

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

ROBERT WARGACKI, Substitute
Administrator of the Estate of Michael A.
Erb and Personal
Representative/Administrator of the Estate
of Anne-Marie Wargacki,

Plaintiff,

v.

WESTERN NATIONAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY, a Minnesota corporation,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C13-5373RBL

ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND
DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

[DKT. #S 50 AND 88]

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the parties' competing motions for Summary Judgment [Dkt. #s 50 and 88]. The Court must decide whether the victim's estate's underlying complaint plausibly, factually alleged that her murder was common "negligence," thereby triggering the shooter's insurer's duty to defend. The Court has already determined that the shooting was squarely within the policy's criminal acts exclusion—that the shooting was not "actually covered"—and that the insurer did not have a duty to indemnify the shooter as a matter of law.

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND DENYING
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT - 1

1 Because no reading of the complaint's factual allegations could conceivably lead to the
2 conclusion the shooting was an "accident," or anything other than an intentional, criminal act,
3 the insurer similarly had no duty to defend the underlying claim under its policy. Its failure to do
4 so was not bad faith, as a matter of law.

5 I. FACTS

6 A. Erb's Homeowner's Policy

7 Michael Erb purchased a Western homeowner's insurance policy in June 2009. The
8 policy (like all such policies) reflects the insurer's agreement to defend and indemnify Erb from
9 liability for bodily injury caused by accidental occurrences. The policy is subject to various
10 exclusions, including criminal and intentional acts. It does not cover "bodily injury" which is
11 "expected by, directed by, or intended by an insured or that is the result of a criminal act of an
12 insured." [Policy, Dkt. #89-1 at 24] In short, the policy covers accidents, but it does not cover
13 intentional or criminal acts.

14 B. The Shootings.

15 On June 27, 2010 Michael Erb shot his pregnant girlfriend in the back of the head with a
16 .45 caliber hand gun. Anne-Marie Wargacki and her unborn child died immediately. Moments
17 later, Erb shot himself in the head. He died before he reached the hospital. There were no eye
18 witnesses. A roommate heard talking or arguing before the shots, and neighbors heard only two
19 shots in rapid succession.

20 Police interviewed the roommate and the neighbors, and observed the relative positions
21 of the bodies, the gun, the blood, and the entry and exit wounds. The medical examiner
22 confirmed that Wargacki and her baby died from the bullet. The police concluded that Erb
23 murdered Wargacki and then killed himself, intentionally. They informed the public of these
24 findings the next day.

1 **C. The Lawsuit.**

2 Three months later, Wargacki's Estate sued Erb's Estate for wrongful death. The
3 complaint's factual allegations were intentionally sparse:

4 **II. FACTS**

5 2.1 On or about June 27, 2010, Decedent Michael A. Erb, either negligently, intentionally
6 or recklessly discharged a firearm striking Anne-Marie Wargacki, and thereby causing grievous bodily
7 injuries that ultimately proved to be fatal;

8 2.2 As a result of Decedent/Defendant Michael A. Erb's having discharged a firearm and
9 causing the death of Anne-Marie Wargacki, Decedent/Defendant Michael A. Erb also caused the death
10 of Anne-Marie Wargacki's unborn child, "Jane/John" Wargacki;

11 2.3 That Defendant's actions in causing grievous bodily injury to Decedents Anne-Marie
12 Wargacki and her unborn child, constitute acts or omissions in callous disregard for the safety and
13 well-being of Decedent Anne-Marie Wargacki and her unborn child, and are not only negligent, but
14 so far beyond the pale of human decency, that they constitute the tort of outrage;

15 [Dkt. #20-1]

16
17 On December 16, 2010, the Erb Estate's lawyer (Joel Flores) informed Western of the
18 Erb's suicide and the lawsuit, and requested copy of Erb's homeowner's policy. He also told
19 Western that Erb "may have" killed Wargacki:

20 On June 27, 2010, it is believed that Mr. Erb committed suicide in his home. Prior to committing
21 suicide Mr. Erb may have shot and killed his estranged girlfriend in his home. A wrongful death
22 action has been filed against the Estate of Michael Erb. The purpose of this letter is to determine
23 whether coverage may exist under any of Mr. Erb's insurance policies.
24

1 Western sent Flores a certified copy of the policy. A Western employee located several
2 news articles reporting on the event, which quoted a Tacoma Police Department spokesman
3 about police investigation's results: Erb's roommate was in the home at the time of the shooting
4 and heard the couple talking before two gunshots. Erb had been depressed and was struggling
5 with financial issues, including a recent job loss, and his girlfriend's pregnancy.

6 A Western claims attorney, Molly Wingate, reviewed Erb's homeowner's policy,
7 particularly its "intentional and criminal acts" exclusion. Wingate also researched similar cases
8 involving the applicability of homeowner's policies to murder/suicides, and determined that
9 because the shooting was not an accident, it was not covered by the policy. On January 11,
10 2011, Flores sent a letter repeating his request for "a coverage determination." On January 24,
11 Wingate spoke to Flores on the telephone and asked him for a copy of the complaint. She told
12 him that the shooting was not covered and that she would be sending him a letter explaining
13 Western's determination.

14 Flores told Wingate that he was not surprised by this decision; he "merely needed to
15 jump through all the hoops" and obtain a denial in writing. Flores did send Wingate a copy of
16 the complaint. Wingate reviewed the complaint, confirmed her conclusion that Wargacki's death
17 was not an accident, and sent a letter denying coverage for the claim arising from it. Flores did
18 not respond, and Western did not defend or have any other role in the lawsuit. Western did not
19 hear from Flores or anyone else about the claim or the case for 28 months.

20 Meanwhile, the Erb Estate conceded that it was liable to the Wargacki Estate. The
21 Superior Court held a trial to determine Wargacki's damages. Wargacki claimed that Erb was
22 "at least negligent" in killing Wargacki, and obtained a judgment to that effect. But nothing at
23 the trial altered the conclusion that Wargacki's death (and Erb's) was intentional. Indeed,
24

1 Wargacki’s own attorney explained in his opening statement that Wargacki’s pregnancy was part
2 of what *motivated* Erb to shoot her.

3 On July 13, 2012, the Superior Court signed Wargacki’s proposed Findings and
4 Conclusions, and entered a \$7,003.664.19 Judgment in her favor. Almost a year later,
5 Wargacki’s lawyer sent Western a letter demanding payment of the judgment. On May 17,
6 2013, Western filed this Declaratory Judgment action. Western seeks a determination as a matter
7 of law that it had no duty to defend despite the complaint’s legal characterization of the shooting
8 as “negligent.” Wargacki argues that her complaint triggered Western’s duty to defend, and that
9 its failure to do so was bad faith as a matter of law.

10 II. DISCUSSION

11 This Court previously ruled that the policy’s intentional and criminal acts exclusion
12 applied, that the shooting was not “actually covered,” and that Western had no duty to indemnify
13 the Erb’s Estate. [Dkt. #35]. This Order addresses whether Western nevertheless had a duty to
14 defend Erb in the underlying case, and, if so, whether its failure was bad faith resulting in
15 coverage by estoppel.

16 A. Summary Judgment Standard.

17 Summary judgment is proper “if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on
18 file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the
19 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). In determining
20 whether an issue of fact exists, the Court must view all evidence in the light most favorable to
21 the nonmoving party and draw all reasonable inferences in that party’s favor. *Anderson Liberty*
22 *Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248-50 (1986); *Bagdadi v. Nazar*, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir. 1996).
23 A genuine issue of material fact exists where there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable fact-
24 finder to find for the nonmoving party. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248. The inquiry is “whether the

1 evidence presents a sufficient disagreement to require submission to a jury or whether it is so
2 one-sided that one party must prevail as a matter of law.” *Id.* At 251-52. The moving party
3 bears the initial burden of showing that there is no evidence which supports an element essential
4 to the nonmovant’s claim. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). Once the movant
5 has met this burden, the nonmoving party then must show that there is a genuine issue for trial.
6 *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 250. If the nonmoving party fails to establish the existence of a genuine
7 issue of material fact, “the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” *Celotex*, 477
8 U.S. at 323-24.

9 **B. The Duty to Defend.**

10 As Wargacki emphasizes, in Washington, the duty to defend is broader than the duty to
11 indemnify. *Safeco Ins. Co. of Am. v. Butler*, 118 Wash.2d 383, 392 (1992). The duty to
12 indemnify exists only if the policy *actually covers* the insured’s liability. The duty to defend is
13 triggered if the insurance policy *conceivably covers* the complaint’s factual allegations. *Woo v.*
14 *Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 161 Wash.2d 43, 53 (2007). Put another way, the duty to defend arises
15 when a complaint against the insured, construed liberally, alleges *facts* which could, if proven,
16 impose liability upon the insured with the policy’s coverage. *Truck Ins. Exch. v. Van Port*
17 *Homes, Inc.*, 147 Wash.2d 751, 760 (2002).

18 An insurer may not put its own interests ahead of its insured’s. *Mut. of Enumclaw Ins.*
19 *Co. v. T&G Const., Inc.*, 165 Wash.2d 255, 269 (2008). To that end, it must defend until it is
20 clear that the claim is not covered. *Truck Ins. Exch.*, 147 Wash.2d at 765.

21 **C. Analysis.**

22 Wargacki argues that the insurer (and the Court) was required to review—and limited to
23 reviewing—only the “four corners” of the complaint to determine whether its allegations were
24

1 “conceivably covered” by the policy¹. She claims that because her complaint legally
2 characterized the alleged “fact” of a shooting as “negligence,” the duty to defend² was triggered
3 as a matter of law. She cites primarily *Woo v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.* 161 Wn.2d 43, 164
4 P.3d 454 (2007) (“The rule requires us to determine whether the complaint alleged facts that
5 were conceivably covered under the insurance policy.”)

6 Western argues that its denial of coverage (and a defense) was proper under cases holding
7 that homeowners’ policies do not cover shootings that are not accidental. It cites *Allstate v.*
8 *Raynor* 143 Wn.2d 469, 21 P.3d 707 (2001)—a case its coverage attorney researched before
9 denying coverage, and one this Court cited in determining that the claim was not actually

11
12 ¹ Because the insurer also looks within the “four corners” of the insurance policy, this is
13 sometimes referenced as an “eight corners” inquiry.

14 ² The “rest of the story” does not support Wargacki’s other (perhaps inconsistent) claim
15 that Western also engaged in bad faith by *failing* to investigate her claim against Erb.

16 When he signed the complaint, Wargacki’s attorney knew that the Erb had told his
17 roommate that his girlfriend’s pregnancy meant that “his life was over.” Erb told his roommate
18 that, two weeks earlier, he had taken his gun to a secluded logging road, and that he didn’t plan
19 to return. The roommate understood this to mean that Erb had intended to kill himself. One
20 week later—a week before he *did* kill himself, and Wargacki— Erb tried to kill himself by
21 ingesting pain killers, muscle relaxants, and a fifth of whiskey. Erb’s roommate promptly
22 intervened and Erb survived that attempt.

23 On the other hand, to this day Wargacki has offered no evidence whatsoever supporting
24 the claim the shooting conceivably might have been a non-criminal, tragic and unintentional
accident—negligence. She concedes as much in her own Motion for Summary Judgment,
openly asking the Court to speculate that the shooting could have been an accident, and claiming
that “Erb’s mental state” remains “an open question.” But while an impaired mental state—
severe intoxication, depression or outright insanity—might have been a defense to a first degree
murder charge (if Erb had survived his suicide attempt), it would not mean that the shooting was
“accidental” and therefore covered. The open question does not need to be answered to
determine the coverage issue.

1 covered. It also relies on a similar, recent Minnesota case, *Country Mut. Ins. Co. v. Denton*,
2 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 174146, 0:14-cv-01343-PAM-TNL, for the same proposition.

3 Wargacki did not allege that the shooting was an accident, or remotely allege facts
4 reasonably implying that it might be. He could not so allege consistent with his Rule 11
5 obligations, and he did not (and could not) plausibly do so under *Twombly* and *Iqbal*. He did
6 not, and could not, allege any facts supporting this legal conclusion, any more than he could
7 allege that Erb was cleaning his gun, or believed the gun was not loaded³.

8 Instead, he factually alleged only a fatal shooting and legally labeled⁴ it “at least
9 negligent.” The facts Wargacki did allege, viewed liberally and objectively, offer no support for
10 the claim that the events were “conceivably” the result of an accident. Wargacki claims that
11 because no one can ever know what *exactly* transpired, or why, it was (and will always be)
12 “conceivable” that Erb shot Wargacki in the head at close range in some non-intentional, non-
13 criminal, covered-by-his insurance-policy, manner. This claim is not enough to trigger coverage.
14 It cannot be; if it were, no “investigation” would ever allow Western to terminate the defense,
15 because it would never “become clear” that there was no coverage. The unassailable,
16 metaphysical “possibility” that the shooting was not intentional would, in Wargacki’s view,
17 mean that it was actually covered by Erb’s homeowner’s policy.

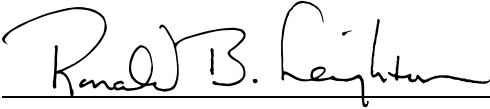
18
19 ³ Nor is there any evidence remotely suggesting any other cause of death, with or without
20 insurance coverage implications. There is no evidence that Wargacki shot first, that Erb fired in
21 self defense, that the pair were assassinated for political or drug reasons, or that the shooter was
22 actually a one-armed stranger. The conclusive, if circumstantial, evidence supports only one
reasonable, plausible factual determination: Erb shot Wargacki on purpose.

23 ⁴ Wargacki’s complaint also alleged that the shooting was “not only” negligent but also
24 enough to sustain claim for outrage—the *intentional* infliction of emotional distress. *Sutton v
Tacoma School District No. 10*, 180 Wash.App. 859, 324 P.3d 763 (2014).

1 Whatever Erb's actual mindset or motive, the shooting was an intentional, criminal act,
2 which is excluded from coverage as a matter of law. This was known to all from the very
3 beginning, and no amount of spin, massage, speculation or sophistry can make it otherwise.

4 There was no duty to defend, and there was no bad faith as a matter of law. Western's
5 Motion for Summary [Dkt. #50] is **GRANTED**, and Wargacki's Motion for Partial Summary
6 Judgment [Dkt. #88] is **DENIED**.

7 Dated this 6th day of January, 2015.

8 

9 RONALD B. LEIGHTON
10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24