

1 **GERAGOS & GERAGOS**

2 A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
3 LAWYERS

4 HISTORIC ENGINE CO. NO. 28
5 644 SOUTH FIGUEROA STREET
6 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017-3411
7 TELEPHONE (213) 625-3900
8 FACSIMILE (213) 232-3255
9 GERAGOS@GERAGOS.COM

6 **MARK J. GERAGOS** SBN 108325
7 **BEN J. MEISELAS** SBN 277412
8 **MATTHEW M. HOESLY** SBN 289593

8 **DHILLON LAW GROUP INC.**

9 177 Post Street, Suite 700
10 San Francisco, California 94108
11 Telephone: (415) 433-1700
12 Facsimile: (415) 520-6593

11 **HARMEET K. DHILLON** (SBN: 207873)

12 harmeet@dhillonlaw.com

13 **NITTOJ P. SINGH** (SBN: 265005)

14 nsingh@dhillonlaw.com

14 *Attorneys for Plaintiff,*
15 837 FOOTHILL BLVD., LLC

17 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

18 **LOS ANGELES COUNTY—STANLEY MOSK COURTHOUSE**

20 837 FOOTHILL BLVD., LLC, a limited
21 liability company;

22 Plaintiff,

23 vs.

25 THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY
26 COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT , a
27 corporation; ERIC GARCETTI, an
28 individual, and; DOES 1 to 25, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.:

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
RELIEF**

1 Plaintiff 837 Foothill Blvd., LLC (“837 Foothill” or “Plaintiff”), brings this
2 Complaint, alleging against Defendants The Travelers Indemnity Company of Connecticut
3 (“Travelers”), Eric Garcetti (“Garcetti”), and DOES 1 through 25 (collectively as
4 “Defendants”) as follows:

5 **PARTIES**

6 1. At all relevant times, Plaintiff 837 Foothill Blvd., LLC is a limited liability
7 company organized and authorized to do business and doing business in the State of
8 California. Plaintiff owns, operates, and/or manages a small commercial business center
9 comprised of three separate businesses, including printing and beauty services businesses
10 located at 837 Foothill Blvd., La Canada Flintridge, California 91011.

11 2. At all relevant times, Defendant The Travelers Indemnity Company of
12 Connecticut (“Travelers”) is a corporation organized under the laws of Connecticut, and
13 licensed by the State of California to do business and doing business in the County of Los
14 Angeles, California (COA #6168) subscribing to Policy Number 680-4G493032 (the
15 “Policy”) issued to Plaintiff for the period of November 12, 2019 through November 12,
16 2020. Travelers is transacting the business of insurance in the state of California and the
17 basis of this suit arises out of such conduct.

18 3. At all relevant times, Defendant Eric Garcetti is an individual who is being
19 named in his official capacity as the Mayor of Los Angeles.

20 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

21 4. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the matter alleged herein.
22 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that this Court is the
23 proper venue for trial because the acts and/or omissions complained of took place, in whole
24 or in part, within the venue of this Court. Further, Defendants are located and conduct
25 business here, and witnesses are located here.

26 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

27 6. On or about November 12, 2019, Plaintiff entered into a contract of insurance
28 with Travelers, whereby Plaintiff agreed to make payments to Travelers in exchange for

1 Travelers’ promise to indemnify Plaintiff for losses including, but not limited to, business
2 income losses at its commercial building center (hereinafter “Insured Property”) located at
3 837 Foothill Blvd., La Canada Flintridge, California 91011.

4 7. The Insured Property consists of three separate commercial businesses,
5 including a printing business and beauty services businesses. The entire commercial office
6 space is owned, managed, and/or controlled by Plaintiff.

7 8. The Insured Property is covered under an insurance policy issued by the
8 Travelers bearing Policy Number 680-4G493032 (the “Policy”).

9 9. The Policy is currently in full effect, providing property, business personal
10 property, business income and extra expense, and additional coverages between the period of
11 November 12, 2019 through November 12, 2020.

12 10. Plaintiff faithfully paid policy premiums to Travelers, specifically to provide
13 additional coverages for “Business Income and Extra Expense Coverage” in the event of
14 business closures by order of Civil Authority.

15 11. Under the Policy, insurance is extended to apply to the actual loss of business
16 income sustained and the actual, necessary and reasonable extra expenses incurred when
17 access to the scheduled premises is specifically prohibited by order of Civil Authority as the
18 direct result of a covered cause of loss to property in the immediate area of Plaintiff’s
19 scheduled premises. This additional coverage is identified as coverage under “Civil
20 Authority” as part of the Policy’s “Property Optional Coverages” section.

21 12. The Policy is an all-risk policy, insofar as it provides that a covered cause of
22 loss under the policy means direct physical loss or direct physical damage unless the loss is
23 specifically excluded or limited in the Policy.

24 13. The Policy’s Civil Authority Coverage Section extends coverage to direct
25 physical loss or damage that results in a covered cause of loss to the Property in the
26 immediate area of the “scheduled premises”.

27 14. Based on information and belief, Travelers has accepted the policy premiums
28 with no intention of providing any coverage under the Policy’s Civil Authority Coverage

1 Section due to a loss and shutdown from a virus pandemic.

2 15. The global COVID-19 pandemic has physically impacted both public and
3 private property and physical spaces around the world, as well as the right of the general
4 public to gather and utilize retail business locations. The currently-raging pandemic has been
5 exacerbated by the fact that the deadly virus physically infects and stays on surfaces of
6 objects or materials, “fomites,” for up to twenty-eight days. The scientific community in the
7 United States and indeed, across the world, including the World Health Organization, has
8 recognized that the Coronavirus is a cause of real physical loss and damage.

9 16. Indeed, a number of countries such as: China, Italy, France, and Spain have
10 required the fumigation of public areas prior to allowing them to re-open. A recent scientific
11 study printed in the New England Journal of Medicine explains that the virus is detectable
12 for up to three hours in aerosols, up to four hours on copper, up to 24 hours on cardboard
13 boxes, and up to three days on plastic and stainless steel¹. Notably, the most potent form of
14 the virus is not airborne but rather present on physical surfaces.

15 17. On March 15, 2020, the Mayor of Los Angeles, Defendant Garcetti, issued an
16 Executive Order (No. 202.6) directing all “non-essential” businesses to be closed in Los
17 Angeles. Defendant Garcetti’s Order came on the heels of Governor Gavin Newsom’s
18 similar state-wide order issued earlier that day. Defendant Garcetti’s Order specifically
19 referenced that it was being issued based on the dire risks of exposure with the contraction
20 of COVID-19 and evidence of physical damage to property. Shortly thereafter, Governor
21 Newsom issued a state-wide “Stay-at-Home Order” for all residents of California. In this
22 case, the property that is damaged is in the immediate area of the Insured Property.

23 18. As a direct and proximate result of this Order, access to Plaintiff’s Insured
24 Property (including all three of its underlying businesses) has been specifically prohibited.

25 19. As a further direct and proximate result of the Order, Plaintiff has been forced

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27 ¹ See Aerosol and Surface Stability of SARS-CoV-2 as Compared with SARS-CoV-1, New
28 England Journal of Medicine (March 17, 2020), available at
<https://www.nejm.org/doi/pdf/10.1056/NEJMc2004973?articleTools=true>

1 to deal with unpaid rent and other related issues stemming from its tenants' cessation of use
2 with respect to the Insured Premises.

3 20. Any effort by Travelers to deny the reality that the Coronavirus causes
4 physical loss and damage would constitute a false and potentially fraudulent
5 misrepresentation that could endanger policyholders, such as Plaintiff, and the public.

6 21. A declaratory judgment determining that the coverage provided under the
7 Policy will prevent Plaintiff from being left without vital coverage acquired to ensure the
8 survival of its business due to the unprecedented scale of the shutdown caused by the Order.
9 As a result of this Order, Plaintiff has incurred, and continues to incur, a substantial loss of
10 business income and additional expenses covered under the Policy.

11 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **DECLARATORY RELIEF**

13 **(Against All Defendants and DOES 1 to 25)**

14 22. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference into this cause of action
15 each and every allegation set forth in each and every paragraph of this Complaint.

16 23. Under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1060 et seq., the court may
17 declare rights, status, and other legal relations whether or not further relief is or could be
18 claimed. An actual controversy has arisen between Plaintiff and Travelers as to the rights,
19 duties, responsibilities and obligations of the parties in that Plaintiff contends and, on
20 information and belief, Travelers dispute and deny, that: (1) the Order by Garcetti, in his
21 official capacity as Mayor of Los Angeles, constitutes a prohibition of access to Plaintiff's
22 Insured Premises; (2) the prohibition of access by the Order is specifically prohibited access
23 as defined in the Policy; (3) the Order triggers coverage because the Policy does not include
24 an exclusion for a viral pandemic and actually extends coverage for loss or damage due to
25 physical loss and damage, including by virus; and (4) the Policy provides coverage to
26 Plaintiff for any current and future civil authority closures of commercial buildings in
27 California due to physical loss or damage from the Coronavirus under the Civil Authority
28 coverage parameters and the Policy provides business income coverage in the event that

1 Coronavirus has caused a loss or damage at the insured premises or immediate area of the
2 Insured Premises. Resolution of the duties, responsibilities and obligation of the parties is
3 necessary as no adequate remedy at law exists and a declaration of the Court is needed to
4 resolve the dispute and controversy.

5 24. Plaintiff seeks a Declaratory Judgement to determine whether the Order
6 constitutes a prohibition of access to its Insured Premises by a Civil Authority as defined in
7 the Policy.

8 25. Plaintiff further seeks a Declaratory Judgement to affirm that the Order
9 triggers coverage because the Policy does not include exclusion for a viral pandemic and
10 actually extends coverage for physical loss or damage to the Insured Premises.

11 26. Plaintiff further seeks a Declaratory Judgment to affirm that the Policy
12 provides coverage to Plaintiff for any current and future civil authority closures of
13 commercial buildings in California due to physical loss or damage from the Coronavirus and
14 the Policy provides business income coverage in the event that Coronavirus has caused a loss
15 or damage at the Insured Premises.

16 27. Plaintiff does not seek any determination of whether the Coronavirus is
17 physically in the Insured Premises, amount of damages, or any other remedy other than
18 declaratory relief.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 Wherefore, Plaintiff herein, 837 Foothill Blvd., LLC, prays as follows:

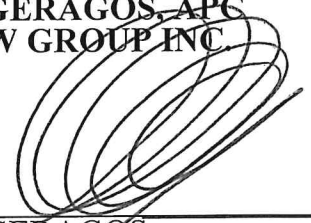
- 21 1) For a declaration that the Order by Eric Garcetti, in his official capacity as Mayor
22 of Los Angeles, constitutes a prohibition of access to Plaintiff's Insured Premises
23 located at 644 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California 90017.
- 24 2) For a declaration that the prohibition of access by the Order is specifically
25 prohibited access as defined in the Policy.
- 26 3) For a declaration that the Order triggers coverage because the Policy does not
27 include an exclusion for a viral pandemic and actually extends coverage for loss
28 or damage due to physical loss and damage.

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- 4) For a declaration that the Policy provides coverage to Plaintiff for any current and future civil authority closures of commercial buildings in California due to physical loss or damage from the Coronavirus under the Civil Authority coverage parameters and the Policy provides business income coverage in the event that Coronavirus has caused a loss or damage at the insured premises or immediate area of the insured premises.
- 5) For such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: April 9, 2020

GERAGOS & GERAGOS, APC
DHILLON LAW GROUP INC



By:

MARK J. GERAGOS
BEN J. MEISELAS
MATTHEW M. HOESLY
HARMEET K. DHILLON
NITTOJ P. SINGH
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
837 FOOTHILL BLVD., LLC