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11 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
12 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

13 RALPH KUHEN, CPA d/b/a/ R. KUHEN &  
CO INC., on behalf of itself and all others  
14 similarly situated,

15 Plaintiff,

16 vs.

17 THE HARTFORD FINANCIAL  
SERVICES GROUP, INC.; and SENTINEL  
18 INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

19 Defendants.

Case No. **'20CV1669 CAB LL**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

20  
21 Plaintiff, RALPH KUHEN, CPA d/b/a/ R. KUHEN & CO INC. (“Plaintiff”),  
22 brings this Class Action Complaint on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated  
23 (the “Class”), against Defendants, THE HARTFORD FINANCIAL SERVICES  
24 GROUP, INC., and SENTINEL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. (collectively,  
25 “Defendants”), alleging as follows:

26 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

27 1. This is a civil class action for declaratory relief and breach of contract  
28 arising from Plaintiff’s contract of insurance with the Defendants.



1 **JURISDICTION**

2 9. This court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28  
3 U.S.C. § 1332(d), the Class Action Fairness Act, which affords federal courts with  
4 original jurisdiction over cases where any member of the plaintiff class is a citizen of a  
5 state different from any defendant (*i.e.*, so-called “minimum diversity of citizenship,”) and where the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and  
6 costs. Here, there exists minimal diversity of citizenship because Plaintiff (and some  
7 members of the Class) and Defendants are citizens of different states, and the aggregated  
8 claims of the putative Class members exceed \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.  
9

10 10. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because at all relevant  
11 times they have engaged in substantial business activities in California. Defendants  
12 have, at all relevant times, transacted, solicited, and conducted business in California  
13 through its employees, agents, and/or sales representatives, and derived substantial  
14 revenue from such business in California.

15 11. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because  
16 a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a  
17 substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated, in this district.

18 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

19 **Plaintiff Purchased an “All-Risk” Policy of Property Insurance That Broadly**  
20 **Provides Coverage for Loss of Business Income, Among Other Things**

21 12. Plaintiff purchased a contract of insurance from Defendants, whereby  
22 Plaintiff agreed to make payments (in the form of premiums) to Defendants in exchange  
23 for Defendants’ promise to indemnify Plaintiff for losses at the Covered Property,  
24 including, but not limited to, business income losses.

25 13. Plaintiff’s contract of insurance with Defendants bears Policy Number  
26 51SBAIA5178SC (the “Policy”) and is effective for the period of March 1, 2020 to  
27 March 1, 2021 (the “Policy Term”). The Policy is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.  
28

1 14. Plaintiff paid all premiums owed to Defendants under the Policy, and  
2 Defendants accepted all such premiums from Plaintiff.

3 15. The Policy is a form policy issued by Defendants.

4 16. The Policy is an “all-risk” policy, which provides the broadest property  
5 insurance coverage available.

6 17. The Policy provides coverage for “direct physical loss of or physical  
7 damage to Covered Property at the premises described in the Declarations . . . caused  
8 by or resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.”

9 18. The premises described in the Declarations of the Policy is the Covered  
10 Property.

11 19. The Policy defines “Covered Cause of Loss” as “RISKS OF DIRECT  
12 PHYSICAL LOSS unless the loss is: a. Excluded . . . or Limited [under the Policy].”

13 20. The Policy does not define the phrase “direct physical loss of or physical  
14 damage to.”

15 21. However, the use of the disjunctive “or” in the phrase “direct physical loss  
16 of or physical damage to” means that coverage is triggered if either a physical loss of  
17 property or physical damage to property occurs. The concepts are separate and distinct  
18 and cannot be conflated.

19 22. Physical loss of, or physical damage to, property may be reasonably  
20 interpreted to occur when a covered cause of loss threatens or renders property unusable  
21 or unsuitable for its intended purpose or unsafe for ordinary human occupancy and/or  
22 continued use.

23 23. The Policy provides Plaintiff with, *inter alia*, various business income and  
24 extra expense coverages during the Policy Term.

25 24. Under the Policy, Defendants agree to pay for the actual loss of Business  
26 Income sustained due to the necessary suspension of operations during the period of  
27 restoration. “The suspension must be caused by direct physical loss of or physical  
28 damage to property at the ‘scheduled premises . . . .’” The Policy describes the scheduled

1 premises as “4440 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 150, Newport Beach, California 92660,”  
2 the Covered Property.

3 25. Additional coverage is provided under the Policy for business income  
4 losses resulting from an “order of a civil authority” which prohibits access to the  
5 Covered Property, related to a “Covered Cause of Loss” at property in the immediate  
6 area of the Covered Property.

7 26. The Policy also provides coverage for “actual loss of Business Income you  
8 sustain due to direct physical loss or physical damage at the premises of a dependent  
9 property caused by or resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.” Dependent property is  
10 defined as “property owned, leased or operated by others whom you depend on to:  
11 a) Deliver materials or services to you . . . b) Accept your products or services;  
12 c) Manufacture your products for delivery to your customers under contract of sale; or  
13 d) Attract customers to your business premises.”

14 27. Members of the Class also purchased a policy of insurance from  
15 Defendants providing for the same business income loss coverage and using the same  
16 form policy provisions.

17 **In Response to Covid-19, California and Other State Governments Issue**  
18 **Sweeping Orders Shutting Down “Non-Essential” Businesses**

19 28. COVID-19 has spread, and continues to spread, rapidly across the United  
20 States and has been declared a public health emergency of international concern by the  
21 World Health Organization. See [https://www.health.harvard.edu/diseases-and-](https://www.health.harvard.edu/diseases-and-conditions/coronavirus-resource-center)  
22 [conditions/coronavirus-resource-center](https://www.health.harvard.edu/diseases-and-conditions/coronavirus-resource-center) (last accessed May 6, 2020).

23 29. COVID-19 is highly contagious and can be spread exponentially in the  
24 community by persons who are symptomatic, asymptomatic or pre-symptomatic. In  
25 addition to transmission through airborne respiratory droplets, the COVID-19 virus can  
26 physically attach to and stay on surfaces of objects or materials for many days.

27 30. According to a study published in *The New England Journal of Medicine*,  
28 COVID-19 is widely accepted as a cause of real physical loss and damage. It remains

1 stable and transmittable in aerosols for up to three hours, and on surfaces for up to four  
2 hours on copper, up to 24 hours on cardboard and up to two to three days on plastic and  
3 stainless steel. See [https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-](https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-stable-hours-surfaces)  
4 [stable-hours-surfaces](https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-stable-hours-surfaces) (last accessed May 6, 2020).

5 31. Another study, published in the *Journal of Hospital Infection*, found:  
6 “Human coronaviruses can remain infectious on inanimate surfaces at room temperature  
7 for up to 9 days. At a temperature of 30°C or more the duration of persistence is shorter.”  
8 See [https://www.inverse.com/science/coronavirus-4-studies-explain-how-covid-19-](https://www.inverse.com/science/coronavirus-4-studies-explain-how-covid-19-sticks-to-surfaces)  
9 [sticks-to-surfaces](https://www.inverse.com/science/coronavirus-4-studies-explain-how-covid-19-sticks-to-surfaces) (last accessed May 6, 2020).

10 32. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, on March 4, 2020, California  
11 Governor, Gavin Newsom, declared a State of Emergency for California.<sup>1</sup>

12 33. On March 19, 2020, the State Public Health Officer and Director of the  
13 California Department of Public Health, Sonia Angell, issued an Order of the State Public  
14 Health Officer mandating that “all individuals living in the State of California to stay at  
15 home or at their place of residence . . . .” The Order provided exceptions that allowed  
16 certain businesses to remain operational during this time. Plaintiff’s business was not  
17 one of them.<sup>2</sup>

18 34. On March 19, 2020, Governor Newsom issued a statewide stay-at-home  
19 order,<sup>3</sup> which incorporated Public Health Officer Angell’s Order.

20 35. On May 7, 2020, Governor Newsom issued an order<sup>4</sup> permitting a gradual  
21 statewide movement from Stage 1 to Stage 2, which entails a slow reopening of the State  
22  
23

24  
25 <sup>1</sup> [https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/3.4.20-Coronavirus-SOE-Procl](https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/3.4.20-Coronavirus-SOE-Proclamation.pdf)  
[amation.pdf](https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/3.4.20-Coronavirus-SOE-Proclamation.pdf) (last accessed July 6, 2020).

26 <sup>2</sup> [https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/C](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/COVID-19/Health%20Order%203.19.2020.pdf)  
[OVID-19/Health%20Order%203.19.2020.pdf](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/COVID-19/Health%20Order%203.19.2020.pdf)

27 <sup>3</sup> See [https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/3.19.20-attested-EO-N-33-](https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/3.19.20-attested-EO-N-33-20-COVID-19-HEALTH-ORDER.pdf)  
[20-COVID-19-HEALTH-ORDER.pdf](https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/3.19.20-attested-EO-N-33-20-COVID-19-HEALTH-ORDER.pdf) (last accessed July 6, 2020).

28 <sup>4</sup> See [https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Libra](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/COVID-19/SHO%20Order%205-7-2020.pdf)  
[ry/COVID-19/SHO%20Order%205-7-2020.pdf](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/COVID-19/SHO%20Order%205-7-2020.pdf) (last accessed July 6, 2020).

1 of California on a county by county basis.<sup>5</sup> Orange County, where Plaintiff’s business is  
2 located, moved to Stage 2 on May 23, 2020.<sup>6</sup>

3 36. In Stage 2, offices such as Plaintiff’s were allowed to open, but only “when  
4 telework not possible.”<sup>7</sup>

5 37. In response to the Orders provided by Governor Newsom and Public Health  
6 Officer Angell, non-essential businesses, such as Plaintiff’s, were closed.

7 38. The State of California is continuing to operate under a stay-at-home order,  
8 and is currently in Stage 2 of re-opening, with plans on gradually opening more  
9 businesses across the state over time to minimize the spread of COVID-19.

10 39. Most other states, including those in which the putative Class members  
11 reside and/or do business, have issued similar compulsory shut-down orders for “non-  
12 essential” businesses, or businesses deemed not to be “life sustaining.”

13 40. The closure of all non-essential and non-life-sustaining businesses  
14 evidences an awareness on the part of both state and local governments that COVID-19  
15 causes loss of or damage to property. This is particularly true in places where in person  
16 business is conducted, as the contact and interaction necessarily incident to such  
17 businesses causes a heightened risk of the property becoming contaminated.

18 41. For example, a New York City Executive Order entered on March 16,  
19 2020, specifically acknowledged that: “[COVID-19] physically is causing property loss  
20 and damage.” See [https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/executive-  
21 orders/2020/eo-100.pdf](https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/home/downloads/pdf/executive-orders/2020/eo-100.pdf) (last accessed May 6, 2020).

22 42. Similarly, in a March 16, 2020 proclamation, the City of New Orleans  
23 acknowledged COVID-19’s “propensity to attach to surfaces for prolonged periods of  
24 time, thereby spreading from surface to person and causing property loss and damage in  
25

26 <sup>5</sup> See [https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/5.4.20-Update-on-California-  
27 as-Pandemic-Roadmap.pdf](https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/5.4.20-Update-on-California-as-Pandemic-Roadmap.pdf) (last accessed July 6, 2020).

28 <sup>6</sup> <https://spectrumnews1.com/ca/la-west/health/2020/05/24/orange-county-moves-forward-with-phase-2-of-reopening>

<sup>7</sup> <https://covid19.ca.gov/roadmap/>



1 certain circumstances.” See [https://nola.gov/mayor/executive-orders/emergency-](https://nola.gov/mayor/executive-orders/emergency-declarations/03162020-mayoral-proclamation-to-promulgate-emergency-orders-during-the-state-of-emergency-due-to-co/)  
 2 [declarations/03162020-mayoral-proclamation-to-promulgate-emergency-orders-during](https://nola.gov/mayor/executive-orders/emergency-declarations/03162020-mayoral-proclamation-to-promulgate-emergency-orders-during-the-state-of-emergency-due-to-co/)  
 3 [-the-state-of-emergency-due-to-co/](https://nola.gov/mayor/executive-orders/emergency-declarations/03162020-mayoral-proclamation-to-promulgate-emergency-orders-during-the-state-of-emergency-due-to-co/) (last accessed May 6, 2020).

4 43. In upholding the Governor of Pennsylvania’s Proclamation of a state-wide  
 5 disaster and the Executive Orders mandating the closure of businesses within  
 6 Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court noted the significant risk of the spread  
 7 of the COVID-19 virus, even in locations where the disease has not been detected:

8 Covid-19 does not spread because the virus is “at” a particular location.  
 9 Instead it spreads because of person-to-person contact, as it has an incubation  
 10 period of up to fourteen days and that one in four carriers of the virus are  
 11 asymptomatic. Respondents’ Brief at 4 (citing Coronavirus Disease 2019,  
 12 “Symptoms,” CDC, [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html)  
 13 [testing/symptoms.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html) (last accessed 4/9/2020)). The virus can live on  
 14 surfaces for up to four days and can remain in the air within confined areas  
 15 and structures. *Id.* (citing National Institutes of Health, “Study suggests new  
 16 coronavirus may remain on surfaces for days,” (Mar. 27, 2020)  
 17 [https://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/study-suggests-new-](https://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/study-suggests-new-coronavirus-may-remain-surfaces-days)  
 18 [coronavirus-may-remain-surfaces-days](https://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/study-suggests-new-coronavirus-may-remain-surfaces-days) (last accessed 4/9/2020) and Joshua  
 19 Rabinowitz and Caroline Bartman, “These Coronavirus Exposures Might be  
 20 the Most Dangerous,” *The New York Times* (Apr. 1, 2020)  
 21 <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/01/opinion/coronavirus-viral-dose.html>).

22 *Friends of DeVito v. Wolf*, 227 A. 3d 872, 891 (Pa. 2020).

23 44. Because the COVID-19 virus can survive on surfaces for up to fourteen  
 24 days, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ultimately concluded that “any location . . .  
 25 where two or more people can congregate is within the disaster area.”

26 45. Further, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) has indicated that  
 27 airborne transmission, “particularly in specific indoor locations, such as crowded and  
 28 inadequately ventilated spaces” poses a significant risk.<sup>8</sup>

46. The CDC has warned that exposure to an individual with COVID-19 for  
 fifteen minutes or more, or close contact within six feet of distance, is enough to justify  
 a personal quarantine.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> <https://apnews.com/648feb226473f9841920abd6ffb004c7>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/public-health-recommendations.html>



1 47. Experts believe that “a second wave” of COVID-19 cases will occur in the  
2 fall and winter of 2020, coinciding with the flu season. As Dr. Robert Glatter, emergency  
3 physician at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City stated: “[the second wave] will likely  
4 be worse than the initial wave we experienced this spring.”<sup>10</sup>

5 48. Plaintiff has incurred, and continues to incur, among other things, a  
6 substantial loss of business income and additional expenses covered under the Policy.

7 **Plaintiff Submits a Claim Under Its “All-Risk” Policy, and Defendants Wrongly**  
8 **Fail and Refuse To Honor Its Obligations Respecting Same**

9 49. As a result of the orders, guidance and protocols issued by the Governor of  
10 California, Public Health Officer, the CDC and the WHO relating to the Plaintiff’s  
11 business (collectively the “**Mandated Shutdown Rules**”), the Covered Property  
12 effectively closed on March 20, 2020, and has not been able to fully open since that time.

13 50. Plaintiff has incurred, and continues to incur, among other things, a  
14 substantial loss of business income, including additional expenses covered under the  
15 Policy due to the constraints of the Mandated Shutdown Rules.

16 51. On or about August 10, 2020, Plaintiff provided notice to Defendants of its  
17 claim for the interruption to its business.

18 52. Defendants responded to Plaintiff with a letter, dated August 11, 2020  
19 (attached hereto as **Exhibit B**), indicating, “the coronavirus did not cause property  
20 damage at your place of business or in the immediate area . . . .” Further, Defendants  
21 state “[e]ven if the virus did cause damage, it is excluded from the policy, and the limited  
22 coverage available for losses caused by virus does not apply to the facts of your loss.”

23 **Contrary To Defendants’ Position, Plaintiff’s Losses Arise From Direct Physical**  
24 **Loss Or Damage**

25 53. Plaintiff’s Covered Property suffered direct physical loss or physical  
26 damage due to the Mandated Shutdown Rules requiring Plaintiff to discontinue its  
27

28 <sup>10</sup> <https://www.healthline.com/health-news/what-a-covid-19-wave-in-the-fall-could-look-like#Educated-guesses-about-the-future>

1 primary use of the Covered Property. The Mandated Shutdown Rules, in and of  
2 themselves, constitute a Covered Cause of Loss within the meaning of the Policy.

3 54. Alternatively, and to the extent the Mandated Shutdown Rules do not  
4 constitute a Covered Cause of Loss within the meaning of the Policy, the COVID-19  
5 public health emergency and the ubiquitous nature of the COVID-19 virus caused a  
6 direct physical loss or physical damage to Plaintiff's Covered Property. Specifically, the  
7 Covered Property has been rendered unusable for its intended purpose because the  
8 highly contagious nature of COVID-19, particularly when people gather inside a  
9 building or other closed space for extended periods of time, precludes any meaningful  
10 use of the Covered Property.

11 55. Further, and as an additional basis for coverage under the Policy, the  
12 ubiquitous nature of the COVID-19 virus, as explained above, caused direct physical  
13 loss or physical damage to property other than Plaintiff's Covered Property, and such  
14 loss or damage resulted in an "action by civil authority" prohibiting access to Plaintiff's  
15 Covered Property, within the meaning of the Policy.

16 56. Additionally, Plaintiff's "dependent property" suffered direct physical loss  
17 or physical damage as a result of the Mandatory Shutdown Rules, or in the alternative,  
18 the ubiquitous nature of the COVID-19 virus, resulting in lost business income to  
19 Plaintiff, within the meaning of the Policy.

20 **Contrary To Defendants' Position, The Virus Exclusion Does Not Apply**

21 57. The Policy contains a coverage exclusion for losses caused by "[p]resence,  
22 growth, proliferation, spread or any activity of 'fungi', wet rot, dry rot, bacteria or virus."  
23 ("Virus Exclusion").

24 58. The Virus Exclusion does not preclude coverage for Plaintiff's claim under  
25 the Policy.

26 59. First, to the extent that the governmental orders, in and of themselves,  
27 constitute direct physical loss of or physical damage to Plaintiff's Covered Properties,  
28 the Virus Exclusion simply does not apply.

1           60. Further, to the extent that the coverage under the Policy derives from direct  
2 physical loss or physical damage caused by the COVID-19 virus, either to Plaintiff’s  
3 Covered Properties or to property other than Plaintiff’s Covered Properties, Defendants  
4 should be estopped from enforcing the Virus Exclusion, on principles of regulatory  
5 estoppel, as well as general public policy.

6           61. In 2006, two insurance industry trade groups, Insurance Services  
7 Office, Inc. (“ISO”) and the American Association of Insurance Services (“AAIS”),  
8 represented hundreds of insurers in a national effort to seek approval from state  
9 insurance regulators for the adoption of various virus exclusion provisions.

10           62. In their filings with the various state regulators (including California), on  
11 behalf of the insurers, ISO and AAIS represented that the adoption of the virus exclusion  
12 provisions were only meant to “clarify” that coverage for “disease-causing agents” has  
13 never been in effect, and was never intended to be included, in the property policies.

14           63. Specifically, in its “ISO Circular” dated July 6, 2006 and entitled “New  
15 Endorsements Filed to Address Exclusion of Loss Due to Virus or Bacteria,” ISO  
16 represented to the state regulatory bodies that:

17           While property policies have not been a source of recovery for losses  
18 involving contamination by disease-causing agents, the specter of  
19 pandemic or hitherto unorthodox transmission of infectious material raises  
20 the concern that insurers employing such policies may face claims in which  
there are efforts to expand coverage to create sources of recovery for such  
losses, contrary to policy intent.

21           64. Similarly, AAIS, in its “Filing Memorandum” in support of the adoption of  
22 virus exclusion provisions, represented:

23           Property policies have not been, nor were they intended to be, a source of  
24 recovery for loss, cost or expense caused by disease-causing agents. With  
25 the possibility of a pandemic, there is concern that claims may result in  
efforts to expand coverage to create recovery for loss where no coverage  
was originally intended . . .

26           This endorsement clarifies that loss, cost, or expense caused by, resulting  
27 from, or relating to any virus, bacterium, or other microorganism that  
28 causes disease, illness, or physical distress or that is capable of causing  
disease, illness, or physical distress is excluded . . .

1           65. The foregoing representations made by the insurance industry were false.  
2 By 2006, the time of the state applications to approve the virus exclusion provisions,  
3 courts had repeatedly found that property insurance policies covered claims involving  
4 disease-causing agents, and had held on numerous occasions that any condition making  
5 it impossible to use property for its intended use constituted “physical loss or damage to  
6 such property.”

7           66. The foregoing assertions by the insurance industry (including Defendants),  
8 made to obtain regulatory approval of virus exclusion provisions, were in fact  
9 misrepresentations and for this reason, among other public policy concerns, insurers  
10 should now be estopped from enforcing the Virus Exclusion to avoid coverage of claims  
11 related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

12           67. In securing approval for the adoption of virus exclusions by  
13 misrepresenting to the state regulators that such provisions would not change the scope  
14 of coverage, the insurance industry effectively narrowed the scope of the insuring  
15 agreement without a commensurate reduction in premiums charged. Under the doctrine  
16 of regulatory estoppel, the Court should not permit the insurance industry to benefit from  
17 this type of duplicitous conduct before the state regulators.

18           68. Upon information and belief, Defendants have denied, or will deny, other  
19 Class members’ claims for coverage under their “all-risk” property damage policies  
20 issued by Defendants.

21           69. Defendants’ denial of lost business income claims has left Plaintiff and the  
22 Class without vital coverage acquired to ensure the survival of their businesses during  
23 this temporary suspension of operations.

24                                   **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

25           70. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as a class action on behalf of  
26 the Class, defined as follows:

27           All policyholders in the United States who purchased commercial property  
28           coverage, including business or interruption income (and extra expense)  
                  coverage from Defendants and who have been denied coverage under their  
                  policy for lost business income after being ordered by a governmental

1 entity, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to shut down or otherwise  
2 curtail or limit in any way their business operations.

3 71. Excluded from the Class are Defendants and its officers, directors, legal  
4 representatives, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded from the Class are  
5 any judicial officer presiding over this matter, members of their immediate family, and  
6 members of their staff.

7 72. The members of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed  
8 that joinder would be impracticable. Class members are readily identifiable from  
9 information and records in Defendants' possession, custody, or control.

10 73. There is a well-defined community of interest in the common questions of  
11 law and fact affecting the Class members. These common legal and factual questions  
12 include, but are not limited to:

- 13 a. whether Defendants owed coverage to Plaintiff and the Class;
- 14 b. whether any exclusions to coverage apply;
- 15 c. whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to damages  
16 and, if so, the measure of such damages; and
- 17 d. whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to equitable,  
18 declaratory and/or other relief, and if so, the nature of such relief.

19 74. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the absent class members and  
20 have a common origin and basis. Plaintiff and absent Class members are all injured by  
21 Defendants' refusal to afford the purchased coverage. Plaintiff's claims arise from the  
22 same practices and course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the absent Class  
23 members and are based on the same legal theories, namely the refusal to provide  
24 insurance coverage for the loss. If prosecuted individually, the claims of each Class  
25 member would necessarily rely upon the same material facts and legal theories and seek  
26 the same relief. Plaintiff's claims arise from the same practices and course of conduct  
27 that give rise to the other Class members' claims and are based on the same legal  
28 theories.

1         75. Plaintiff will fully and adequately assert and protect the interests of the  
2 absent Class members and has retained Class counsel who are experienced and qualified  
3 in prosecuting class action cases similar to this one. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's  
4 attorneys has any interest contrary to or conflicting with the interests of absent Class  
5 members.

6         76. The questions of law and fact common to all Class members predominate  
7 over any questions affecting only individual class members.

8         77. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and  
9 efficient adjudication of this lawsuit because individual litigation of the absent Class  
10 members' claims is economically infeasible and procedurally impracticable. Class  
11 members share the same factual and legal issues and litigating the claims together will  
12 prevent varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments, and will prevent delay and  
13 expense to all parties and the court system through litigating multiple trials on the same  
14 legal and factual issues. Class treatment will also permit Class members to litigate their  
15 claims where it would otherwise be too expensive or inefficient to do so. Plaintiff knows  
16 of no difficulties in managing this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class  
17 action.

18         78. Additionally, the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class  
19 members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to  
20 individual Class members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for  
21 Defendants. Such individual actions would create a risk of adjudications that would be  
22 dispositive of the interests of other Class members and impair their interests. Defendants,  
23 through their uniform conduct, acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable  
24 to the Class as a whole, making declaratory relief appropriate to the Class as a whole.

25   **COUNT I**

26   **DECLARATORY RELIEF**

27         79. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth  
28 above.

1           80. The Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a), provides that in “a  
2 case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction . . . any court of the United States . . .  
3 may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such  
4 declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought.” 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a).

5           81. An actual controversy has arisen between Plaintiff and the Defendants as  
6 to the rights, duties, responsibilities and obligations of the parties in that Plaintiff  
7 contends and Defendants dispute and deny that the Policy provides coverage to Plaintiff  
8 for any current and future lost business income, subject to the limit of liability, for the  
9 temporary suspension of Plaintiff’s operations.

10           82. Plaintiff continues to suffer injury and is at risk of future loss as a result of  
11 Defendants’ failure to abide by its coverage obligation under the Policy. Plaintiff has  
12 not yet been able to fully open its office since it originally shut down. Furthermore, the  
13 mere occurrence of the COVID-19 virus in the United States in 2020 demonstrates the  
14 future risk that Plaintiff could suffer property loss as a result of another widespread virus  
15 and related government shutdown orders.

16           83. The Policy provides coverage for “direct physical loss of or physical  
17 damage.”

18           84. Plaintiff’s loss of use, loss of access, and loss of functionality of the  
19 Covered Property when the Mandated Shutdown Rules made it unlawful for Plaintiff to  
20 fully access, use, and operate its business at the Covered Property, constitutes a loss to  
21 the Covered Property under the Policy. Alternatively, the ubiquitous nature of the  
22 COVID-19 virus caused a loss to the Covered Property by preventing Plaintiff from  
23 using the Covered Property for its intended purpose.

24           85. Additionally, the Mandated Shutdown Rules or, alternatively, the  
25 ubiquitous nature of the COVID-19 virus, caused a physical loss of or physical damage  
26 to property other than the Covered Property, thereby invoking coverage under the  
27 Policy’s “Civil Authority” provision for “actual loss of Business Income” when access  
28 to the Covered Property is prohibited by order of civil authority.







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