for loss of Business Income during the "period of restoration" "that occurs within 24 consecutive months after the date of direct physical loss or damage."

69. “Business Income” under the policy means the “Net Income (Net Profit or Loss before income taxes) that would have been earned or incurred if no physical loss or damage had occurred.”

70. COVID-19 caused direct physical loss and damage to Plaintiff’s and the other Business Income Breach Class Members’ Covered Properties, requiring suspension of operations at the Covered Properties. Losses caused by COVID-19 thus triggered the Business Income provision of Plaintiff’s and the other Business Income Breach Class Members’ Oregon Mutual policies.

71. Plaintiff and the other Business Income Breach Class Members have complied with all applicable provisions of their policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies’ clear and unambiguous terms.

72. By denying coverage for any Business Income losses incurred by Plaintiff and the other Business Income Breach Class Members in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, Oregon Mutual has breached its coverage obligations under the Policies.

73. As a result of Oregon Mutual’s breaches of the Policies, Plaintiff and the other Business Income Breach Class Members have sustained substantial damages for which Oregon Mutual is liable, in an amount to be established at trial.

COUNT II
BREACH OF CONTRACT – CIVIL AUTHORITY COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Civil Authority Breach Class)

74. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

75. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Civil Authority Breach Class.

76. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Civil Authority Breach Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Civil Authority Breach Class Members' losses for claims covered by the policy.

77. Oregon Mutual's Businessowner's Coverage Form provides "Civil Authority" coverage, which promises to pay "the actual loss of Business Income you sustain and necessary Extra Expense caused by action of civil authority that prohibits access to the described premises due to direct physical loss of or damage to property, other than at the described premises, caused by or resulting from any Covered Cause of Loss."

78. The Closure Orders triggered the Civil Authority provision under Plaintiff's and the other members of the Civil Authority Breach Class's Oregon Mutual policies.

79. Plaintiff and the other members of the Civil Authority Breach Class have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms.

80. By denying coverage for any business losses incurred by Plaintiff and other members of the Civil Authority Breach Class in connection with the Closure Orders and the COVID-19 pandemic, Oregon Mutual has breached its coverage obligations under the Policies.

81. As a result of Oregon Mutual's breaches of the Policies, Plaintiff and the other members of the Civil Authority Breach Class have sustained substantial damages for which Oregon Mutual is liable, in an amount to be established at trial.

COUNT III
BREACH OF CONTRACT – EXTRA EXPENSE COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Extra Expense Breach Class)

82. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

83. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Extra Expense Breach Class.

84. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Extra Expense Breach Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Extra Expense Breach Class Members' losses for claims covered by the policy.

85. In the Businessowner's Coverage Form, Oregon Mutual also agreed to pay necessary Extra Expense that its insureds incur during the "period of restoration" that the insureds would not have incurred if there had been no direct physical loss or damage to the described premises. "Extra Expense" means expenses "to avoid or minimize the suspension of business and to continue 'operations,'" and to repair or replace property.

86. Due to COVID-19 and the Closure Orders, Plaintiff and the other members of the Extra Expense Breach Class incurred Extra Expense at Covered Property

87. Plaintiff and the other members of the Extra Expense Breach Class have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon

Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms.

88. By denying coverage for any business losses incurred by Plaintiff and the other members of the Extra Expense Breach Class in connection with the Closure Orders and the COVID-19 pandemic, Oregon Mutual has breached its coverage obligations under the Policies.

89. As a result of Oregon Mutual's breaches of the Policies, Plaintiff and the other members of the Extra Expense Breach Class have sustained substantial damages for which Oregon Mutual is liable, in an amount to be established at trial.

COUNT IV
BREACH OF CONTRACT – INGRESS AND EGRESS COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Ingress and Egress Breach Class)

90. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

91. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Ingress and Egress Breach Class.

92. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Ingress and Egress Breach Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Ingress and Egress Breach Class Members' losses for claims covered by the policy.

93. Oregon Mutual's Businessowner's Coverage Form provides "Ingress and Egress" coverage for loss of Business Income sustained and necessary Extra Expense caused when ingress or egress to the described premises is physically prevented due to direct loss or damage to property, other than at the described premises, caused by or resulting from any Covered Cause of Loss.

94. The Closure Orders resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic physically prevented ingress or egress to Plaintiff's and the Class Members' described premises due to direct loss or damage to property, other than at the described premises, caused by or resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

95. Plaintiff and the other members of the Ingress and Egress Breach Class have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms.

96. By denying coverage for any business losses incurred by Plaintiff and other members of the Ingress and Egress Breach Class in connection with the Closure Orders and the COVID-19 pandemic, Oregon Mutual has breached its coverage obligations under the Policies.

97. As a result of Oregon Mutual's breaches of the Policies, Plaintiff and the other members of the Ingress and Egress Breach Class have sustained substantial damages for which Oregon Mutual is liable, in an amount to be established at trial.

COUNT V
BREACH OF CONTRACT – SUE AND LABOR COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Sue and Labor Breach Class)

98. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

99. Plaintiff bring this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Sue and Labor Breach Class.

100. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policies, as well as those of the other Sue and Labor Breach Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Sue and Labor Breach Class Members' losses for claims covered by the policy.

101. In the Businessowner's Coverage Form, Oregon Mutual agreed to give due consideration in settlement of a claim to expenses incurred in taking all reasonable steps to protect Covered Property from further damage.

102. In complying with the Closure Orders and otherwise suspending or limiting operations, Plaintiff and other members of the Sue and Labor Breach Class incurred expenses in connection with reasonable steps to protect Covered Property.

103. Plaintiff and the other members of the Sue and Labor Breach Class have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms.

104. By denying coverage for any Sue and Labor expenses incurred by Plaintiff and the other members of the Sue and Labor Breach Class in connection with the Closure Orders and the COVID-19 pandemic, Oregon Mutual has breached its coverage obligations under the Policies.

105. As a result of Oregon Mutual's breaches of the Policies, Plaintiff and the other members of the Sue and Labor Breach Class have sustained substantial damages for which Oregon Mutual is liable, in an amount to be established at trial.

COUNT VI
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT – BUSINESS INCOME COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class)

106. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

107. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class.

108. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class members' losses for claims covered by the Policy.

109. Plaintiff and the other Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms and has wrongfully and illegally refused to provide coverage to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled.

110. Oregon Mutual has denied claims related to COVID-19 on a uniform and class wide basis, without individual bases or investigations, such that the Court can render declaratory judgment irrespective of whether members of the Class have filed a claim.

111. An actual case or controversy exists regarding Plaintiff's and the other Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class Members' rights and Oregon Mutual's obligations under the Policies to reimburse Plaintiff and Class Members for the full amount of Business Income losses incurred by Plaintiff and the other Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class Members in connection with the suspension of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

112. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, Plaintiff and the other Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class Members seek a declaratory judgment from this Court declaring the following:

- i. Plaintiff's and the other Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class Members' Business Income losses incurred in connection with the Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic are insured losses under their Policies; and
- ii. Oregon Mutual is obligated to pay Plaintiff and the other Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class Members for the full amount of the Business Income losses incurred and to be incurred in connection with the Closure Orders during the period of restoration and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

COUNT VII
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT – CIVIL AUTHORITY COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class)

113. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

114. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class.

115. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class members' losses for claims covered by the Policy.

116. Plaintiff and the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms

and has wrongfully and illegally refused to provide coverage to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled.

117. Oregon Mutual has denied claims related to COVID-19 on a uniform and class wide basis, without individual bases or investigations, such that the Court can render declaratory judgment irrespective of whether members of the Class have filed a claim.

118. An actual case or controversy exists regarding Plaintiff's and the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class Members' rights and Oregon Mutual's obligations under the Policies to reimburse Plaintiff and the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class Members for the full amount of covered Civil Authority losses incurred by Plaintiff and the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class Members in connection with Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

119. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, Plaintiff and the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class Members seek a declaratory judgment from this Court declaring the following:

- i. Plaintiff's and the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class Members' Civil Authority losses incurred in connection with the Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic are insured losses under their Policies; and
- ii. Oregon Mutual is obligated to pay Plaintiff and the other Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class members the full amount of the Civil Authority losses incurred and to be incurred in connection with the covered losses related to the Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

COUNT VIII
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT – EXTRA EXPENSE COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class)

120. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

121. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class.

122. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class Members' losses for claims covered by the Policy.

123. Plaintiff and the other Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms and has wrongfully and illegally refused to provide coverage to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled.

124. Oregon Mutual has denied claims related to COVID-19 on a uniform and class wide basis, without individual bases or investigations, such that the Court can render declaratory judgment irrespective of whether members of the Class have filed a claim.

125. An actual case or controversy exists regarding Plaintiff's and the other Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class Members' rights and Oregon Mutual's obligations under the Policies to reimburse Plaintiff and the other Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class Members for the full amount of Extra Expense losses incurred by Plaintiff and Class Members in connection

with Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

126. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, Plaintiff and the other Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class Members seek a declaratory judgment from this Court declaring the following:

- i. Plaintiff's and the other Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class Members' Extra Expense losses incurred in connection with the Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic are insured losses under their Policies; and
- ii. Oregon Mutual is obligated to pay Plaintiff and the other Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class Members for the full amount of the Extra Expense losses incurred and to be incurred in connection with the covered losses related to the Closure Orders during the period of restoration and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

COUNT IX

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT – INGRESS AND EGRESS COVERAGE **(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class)**

127. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

128. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class.

129. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff and the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class Members' losses for claims covered by the Policy.

130. Plaintiff and the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been

waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms and has wrongfully and illegally refused to provide coverage to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled.

131. Oregon Mutual has denied claims related to COVID-19 on a uniform and class wide basis, without individual bases or investigations, such that the Court can render declaratory judgment irrespective of whether members of the Class have filed a claim.

132. An actual case or controversy exists regarding Plaintiff's and the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class Members' rights and Oregon Mutual's obligations under the Policies to reimburse Plaintiff and the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class Members for the full amount of covered Ingress and Egress losses incurred by Plaintiff and the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class members in connection with Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

133. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, Plaintiff and the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class Members seek a declaratory judgment from this Court declaring the following:

- i. Plaintiff's and the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class Members' covered Ingress and Egress losses incurred in connection with the Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic are insured losses under their Policies; and
- ii. Oregon Mutual is obligated to pay Plaintiff and the other Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class members the full amount of the covered Ingress and Egress losses incurred and to be incurred in connection with the Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

COUNT X
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT – SUE AND LABOR COVERAGE
(Claim Brought on Behalf of the Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class)

134. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-61 as if fully set forth herein.

135. Plaintiff brings this Count individually and on behalf of the other members of the Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class.

136. Plaintiff's Oregon Mutual policy, as well as those of the other Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class Members, are contracts under which Oregon Mutual was paid premiums in exchange for its promise to pay Plaintiff's and the other Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class Members' reasonably incurred expenses to protect Covered Property.

137. Plaintiff and the other Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class Members have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policies and/or those provisions have been waived by Oregon Mutual or Oregon Mutual is estopped from asserting them, and yet Oregon Mutual has abrogated its insurance coverage obligations pursuant to the Policies' clear and unambiguous terms and has wrongfully and illegally refused to provide coverage to which Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled.

138. Oregon Mutual has denied claims related to COVID-19 on a uniform and class wide basis, without individual bases or investigations, such that the Court can render declaratory judgment irrespective of whether members of the Class have filed a claim.

139. An actual case or controversy exists regarding Plaintiff's and the other Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class Members' rights and Oregon Mutual's obligations under the Policies to reimburse Plaintiff and the other Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class Members

for the full amount Plaintiff and the other members of the Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class reasonably incurred to protect Covered Property from further damage by COVID-19.

140. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, Plaintiff and the other Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class Members seek a declaratory judgment from this Court declaring the following:

- i. Plaintiff's and the other Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class Members' reasonably incurred expenses to protect Covered Property from further damage by COVID-19 are insured losses under their Policies; and
- ii. Oregon Mutual is obligated to pay Plaintiff and the other Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class Members for the full amount of the expenses they reasonably incurred to protect Covered Property from further damage by COVID-19.

VII. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other Class members, respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in its favor and against Defendant as follows:

a. Entering an order certifying the proposed nationwide Classes, as requested herein, designating Plaintiff as Class representative, and appointing Plaintiff's undersigned attorneys as Counsel for the Classes;

b. Entering judgment on Counts I-V in favor of Plaintiff and the members of the Business Income Breach Class, the Civil Authority Breach Class, the Ingress and Egress Breach Class, the Extra Expense Breach Class, and the Sue and Labor Breach Class; and awarding damages for breach of contract in an amount to be determined at trial;

c. Entering declaratory judgments on Counts VI-X in favor of Plaintiff and the members of the Business Income Declaratory Judgment Class, the Civil Authority Declaratory Judgment Class, the Ingress and Egress Declaratory Judgment Class, the Extra Expense Declaratory Judgment Class, and the Sue and Labor Declaratory Judgment Class as follows;

- i. Business Income, Civil Authority, Ingress and Egress, Extra Expense, and Sue and Labor losses incurred in connection with the Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic are insured losses under their Policies; and
 - ii. Oregon Mutual is obligated to pay for the full amount of the Business Income, Civil Authority, Ingress and Egress, Extra Expense, and Sue and Labor losses incurred and to be incurred related to COVID-19, the Closure Orders and the necessary interruption of their businesses stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic;
- d. Ordering Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded;
- e. Ordering Defendant to pay attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
- f. Ordering such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

VIII. JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable.

Dated: July 30, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

**STOLL STOLL BERNE LOKTING &
SHLACHTER P.C.**

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* Applications for admission *pro hac vice* to be filed