

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

**CASE NO.** \_\_\_\_\_

ACTORS PLAYHOUSE PRODUCTIONS,  
INC., individually and on behalf of all others  
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

**CLASS ACTION**

SCOR SE, and GENERAL SECURITY  
INDEMNITY COMPANY OF ARIZONA,

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Defendants.  
\_\_\_\_\_ /

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Actors Playhouse Productions, Inc. (“Actors Playhouse”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, files this class action against the General Security Indemnity Company of Arizona (“General Security”), and SCOR SE (“SCOR”), and in support states the following:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Plaintiff, Actors Playhouse, is the operator of a performing arts theatre, the Miracle Theatre, located at 280 Miracle Mile, in Coral Gables, Florida. For over 32 years, Actors Playhouse has enriched the South Florida community with classic and contemporary theater productions, educational programs and community outreach.

2. In 1995, Actors Playhouse partnered with the City of Coral Gables to renovate the Miracle Theatre, a renowned Art Deco cinema that opened in the heart of Coral Gables in 1948. Since 1995, Actors Playhouse has staged productions and community activities in the Theatre.

3. To protect the theatre and the income from operation of theatre, Plaintiff purchased a property insurance policy with policy number 20568-02904-1902 (the “Policy”).

4. The Policy was issued and underwritten by Defendants General Security and SCOR.

5. The Policy is a bilateral contract: Plaintiff agreed to pay monthly premiums to Defendants, in exchange for Defendants’ promises of coverage for certain losses.

6. Among other types of coverage, the Policy protects Plaintiff against a loss of business income due to a suspension of the theatre’s operations. This type of coverage is often referred to as business interruption coverage.

7. The Policy also provides “Extra Expense” coverage, under which Defendants promised to pay expenses incurred to minimize the suspension of business. Additionally, the Policy provides “Civil Authority” coverage, under which Defendants promised to pay for loss of business income caused by the action of a civil authority prohibiting access to the theatre.

8. Plaintiff duly complied with its obligations under the Policy and paid the requisite premiums.

9. Beginning in March 2020, Plaintiff was forced to suspend operations at the theatre, as a result of COVID-19. Related actions of civil authorities also prohibited access to and occupancy of the theatre. This suspension, which is ongoing, has caused Plaintiff to suffer significant losses and incur significant expenses.

10. Under the Policy, Defendants promised to cover these losses and expenses, and are obligated to pay for them, subject to the applicable limit of insurance. But in blatant breach of their contractual obligations, Defendants have failed to pay for these losses and expenses.

11. Upon information and belief, Defendants have failed to pay for similar losses and expenses by at least thousands of other insureds holding policies that are, in all material respects, identical.

### **THE PARTIES**

12. Plaintiff Actors Playhouse Productions, Inc. is a Florida corporation organized to do business and doing business at 280 Miracle Mile, Coral Gables, Florida 33134.

13. Defendant, SCOR SE, is a French corporation with its principal place of business in Paris, France. SCOR contracts to insure properties throughout the United States, including but not limited to Florida, by and through its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

14. Defendant, the General Security Indemnity Company of Arizona, is an Arizona corporation with its principal place of business in Scottsdale, Arizona. Defendant General Security is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Defendant SCOR.

15. At all times material, Defendants engaged in substantial and not isolated activity on a continuous and systematic basis in the state of Florida, namely by issuing and selling insurance policies in Florida and by contracting to insure property located in Florida.

16. Under the applicable law and in accordance with the Policy's Service of Suit Clause, service of process on Defendants may be effected by serving their general counsel located at One Seaport Plaza, 199 Water Street, Suite 2100, New York, New York 10038.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because there is diversity between Defendants and at least one member of each class; there are more than one hundred members of each class; and the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of

interest and costs. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 and is authorized to grant declaratory relief under these statutes.

18. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events and/or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred within the Southern District of Florida, and a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated in this district.

19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants pursuant to Fla. Stat. § 48.193(1)(a) because Plaintiff's claims arise out of, among other things, Defendants conducting, engaging in, and/or carrying on business in Florida; Defendants breaching a contract in this state by failing to perform acts required by contract to be performed in this state; and Defendants contracting to insure property in Florida, including but not limited to the premises insured under the Policy. Defendants also purposefully availed themselves of the opportunity of conducting activities in the state of Florida by marketing their insurance policies and services within the state, and intentionally developing relationships with brokers, agents, and customers within the state to insure property within the state, all of which resulted in the policy at issue in this action.

## **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

### **The Policy**

20. In April 2019, Plaintiff obtained the Policy, a property insurance policy issued and underwritten by Defendants. The Policy has a policy period of May 8, 2019 to May 8, 2020. The insured premises under the Policy are 280 Miracle Mile, in Coral Gables, Florida, the location of the Miracle Theatre, and 7121 NW 6th Avenue, in Miami, Florida.

21. The Policy is an all-risk insurance policy. In an all-risk insurance policy, all risks of loss are covered unless they are specifically excluded.

22. Consistent with the all-risk nature of the Policy, Defendants specifically agreed to pay for all losses caused by “Covered Causes of Loss,” defined as “direct physical loss” unless the loss is excluded under the Policy.

23. One type of coverage provided by the Policy is for loss of business income, often called business interruption insurance. This coverage is specifically provided for in a section of the Policy titled “Business Income (and Extra Expense) Coverage Form.”

24. Pursuant to this form, Defendants promised to pay for “Loss of Business Income” caused by a Covered Cause of Loss. Specifically, Defendants promised to pay for the loss of Business Income sustained due to the necessary “suspension” of the insured’s “operations” during the “period of restoration.”

We will pay for the actual loss of Business Income you sustain due to the necessary "suspension" of your "operations" during the "period of restoration".

25. Each of the operative terms of this coverage provision is defined as follows.

26. Business Income means the net profit that the business would have earned absent the suspension of operations, plus any continuing normal operating expenses, including payroll.

Business Income means the:  
a. Net Income (Net Profit or Loss before income taxes) that would have been earned or incurred; and  
b. Continuing normal operating expenses incurred, including payroll.

27. Suspension means, among other things, a partial slowdown or cessation of the insured’s business activities.

- 6. "Suspension" means:**
- a.** The slowdown or cessation of your business activities; or
  - b.** That a part or all of the described premises is rendered untenable, if coverage for Business Income Including "Rental Value" or "Rental Value" applies.

28. Period of Restoration means the period of time beginning 72 hours after physical loss or damage to the property and ending on the date when the property is repaired or the date when business is resumed at a new location, whichever is earlier.

- 3. "Period of restoration" means the period of time that:**
- a. Begins:**
    - (1)** 72 hours after the time of direct physical loss or damage for Business Income Coverage; or
    - (2)** Immediately after the time of direct physical loss or damage for Extra Expense Coverage;  
caused by or resulting from any Covered Cause of Loss at the described premises; and
  - b. Ends on the earlier of:**
    - (1)** The date when the property at the described premises should be repaired, rebuilt or replaced with reasonable speed and similar quality; or
    - (2)** The date when business is resumed at a new permanent location.

29. Additionally, under the Policy, Defendants also promised to cover "Extended Business Income." This coverage requires Defendants to pay for loss of business income *beyond* the Period of Restoration under certain conditions.

30. Specifically, Defendants promised to pay for the actual loss of Business Income during the period that begins on the date that the insured property is repaired, and ends either 60 days thereafter or on the date when operations are restored to the level which would generate business income at normal levels, whichever is earlier.

31. In addition to promising to pay for loss of Business Income, under the Policy, Defendants also promised to pay for certain necessary “Extra Expense[s].” Extra Expenses mean expenses that the policyholder incurs to, for example, minimize the suspension of business.

32. The Policy also provides “Civil Authority” coverage. Under this type of coverage, Defendants promised to pay for the loss of Business Income and Extra Expense that the Plaintiff sustained as a result of “action of civil authority that prohibits access to the described premises [the Miracle Theatre].”

When a Covered Cause of Loss causes damage to property other than property at the described premises, we will pay for 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, provided that both of the following apply:

- (1) Access to the area immediately surrounding the damaged property is prohibited by civil authority as a result of the damage, and the described premises are within that area but are not more than one mile from the damaged property; and
- (2) The action of civil authority is taken in response to dangerous physical conditions resulting from the damage or continuation of the Covered Cause of Loss that caused the damage, or the action is taken to enable a civil authority to have unimpeded access to the damaged property.

33. This Civil Authority provision is an independent basis for business interruption coverage. That is, it can be triggered even when the standard business interruption coverage is not.

34. Parts of the Policy, including the “Business Income (and Extra Expense) Coverage Form,” are standardized forms drafted by the Insurance Services Office (ISO). The ISO is a company that drafts standard policy language for use in insurance contracts.

35. In 2006, the ISO drafted a new endorsement, CP 01 40 07 06, acknowledging that claims for business interruption losses would be filed under existing policy language for losses resulting from the presence of disease-causing agents. Endorsement CP 01 40 07 06, which other insurers have since incorporated in policies, provides that the insurer “will not pay for loss or damage caused by or resulting from any virus, bacterium or other microorganism that induces or is capable of inducing physical distress, illness or disease.” Significantly, Defendants chose to not include this endorsement in Plaintiff’s Policy.

36. Plaintiff’s Policy does not contain any exclusion which would apply to allow Defendants to completely deny coverage for losses caused by COVID-19 and related actions of civil authorities taken in response to COVID-19.

37. Accordingly, because the Policy is an all-risk policy and does not specifically exclude the losses that Plaintiff has suffered, those losses are covered.

**Plaintiff’s covered losses**

38. As of July 16, 2020, according to the Florida Department of Health, COVID-19 is present in all of Florida’s 67 counties, with Miami-Dade and Broward counties being the most affected counties. As of July 16, Miami-Dade County, where Coral Gables and Miami are located, has had over seventy-five thousand confirmed cases of COVID-19, and at least 1,246 deaths.

39. The presence of COVID-19 and the public health emergency it has created have prompted actions by civil authorities throughout the United States (“Civil Authority Actions”), including but not limited to civil authorities with jurisdiction over Actors Playhouse: the City of Coral Gables, Miami-Dade County, and the state of Florida.

40. These Civil Authority Actions have restricted and prohibited access to the insured properties.

41. On March 12, 2020, the City of Coral Gables declared a State of Emergency in response to COVID-19. On April 25, the City extended the State of Emergency declaration.

42. Throughout March and April 2020, the City of Coral Gables issued and extended several Emergency Orders that required all City residents to remain home with certain exceptions, and required the closure of all non-essential retail and commercial establishments, including but not limited to theatres and arts facilities.

43. On March 19, 2020, Miami-Dade County issued Emergency Order 07-20, requiring the closure of all non-essential businesses, including but not limited to theatres.

44. Also on March 19, Miami-Dade County declared a State of Emergency. The County's State of Emergency Declaration has since been extended several times, including on July 15, 2020.

45. On July 2, 2020, Miami-Dade County issued Emergency Order 26-20, specifically requiring the closure of movie theaters, concert houses, auditoriums, and playhouses, among other facilities. Emergency Order 26-20 will remain in place for the duration of the County's State of Emergency Declaration, and is expressly intended as a minimum standard, which can be supplemented or enhanced by other County-wide or municipality-specific orders and restrictions.

46. On March 30, 2020, the Governor of Florida signed Executive Order 20-89, ordering Miami-Dade County, among other counties, "to restrict public access" to non-essential businesses.

47. In Florida, violations of an executive order issued by the Governor pursuant to the State Emergency Management Act are second-degree misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment.

48. The presence of COVID-19 caused direct physical loss of and/or damage to the insured premises under the Policy by, among other things, damaging the property, denying access

to the property, preventing customers and patients from physically occupying the property, causing the property to be physically uninhabitable by customers and patients, causing its function to be nearly eliminated or destroyed, and/or causing a suspension of business operations on the premises.

49. The Civil Authority Actions prohibiting public access to the covered premises and the surrounding area were issued in response to dangerous physical conditions and caused a suspension of business operations on the covered premises.

50. As a result of the presence of COVID-19, Actors Playhouse has suffered a suspension of business operations, sustained losses of business income, and incurred extra expenses.

51. As a result of the Civil Authority Actions, Actors Playhouse has suffered a suspension of business operations, sustained losses of business income, and incurred extra expenses.

52. These losses and expenses have continued through the date of filing of this action. Indeed, as of the date of filing, the theatre remains closed.

53. These losses and expenses are not excluded from coverage under the Policy. And because the Policy is an all-risk policy, and Plaintiff has complied with its contractual obligations, Plaintiff is entitled to payment for these losses and expenses.

54. Accordingly, Plaintiff provided notice of its losses and expenses to Defendants, consistent with the terms and procedures of the Policy.

55. But contrary to the plain language of the Policy, and to Defendants' corresponding promises and contractual obligations, Defendants have refused to pay for Plaintiff's losses and expenses.

### CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

56. The class claims all derive directly from a single course of conduct by Defendants: their systematic and uniform refusal to pay insureds for losses suffered due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related actions taken by civil authorities to suspend business operations.

57. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Rules 23(a), 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), and/or 23(b)(3), as well as 23(c)(4), of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated. This action satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority requirements of those provisions.

58. Plaintiff seeks to represent nationwide classes defined as:

a) All persons and entities with Business Income coverage under a property insurance policy issued by any of the Defendants, which suffered a suspension of business due to COVID-19, and for which Defendants have denied a claim for the losses or have otherwise failed to acknowledge, accept as a covered loss, or pay for the covered losses (“the Business Income Coverage Class”).

b) All persons and entities with Civil Authority coverage under a property insurance policy issued by any of the Defendants, which suffered loss of Business Income and/or Extra Expense caused by an action of a civil authority, and for which Defendants have denied a claim for the losses or have otherwise failed to acknowledge, accept as a covered loss, or pay for the covered losses (“the Civil Authority Coverage Class”).

c) All persons and entities with Extra Expense coverage under a property insurance policy issued by any of the Defendants, which sought to avoid or minimize the suspension of business caused by COVID-19 and/or the actions of civil authorities in response to COVID-19, and for which Defendants have denied a claim for the expenses or

have otherwise failed to acknowledge, accept as a covered expense, or pay for the covered expenses (“the Extra Expense Coverage Class”).

59. Excluded from each defined proposed Class are Defendants and any of their members, affiliates, parents, subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, successors, or assigns; governmental entities; Class Counsel and their employees; and the judicial officers and Court staff assigned to this case and their immediate family members.

60. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify, expand, or amend the definitions of the proposed Classes, as appropriate, during the course of this litigation.

61. 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.

#### **Numerosity and Ascertainability**

62. This action satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). The members of each proposed Class are so numerous that individual joinder of all Class members is impracticable. There are, at a minimum, thousands of members of each proposed Class, and these individuals and entities are spread out across the country.

63. The identity of Class members is ascertainable, as the names and addresses of all Class members can be identified in Defendants’ or their agents’ 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.

#### **Predominance of Common Issues**

64. This action satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3) because this action involves common questions of law and fact which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members. Defendants issued all-risk policies to all the members of each proposed Class in exchange for payment of premiums by the Class members.

The questions of law and fact affecting all Class members include, without limitation, the following:

- a) Whether Plaintiff and the Class members suffered a covered loss under the common policies issued to members of the Class;
- b) Whether Defendants wrongfully denied all claims based on COVID-19;
- c) Whether Defendants' Business Income coverage applies to a suspension of business caused by COVID-19 and/or related actions of civil authorities taken in response to the presence or threat of COVID-19;
- d) Whether Defendants' Civil Authority coverage applies to a loss of Business Income caused by the orders of local, municipal, city, county, and/or state governmental entities requiring the suspension of business during the outbreak of COVID-19 in the United States;
- e) Whether Defendants' Extra Expense coverage applies to efforts to avoid or minimize a loss caused by COVID-19;
- f) Whether Defendants have breached their contracts of insurance through a uniform and blanket denial of all claims for business losses related to COVID-19 and/or the related actions of civil authorities taken in response to the presence or threat of COVID-19;
- g) Whether Plaintiff and the Class members suffered damages as a result of Defendants' actions; and
- h) Whether Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, interest, and costs.

**Typicality**

65. This action satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3) because Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class members and arise from the same course of conduct by Defendants. Plaintiff and the other Class members are all similarly affected by Defendants' refusal to pay under their property insurance policies. 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 Defendants engaged. The relief Plaintiff seeks is typical of the relief sought for the absent Class members.

**Adequacy of Representation**

66. This action satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4) because Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of Class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in prosecuting complex class action litigation.

67. Plaintiff and its counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class members and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiff nor its counsel has interests adverse to those of the Class members.

**Inconsistent or Varying Adjudications and the Risk of Impediments to Other Class Members' Interests**

68. This action satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1). Plaintiff seeks class-wide adjudication as to the interpretation and scope of Defendants' property insurance policies. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the proposed Classes would create an imminent risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants.

**Final Injunctive and/or Corresponding Declaratory Relief with respect to the Class is Appropriate**

69. This action satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) because Defendants acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other Class members, thereby making appropriate final injunctive and/or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class members. The class claims all derive directly from Defendants' systematic and uniform refusal to pay insureds for losses suffered due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related actions taken by civil authorities to suspend business operations. Defendants' actions or refusal to act are grounded upon the same generally applicable legal theories.

**Superiority**

70. This action satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The common questions of law and of fact regarding Defendants' conduct and the interpretation of the common language in their property insurance policies predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members.

71. Because the damages suffered by certain individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation would make it very difficult or impossible for all individual Class members to redress the wrongs done to each of them individually, such that many Class members would have no rational economic interest in individually controlling the prosecution of specific actions, and the burden imposed on the judicial system by individual litigation by even a small fraction of the Class would be enormous, making class adjudication the superior alternative under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(A).

72. The conduct of this action as a class action presents far fewer management difficulties, far better conserves judicial resources and the parties' resources, and far more

effectively protects the rights of each Class member than would piecemeal litigation. Compared to the expense, burdens, inconsistencies, economic infeasibility, and inefficiencies of individualized litigation, the challenges of managing this action as a class action are substantially outweighed by the benefits to the legitimate interests of the parties, the Court, and the public of class treatment in this Court, making class adjudication superior to other alternatives, under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(D).

73. Plaintiff is not aware of any obstacles likely to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action. Rule 23 provides the Court with authority and flexibility to maximize the efficiencies and benefits of the class mechanism and reduce management challenges. The Court may, on motion of Plaintiff or on its own determination, certify nationwide, statewide and/or multistate classes for claims sharing common legal questions; utilize the provisions of Rule 23(c)(4) to certify any particular claims, issues, or common questions of fact or law for class-wide adjudication; certify and adjudicate bellwether class claims; and utilize Rule 23(c)(5) to divide any Class into subclasses.

## **CAUSES OF ACTION**

### **COUNT I: DECLARATORY JUDGMENT** **(On behalf of the Business Income Coverage Class)**

74. Plaintiff re-adopts and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 73 above.

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

76. Under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, this Court has jurisdiction to declare the rights and other legal relations of the parties in dispute.

77. Plaintiff's Policy, as well as the policies of other Business Income Coverage Class members, are insurance contracts under which Defendants were paid premiums in exchange for promises to pay Class members' losses for claims covered by the Policy.

78. In the Policy, Defendants promised to pay for losses of business income sustained as a result of perils not excluded under the Policy. Specifically, Defendants promised to pay for losses of business income sustained as a result of a suspension of business operations during the Period of Restoration.

79. COVID-19 caused direct physical loss of and damage to Actors Playhouse and other Class members' insured premises, resulting in suspensions of business operations at these premises. These suspensions have caused Plaintiff and Class members to suffer losses of business income.

80. These suspensions and losses triggered business income coverage under the Policy and other Class members' policies.

81. Plaintiff and the other Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of their respective policies, including payment of premiums.

82. Defendants, without justification, dispute that the Policy and other Class members' policies provide coverage for these losses.

83. Plaintiff seeks a Declaratory Judgment that its Policy and other Class members' policies provide coverage for the losses of business income.

84. An actual case or controversy exists regarding Plaintiff's and other Class members' rights and Defendants' obligations to reimburse Plaintiff and other Class members for the full amount of these losses. Accordingly, the Declaratory Judgment sought is justiciable.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that this Court enter a Declaratory Judgment declaring that the Policy and other Class members' policies provide coverage for Class members' losses of business income.

**COUNT II: BREACH OF CONTRACT**  
**(On behalf of the Business Income Coverage Class)**

85. Plaintiff re-adopts and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 73 above.

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

87. Plaintiff's Policy, as well as the policies of other Business Income Coverage Class members, are insurance contracts under which Defendants were paid premiums in exchange for promises to pay Class members' losses for claims covered by the Policy.

88. In the Policy, Defendants promised to pay for losses of business income sustained as a result of perils not excluded under the Policy. Specifically, Defendants promised to pay for losses of business income sustained as a result of a suspension of business operations during the Period of Restoration.

89. COVID-19 caused direct physical loss of and damage to Actors Playhouse and other Class members' insured premises, resulting in suspensions of business operations at these premises. These suspensions have caused Class members to suffer losses of business income.

90. These suspensions and losses triggered business income coverage under the Policy and other Class members' policies.

91. Plaintiff and the other Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of their respective policies, including payment of premiums.

92. Defendants, without justification, have refused performance under the Policy and other Class members' policies by denying coverage for these losses and expenses. Accordingly, Defendants are in breach of the Policy and other Class members' policies.

93. As a result of Defendants' breaches of the Policy and other Class members' policies, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered actual and substantial damages for which Defendants are liable.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of other Class members, seeks compensatory damages resulting from Defendants' breaches of the Policy and other Class Members' policies and seek all other relief deemed appropriate by this Court, including attorneys' fees and costs.

**COUNT III: DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**  
**(On behalf of the Extra Expense Coverage Class)**

94. Plaintiff re-adopts and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 73 above.

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

96. Under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, this Court has jurisdiction to declare the rights and other legal relations of the parties in dispute.

97. Plaintiff's Policy, as well as the policies of other Extra Expense Coverage Class members, are insurance contracts under which Defendants were paid premiums in exchange for promises to pay Class members' losses for claims covered by the Policy.

98. Specifically, Defendants promised to pay for Extra Expenses incurred by Plaintiff and other Class members during the Period of Restoration that the insureds would not have incurred if there had been no loss or damage to the insured premises. These Extra Expenses include

expenses to avoid or minimize the suspension of business, continue operations, and to repair or replace property.

99. COVID-19 caused direct physical loss of and damage to Actors Playhouse and other Class members' insured premises, resulting in suspensions of business operations at these premises. As a result, Plaintiff and other Class members have incurred Extra Expenses.

100. These Expenses triggered Extra Expense coverage under the Policy and other Class members' policies.

101. Plaintiff and the other Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of their respective policies, including payment of premiums.

102. Defendants, without justification, dispute that the Policy and other Class members' policies provide coverage for these Extra Expenses.

103. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Extra Expense Coverage Class, seeks a Declaratory Judgment that its Policy, and those of other members of the Extra Expense Coverage Class, provides coverage for these Extra Expenses.

104. An actual case or controversy exists regarding Class members' rights and Defendants' obligations under Class members' policies to reimburse Class members for these Extra Expenses. Accordingly, the Declaratory Judgment sought is justiciable.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that this Court enter a Declaratory Judgment declaring that the Policy and other Class members' policies provide coverage for Class members' Extra Expenses.

**COUNT IV: BREACH OF CONTRACT**  
**(On behalf of the Extra Expense Coverage Class)**

105. Plaintiff re-adopts and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 73 above.

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

107. Plaintiff's Policy, as well as the policies of other Extra Expense Coverage Class members, are insurance contracts under which Defendants were paid premiums in exchange for promises to pay Class members' losses for claims covered by the Policy.

108. Specifically, Defendants promised to pay for Extra Expenses incurred by Plaintiff and other Class members during the Period of Restoration that the insureds would not have incurred if there had been no loss or damage to the insured premises. These Extra Expenses include expenses to avoid or minimize the suspension of business, continue operations, and to repair or replace property.

109. COVID-19 caused direct physical loss of and damage to Actors Playhouse and other Class members' insured premises, resulting in suspensions of business operations at these premises. These suspensions have caused Class members to incur Extra Expenses.

110. These Expenses triggered Extra Expense coverage under the Policy and other Class members' policies.

111. Plaintiff and the other Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policy, including payment of premiums.

112. Defendants, without justification, have refused performance under the Policy and other Class members' policies by denying coverage for these Extra Expenses. Accordingly, Defendants are in breach of the Policy and other Class members' policies.

113. As a result of Defendants' breaches of the Policy and other Class members' policies, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered actual and substantial damages for which Defendants are liable.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of other Class members, seeks compensatory damages resulting from Defendants' breaches of the Policy and other Class Members' policies and seek all other relief deemed appropriate by this Court, including attorneys' fees and costs.

**COUNT V: DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**  
**(On behalf of the Civil Authority Coverage Class)**

114. Plaintiff re-adopts and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 73 above.

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

116. Under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, this Court has jurisdiction to declare the rights and other legal relations of the parties in dispute.

117. Plaintiff's Policy, as well as the policies of other Civil Authority Coverage Class members, are insurance contracts under which Defendants were paid premiums in exchange for promises to pay Class members' losses for claims covered by the policies.

118. In the Policy and other Class members' policies, Defendants promised to pay for losses of business income sustained and extra expenses incurred when, among other things, a Covered Cause of Loss causes damage to property near the insured premises, the civil authority prohibits access to property near the insured premises, and the civil authority action is taken in response to dangerous physical conditions.

119. Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered losses and incurred expenses as a result of actions of civil authorities that prohibited access to insured premises under the Policy and Class members' policies.

120. These losses satisfied all requirements to trigger Civil Authority coverage under the Policy and other Class members' policies.

121. Plaintiff and the other Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policy, including payment of premiums.

122. Defendants, without justification, dispute that the Policy provides coverage for these losses.

123. Plaintiff seeks a Declaratory Judgment that its Policy and other Class members' policies provide coverage for the losses that Class members have sustained and extra expenses they have incurred caused by actions of civil authorities.

124. An actual case or controversy exists regarding Class members' rights and Defendants' obligations under Class members' policies to reimburse Class members for these losses and extra expenses. Accordingly, the Declaratory Judgment sought is justiciable.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of other Class members, requests that this Court enter a Declaratory Judgment declaring that the Policy provides Civil Authority coverage for the losses and extra expenses incurred by Plaintiff and the other Class members.

**COUNT VI: BREACH OF CONTRACT**  
**(On behalf of the Civil Authority Coverage Class)**

125. Plaintiff re-adopts and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 73 above.

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

127. Plaintiff's Policy, as well as the policies of other Civil Authority Coverage Class members, are insurance contracts under which Defendants were paid premiums in exchange for promises to pay Class members' losses and expenses covered by the Policy.

128. In the Policy and other Class members' policies, Defendants promised to pay for losses of business income sustained and extra expenses incurred when a Covered Cause of Loss causes damage to property near the insured premises, the civil authority prohibits access to

property near the insured premises, and the civil authority action is taken in response to dangerous physical conditions.

129. Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered losses and incurred expenses as a result of actions of civil authorities that prohibited access to insured premises under the Policy and Class members' policies.

130. These losses satisfied all requirements to trigger Civil Authority coverage under the Policy and other Class members' policies.

131. Plaintiff and the other Class members have complied with all applicable provisions of the Policy, including payment of premiums.

132. Defendants, without justification, have refused performance under the Policy and other Class members' policies by denying coverage for these losses and expenses. Accordingly, Defendants are in breach of the Policy and other Class members' policies.

133. As a result of Defendants' breaches of the Policy and other Class members' policies, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered actual and substantial damages for which Defendants are liable.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages resulting from Defendants' breaches of the Policy and other Class members' policies. and seek all other relief deemed appropriate by this Court, including attorneys' fees and costs.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in its favor and against Defendants, as follows:

- A. Entering an order certifying the proposed nationwide Classes, designating Plaintiff as Class representative, and appointing Plaintiff's undersigned attorneys as Counsel for the classes;
- B. Entering declaratory judgments on Counts I, III, and V in favor of Plaintiff and the members of the Business Income Coverage Class, Civil Authority Coverage Class, and Extra Expense Coverage Class as follows:
  - i. Business Income, Civil Authority and Extra Expense losses and expenses incurred and sustained as a result of COVID-19 and related civil authority actions are insured and covered losses and expenses under Plaintiff's and Class members' policies; and
  - ii. Defendants are obligated to pay for the full amount of the Business Income, Civil Authority and Extra Expense losses and expenses sustained and incurred, and to be sustained and incurred, as a result of COVID-19 and related civil authority actions are insured and covered losses and expenses under Plaintiff and Class members' policies;
- C. Entering judgments on counts II, IV, and VI in favor of Plaintiff and the members of the Business Income Coverage Class, Civil Authority Coverage Class, and Extra Expense Coverage Class; and awarding damages for breach of contract in an amount to be determined at trial;
- D. An order requiring Defendants to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded;
- E. An award of costs and attorneys' fees; and
- F. Such other or further relief as may be appropriate.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

The undersigned hereby demands a trial by jury as to all issues so triable.

Dated: July 20, 2020

**PODHURST ORSECK, P.A.**

/s/ Steven C. Marks

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/s/ Stephen N. Zack

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The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.) NOTICE: Attorneys MUST Indicate All Re-filed Cases Below.

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

DEFENDANTS

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Attorneys (If Known)

(d) Check County Where Action Arose: MIAMI-DADE MONROE BROWARD PALM BEACH MARTIN ST. LUCIE INDIAN RIVER OKEECHOBEE HIGHLANDS

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
2 U.S. Government Defendant Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State PTF DEF 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Grid of categories for nature of suit: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, PERSONAL INJURY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, BANKRUPTCY, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Re-filed (See VI below) 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from another district (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation Transfer 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File 9 Remanded from Appellate Court

VI. RELATED/ RE-FILED CASE(S)

(See instructions): a) Re-filed Case YES NO b) Related Cases YES NO

JUDGE:

DOCKET NUMBER:

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and Write a Brief Statement of Cause (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

VII. CAUSE OF ACTION

LENGTH OF TRIAL via days estimated (for both sides to try entire case)

VIII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: Yes No

ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE & CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT IFP JUDGE MAG JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44**

## Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

**I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

**II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked. Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

**III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

**IV. Nature of Suit.** Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).

**V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Refiled (3) Attach copy of Order for Dismissal of Previous case. Also complete VI.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (8) Check this box if remanded from Appellate Court.

**VI. Related/Refiled Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases or re-filed cases. Insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judges name for such cases.

**VII. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

**VIII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

**Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.



Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* \_\_\_\_\_  
was received by me on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* \_\_\_\_\_, who is  
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because \_\_\_\_\_; or

Other *(specify)*: \_\_\_\_\_.

My fees are \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for travel and \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for services, for a total of \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Printed name and title*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:



Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* \_\_\_\_\_  
was received by me on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_.

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\_\_\_\_\_, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* \_\_\_\_\_, who is  
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because \_\_\_\_\_; or

Other *(specify)*: \_\_\_\_\_.

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I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Printed name and title*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: