







COVID-19 INSURANCE COVERAGE CONSIDERATIONS

March 19, 2020

The issues regarding insurance coverage for COVID-19 are complex and rapidly evolving. There may be limited coverage available under traditional policies. Coverage will depend upon the facts and circumstances of the situation, the coverage provisions and exclusions in the policies. The following update is intended to provide our perspective as your insurance broker/consultant and is based on the most current information from government and public health officials.

PROPERTY AND BUSINESS INTERRUPTION

Property policies respond to "direct" physical loss and resulting business interruption subject to policy exclusions. If one of your locations is exposed to the virus, there may be some limited coverage for decontamination costs and/or denial of access by civil authority or ingress/egress. Many of these provisions are subject to waiting periods before coverage will kick in.

IF ONE OF YOUR
LOCATIONS IS
EXPOSED TO THE
VIRUS, THERE MAY
BE SOME LIMITED
COVERAGE FOR
DECONTAMINATION
COSTS AND/OR
DENIAL OF ACCESS BY
CIVIL AUTHORITY OR
INGRESS/EGRESS.

"As companies seek to protect their employees by enforcing work-from-home policies, the unintended consequence will be the exploitation of lax or vulnerable cyber security."



The presence or suspected presence of the virus alone is unlikely to trigger these coverages. Similarly, no coverage will likely be available for reduced demand for goods and services and disruptions of an insured supply chain – absent physical loss or damage. Further, many carriers explicitly exclude virus, bacteria, and communicable disease from their form. This exclusion further underscores the intention by underwriters not to cover claims like COVID-19.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

Coverage typically requires that all three of the following tests be met. First, a worker became ill in the course and scope of employment. Second, the illness is proven to result from workplace exposure. Third, the illness is found exclusively among, or presents greater risk, for certain employees. The "work relatedness" component is an important for worker's compensation coverage. Ultimately, coverage will depend on the facts of the case, as well as state and federal laws.

Employees, such as front-line health care workers who necessarily come into contact with COVID-19 in the course of their employment, would likely have a greater ability to obtain worker's compensation coverage. If Foreign Voluntary Workers Compensation coverage was purchased, these benefits could extend to affected employees suffering from the virus overseas.

It's important to note that OSHA recordkeeping requirements at 29 CFR Part 1904 mandate covered employers record certain work-related injuries and illnesses on their OSHA 300 log. COVID-19 can be a recordable illness if a worker is infected as a result of performing their work-related duties. However, employers are only responsible for recording cases of COVID-19 if all of the following are met.

- First, the case is a confirmed case of COVID-19 (see CDC information on persons under investigation and presumptive positive and laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19).
- Second, the case is work-related, as defined by 29 CFR 1904.5.
- Third, the case involves one or more of the general recording criteria set forth in 29 CFR 1904.7 (e.g. medical treatment beyond first-aid, days away from work).

GENERAL LIABILITY AND UMBRELLA LIABILITY

Coverage for third-party bodily injury claims typically requires the injury to arise from an accidental occurrence. Claims that companies deliberately ignored critical information regarding the spread of COVID-19 may not trigger coverage. However, claims that a company negligently failed to sanitize exposed areas properly or negligently failed to warn of the risk may be covered.

Coverage may be available for persons who claim they were improperly quarantined under the "personal injury" offense of false imprisonment.

Even if coverage is triggered, insurers may seek to invoke standard exclusions for claims arising from exposure to a pollutant or contaminant. This step raises the issue of whether the exclusions are broad enough to encompass COVID-19. It should be noted that recent efforts by Lloyd's and other insurers to insert explicit COVID-19 exclusionary wording

into policies potentially may support arguments that existing exclusions are insufficiently broad to exclude it. This dynamic will support arguments about whether any such changes in policy language represent an alteration in coverage terms – or are merely a clarification of existing coverage.

DIRECTOR'S AND OFFICER'S LIABILITY

Public companies may face "event-driven" COVID-19 shareholder claims alleging. For example, a shareholder could claim that a lack of preparedness led to adverse impacts on business operations and revenues. This week, we saw the first coronavirus securities lawsuit against cruise operator, Norwegian Cruise Lines. The suit also named Norwegian's CEO and CFO, as well as the CEO of Inovio Pharmaceuticals, Inc. The complaint alleged misrepresentations about the safety and/or efficacy of the company's product.

The D&O market is already extremely challenging. In the next 120 days, we expect underwriters to be very conservative on renewals due to financial distress and bankruptcy concerns facing many companies.

We anticipate insurers may seek to invoke standard exclusions for illness and bodily injury on order to deny claims.

On March 4, 2020, the SEC announced a new order for what the agency calls "conditional regulatory relief for certain publicly traded company filing obligations." The order provides publicly traded companies subject to certain conditions – with an additional 45 days to file certain disclosure reports that were previously due between March 1 and April 20, 2020.

EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES LIABILITY (EPL)

Policies adopted by employers could potentially impact members of protected classes on a disproportionate basis. This raises the possibility of employment discrimination claims based on race or national origin, or of disability discrimination claims. There is also the possibility Wage & Hour law claims might be brought by individuals who are isolated or quarantined. It should be noted that most EPL policies no longer provide this coverage. If coverage is included, it is sub-limited to some minimal amount of legal fees.

Although claims under OSHA, the NLRA and many other workplace statutes are excluded under a typical EPL policy. A claim for retaliation – regardless of which statute the employee is proceeding under - would be covered.

CYBER

Cyber policies are proving to be useful because COVID-19 is being used as a social engineering trick to infect the digital world. It is not new for cyber-crooks to exploit social phenomena to spread malware to maximize the impact and dissemination of a malicious software. **As companies seek to protect their employees by enforcing work-from-home policies, the unintended consequence will be the exploitation of lax or vulnerable cyber security.** Cyber policies can add invaluable protection to help manage this risk. On the privacy side, HIPAA-related compliance issues related to employee health, positive tests, etc. need to be handled within regulatory guidelines.

"...attorneys
will look to
challenge
policy
language, and
the possible
coverage
arguments."

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY

Pollution legal liability policies typically restrict coverage to disinfecting in response to a government order. Key issues in determining cover will be the policy definitions of "pollution condition" and "government order." If coverage exists, sub-limits, coinsurance or other limitations may apply.

TRAVEL CANCELLATION

Coverage may be in place for reimbursement of certain expenses if travel was booked on certain corporate credit cards.

WHAT TO DO

Undoubtedly, attorneys will look to challenge policy language, and the possible coverage arguments. It is very difficult to respond to hypothetical situations, as the facts of the claim will ultimately determine if insurance will respond. We do recommend you maintain records to prepare for a claim including:

- 1 Keeping records of anyone entering your premises
- Document any relevant government communications which have caused you to take action
- 3 Take note of any specific locations affected by any action or recommendation
- 4 Maintain financial documents regarding costs for financial loss and remediation costs

At times like this, our experience and expertise can make a crucial difference.

As always, please feel free to reach out to our team if you have questions.

WE'RE HERE FOR YOU



BUSINESS INSURANCE

EMPLOYEE HEALTH & BENEFITS

EXECUTIVE BENEFITS

PRIVATE CLIENT SERVICES

RETIREMENT SERVICES

RISK MANAGEMENT

SURETY

This document is not intended to be taken as advice regarding any individual situation and should not be relied upon as such. Marsh & McLennan Agency, LLC shall have no obligation to update this publication and shall have no liability to you or any other party arising out of this publication or any matter contained herein. Any statements concerning actuarial, tax, accounting or legal matters are based solely on our experience as consultants and are not to be relied upon as actuarial, accounting, tax or legal advice, for which you should consult your own professional advisors. Any modeling analytics or projections are subject to inherent uncertainty and the analysis could be materially affected if any underlying assumptions, conditions, information or factors are inaccurate or incomplete or should change. Copyright © 200 Marsh & McLennan Insurance Agency LLC. All rights reserved. MarshMMA.com