

COUCH'S “PHYSICAL ALTERATION” FALLACY: ITS ORIGINS AND CONSEQUENCES

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I. INTRODUCTION

Look at virtually any Covid-19 case favoring an insurer, and you will find a citation to Section 148:46 of *Couch on Insurance*.¹ It is virtually ubiquitous: courts siding with insurers cite *Couch* as restating a “widely held rule” on the meaning of “physical loss or damage”—words typically in the trigger for property-insurance coverage, including business-income coverage. It has been cited, ad nauseam, as evidence of a general consensus that all property-insurance claims require some “distinct, demonstrable, *physical alteration* of the property.”² Indeed, some pro-insurer decisions substitute a citation to this section for an actual analysis of the specific language before the court.

Couch is generally recognized as a significant insurance treatise, and courts have cited it for almost a century.³ That

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¹ 10A STEVEN PLITT, ET AL., COUCH ON INSURANCE 3D § 148:46. As shown below, some courts quote *Couch* itself, while others cite cases citing *Couch* and merely intone the “distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration” language without citing *Couch* itself. *Couch First* and *Couch Second* were published in hardback books (with pocket parts), in 1929 and 1959 respectively. As explained below (*infra* n.5), *Couch 3d*, a looseleaf, was first published in 1995..

² *Id.* (emphasis added); Oral Surgeons, P.C. v. Cincinnati Ins. Co., 2 F.4th 1141, 1144 (8th Cir. 2021).

³ Girard Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Winfrey, 26 S.W.2d 701, 705 (Tex. Ct. App. 1930) (citing 4 GEORGE J. COUCH, CYCLOPEDIA OF INSURANCE LAW § 915).

respect began with the first edition written by George Couch and subsequent editions written by his successors.

This particular section, however, as formulated in the third edition of *Couch*, contains an unfortunate, and serious, error. *Couch*'s apparent conclusion—that “direct physical loss” requires a “distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration”—is wrong. It was wrong when *Couch* first made it in the 1990s, and it is wrong today. As another well-respected treatise puts it, “when an insurance policy refers to *physical loss of or damage* to property, the ‘loss of property’ requirement can be satisfied by any ‘detriment,’ and a ‘detriment’ can be present *without there having been a physical alteration of the object.*”⁴

A review of the three editions of *Couch* shows that this statement first appeared in the third edition.⁵ As originally published, it supported its assertion by citing to five cases for support and two cases holding to the contrary, presenting the former as “widely held” majority rule.⁶

But none of these cases used the “distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration” test that *Couch* presents, and it was far from the majority rule. As of March 2020, there were at least *thirty-five* cases adopting a broader rule (including many binding appellate decisions and several rulings by state high courts), and significantly fewer following the *Couch* test. The “physical alteration” test gained traction only because courts

⁴ 3 ALLAN D. WINDT, INSURANCE CLAIMS & DISPUTES § 11:41 (6th ed. 2013) (emphasis added).

⁵ The authors conducted searches in an effort to identify when this phrase first appeared in *Couch*. The authors ran searches on the first edition through HeinOnline and reviewed the hard copy of *Couch 2d* to see if those editions used this language. We found no language in either of the first two editions that was similar to that in section 148:46 of *Couch 3d* (“distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration”). *Couch 3d*, unlike *Couch 1st* and *Couch 2d*, was published in loose-leaf format. Without saving all versions of superseded pages in the updates published over the years, it is not possible at this point in time for us to say with certainty when language first appeared. We were able to verify that the first time that a court cited the “distinct, demonstrable” phrase in *Couch 3d* was in 1999. *Columbiaknit, Inc. v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, 1999 WL 619100, at *7–8 (D. Or. Aug. 4, 1999).

⁶ 10A COUCH ON INSURANCE 3D § 148:46. *Couch* added four cases to supplement this position following the original publication date.

relied on *Couch*'s initial mischaracterization—inferred from a single district court opinion that was disapproved three years later by the governing Court of Appeals, rather than from the thirteen extant cases then holding to the contrary.

We may never know why *Couch* got the law so profoundly backwards on this key issue. But one thing is clear: courts need to stop citing it as the *sine qua non* of what “physical loss or damage” means. It is not. If the courts, and particularly the federal courts,⁷ continue down this path without addressing *Couch*'s fallacy, there will be serious practical consequences. They risk overruling decades of insurance law and drastically narrowing the scope of property insurance that forms the backbone of risk protection for homeowners, businesses, and the banks that lend to them. All of those policies rest on the same terms *Couch* misconstrued. More immediately, courts will deprive American businesses of billions of dollars in coverage they paid for and need to survive the worst public health crisis in a century. Until *Couch* reckons with this error, busy trial and appellate judges cannot, and should not, trust it to give them the straight answer on this foundational question.

II. THE LAW OF “DIRECT PHYSICAL LOSS”

Modern property-insurance policies are triggered by some “direct physical loss or damage” to the property (or some variant of that term).⁸ After this standard-form language was

⁷ There is a stark disparity between the way state and federal courts are treating these claims in the Covid-19 context. *Trial Court Rulings on the Merits in Business Interruption Cases, Covid Coverage Litigation Tracker*, U. PA. L. SCH., <https://cclt.law.upenn.edu/judicial-rulings> (last viewed Aug. 9, 2021). State courts have heard less than 100 insurer motions to dismiss and have denied 30 of them. Federal courts have heard 381 motions, yet they have denied even fewer (22), with the balance finding, as a matter of law, that there is no claim. *Id.* Since federal courts are constitutionally bound to follow state insurance law under the *Erie* doctrine, this massive disparity simply should not exist. That it does may require corrective action from the U.S. Supreme Court. See Brief of *Amicus Curiae* United Policyholders, Mama Jo's, Inc. v. Sparta Ins. Co., No. 20-998 (U.S. Feb. 25, 2021) (raising similar concerns, though in a non-Covid case and without the benefit of current case data), *cert. denied*, 141 S. Ct. 1737 (Mar. 29, 2021).

⁸ 5 NEW APPLEMAN ON INSURANCE LAW, LIBR. ED. § 42.02[3].

adopted, courts were quickly called upon to determine what it meant. Plainly it included injuries by fire, lightning, or tornado. But the breadth of the words—layered on the broad “all risk”⁹ template—generated questions about whether a loss of use or function was sufficient to trigger these policies.

From 1950 to 1990, courts uniformly found that such losses qualified. Over the insurance industry’s objections at the point of claim, courts asked only whether the property was unsafe or unusable for its intended purpose. If the answer to either question was “yes,” then there was “direct physical loss or damage” to the property. The contrary view—requiring “distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration”—emerged in the 1990s but was in the distinct minority. Despite this backdrop, *Couch* wrongly portrayed “physical alteration” as the “widely held” majority rule.

A. *The Original Meaning of “Physical Loss:” 1950 to 1995.*

Until the 1990s, courts uniformly gave “direct physical loss” and its variants their broad, ordinary meaning. That phrase included cases where property became unsafe or unusable for its intended purpose. Standard-form policies were

⁹ There are two general types of property insurance. The first is “all risk” insurance. As its name suggests, it is the broadest of all insurance products because it “creates a type of coverage not ordinarily present under other types of insurance, and recovery is allowed for all fortuitous losses unless the loss is excluded by a specific policy provision.” 10A COUCH ON INSURANCE 3D § 148:50. The second is “named perils” insurance, which insures only for specified causes of loss.

triggered in such circumstances in the 1950s,¹⁰ the 1960s,¹¹ the 1970s,¹² the 1980s,¹³ and the 1990s.¹⁴

In 1995, the Second Edition of *Couch on Insurance* added a new section, titled "*Generally; 'Physical' loss or damage.*"¹⁵ The first case to cite this section was decided in 1999.¹⁶ The fourth

¹⁰ *Am. Alliance Ins. Co. v. Keleket X-Ray Corp.*, 248 F.2d 920, 925 (6th Cir. 1957) (finding coverage when a release of radon dust and gas made the policyholders' building unsafe to work in and unusable for its purpose, which was calibrating medical instruments); *Marshall Produce Co. v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 98 N.W.2d 280, 295, 300 (Minn. 1959) (finding that egg powder, which had been exposed to smoke, was physically damaged because it suffered a loss of market value even without actual injury).

¹¹ *Hughes v. Potomac Ins. Co.*, 18 Cal. Rptr. 650, 655 (Ct. App. 1962) (finding "physical loss" because policyholder's home was unsafe for occupancy after a landslide deprived it of support); *W. Fire Ins. Co. v. First Presbyterian Church*, 437 P.2d 52, 54 (Colo. 1968) (en banc) (finding a "direct physical loss" where gasoline vapors made "use of the building highly dangerous").

¹² *Cyclops Corp. v. Home Ins. Co.*, 352 F. Supp. 931, 937 (W.D. Pa. 1973) (finding business-income coverage where vibration of motor, without apparent damage, caused it to be shut down).

¹³ *Hampton Foods, Inc. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 787 F.2d 349, 352 (8th Cir. 1986) (finding Business Income coverage where danger of collapse required abandonment of grocery store); *Intermetal Mexicana, S.A. v. Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 866 F.2d 71 (3d Cir. 1989) (theft of property, depriving policyholder of possession and control, qualified as "direct physical loss"); *Blaine Richards & Co. v. Marine Indem. Ins. Co.*, 635 F.2d 1051, 1055-56 (2d Cir. 1980) (finding policyholder could recover lost value of beans exposed to chemical not accepted in the United States but not actually harmed).

¹⁴ In chronological order: *Hetrick v. Valley Mut. Ins Co.*, 1992 WL 524309, at *3 (Pa. Comm. Pl. May 28, 1992) (finding coverage for loss of use of a house if an outside oil spill made the house uninhabitable); *Largent v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, 842 P.2d 445, 446 (Or. Ct. App. 1992) (noting insurance company conceded meth fumes could cause "direct physical loss"); *Farmers Ins. Co. v. Trutanich*, 858 P.2d 1332, 1335 (Or. Ct. App. 1993) (finding costs of meth odor covered as direct physical loss or damage); *Azalea, Ltd. v. Am. States Ins. Co.*, 656 So. 2d 600, 602 (Fla. Ct. App. 1995) (chemicals that destroyed a bacteria colony necessary for sewage treatment plant to operate caused "direct damage to the structure").

¹⁵ 10A COUCH ON INSURANCE 2D § 148:46.

¹⁶ *Columbiaknit, Inc. v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, 1999 WL 619100, at *7-8 (D. Or. Aug. 4, 1999) (nevertheless finding that policyholder could bear its burden to demonstrate that clothes contaminated with mold or mildew suffered "direct physical loss or damage" if it established "at trial a class of

paragraph in that section (as reprinted without relevant change in the Third Edition) reads:

The requirement that the loss be “physical,” given the ordinary definition of that term, is widely held to exclude alleged losses that are intangible or incorporeal and, thereby, to preclude any claim against the property insurer when the insured merely suffers a detrimental economic impact unaccompanied by a *distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration of the property*.¹⁷

The origin of this matter-of-fact statement is puzzling. At the time this section first appeared, only one reported case had adopted this test in the circumstances relevant here—*Great Northern Ins. Co. v. Benjamin Franklin Federal Savings & Loan Ass’n*, decided by a federal district court in Oregon, in 1990.¹⁸

Benjamin Franklin involved the sudden discovery of non-friable (or intact) asbestos in a building.¹⁹ The property insurer refused to pay for its removal, arguing there was no “direct physical loss.”²⁰ The district court agreed, citing a 1978 Oregon Supreme Court case (*Wyoming Sawmills v. Transportation Ins. Co.*) finding that a lumber manufacturer’s third-party liability-insurance policy did not cover a lawsuit seeking labor expenses for removing defective 2x4 studs from a building.²¹ Despite the many cases actually addressing “direct physical loss” language in this context—and universally coming out the other way—the *Benjamin Franklin* court found this liability-insurance case “most helpful.”²² The court held that property

garments which has increased microbial counts and that will, as a result, develop either an odor or mold or mildew”).

¹⁷ 10A COUCH ON INSURANCE 3D § 148:46 (emphasis added).

¹⁸ *Great N. Ins. Co. v. Benjamin Franklin Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n*, 793 F. Supp. 259, 263 (D. Or. 1990). There were other cases favoring insurers, but they involved (for example) claims that a title impairment was a “physical loss,” which it obviously is not. Those cases are discussed in more detail below. *Benjamin Franklin* was the first to apply this rule in the context of physical effects on property.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 261.

²⁰ *Id.* at 263.

²¹ *Id.* (citing *Wyoming Sawmills v. Transp. Ins. Co.*, 578 P.2d 1253, 1256 (Or. 1978)).

²² *Id.*

insurance, like liability insurance, does not "include consequential or intangible damages such as depreciation in value, within the terms property damage."²³ Ignoring the distinction between first-party and third-party coverage, the court held that, since the building was "physically intact and undamaged," there was no "*physical* loss, direct or otherwise."²⁴

The "physically intact and undamaged" gloss was brand new in *Benjamin Franklin*. At that time, the major decisions predating it—*Hughes* and *First Presbyterian*—had rejected that precise logic. *Hughes* was particularly forceful:

To accept [the insurer's] interpretation of its policy would be to conclude that a building which has been overturned or which has been placed in such a position as to overhang a steep cliff has not been "damaged" so long as its paint *remains intact and its walls still adhere to one another*. Despite the fact that a "dwelling building" might be rendered completely useless to its owners, [the insurer] *would deny that any loss or damage had occurred unless some tangible injury to the physical structure itself could be detected*. Common sense requires that a policy should not be so interpreted in the absence of a provision specifically limiting coverage in this manner.²⁵

Similarly, *First Presbyterian* found that a church rendered too dangerous for occupancy because it was permeated with

²³ *Id.* (quoting *Wyoming Sawmills*, 578 P.2d at 1256).

²⁴ *Id.* (emphasis in original). Third-party and first-party insurance serve significantly different functions. Third-party insurance is essentially fault-based; it provides compensation for loss suffered by "third parties" that is caused by the policyholder's wrongful acts. First-party insurance, in contrast, provides coverage for loss regardless of fault. This distinction is important in understanding *Wyoming Sawmills*. Most commercial third-party policies have "business risk" exclusions—in *Wyoming Sawmills*, it was an exclusion for liability arising from damage to "your product" or "your work" (i.e., the defective 2x4s). The aim of such exclusions is to enforce the general third-party rule that coverage exists only for damage to *someone else's* property, and so that liability insurance is not equated with a builder's "performance bond." Thus, *Wyoming Sawmills* is not properly read to require a "physical alteration" rule, even in the third-party context. Loss of use to a third party's property is indisputably "property damage" under standard-form general liability insurance.

²⁵ *Hughes v. Potomac Ins. Co.*, 18 Cal. Rptr. 650, 655 (Ct. App. 1962) (emphasis added).

gasoline fumes had suffered a “loss of use” that triggered the policy.²⁶

Perhaps because the “intact and undamaged” rule was invented by a single district judge, it did not stick. Three years after *Benjamin Franklin*, the Oregon Court of Appeals refused to follow it in *Farmers Ins. Co. v. Trutanich*, a case involving methamphetamine contamination.²⁷ *Trutanich* distinguished *Wyoming Sawmills* (the liability-insurance case *Benjamin Franklin* found “most helpful”) and instead followed *First Presbyterian*.²⁸

When *Couch (Third)* cited *Benjamin Franklin* as evincing a “distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration” rule,²⁹ it ignored that *Trutanich* had rendered the “intact and undamaged” rule a dead letter three years earlier.³⁰ It also added the modifiers “distinct” and “demonstrable” out of thin air—we have found no pre-*Couch (Third)* case where a court frames the test using those adjectives. In spite of this, *Couch (Third)* crafted its own rule out of whole cloth, and then then included a paragraph, written in the passive voice, suggesting that there was only some case law to the contrary:

The opposite result has been reached, allowing coverage based on physical damage despite the lack of physical alteration of the property, on the theory that the uninhabitability of the property was due to the fact that gasoline vapors from adjacent property had infiltrated and saturated the insured building, and the theory that the threatened physical damage to the insured building from a covered peril essentially triggers the insured’s obligation to mitigate the impending loss by undertaking some hardship and expense to safeguard the insured premises.³¹

²⁶ *W. Fire Ins. Co. v. First Presbyterian Church*, 437 P.2d 52, 54 (Colo. 1968) (en banc).

²⁷ *Farmers Ins. Co. v. Trutanich*, 858 P.2d 1332, 1335 (Or. Ct. App. 1993).

²⁸ *Id.* at 1335–36.

²⁹ 10A COUCH ON INSURANCE 3D § 148:46 (emphasis added).

³⁰ *Trutanich*, 858 P.2d at 1335 n.4 (limiting *Benjamin Franklin* to asbestos that was “intact” and nonfriable).

³¹ 10A COUCH ON INSURANCE 3D § 148:46.

This lukewarm counterpoint cited only *First Presbyterian* and *Hampton Foods*—two of at least *thirteen* cases that had adopted the broader rule when the section was first drafted.³²

B. *The One-Sided Portrayal Grows: 1995–2019.*

Like any treatise updated regularly, *Couch* over the years generally added citations as the law developed. However, a problem appeared on this issue as *Couch (Third)* began discussing it—the third edition only added cases favorable to its made-up “majority” position.³³ Every one of these decisions cited *Couch (Third)*’s “physical alteration” doctrine.³⁴ For example, under facts identical to *Benjamin Franklin*, the Third Circuit denied coverage by declaring (citing *Couch* and nothing else) that this was the “widely accepted definition.”³⁵

Yet this rule was neither “widely accepted” nor correct. *Couch* did not address many of the significant decisions adopting the contrary and earlier generally accepted position. In fact, the only case supporting *Couch*’s assertion was at the

³² The others are similar. See *Marshall Produce Co. v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 98 N.W.2d 280, 295, 300 (Minn. 1959) (unsalable goods); *Hughes v. Potomac Ins. Co.*, 18 Cal. Rptr. 650, 655 (Ct. App. 1962) (erosion); *Am. All. Ins. Co. v. Keleket X-Ray Corp.*, 248 F.2d 920, 925 (6th Cir. 1957) (radon contamination); *Intermetal Mexicana, S.A. v. Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 866 F.2d 71 (3d Cir. 1989) (theft); *Blaine Richards & Co. v. Marine Indem. Ins. Co.*, 635 F.2d 1051, 1055–56 (2d Cir. 1980) (unsalable goods); *Cyclops Corp. v. Home Ins. Co.*, 352 F. Supp. 931, 937 (W.D. Pa. 1973) (inoperable motor); *Hetrick v. Valley Mut. Ins. Co.*, 15 Pa. D. & C. 4th 271 (Comm. Pl. May 28, 1992) (oil spill); *Largent v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, 842 P.2d 445, 446 (Or. Ct. App. 1992) (meth contamination); *Farmers Ins. Co. v. Trutanich*, 858 P.2d 1332, 1335 (Or. Ct. App. 1993) (same); *Azalea, Ltd. v. Am. States Ins. Co.*, 656 So. 2d 600, 602 (Fla. Ct. App. 1995) (chemical contamination).

³³ 10A COUCH ON INSURANCE 3D § 148:46 (adding *Port Auth. of N.Y. & N.J. v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, 311 F.3d 226, 236 (3d Cir. 2002); *Universal Image Prods., Inc. v. Fed. Ins. Co.*, 475 F. App’x 569, 573 (6th Cir. 2012); *Newman Myers Kreines Gross Harris, P.C. v. Great N. Ins. Co.*, 17 F. Supp. 3d 323 (S.D.N.Y. 2014); *MRI Healthcare Ctr. of Glendale, Inc. v. State Farm Gen. Ins. Co.*, 115 Cal. Rptr. 3d 27, 38 (Ct. App. 2010)).

³⁴ *Port Authority*, 311 F.3d at 235; *Universal Image*, 475 F. App’x at 573–74; *Newman Meyers*, 17 F. Supp. 3d at 331; *MRI Healthcare*, 115 Cal. Rptr., at 778–79.

³⁵ *Port Authority*, 311 F.3d at 235.

trial level, was not binding, and had been disapproved by the governing state's court of appeals. Beyond that, more and more cases began to recognize that the *Hughes* rule—and not the *Couch* theory—was correct. There were five such cases (including two from state courts of last resort) before the turn of the twenty-first century.³⁶ *Couch* to date has ignored all of them.

³⁶ *Arbeiter v. Cambridge Mut. Fire Ins. Co.*, 1996 WL 1250616, at *2 (Mass. Super. Ct. Mar. 15, 1996) (finding oil fumes present in house after discovery of oil leak constituted physical damage to the house); *Sentinel Mgmt. Co. v. N.H. Ins. Co.*, 563 N.W.2d 296, 300 (Minn. Ct. App. 1997) (asbestos); *Dundee Mut. Ins. Co. v. Marifjeren*, 587 N.W.2d 191 (N.D. 1998) (power outage causing potatoes to freeze); *Murray v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, 509 S.E.2d 1, 16–17 (W. Va. 1998) (concluding that a home rendered dangerously unlivable by the presence of falling rocks had suffered a “direct physical loss to the property”); *Matzner v. Seaco Ins. Co.*, 9 Mass. L. Rptr. 41, 1998 WL 566658, at *4 (Mass. Super. Ct., Aug. 12, 1998) (concluding that the phrase “direct physical loss or damage” was ambiguous and could mean either “only tangible damage to the structure of insured property” or “more than tangible damage to the structure of insured property,” and that “carbon monoxide contamination constitutes ‘direct physical loss of or damage to’ property”); *Bd. of Educ. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 720 N.E.2d 622, 625–26 (Ill. Ct. App. 1999) (citing liability insurance coverage cases finding that incorporation of asbestos into buildings caused “property damage,” defined under liability policies to be “physical injury to or destruction of tangible property,” and finding that policyholder had established that the asbestos fiber contamination constituted physical damage).

The law continued to snowball in policyholders' favor after that. In 2000,³⁷ 2001,³⁸ 2002,³⁹ 2003,⁴⁰ 2005,⁴¹ courts rendered eleven decisions for policyholders on this issue without requiring "physical alteration." *Couch* took no notice. In 2007,⁴²

³⁷ *Sentinel Mgmt. Co. v. Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 615 N.W.2d 819, 825–26 (Minn. 2000) ("A principal function of any living space [is] to provide a safe environment for the occupants," and "[i]f rental property is contaminated by asbestos fibers and presents a health hazard to the tenants, its function is seriously impaired.").

³⁸ *Gen. Mills, Inc. v. Gold Medal Ins. Co.*, 622 N.W.2d 147, 152 (Minn. Ct. App. 2001) (oats rendered unsalable by FDA regulation suffered "direct physical loss").

³⁹ *Prudential Prop. & Cas. Ins. Co. v. Lillard-Roberts*, 2002 WL 31495830, at *8–9 (D. Or. June 18, 2002) (concluding that mold damage to house could constitute "distinct and demonstrable" damage and that inability to inhabit a building may constitute "direct, physical loss"); *Cooper v. Travelers Indem. Co. of Ill.*, 2002 WL 32775680, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2002) (coliform bacteria and *E.coli*); *Graff v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 54 P.3d 1266, 1269 (Wash. Ct. App. 2002) (methamphetamine vapors); *Yale Univ. v. CIGNA Ins. Co.*, 224 F. Supp. 2d 402, 413 (D. Conn. 2002) (finding while the presence of asbestos and lead in buildings did not constitute "physical loss of or damage to property," contamination by such materials could, citing "the substantial body of case law" "in which a variety of contaminating conditions have been held to constitute 'physical loss or damage to property'").

⁴⁰ *S. Wallace Edwards & Sons, Inc. v. Cincinnati Ins. Co.*, 353 F.3d 367, 374–75 (4th Cir. 2003) (affirming finding that meat exposed to ammonia and thus less valuable even though not actually affected had suffered property damage).

⁴¹ *Motorists Mut. Ins. Co. v. Hardinger*, 131 F. App'x 823, 824, 826–27, 824–26 (3d Cir. 2005) (*E. coli* contamination); *De Laurentis v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 162 S.W.3d 714, 722–23 (Tex. Ct. App. 2005) (finding mold damage constituted "physical loss to property"); *Pepsico, Inc. v. Winterthur Int'l Ins. Co.*, 24 A.D.3d 743, 744 (N.Y. App. Div. 2005) (unmerchantable product); *Schlamm Stone & Dolan LLP. v. Seneca Ins. Co.*, 800 N.Y.S.2d 356 (Super. Ct. 2005) (finding that "the presence of noxious particles, both in the air and on surfaces of the plaintiff's premises, would constitute property damage under the terms of the policy").

⁴² *Cook v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 2007 Ind. Super. LEXIS 32, at *6–10 (Madison Cnty. Nov. 30, 2007) (finding that infestation of house with brown recluse spiders constituted "direct physical loss" to the house: "Case law demonstrates that a physical condition that renders property unsuitable for its intended use constitutes a 'direct physical loss' even where some utility remains and, in the case of a building, structural integrity remains"); *Stack Metallurgical Servs., Inc. v. Travelers Indem. Co.*, 2007 WL 464715, at *8 (D. Or. Feb. 7, 2007) (finding "physical loss or damage" where the policyholder's

2009,⁴³ and 2010,⁴⁴ courts decided eight more. Again, *Couch* ignored them. Five more cases came in 2011,⁴⁵ 2013,⁴⁶ 2014,⁴⁷ 2015,⁴⁸ and 2016,⁴⁹ including from another state supreme

heat treater for medical implants was contaminated by lead and could no longer be used); *Fed. Ins. Co. v. Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co.*, 2007 WL 1007787, at *12 (E.D. Mich. Mar. 31, 2007) (finding that food in cardboard containers exposed to ammonia was physically injured, despite the fact the food was judged fit to eat).

⁴³ *Essex v. BloomSouth Flooring Corp.*, 562 F.3d 399, 406 (1st Cir. 2009) (unpleasant odor in home); *Wakefern Food Corp. v. Liberty Mut. Fire Ins. Co.*, 968 A.2d 724, 734 (N.J. Super. App. Div. 2009) (“In the context of this case, the electrical grid was ‘physically damaged’ because, due to a physical incident or series of incidents, the grid and its component generators and transmission lines were physically incapable of performing their essential function of providing electricity.”); *Manpower Inc. v. Ins. Co. of the State of Pa.*, 2009 WL 3738099, at *1 (E.D. Wis. Nov. 3, 2009) (finding “direct physical loss . . . or damage to” a building adjacent to a building which collapsed despite the fact that the collapse did not cause any noticeable damage to the policyholder’s occupied space).

⁴⁴ *Travco Ins. Co. v. Ward*, 715 F. Supp. 2d 699, 707–08 (E.D. Va. 2010) (finding that drywall emitting toxic gases, causing the policyholder to move out, caused a direct physical loss, despite the fact that it was “physically intact, functional and ha[d] no visible damage,” noting the majority of cases nationwide find that “physical damage to the property is not necessary”); *In re Chinese Mfr’d Drywall Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 759 F. Supp. 2d 822, 831 (E.D. La. 2010) (finding that “the presence of Chinese-manufactured drywall in a home constitutes a physical loss” because it “renders the [policyholders’] homes useless and/or uninhabitable”).

⁴⁵ *Widder v. La. Citizens Prop. Ins. Corp.*, 82 So.3d 294 (La. Ct. App. 2011).

⁴⁶ *Ass’n of Apartment Owners of Imperial Plaza v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 939 F. Supp. 2d 1059, 1068 (D. Haw. 2013) (finding that intrusion of arsenic into roof caused “direct physical loss or damage” to the roof).

⁴⁷ *Gregory Packaging, Inc. v. Travelers Prop. Cas. Co.*, 2014 WL 6675934, at *5–6 (D.N.J. Nov. 25, 2014) (concluding that “property can sustain physical loss or damage without experiencing structural alteration,” that “the heightened ammonia levels rendered the facility unfit for occupancy until the ammonia could be dissipated,” and therefore that the ammonia discharge caused direct physical loss).

⁴⁸ *Mellin v. N. Sec. Ins. Co.*, 115 A.3d 799, 806 (N.H. 2015) (rejecting “tangible alteration” rule and holding that pervasive odor of cat urine was “physical loss” to condominium).

⁴⁹ *Oregon Shakespeare Festival Ass’n v. Great Am. Ins. Co.*, 2016 WL 3267247, at *5–6 (D. Or. June 7, 2016), *vacated by joint stipulation*, 2017 WL 1034203 (Mar. 6, 2017) (smoke from wildfires, making operations hazardous to human health, caused a “direct physical loss”).

court. None of these decisions were featured in *Couch*, and even its June 2021 update failed to grapple with (or even cite) any of them.

Couch may not have recognized these cases, but insurers did—when it served their purposes. In late 2019, Factory Mutual Insurance Company ("FM"), one of the largest and most sophisticated property insurers in the world, sued another insurer seeking to shift some of its liability for mold and mold spore contamination at a biopharmaceuticals lab.⁵⁰ In the case, it brought a motion *in limine* contending that "physical loss or damage" to property exists when a physical substance renders property unfit for its intended use, despite that there was *no* physical alteration.⁵¹ Citing cases like *First Presbyterian*, *Gregory Packaging*, and *Trutanich*, FM argued to the Court:

Numerous courts have concluded that loss of functionality or reliability under similar circumstances constitutes physical loss or damage. *See, e.g., Western Fire Insurance Co. v. First Presbyterian Church*, 437 P.2d 52 (Colo. 1968) (church building sustained physical loss or damage when it was rendered uninhabitable and dangerous due to gasoline under the building); *Gregory Packaging, Inc. v. Travelers Property and Casualty Company of America*, Civ. No. 2:12-cv-04418, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 165232, 2014 WL 6675934 (D. N.J. 2014) (unsafe levels of ammonia in the air inflicted "direct physical loss of or damage to" the juice packing facility "because the ammonia physically rendered the facility unusable for a period of time."); *Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J. v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, 311 F.3d 226, 236 (3d Cir. 2002) (asbestos fibers); *Essex v. BloomSouth Flooring Corp.*, 562 F.3d 399, 406 (1st Cir. 2009) (unpleasant odor in home); *TRAVCO Ins. Co. v. Ward*, 715 F. Supp. 2d 699, 709 (E.D. Va. 2010), *aff'd*, 504 F. App'x 251 (4th Cir. 2013) ("toxic gases" released by defective drywall).⁵²

Moreover, FM argued that, *at worst*, it had put forward a reasonable interpretation of the undefined phrase "physical loss or damage"—and even if Federal could propose a

⁵⁰ *Factory Mut. Ins. Co. v. Fed. Ins. Co.*, 1:17-cv-00760-GJF-LF, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 191769 (D.N.M. Nov. 5, 2019).

⁵¹ Motion *in Limine* No. 5 re Physical Loss or Damage at 3, *Factory Mut. Ins. Co.*, filed Nov. 19, 2019, ECF#127, https://3inbm04c0p4j2h1w132uyb5e-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/fm_v_federal.pdf.

⁵² *Id.* at 3–4 (emphasis added).

reasonable reading, this merely rendered the subject policy ambiguous and required the court to construe it in favor of coverage.⁵³

The oddity and error in *Couch (Third)*'s statement is further shown by other major insurance-coverage treatises. Allan Windt's *Insurance Claims & Disputes* (6th ed. 2013) is most explicit: "[W]hen an insurance policy refers to physical loss of or damage to property, the 'loss of property' requirement can be satisfied by any 'detriment,' and a 'detriment' can be present *without there having been a physical alteration of the object*."⁵⁴ Windt then proceeds to discuss the major cases that *Couch* ignores, including *Murray*, *Sentinel*, and *Hardinger*.⁵⁵

Appleman's *Insurance Law and Practice*, often cited side-by-side with *Couch*, contains a similar statement of the standard in its section on "all risk" insurance.⁵⁶ After discussing *First Presbyterian*, it concluded that "[t]he courts have construed the scope of what constitutes 'physical loss or damage' liberally," while still recognizing that some losses (such as a withdrawn warranty) were not "physical."⁵⁷ At the time it was discontinued in favor of the *New Appleman* series, the "Old" *Appleman*'s second edition recognized all, or nearly all, of the seminal decisions on "physical loss" that *Couch* omitted. Those cases include dispossession of property (*Intermetal Mexicana*), "unusable or uninhabitable" property (*Murray*), and contamination (*Board of Education*).⁵⁸

⁵³ *See id.* at 3 n.1.

⁵⁴ 3 ALLAN D. WINDT, *INSURANCE CLAIMS & DISPUTES* § 11:41 (6th ed. 2013) (emphasis added).

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ 5 APPLEMAN, *INSURANCE LAW & PRACTICE* 2D § 3092 (1970, supp. 2012), reprinted in 5f-142f APPLEMAN ON *INSURANCE LAW & PRACTICE* ARCHIVE § 3092 (LEXIS 2011).

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ *Id.* The *New Appleman* successor to this work, rather than carrying forward the existing research, borrowed heavily from *Couch*'s misstatement of the rule—down to the cases *Couch* cited and some of the descriptive words *Couch* used. 5 NEW APPLEMAN ON *INSURANCE LAW*, LIBR. ED., § 46.03[2] (offering the "generally prevailing" rule as one that "preclude[s] coverage for losses that are solely intangible or incorporeal; for example, an economic loss unaccompanied by a distinct physical alteration to property"). To the *New Appleman* authors' credit, their statements are more restrained, and (unlike

The 1999 update to another treatise by Peter J. Kalis reaches the same conclusion.⁵⁹ Explaining that “direct” and “physical” loss or damage is the coverage trigger for property insurance, the authors correctly summarized the law at the time by saying that disputes over these words “generally have been resolved in favor of coverage.”⁶⁰ It then proceeds to discuss *Hampton Foods*, *First Presbyterian*, *Hughes*, and *Intermetal Mexicana*, among other cases, as representing the majority rule.⁶¹ It acknowledged *Benjamin Franklin* but noted that it was an outlier.⁶² It concluded that while insurers may argue for a more stringent version of “physical loss,” “[t]hese arguments have generally been unsuccessful if the loss arises out of some external event or condition changing and devaluing the property.”⁶³

For whatever reason, this robust body of scholarship—all contrary to *Couch*—has not caught the courts’ attention. That is unfortunate. Windt, Appelman, and Kalis present a far superior resource for courts interested in understanding the full scope of the law, rather than *Couch*’s truncated, one-sided version.

Couch) they do follow this introduction with treatments of important cases like *Trutanich*, *Sentinel*, *Hardinger*, *Pepsico*, *General Mills*, and *Wakefern*, discussed throughout this article. *Id.* § 46.03[3] (“Contamination by Vapor, Bacteria, or other Foreign Substance,” “Intact Property Rendered Unfit for Intended Purpose,” “Destruction or Corruption of Electronic Data,” and “Deprivation of Access by Government Authorities”). Although *New Appleman*’s decision to borrow its summary from *Couch* was ill-advised, the balance of the section—and the nuance it explains—illustrates the severity of *Couch*’s error.

⁵⁹ I PETER J. KALIS, THOMAS M. REITER & JAMES R. SEGERDAHL, POLICYHOLDER’S GUIDE TO THE LAW OF INSURANCE COVERAGE § 13.04 (ASPEN L. & BUS., Supp. 1999). As the name of this treatise suggests, its authors generally represented policyholders. But unlike this section of *Couch*, the discussion is balanced and accurately represents the case law.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.* at 13-15 to 13-18.

⁶² *Id.* at 13-18 to 13-19.

⁶³ *Id.* at 13-19.

C. *Couch's 2021 Update Has Not Remedied This Significant Error*

In 2021, *Couch* updated this section. The current edition repeats the error of the previous ones.

For the proposition that its “physical alteration” rule is “widely held,” *Couch* currently cites seven cases—none of which were decided in 1995, when it appears that *Couch* (*Third*) first made this statement. Moreover, nearly all of these cases *themselves cite Couch* (or cases citing *Couch*) for this proposition.⁶⁴ This is a remarkable feat: state *ipse dixit* you wish was true, convince courts to cite it, and then cite *those* cases as establishing that the rule is “widely held.”

For its claim that there must be a “distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration of the property,” *Couch* now cites five cases extant in 1995 (*Benjamin Franklin* and four others).⁶⁵ None of these pre-1995 cases cure *Couch's* original error. Nor do they offer support for the way courts are citing this section in Covid-19 cases.

For example, in the oldest case (*Cleland Simpson*) the Pennsylvania Supreme Court summarily affirmed the lower court's decision.⁶⁶ That case, however, involved a *named perils*

⁶⁴ Port Auth. of N.Y. & N.J. v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co., 311 F.3d 226, 236 (3d Cir. 2002); Universal Image Prods., Inc. v. Fed. Ins. Co., 475 F. App'x 569, 573 (6th Cir. 2012); Newman Myers Kreines Gross Harris, P.C. v. Great N. Ins. Co., 17 F. Supp. 3d 323 (S.D.N.Y. 2014); *In re* Chinese Mfd. Drywall Prods. Liab. Litig., 759 F. Supp. 2d 822 (E.D. La. 2010); MRI Healthcare Ctr. of Glendale, Inc. v. State Farm Gen. Ins. Co., 115 Cal. Rptr. 3d 27, 38 (Ct. App. 2010); Welton Enters., Inc. v. Cincinnati Ins. Co., 131 F. Supp. 3d 827 (W.D. Wis. 2015); Shirley v. Allstate Ins. Co., 392 F. Supp. 3d 1185 (S.D. Cal. 2019).

⁶⁵ Great N. Ins. Co. v. Benjamin Franklin Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n, 793 F. Supp. 259, 263 (D. Or. 1990) (asbestos), *disapproved by* Farmers Ins. Co. v. Trutanich, 858 P.2d 1332 (Or. Ct. App. 1993); Comm. Union Ins. Co. v. Sponholz, 866 F.2d 1162, 1989 (9th Cir. 1989) (title defect); HRG Dev. Co. v. Graphic Arts Mut. Ins. Co., 527 N.E.2d 1179 (Mass. Ct. App. 1988) (title defect); Cleland Simpson Co. v. Fireman's Ins. Co. of Newark, 140 A.2d 41 (Pa. 1958) (named-perils coverage); Glens Falls Ins. Co. v. Covert, 526 S.W.2d 222 (Tex. Ct. App. 1975) (products lacking manufacturer's warranty).

⁶⁶ *Cleland Simpson*, 140 A.2d at 44.

policy for "all direct loss by fire [and] lightning."⁶⁷ The court held that an order of civil authority was not covered in the absence of fire or lightning damage.⁶⁸ In the context of a named-perils property-insurance policy, that made perfect sense: without a loss caused by an insured peril, there is no coverage. But the use of "physical loss" in an *all* risk policy is entirely different, because *all* (nonexcluded) perils are insured. *Cleland Simpson* fails to support *Couch's* proposition at all.

In the next two cases (*Sponholz* and *HRG*) the courts held that a defect in the title to property was not a "physical loss."⁶⁹ That too, makes sense, but fails to support a "physical alteration" requirement. Title defects are *legal* injuries, not physical ones, and these cases are perfectly reconcilable with the loss-of-safe-use rule from *Hughes* and *First Presbyterian*, neither of which required "physical alteration."

The final case from this group of pre-1995 cases (*Covert*) involved products that were discarded because the manufacturer had rescinded its warranty.⁷⁰ The policyholder would not sell them without the warranty. This case comes the closest to supporting *Couch's* argument, but it still fails. As in the title-defect cases, the defect was legal or contractual (i.e., the manufacturer would not indemnify the seller from potential product defects). However, that can still be squared with the prevailing loss-of-safe-use and loss-of-function rules.⁷¹ These cases did not support the rule *Couch* derived from them.

In sum, *Couch* seized on a single trial-level case with no support in the appellate law, asserted in the first instance that such a rule was "widely held," did not confess error when that case was disapproved, convinced courts to cite it as authoritative, and then cited *those* cases as showing that its scantily supported test was correct. That circular process does not create sound jurisprudence, it is not persuasive, and it should not be followed any further.

⁶⁷ *Cleland Simpson Co. v. Fireman's Ins. Co.*, 1957 Pa. Dist. & Cnty. LEXIS 202, at *5 (Lackawanna Cnty. Jan. 11, 1957).

⁶⁸ *Id.* at *8.

⁶⁹ *Sponholz*, 866 F.2d at 1989; *HRG*, 527 N.E.2d at 1179.

⁷⁰ *Covert*, 526 S.W.2d at 222.

⁷¹ *See supra* notes 10–13 and accompanying text.

D. *The Current Majority of Covid-19 Cases Adopt and Perpetuate Couch's Error.*

To any objective observer, *Couch's* treatment of this issue is incorrect and unnerving. Despite this, a large number of courts are relying upon it to dismiss claims that the presence of SARS-CoV-2, the Covid-19 pandemic, and/or the associated orders of Civil Authority cause “physical loss or damage” to property. The result of these decisions is that many businesses—entitled to business-income coverage under the *actual* majority rule—are not receiving it.

At least twenty-eight of the early pandemic decisions ruling for insurers expressly rely on this section.⁷² Another

⁷² E.g., *Brunswick Panini's LLC v. Zurich Am. Ins. Co.*, 2021 WL 663675, at *8 (N.D. Ohio Feb. 19, 2021) (Ohio law); *Kahn v. Pa. Nat'l Mut. Cas. Ins. Co.*, 2021 WL 422607, at *5 (M.D. Pa. Feb. 8, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *Wellness Eatery La Jolla LLC v. Hanover Ins. Grp.*, 2021 WL 389215, at *5 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 3, 2021) (California law); *Frank Van's Auto. Tag, LLC v. Selective Ins. Co.*, 2021 WL 289547, at *5 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 28, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *Graspa Consulting, Inc. v. United Nat'l Ins. Co.*, 2021 WL 199980, at *5 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 20, 2021) (Florida law); *1 S.A.N.T., Inc. v. Berkshire Hathaway, Inc.*, 2021 WL 147139, at *6 (W.D. Pa. Jan. 15, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *Zagafen Bala, LLC v. Twin City Fire Ins. Co.*, 2021 WL 131657, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 14, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *TAQ Willow Grove, LLC v. Twin City Fire Ins.*, 2021 WL 131555, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 14, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *Ultimate Hearing Sols. II, LLC v. Twin City Fire Ins. Co.*, 2021 WL 131556, at *5 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 14, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *Moody v. Hartford Fin. Grp., Inc.*, 2021 WL 135897, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 14, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *ATCM Optical, Inc. v. Twin City Ins. Co.*, 2021 WL 131282, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 14, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *Indep. Rest. Grp. v. Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's, London*, 2021 WL 131339, at *5 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 14, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); *Santo's Italian Café LLC v. Acuity Ins. Co.*, 508 F. Supp. 3d 186, 197–98 (N.D. Ohio 2020) (Ohio law); *Newchops Rest. Comcast LLC v. Admiral Indem. Co.*, 507 F. Supp. 3d 616, 623–24 (E.D. Pa. 2020) (Pennsylvania law); *Terry Black's Barbecue, LLC v. State Auto. Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2020 WL 7351246, at *5 (W.D. Tex. Dec. 14, 2020) (Texas law); *Richard Kirsch, DDS v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, 507 F. Supp. 3d 835, 839 (E.D. Mich. 2020) (Michigan law); *SA Palm Beach LLC v. Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's, London*, 506 F. Supp. 3d 1248, 1253 (S.D. Fla. 2020) (Florida law); *El Novillo Rest. v. Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's, London*, 505 F. Supp. 3d 1343, 1349 (S.D. Fla. 2020) (Florida law); *Hajer v. Ohio Sec. Ins. Co.*, 505 F. Supp. 3d 646, 650 (E.D. Tex. 2020) (Texas law); *Promotional Headwear Int'l v. Cincinnati Ins. Co.*, 504 F. Supp. 3d 1191, 1198 n.38 (D. Kan. 2020); *S. Fla. Ent. Assocs., Inc. v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, 2020 WL 6864560, at *6 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 13, 2020) (Florida law); *Dab Dental PLLC v. Main St. Am. Prot. Ins. Co.*, 2020 WL 7137138, at *5 (Fla.

fifteen cases applied *Couch's* "distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration" rule without citing it directly.⁷³ And the first appellate decision on this issue cites the section as authoritative.⁷⁴

III. THINKING CRITICALLY ABOUT *COUCH* AND PROPERTY INSURANCE LAW

Whatever the ultimate outcome of the Covid-19 business-income-coverage litigation, the Courts' treatment of *Couch* will have profound impacts on property-insurance coverage. The

Cir. Ct. Hillsborough Cnty. Nov. 10, 2020); Hillcrest Optical, Inc. v. Cont'l Cas. Co., 497 F. Supp. 3d 1203, 1211 & n.4 (S.D. Ala. 2020) (Alabama law); Plan Check Downtown III, LLC v. AmGuard Ins. Co., 485 F. Supp. 3d 1225, 1229 (C.D. Cal. 2020) (California law); Malaube, LLC v. Greenwich Ins. Co., 2020 WL 5051581, at *5 (S.D. Fla. Aug. 26, 2020) (Florida law); Diesel Barbershop, LLC v. State Farm Lloyds, 479 F. Supp. 3d 353, 360 (W.D. Tex. 2020) (Texas law); Visconti Bus. Serv., LLC v. Utica Nat'l Ins. Grp., 71 Misc. 3d 516, 528 (N.Y. Super. Ct. 2021).

⁷³ Café La Troya LLC v. Aspen Spec. Ins. Co., 2021 WL 602585, at *7 (S.D. Fla. Feb. 16, 2021) (Florida law); Vandalay Hosp. Grp. LP v. Cincinnati Ins. Co., 2021 WL 462105, at *1 (N.D. Tex. Feb. 9, 2021) (Texas law); Protégé Rest. Partners LLC v. Sentinel Ins. Co., 2021 WL 428653, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 8, 2021) (California law); Colgan v. Sentinel Ins. Co., 2021 WL 472961, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 26, 2021) (California law); Ba Lax, LLC v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co., 2021 WL 144248, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2021) (California law); O'Brien Sales & Mktg. Inc. v. Transp. Ins. Co., 2021 WL 105772, at *3-4 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2021) (California law); Humans & Resources, LLC v. Firstline Nat'l Ins. Co., 2021 WL 75775, at *5 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 8, 2021) (Pennsylvania law); Karen Trinh, DDS, Inc. v. State Farm Gen. Ins. Co., 2020 WL 7696080, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 28, 2020) (California law); Mortar & Pestle Corp. v. Atain Spec. Ins. Co., 2020 WL 7495180, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 21, 2020) (California law); Kessler Dental Assocs., P.C. v. Dentists Ins. Co., 505 F. Supp. 3d 474, 480 (E.D. Pa. 2020) (Pennsylvania law); Long Affair Carpet & Rug, Inc. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 500 F. Supp. 3d 1075, 1078 (C.D. Cal. 2020) (California law); Brian Handel D.M.D., P.C. v. Allstate Ins. Co., 499 F. Supp. 3d 95, 99 (E.D. Pa. 2020) (Pennsylvania law); Uncork & Create LLC v. Cincinnati Ins. Co., 498 F. Supp. 3d 878, 883 (S.D. W. Va. 2020) (West Virginia law); Mudpie, Inc. v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co., 487 F. Supp. 3d 834, 839 (N.D. Cal. 2020) (California law); Pappy's Barber Shops, Inc. v. Farmers Group, Inc., 487 F. Supp. 3d 937, 944 (S.D. Cal. 2020) (California law); 10e, LLC v. Travelers Indem. Co., 483 F. Supp. 3d 828, 836 (C.D. Cal. 2020) (California law).

⁷⁴ Oral Surgeons, P.C. v. Cincinnati Ins. Co., 2 F.4th 1141 (8th Cir. 2021).

error originating from that section is poised to reshape insurance law without the rigorous intellectual analysis of a state appellate court charged with determining the law in its jurisdiction. If courts continue to blindly follow *Couch* on this point, they will effectively overrule decades of property-insurance law without grappling with *stare decisis* or the usual stabilizing principles attached to precedent. Courts must dismantle *Couch*'s fallacy, and the cases it has spawned, before it is too late—and, above all, stop citing *Couch* on this point until the authors address the problem. We offer three general reasons for this position.

First, this section of *Couch* never provides a precedent-driven or intellectual justification for its test (for it is, in reality, a test *Couch* invented). Generally, when staking a position that rests at the core of a body of law, a treatise will either (a) rely on the reasoned decisions of then-extant judicial decisions to justify the rule, or (b) develop its own, independent reason that the rule is correct. *Couch* does neither. This oversight is having devastating consequences for businesses struggling to survive the Covid-19 pandemic, and it will have even greater consequences for the homeowners and lenders who purchase property insurance on a daily basis.

The *Couch* test is largely circular. It does not flow from any substantial body of insurance law that existed (or that currently exists) outside of *Couch*'s own sphere of influence. Nor is it compelling on its own. Property policies generally cover “direct physical loss or damage,” which does not unmistakably communicate *Couch*'s rule to an ordinary person. Perhaps insurers view “physical” as a term of art that means a “distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration.” But they have not *communicated* that intent in the policy by actually defining “physical loss or damage,” as courts have “begged” them to do for decades.⁷⁵

Basic textual analysis shows why the opposite rule is correct. When property is stolen, unusable, unsafe, or nonfunctional, the policyholder has suffered a “physical loss.”

⁷⁵ *Cherokee Nation v. Lexington Ins. Co.*, 2021 WL 506271, at *3–6 (Cherokee Cnty., Okla. Jan. 28, 2021).

This comports with the distinction between "loss"⁷⁶ and "damage,"⁷⁷ two words with different meanings in the English language. If "physical" required some "distinct, demonstrable, physical alteration," then "physical loss" would be rendered meaningless.

The word "physical" simply restricts coverage to losses that are "of or relating to natural or material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary."⁷⁸ This draws the same line as pre-1995 decisions favoring policyholders (involving physically unsafe, physically unusable, or physically contaminated property) and pre-1995 cases favoring insurers (involving title insurance and voided warranties). An impaired title or an invalid warranty is a *legal* loss. It injures a legal right appurtenant to the property, and does not impair the property itself. Thus, *Couch* is correct in observing that the term "physical loss" excludes losses "that are intangible or

⁷⁶ "[T]he act or fact of losing : failure to keep possession : deprivation." *Loss*, WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INT'L DICTIONARY 1338 (Unabridged ed. 1966) [hereinafter WEBSTER'S]; *Loss*, I THE COMPACT EDITION OF THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY 1666 (2nd ed. 1986) [hereinafter OXFORD'S] ("2.a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right . . . or the like). . . . 5. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being deprived of something."); *Loss*, MERRIAM-WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/loss (last visited Sept. 1, 2021) ("2.a(2) the partial or complete deterioration or absence of a physical capability or function"); *Loss*, DICTIONARY.COM, www.dictionary.com/browse/loss (last visited Sept. 1, 2021) ("1. detriment, disadvantage, or deprivation from failure to keep, have, or get").

⁷⁷ "[L]oss due to injury : injury or harm to person, property, or reputation : hurt, harm." *Damage*, WEBSTER'S, *supra* note 76, at 571; *Damage*, I OXFORD'S, *supra* note 76, at 641 ("2. Injury, harm ; esp. physical injury to a thing."); *Damage*, MERRIAM-WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY, *supra* note 76 ("[L]oss or harm resulting from injury to person, property, or reputation."); *Damage*, DICTIONARY.COM, *supra* note 76 ("injury or harm that reduces value or usefulness").

⁷⁸ *Physical*, WEBSTER'S, *supra* note 76, at 1706; see *Physical*, THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1331 (5th ed. 2011) (same); II OXFORD'S, *supra* note 76, at 2161 ("Of or pertaining to material nature . . . as opposed to *psychical, mental, spiritual*"); *Physical*, MERRIAM-WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY, *supra* note 76 ("of or relating to material things"); *Physical*, DICTIONARY.COM, *supra* note 76 ("of or relating to that which is material").

incorporeal,” such as a defect in title.⁷⁹ But that statement, true as it is, does not support *Couch*’s blanket “physical alteration” test. It simply illustrates one kind of “loss” that property insurance does not cover.

As the title-insurance litigation shows, the word “physical” exists in the policy for a good reason. English speakers often use the word “loss” in the mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary sense. We speak of a “loss of reputation,” a “loss of affection,” or even (as John Milton wrote) a world in a state of “utter loss” and in need of divine intervention.⁸⁰ Or, in another direction, the unwitting purchaser of a house “widely reputed to be possessed by poltergeists” might have made a claim on his property insurer for a “loss,” had the New York Appellate Division not excused him from the purchase by holding the seller “is estopped to deny their existence and, as a matter of law, the house is haunted.”⁸¹ In contrast to property overrun by chemicals⁸² or spiders,⁸³ a house possessed by ghosts would seem to be the prototypical example of an “incorporeal,” and thus a “nonphysical,” loss.

However, this discussion of ghosts, titles, and damnation simply shows that the traditional analysis—supported by the decades of case law predating this section of *Couch*—is not outlandish at all. A property perched on a cliff, inundated with gasoline, unusable due to odors or bacteria, or in danger of a rockfall is at risk due to the laws of the physical realm, not of perils legal or paranormal. *Couch*’s rule erases this important distinction.

Second, the pre-*Couch* rule has a firm basis in the risk-based nature of insurance, in basic principles of insurance law, and in insurance-industry intent. Actuaries can predict the likelihood of physical phenomena that might affect property, even if those perils do not alter or structurally injure property,

⁷⁹ 10A COUCH ON INSURANCE 3D § 148:46.

⁸⁰ *Loss*, I OXFORD’S, *supra* note 76, at 1666.

⁸¹ *Stamovsky v. Ackley*, 169 A.D.2d 254, 255–56 (N.Y. App. Div. 1991).

⁸² *Gregory Packaging, Inc. v. Travelers Prop. Cas. Co.*, 2014 WL 6675934, at *5–6 (D.N.J. Nov. 25, 2014).

⁸³ *Cook v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 2007 Ind. Super. LEXIS 32, at *6–10 (Madison Cnty. Nov. 30, 2007).

and even if the peril strikes the entire risk pool at the same time.⁸⁴ They can set appropriate premiums. But more difficult (or impossible) to predict, in advance, is the risk that décor will go out of style, that a house will be deemed haunted as a matter of law, or that a market meltdown will impair property values.

Thus, the traditional distinction between physical and nonphysical losses matches up neatly with risks that insurers can price, predict, and guard against. *Couch's* rule draws the line much further upstream, leaving homeowners, businesses, and lenders exposed to large swaths of perfectly insurable risks. That fact provides ample reason to doubt *Couch's* argument that insurers drew the line there.

The more likely explanation is that "physical loss" is what the *Restatement (Second) of Contracts* calls a "deliberately obscure" term.⁸⁵ It is broad enough to let insurers charge "all risk" premiums, but ambiguous enough so the insurer can "decide at a later date what meaning to assert,"⁸⁶ i.e., a narrower, "physical alteration" rule.⁸⁷ This is illustrated by the industry's acts of playing both sides of the "physical loss" question—restrictive when it faces the policyholder, and expansive when it faces another insurer to whom it might shift liability.⁸⁸ As the *Restatement of the Law, Liability Insurance* points out, this is the definition of ambiguity: when "there is

⁸⁴ Erik S. Knutsen & Jeffrey W. Stempel, *Infected Judgment: Problematic Rush to Conventional Wisdom and Insurance Coverage Denial in a Pandemic*, 27 CONN. INS. L.J. 185, 194–95 (2020) (explaining that pandemic losses are "insurable in theory because the timing of the pandemic itself is a fortuitous event," because "not all industries will be affected at the same time and to the same degree," and because some portions of the risk pool "may profit from the pandemic in their specific industries and may have no loss at all").

⁸⁵ RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF CONTRACTS § 206, cmt. a (AM. L. INST. 1981).

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ This is far from speculation. One writer recounts the story of an "experienced policy underwriter justifying an ambiguous draft policy as follows: 'We draft them this way so we can say later that the policy means whatever we want it to mean.'" George M. Plews & Donna C. Marron, *Survey: Environmental Law Developments: Hope and Ambiguity in Achieving the Optimum Environment*, 37 IND. L. REV. 1055, 1058–59 (2004).

⁸⁸ See *supra* notes 50–53 and accompanying text.

more than one meaning to which the language of the term is reasonably susceptible when applied to the facts of the claim.”⁸⁹ If the insurance industry interprets the language both ways, surely both readings must be reasonable. But it is in these situations that both *Restatements* and every jurisdiction in the country calls for words to be construed against the drafter.⁹⁰

Third, property insurance is one of the least negotiable types of insurance. Millions of homeowners are required, by their lenders, to maintain insurance on mortgaged property. Homeowners lack the kind of leverage that a multinational company would have to negotiate commercial-property coverage. They must have it, and due to insurers’ antitrust immunity, they have no power to negotiate the terms of the policy. Yet they (and the banks that hold their mortgages) would be among the ones who suffer the most if *Couch’s* rule actually becomes “widely held.”

Homeowners’ policies, like commercial property policies, are written on “physical loss” forms. If property insurance is construed as *Couch* (incorrectly) suggests, the courts will unwittingly shift an enormous body of risks back on consumers and financial institutions. Homes condemned due to contamination, health hazards, or nearby natural perils could suddenly lack coverage. And if there are outstanding mortgages on those homes, the loss would be borne by the homeowner (saddled with five-or-six-figure debt or an additional mortgage payment) or the lender (unable to sell foreclosed property for anywhere near its mortgaged value). Given the long-term nature of these arrangements, blindly following *Couch* threatens to upend the law mid-stream and throw these reliance interests into disarray.

⁸⁹ RESTATEMENT OF THE LAW, LIABILITY INSURANCE § 4(1) (AM. L. INST. 2019).

⁹⁰ RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF CONTRACTS, *supra* note 85, § 206, cmt. a. The *Restatement of the Law, Liability Insurance* provides for the same outcome, for the same reasons. RESTATEMENT OF THE LAW, LIABILITY INSURANCE, *supra* note 89, § 4(2), *see id.* §§ 3(3), (4), cmt. d (“The *contra proferentem* rule gives the supplier of the terms the incentive to take all reasonable steps to eliminate ambiguity in the drafting of terms.”).

IV. CONCLUSION

The current Covid-19 coverage litigation is important in its own right. However, it is also a test of the courts' ability to be curious, thorough, and prudent in the way they resolve disputes. There is no substitute for a court's thorough review and analysis of the actual language before it and the actual law governing that language. Consulting a treatise is helpful. But they are only aids in legal analysis and can, as we have shown, be grievously wrong.

This particular section of *Couch* does not aid courts whatsoever in their efforts to faithfully apply the law. Not only does it get the law wrong, but it invites courts to set dangerous precedent that could unravel decades of settled property-insurance law, on which ordinary businesses, banks, and families rely. If courts accept *Couch's* "physical alteration" fallacy, the results could be catastrophic. The ensuing legal regime could well deny policyholders the benefit of the all-risk coverage they purchased and, under the pressure of the greatest health and economic dislocation in a century, send droves of policyholders into bankruptcy. That is both bad law and bad policy.