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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

ESTRALITTA TOWNSLEY,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
GEICO INDEMNITY COMPANY,  
  
Defendant.

CASE NO. C12-1909 RSL  
  
ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
COMPEL MENTAL HEALTH  
EXAMINATION

This matter comes before the Court on “GEICO Indemnity Company’s Motion to Compel FRCP 35 Mental Examination.” (Dkt. No. 12.) The Court considered the briefing and all related documents and GRANTS the motion.

**Background**

Plaintiff Estralitta Townsley brings a claim for underinsured motorist benefits stemming from personal injury damages, bad faith, and Washington Consumer Protection Act violations. (Dkt. No. 201 at 16.) Townsley is an insured under Defendant GEICO Indemnity Company

1 (“GEICO”) policy number 4190-18-23-96, which was in full force and effect as of May 4, 2010,  
2 the date of the accident giving rise to this lawsuit. (Id.) On that day, Townsley’s vehicle was  
3 struck by another driver who the parties agree was at fault. (Dkt. No. 5 at 2.) Townsley claims  
4 the driver at fault was underinsured. (Dkt. No. 2-1 at 17.) GEICO denies the driver at fault was  
5 underinsured. (Dkt. No. 5 at 2.) The parties agree Townsley’s GEICO policy provided  
6 underinsured motorist benefits. (Id.) Townsley alleges GEICO, in bad faith, failed to negotiate  
7 with Townsley relevant to her claim for underinsured motorist benefits. (Dkt. No. 2-1 at 6.)  
8 Plaintiff asserts GEICO is responsible for 100% compensation for her injuries subject to policy  
9 limits. (Id.)

10 In her complaint, in a section entitled “Damages to Plaintiff,” Townsley alleges she  
11 suffered “severe and permanent personal injuries and damages, to include . . . [several physical  
12 ailments,] emotional and mental distress, loss and/or impairment of her capacity and ability to  
13 enjoy life and its pleasures, loss of employment, . . .and other damages[.]” (Dkt. No. 13-1 at 39.)  
14 GEICO attempted to schedule a mental health examination with psychiatrist Douglas Robinson,  
15 M.D. to examine Plaintiff’s mental condition in order to determine if there are pre-existing or  
16 unrelated mental components to her claims. (Dkt. No. 12 at 2.) Plaintiff refused, but did agree to  
17 GEICO’s request she undergo a rheumatologic examination and a chiropractic examination. (Id.  
18 at 5.)

19 GEICO asks the Court to compel a mental health examination pursuant to Federal Rule of  
20 Civil Procedure 35 or the “cooperation clause” contained in the insurance contract at issue. (Dkt.  
21 No. 12.) To support its request, GEICO asked Dr. Robinson to review Townsley’s medical  
22 records to advise whether a psychiatric evaluation is warranted and necessary. (Id.) In a letter  
23 dated March 17, 2013, Dr. Robinson stated upon review of Townsley’s medical records and  
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1 other documents, “[s]omatization, secondary gain, and distortions from irrational beliefs” may be  
2 present and “could influence Ms. Townsley’s beliefs and attributions regarding damages from  
3 the accident.” (Dkt. No. 13-1 at 4.) GEICO also produces deposition testimony from Townsley  
4 taken April 17, 2013 in which she acknowledges a past diagnosis of “PTSD” (post-traumatic  
5 stress disorder). (Dkt. No. 31-1 at 6.) A psychiatric evaluation of Townsley from 1997 submitted  
6 by GEICO shows past diagnoses of a panic disorder, major depression, fibromyalgia and  
7 migraines. (Dkt. No. 13-1 at 9.) Based on these past diagnoses and Dr. Robinson’s evaluation,  
8 GEICO asks the Court to order Townsley to submit to a mental health evaluation. (Dkt. No. 12 at  
9 10-11.)

10 Townsley’s GEICO policy contained a cooperation clause that reads in relevant part,  
11 “The injured person shall submit to examination by doctors of our choice. Such examinations  
12 will be at our expense and as often as we may reasonably ask.” (Dkt. No. 13-1 at 35.) GEICO  
13 argues even if the Court does not believe a Rule 35 examination is appropriate, Townsley is  
14 independently required to submit to a mental health examination based on this clause. (Dkt. No.  
15 17 at 3.)

## 16 **Discussion/Analysis**

### 17 I. Federal Rule 35

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19 Federal Rule 35(a)(1) provides the Court “may order a party whose mental or physical  
20 condition . . . is in controversy to submit to a physical or mental examination by a suitably  
21 licensed or certified examiner.” In Schlagenhauf v. Holder, the U.S. Supreme Court held, where  
22 the opposing party places the condition of the person to be examined in controversy, the moving  
23 party must make “an affirmative showing . . . that each condition as to which the examination is  
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1 sought is really and genuinely in controversy and that good cause exists for ordering each  
2 particular examination.” 379 U.S. 104, 119 (1964).

3 Courts interpreting Rule 35(a) have considered whether: (1) the plaintiff pled a cause of  
4 action for intentional or negligent infliction of emotional distress; (2) the plaintiff alleged a  
5 specific mental or psychiatric injury; (3) the plaintiff pled a claim for unusually severe  
6 emotional distress; (4) the plaintiff plans to offer expert testimony to support a claim of  
7 emotional distress; and/or (5) the plaintiff conceded that his or her mental condition is “in  
8 controversy” for purposes of Rule 35(a). Turner v. Imperial Stores, 161 F.R.D. 89, 95 (S.D. Cal.  
9 1995). “The weight of the authority on this issue establishes that in order for a party seeking to  
10 compel a psychiatric examination under Rule 35 to establish that the other party's mental  
11 condition is ‘in controversy’ within the meaning of the Rule, the moving party must show more  
12 than that the party in question has claimed emotional distress.” Id. at 97.

13 Some courts have held a plaintiff puts her mental health in controversy when it appears  
14 “inextricably intertwined” with the full story of her claim and the emotional distress alleged is  
15 severe and beyond a “garden variety” claim. See, Thiessen v. Gen. Elec. Capital Corp., 178  
16 F.R.D. 568, 571-2 (D. Kan. 1998). However, courts in the 9th Circuit have consistently found a  
17 Rule 35 examination is not warranted where none of the Turner factors exist and the case does  
18 not surpass a generic claim for emotional distress. See, e.g., Montez v. Stericycle, Inc., 2013 U.S.  
19 Dist. LEXIS 69984, \*11 (E.D. Cal.); Ford v. Contra Costa County, 179 F.R.D. 579, 580 (N.D.  
20 Cal. 1998). Additionally, courts should consider the possibility of obtaining the desired  
21 information from other means in determining if there is good cause to order a Rule 35  
22 examination. Bargen v. United States, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 81639, \*2 (N.D. Cal.).

1            Townsley alleges a generic claim for emotional and mental distress. (Dkt. No. 2-1 at 20.)  
2 Nothing in Townsley’s Complaint specifically says the emotional distress is particularly severe.  
3 The thrust of GEICO’s argument is Townsley’s mental health is at issue because past undisputed  
4 mental health diagnoses “pervade into each of her claims for damages in this case” because they  
5 may “overlap with, exacerbate and simulate the symptoms she claims to experience” as a result  
6 of the motor vehicle crash underlying this claim. (Dkt. No. 17 at 5.) The fact Townsley has past  
7 diagnoses related to mental health and also alleges a generic claim for mental distress is not  
8 enough to put her mental health “in controversy.” Under the 9th Circuit standards, a Rule 35  
9 mental health examination is not appropriate in this case. However, Townsley is independently  
10 obligated to comply with a mental health examination because of the cooperation clause she  
11 agreed to in the insurance contract at issue.

## 12            II.        Cooperation Clause

13            Defendant argues if the Court does not find good cause to order an examination under  
14 Rule 35, it is independently entitled to require an examination based on the cooperation clause  
15 requiring a claimant to submit to a medical exam in the insurance contract at issue. (Dkt. No. 12  
16 at 10.) In Washington, cooperation clauses are enforceable and an insured that “substantially and  
17 materially” breaches a cooperation clause is barred from bringing suit if the insurer can show it  
18 has been actually prejudiced by the breach. Staples v. Allstate Ins. Co., 176 Wn.2d 404, 410  
19 (2013). Cooperation clauses requiring medical examinations have been specifically upheld in  
20 Washington as not violating public policy and enforceable. Albee v. Farmers Ins. Co., 92 Wn.  
21 App. 866, 873 (1998).

22            If the action demanded under a cooperation clause is “not material to the investigation or  
23 handling of a claim, an insurer cannot demand it.” Id. at 414. An action is material if it is  
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1 “concerning a subject reasonably relevant and germane to the insurer's investigation as it was  
2 proceeding at the time it made the demand.” Pilgrim v. State Farm Fire & Cas., 89 Wn. App.  
3 712, 720 (1997). To show actual prejudice an insurance company must show an “identifiable  
4 detrimental effect on the insurer’s ability to evaluate or present its defense to coverage or  
5 liability.” Staples, 176 Wn.2d at 419 (quoting Tran v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co., 136 Wn.2d  
6 214, 228-29 (1998)). The burden to show prejudice resulting from breach of the cooperation  
7 clause is on the insurer, and “not every breach discharges performance” by the insurer. Pilgrim,  
8 89 Wn. App. at 724-25.

9 Plaintiff’s response fails to specifically address the issue of the cooperation clause.  
10 Plaintiff does object generally to the necessity of a psychiatric examination on grounds that any  
11 relevant information is available in Townsley’s medical records. (Dkt. No. 14 at 6.) Defendant  
12 demonstrates the psychiatric examination is “reasonably relevant and germane” to its  
13 investigation and defense insofar as it believes Townsley’s physical symptoms are, in whole or  
14 in part, psychologically rooted and this will be part of the defense. (Dkt. No. 17 at 3.) Defendant  
15 also shows it will be prejudiced if the cooperation clause is not enforced because its defense is  
16 likely to be, at least in part, based on the results of the psychiatric examination it requests. (Dkt.  
17 No. 12 at 9.) Because the insurance contract at issue contains a cooperation clause, and  
18 Defendant has shown its request for a mental health examination is reasonably relevant to its  
19 defense and failure to enforce the cooperation clause will be prejudicial, the cooperation clause  
20 must be enforced. Pursuant to the cooperation clause, the Court GRANTS Defendant’s motion  
21 and Townsley is ORDERED to submit to a mental health examination. The Court also GRANTS  
22 Defendant’s request that the time to submit an expert report on Plaintiff’s mental health be  
23 extended to 21 days following the examination.  
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1 **Conclusion**

2 Pursuant to the cooperation clause in the contract at issue, Plaintiff must submit to a  
3 mental health examination. Defendant's motion is GRANTED and Plaintiff is ORDERED to  
4 submit to a mental health examination. Defendants must submit its expert report on Plaintiff's  
5 mental health within 21 days of the examination.

6 Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2013.

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9 Robert S. Lasnik  
10 United States District Judge  
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