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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

BELLA VISTA LLC, A NEVADA LIMITED COMPANY LIABILITY, GREENFIELD & COMPANY INC., A NEVADA CORPORATION; LIFE REAL ESTATE LLC, A NEVADA LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; MOBILE MEDIC CPR LLC, A NEVADA LIMITED COMPANY; AND DT GROUP LLC, AN ILLINOIS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

PLAINTIFFS,

vs.

THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; NATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA; MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA; THE PEOPLE’S GOVERNMENT OF HUBEI PROVINCE; AND THE PEOPLE’S GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF WUHAN, CHINA.;

DEFENDANTS.

CASE NO.: 2:20-cv-00574

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY DEMAND**

1 Plaintiffs, Bella Vista Inc., a Nevada Limited Company Liability; Greenfield & Company  
2 Inc., a Nevada Corporation; Life Real Estate LLC., a Nevada Limited Liability Company; Mobile  
3 Medic CPR LLC, a Nevada Limited Company and DT Group, LLC, an Illinois Limited Liability  
4 Company (collectively, “Named Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all those  
5 similarly situated, by and through their undersigned counsel, EGLET ADAMS, hereby bring this  
6 class action against the People’s Republic of China (“the PRC”); National Health Commission of  
7 the People’s Republic of China; Ministry of Emergency Management of the People’s Republic of  
8 China; Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People’s Republic of China; The People’s Government of  
9 Hubei Province; and the People’s Government of the City of Wuhan, China (collectively the  
10 “Defendants”), for damages and other relief, and hereby allege as follows:

11 **INTRODUCTION**

12 **1.** This class action complaint is brought by the Named Plaintiffs, which consist of  
13 “small businesses” in the United States, including the State of Nevada, and as defined by the U.S.  
14 Small Business Administration, for monetary and related damages sustained as a result of the  
15 coronavirus pandemic, against the Defendants, the PRC and its various government entities, which  
16 handled and managed the response to the discovery of the coronavirus, and, upon information and  
17 belief, engaged in a cover-up of the coronavirus pandemic in China generally, and within Hubei  
18 Province and the City of Wuhan, thereby causing and/or contributing to the subsequent spread of  
19 the coronavirus all over the world, including to the United States of America (“US”) and the State  
20 of Nevada.

21 **2.** The PRC is the world’s most populated country with over 1.3 Billion people. The  
22 PRC is also the world’s second largest economy. As a result, the PRC has substantial economic  
23 and trading relationships with almost every country in the world, including the US.

24 **3.** In 2019, the US trade with the PRC was approximately \$555 Billion.

25 **4.** In 2018, approximately 3 Million tourists visited the US from the PRC. In that  
26 same year, approximately 2 Million US tourists visited the PRC.

1           **5.**       The extensive business, trade and tourism relationships between the PRC and the  
2 US require honesty, accurate disclosure and transparency between the two countries, especially on  
3 any health issue or condition, which can cause a pandemic.

4           **6.**       The world, including the US and the State of Nevada, has been devastated in recent  
5 months by the new strain of the coronavirus, more commonly known as COVID-19, and the  
6 mutations that have occurred with this “new” virus.

7           **7.**       Upon information and belief, this “new” coronavirus began in Wuhan, Hubei  
8 Province, China on or about November 17, 2019, and subsequently spread throughout the world,  
9 including to the US and the State of Nevada. Reported information suggests that the first case  
10 occurred in the Human Wholesale Market, in Wuhan, China. Therefore, the virus has zoonotic  
11 origin.

12           **8.**       Shortly after November 17, 2019, the PRC and the other Defendants knew, or  
13 should have known, that COVID-19 was a “new” dangerous, contagious, and deadly virus because  
14 many Chinese citizens who contracted the virus were getting very sick, and some were dying.  
15 Moreover, DNA samples taken from these very sick and dying people confirmed that this was a  
16 “new” virus for which there was no vaccine or cure.

17           **9.**       Shortly after November 17, 2019, the PRC and the other Defendants received  
18 credible scientific evidence confirming that this “new” virus, which first emerged in Wuhan, China  
19 was very contagious, deadly and capable of causing a pandemic.

20           **10.**      Upon receiving this disturbing scientific evidence and data, the PRC and the other  
21 Defendants had a responsibility to its own citizens, the World Health Organization (‘WHO’), and  
22 the international community, including the citizens and businesses of the US and those in the State  
23 of Nevada, to immediately disclose this evidence.

24           **11.**      Instead of disclosing this evidence, the PRC and the other Defendants engaged in a  
25 campaign of misinformation and lies. Upon information and belief, they engaged in a campaign of  
26 intimidating and arresting any Chinese doctors, scientists, attorneys and/or reporters who tried to  
27 alert the public about this dangerous “new” coronavirus.

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1 97 independent brokers. Currently, this company is experiencing a substantial reduction in income  
2 and profits because of the coronavirus.

3 **18.** Plaintiff Mobile Medic CPR Training LLC, is a Nevada limited liability company,  
4 which is a “small business” that provides advance CPR services to medical and non-medical  
5 businesses in the State of Nevada. Currently, this company is experiencing a substantial reduction  
6 in income and profits because of the coronavirus.

7 **19.** Plaintiff DT Group LLC, is an Illinois Limited Liability Company, which is a  
8 “small business” and acts as a real estate general contractor, having offices in the States of Illinois  
9 and Nevada. Currently, this company is experiencing a substantial reduction in income and profits  
10 because of the coronavirus.

11 **20.** Plaintiff Class Members are all “small businesses” in the United States which are  
12 similarly situated to Named Plaintiffs. According to the United States Small Business  
13 Administration (“SBA”) these “small businesses” number over 32 Million businesses, which each  
14 have fewer than 500 employees. Moreover, in the State of Nevada there are over 177,000 small  
15 businesses alone.

16 **21.** The People’s Republic of China (“the PRC”) is a foreign nation.

17 **22.** The National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China is the  
18 administrative government body and executive department under the PRC which is responsible  
19 for monitoring and formulating health policies in Mainland China.

20 **23.** The Ministry of Emergency Management of the People’s Republic of China is the  
21 administrative government body that coordinates emergency management, including health issues,  
22 within the PRC.

23 **24.** The Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People’s Republic of China is the  
24 administrative government body responsible for social and administrative affairs.

25 **25.** The People’s Government of Hubei Province (“Hubei Province”) is a foreign  
26 province and administrative head of Hubei Province in the PRC.

27 **26.** The People’s Government of City of Wuhan, China (“Wuhan”) is a foreign city and  
28 administrative head of the City of Wuhan, China.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1  
2           **27.** This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to the Class  
3 Action Fairness Act of 2005 (CAFA) and 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). The matter in controversy,  
4 exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000; there exists minimal  
5 diversity between parties; and there are over 32 Million US “small businesses” which are putative  
6 class members.

7           **28.** This Court further has jurisdiction under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act  
8 (FSIA) of 1976, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1602 *et seq.*, and particularly the exceptions of § 1605(a) (2) (for  
9 acts outside the territory of the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the  
10 Defendants, that cause a direct effect in the United States), and § 1605(a) (5) (for money damages  
11 for loss of property, occurring in the United States and caused by the tortious acts or omissions of  
12 Defendants, or of any official or employee of Defendants while acting within the scope of his  
13 office or employment).

14           **29.** There is exception to jurisdiction under the FSIA for “discretionary acts” because  
15 the Defendants have acted clearly contrary to the precepts of humanity, transparency, and/or their  
16 conduct is prohibited by the internal laws of the PRC and its provincial and municipal  
17 governments. Moreover, on March 19, 2020 the PRC admitted that the Wuhan police acted  
18 improperly when they intimidated and forced Dr. Li Wenliang, who was a whistle blower that  
19 exposed the existence and dangers of this “new” virus, to sign a false statement. This coerced  
20 false statement in effect had Dr. Wenliang deny that a “new” virus had been discovered and was  
21 killing people in China. Then, the Defendants used this false statement to mislead the international  
22 community, including the US, regarding the seriousness of this “new” virus and the immense  
23 catastrophe that it could cause to countries, people and businesses all over the world.

24           **30.** This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants because they have caused  
25 tortious harm to the Named Plaintiffs and Class Members, throughout the United States, and in  
26 this District, and have sufficient contacts in Nevada and the rest of the US to render the exercise  
27 of jurisdiction by this Court permissible.

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1 this cover-up, it is believed that Defendants intimidated doctors, scientists, journalists, and lawyers  
2 and ordered the destruction of medical testing and data, which would have exposed Defendants'  
3 attempted cover-up to the public. While Defendants took these actions, the Defendants told the  
4 public that "everything was under control". In truth, the medical crisis was out of control.

5 *The Effects of the COVID-19 Outbreak and China's Role*

6 **38.** Because of the rising threats, the United States has barred plane travel from China,  
7 the European Union, and most countries in the world. The New York Stock Exchange has suffered  
8 its worst losses since the great depression. US stocks have lost almost 28% of their value, resulting  
9 in almost 5 Trillion Dollars in lost wealth. Conventions, functions and events have been cancelled.  
10 The playing seasons for all professional sports in the US have been suspended indefinitely. Hotels  
11 and casinos in most states, including in Nevada, have been closed. Shows and cinemas have been  
12 closed. Many restaurants have been closed. Tourism has been decimated. Millions of small  
13 businesses are closed. For the businesses that remain open, many of them cannot get supplies or  
14 equipment, and/or they have few customers. Many supplies like toilet paper, hand sanitizers, face  
15 masks, and medicines are difficult to find.

16 **39.** The PRC and other Defendants, are part of a totalitarian governmental system. Part  
17 of this system involves exaggerating good news, while suppressing bad news. The discovery of a  
18 "new" contagious and deadly virus that started in Wuhan, China was bad news. International  
19 treaties, agreements and common decency required the PRC and the other defendants to inform  
20 the international community shortly after November 17, 2019 about this "new" dangerous,  
21 contagious and deadly virus. They did not. Instead, they engaged in a campaign of falsehoods,  
22 misinformation, cover-up and destruction of evidence.

23 **40.** The PRC and the other Defendants failed to timely report the outbreak, under  
24 reported the severity of the virus, underreported the deaths caused by COVID-19, and failed to  
25 contain the outbreak despite knowing the seriousness of the situation.

26 **41.** President Trump issued an Executive Order banning "banning foreign nationals  
27 other than the immediate family of US citizens and permanent residents who have travelled in  
28 China in the past 14 days" from entering the US effective February 2, 2020. However, the PRC



1 and Defendants, from November 17, 2019 to February 2, 2020, allowed thousands of people from  
2 Wuhan to travel to the US, although they knew, or should have known, that there was a high  
3 likelihood that many of these people carried the very contagious “new” virus and would  
4 contaminate many people living in the US.

5 **42.** The Defendants also committed the following acts and omissions:

6 **a.** People in Wuhan started to die from the virus in December, 2019 and the  
7 Defendants suppressed and/or under-reported this information;

8 **b.** On December 27, 2019, Dr. Zhang Jixian, at the Hubei Provincial Hospital of  
9 Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine, sounded the alarm about a “new” disease that had  
10 already affected 180 patients, and the Defendants suppressed this information;

11 **c.** From December 26-30, 2019, the first evidence of the new virus was revealed  
12 through Wuhan patient data, which had been sent to multiple Chinese genomics companies.  
13 During this time period, the Hubei Health Commission ordered one of the genomics companies  
14 to stop testing on the new virus and to destroy all the data. Simultaneously, the Defendants  
15 pressured the press not to report these facts;

16 **d.** On December 30, 2020, Dr. Li Wenliang (“Dr. Li”) sent a message to his former  
17 classmates about a “new” virus infecting Wuhan residents and urged them to be careful.

18 **e.** On December 31, 2019, which was almost 1 ½ months after the first reported case,  
19 Chinese officials finally alerted the WHO about pneumonia with an “unknown cause” affecting  
20 the health of people in Wuhan. This disclosure was misleading because the destroyed data  
21 showed that the real cause was a newly discovered virus and it was far too late;

22 **f.** On December 31, 2019, the Chinese Internet authorities started to censor all social  
23 media references to this new disease and the government’s response;

24 **g.** On December 31, 2019, the Wuhan seafood market, where the virus allegedly first  
25 broke out, was finally closed. Under the guise of “disinfecting” the area, governmental authorities  
26 intentionally failed to have doctors inspect the area and failed to swab individual animal cages or  
27 to draw blood from the workers in order to determine the “real” source of the virus;

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1           **h.**       On January 1, 2020, eight doctors, including Dr. Li, who had been disclosing the  
2 “new” virus, were detained and questioned by the police, who condemned them for “making false  
3 statements on the internet” about a new virus;

4           **i.**       On January 3, 2020, China’s National Health Commission issued a gag order on  
5 matters regarding the “new” virus, and ordered pneumonia samples from affected people to be  
6 moved to designated facilities or destroyed. The same Commission ordered medical institutions  
7 not to publish anything about this “unknown disease”;

8           **j.**       On January 5, 2020, Professor Zhang Yongzhen of the Shanghai Public Health  
9 Clinical Center provided the genomic sequence of the “new” virus to Chinese authorities;

10          **k.**       On January 9, 2020, the WHO released a statement about the cluster of pneumonia  
11 cases in Wuhan, suggesting the cases were attributable to a new coronavirus, because they ruled  
12 out SARS, MERS, influenza, bird flu, and other known pathogens;

13          **l.**       On January 9, 2020, after being outed by the WHO, the Defendants finally  
14 announced the first “official death” of a coronavirus patient and that 59 additional people had  
15 coronavirus in Wuhan;

16          **m.**       On January 10, 2020, the Defendants’ agent and health expert, Wang Guangfa,  
17 told the Chinese state’s China Central Television that the pneumonia was “under control” and  
18 downplayed the virus as a “mild condition”;

19          **n.**       On January 14, 2020, the WHO disclosed that there may have been human to  
20 human transmission of the “new” virus;

21          **o.**       On January 14, 2020, Chinese police started detaining journalists trying to report  
22 the outbreak at the Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital. These journalists were also forced to delete any  
23 footages taken, and they were forced to give their phones to the police;

24          **p.**       On January 15, 2020, Li Qun, the head of the Chinese CDC (Center for Disease  
25 Control) mislead the public by stating that the risk of human to human transmission “was low”;

26          **q.**       On January 18, 2020, despite the known COVID-19 crisis and its high level of  
27 contamination, the City of Wuhan held a “potluck” banquet for 40,000 people to try and break a  
28 world record;

1           **r.**       On January 20, 2020, Dr. Zhong Nanshan, a top Chinese doctor who previously  
2 helped fight the SARS epidemic, stated during a television interview that COVID-19 was  
3 spreading from person to person. This same doctor later stated that if the Defendant PRC had  
4 acted in December 2019 or early January 2020 to contain the virus, “the number of sick would  
5 have been greatly reduced”;

6           **s.**       On January 20, 2020, the Mayor of Wuhan Zhou Xianwang admitted that Beijing’s  
7 rules kept him from disclosing information about COVID-19. Therefore, the Defendants’ failure  
8 to be transparent with the public, and failure to confront the COVID-19 crisis by ordering a  
9 quarantine for almost two months, was central to a pandemic occurring because the infection  
10 spread in an exponential manner. According to scientists almost 99% of the world’s infections  
11 could have been avoided if the Defendants had acted properly in early December, 2019;

12           **t.**       On January 22, 2020, the President of PRC Xi Jinping stated that he had ordered  
13 local officials to contain the virus as early as January 3, 2020. However, President Jinping’s  
14 position on January 22, 2020 is directly contradicted by the statements of the local Wuhan  
15 governmental officials;

16           **u.**       On January 23, 2020, the City of Wuhan was ordered locked down. However, 5  
17 million people had already left the city without being screened by that time, and nobody knows  
18 where these 5 million people travelled to;

19           **v.**       On January 30, 2020, the first person to person case in the US is reported. This  
20 involved the husband of a Chicago woman who brought the infection back from Wuhan, China;

21           **w.**       On February 6, 2020, to further control the narrative of “everything is under  
22 control”, President Jinping orders China’s Internet watch dog to further control social media  
23 platforms. On that same day, journalist and attorney Chen Qiushi, disappeared in Wuhan after  
24 posting footage from overcrowded hospitals and panicking families;

25           **x.**       On February 7, 2020, Dr. Li Wenliang, who was one of the first whistle blowers  
26 regarding COVID-19, died. The PRC disclosed that Dr. Wenliang allegedly died after  
27 contracting coronavirus from a patient that he was treating. Several civil rights groups have  
28 alleged that Dr. Wenliang was killed in order to silence him;

1           **y.**       On February 9, 2020, journalist Fang Bin mysteriously disappeared after posting  
2 videos about the CORVID-19 crisis in Wuhan.

3           **z.**       On February 15, 2020, President Jinping further tightened control over the internet.  
4 On that same day Chinese activist Xu Zhiyong was arrested for writing an essay that called upon  
5 President Jinping to resign for his poor handling of the coronavirus pandemic;

6           **aa.**      On February 16, 2020, Chinese Professor Xu Zhangrun was arrested and banned  
7 from using the internet after he published an article stating that: “That the coronavirus epidemic  
8 has revealed the rotten core of Chinese governance”;

9           **bb.**      On March 11, 2020, the WHO declared that CORVID- 19 was a pandemic after it  
10 had spread to over 100 countries;

11           **cc.**      On March 14, 2020, another Chinese reporter, Ren Zhiqiang, disappeared after he  
12 criticized President Jinping’s handling of the coronavirus epidemic;

13           **dd.**      On March 17, 2020, the PRC ordered journalists from the New York Times, Wall  
14 Street Journal and Washington Post to leave the country after they continued to report the out of  
15 control pandemic in China and that country’s citizens’ complaints;

16           **ee.**      On March 19, 2020, after there was wide spread unrest in the PRC, the government  
17 publically announced that the Wuhan police had acted improperly when they had previously  
18 stated that whistle blower Dr. Li Wenliang was “spreading rumors” about the coronavirus in early  
19 January, 2020. However, even this ‘admission’ was misleading because Dr. Wenliang first  
20 complained in late December, 2019 and his statements pertained to the existence of a “new” and  
21 deadly virus; and

22           **ff.**      As of March 22, 2020, the PRC’s narrative is that the pandemic is under control  
23 in China and there are very few new deaths in China related to COVID-19. However, this PRC  
24 narrative is contradicted by Chinese Billionaire Guo Wengui who has stated that the Chinese  
25 government continues to underreport illnesses and deaths because they are currently using  
26 portable incubators to cremate up to 1,200 bodies a day. Significantly, Mr. Wengui’s claims are  
27 supported by many scientists, who seriously doubt that the PRC, which has over 1.3 Billion  
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1 people, and had over 100,000 infected people only a few weeks ago, suddenly experienced a  
2 miracle that has resulted in “no new deaths”.

3 **43.** It is reported that there are only two known Chinese government bio-weapon  
4 research labs in the PRC and one of them — the National Biosafety Laboratory at the Wuhan  
5 Institute of Virology — is located in Wuhan, and is close in proximity to the Human Seafood  
6 Wholesale Market, where COVID-19 allegedly originated. This lab is considered China’s only  
7 “level 4” microbiology lab – meaning it deals with the deadliest viruses. A plausible alternative  
8 theory is that COVID-19 escaped from the Wuhan lab because of lax controls, or that Chinese  
9 researchers sold lab animals to the marketplace in question, something researchers have been  
10 known to do in China, instead of cremating them as PRC law requires.

11 **44.** The Defendants’ conduct has set off an unprecedented world-wide pandemic,  
12 which has caused panic, illnesses, deaths, and a global recession financial meltdown that will  
13 result in a global recession worse than the great depression. This global recession will also impact  
14 the US and the Plaintiff Class Members.

15 **45.** The Defendants’ conduct and misconduct has been egregious, contrary to the  
16 precepts of humanity, and/or is prohibited by the internal laws of the PRC and its provincial and  
17 municipal governments, and/or international laws and treaties.

18 **46.** Because of the Defendants’ conduct and misconduct, as described herein, the  
19 Named Plaintiffs and Class Members, have sustained, and they will continue to sustain,  
20 substantial damages, including monetary loss in the trillions of dollars.

21 **47.** This pandemic has already adversely affected the Plaintiffs and Class Plaintiffs in  
22 the United States, including in the State of Nevada.

23 **48.** All condition precedents to the filing of this class action lawsuit has been satisfied,  
24 met, and/or waived.

25 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

26 **49.** The Named Plaintiffs assert National and Nevada Non-Commercial Tort Classes  
27 against Defendants pursuant to Rules 23(a), (b) (1), (b) (2), (b) (3) and/or 23(c)(4) of the Federal  
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1 Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and all those similarly situated. The Named  
2 Plaintiffs and Class Plaintiffs define the National Non-Commercial Tort Class as follows:

3 All small businesses in the United States, including the State of Nevada, which have  
4 sustained, among other things, financial/monetary damages and/or losses related to the outbreak  
5 of the COVID-19 virus.

6 **50.** The Named Plaintiffs further assert National and Nevada Commercial Classes,  
7 pursuant to Rules 23(a), (b) (1), (b) (2), (b) (3) and/or 23(c) (4) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
8 Procedure, on behalf of themselves and all those similarly situated. The Named Plaintiffs and  
9 Class Plaintiffs define the National Commercial Class as follows:

10 All small businesses in the United States, including the State of Nevada, which  
11 have sustained, among other things, financial/monetary damages and/or losses  
12 related to the outbreak of the COVID-19.

13 **51.** Excluded from the Class are the following: (1) the Defendants, and any parent,  
14 subsidiary or affiliate organizations, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of  
15 same, and the members of the immediate family of any such person; (2) all small businesses in  
16 the US who timely opt out of this proceeding; (3) all small businesses that have been given valid  
17 releases releasing Defendants from the claims asserted in this Class Action Complaint; (4) all  
18 persons who, prior to the filing of this Complaint, have filed a non - class action claim against the  
19 Defendants (or any of them) for the claims asserted in this Complaint; and (5) the judge(s) to  
20 whom this case is assigned, their employees and clerks, and immediate family members.

21 **52.** The Class is sufficiently numerous, and as a result, the joinder of all members of  
22 the Class in a single action is impracticable. There are over 32 Million Small Businesses in the  
23 US, and a substantial majority of these small businesses and any of their affiliated entities, have  
24 been, or will be affected financially, in the immediate future by Defendants' wrongful conduct.

25 **53.** There are numerous common questions of law and fact that predominate over any  
26 questions affecting only individual members of the Class. Among these common questions of law  
27 and fact are the following:

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- 1           **a.**     Whether Defendants’ conduct was negligent and/or reckless;
- 2           **b.**     Whether Defendants’ conduct was clearly contrary to the precepts of
- 3 humanity;
- 4           **c.**     Whether Defendants’ conduct violated established laws within the PRC;
- 5           **d.**     Whether the PRC’s bio-weapons labs are ultra-hazardous activities, and caused
- 6 the release of the virus;
- 7           **e.**     Whether the PRC violated the rules and regulations of the WHO; and
- 8           **f.**     Whether the PRC engaged in an intentional cover-up in order for the international
- 9 community and the Plaintiff Class not to discover what was taking place with the COVID-19
- 10 pandemic.

11           **54.**     The claims of the Named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of each member of the

12 Class in that, among other issues:

- 13           **a.**     The Named Plaintiffs’ claims arise from the same course of conduct of Defendants
- 14 giving rise to the claims of other Class Members;
- 15           **b.**     The claims of the Named Plaintiffs and each member of the Class are based upon
- 16 the same legal theories;
- 17           **c.**     The Named Plaintiffs and each member of the Class have an interest in prevailing
- 18 on the same legal claims;
- 19           **d.**     The types of financial damages incurred by the Named Plaintiffs are similar to
- 20 those incurred by the other Class Members; and
- 21           **e.**     The defenses asserted by Defendants will be very similar, if not identical, as to all
- 22 Named Plaintiffs and Class Members.

23           **55.**     The Named Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class in which they

24 participate because, together with their legal counsel, each will fairly and adequately protect the

25 interests of the Class. Named Plaintiffs and all Class Members have a similar, if not identical

26 interest in obtaining the relief sought. Proof of the claims of the Named Plaintiffs will also

27 establish the claims of the Class. Named Plaintiffs are not subject to any unique defenses. Named

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1 Plaintiffs have no known conflict with the Class and are committed to the vigorous prosecution  
2 of this action.

3 **56.** The undersigned counsel are competent counsel experienced in class action  
4 litigation, mass torts, and complex litigation involving such widespread harm. Counsel will fairly  
5 and adequately protect the interests of the Class.

6 **57.** The various claims asserted in this action are certifiable under the provisions of  
7 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1) because prosecuting separate actions by or against  
8 individual Class Members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with  
9 respect to individual Class Members that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for  
10 the party opposing the Classes, or adjudications with respect to individual Class Members that,  
11 as a practical matter, would be dispositive of the interests of the other Class Members who are  
12 not parties to the individual adjudications, or would substantially impair or impede their ability  
13 to protect their interests.

14 **58.** Plaintiffs' legal claims are properly certified pursuant to Rule 23(b) (3) in that: (1)  
15 a class action is superior in this case to other methods of dispute resolution; (2) the Class Members  
16 have an interest in class adjudication rather than individual adjudication because of their  
17 overlapping rights; (3) it is highly desirable to concentrate the resolution of these claims in this  
18 single forum because it would be difficult and highly unlikely that the affected Class Members  
19 would protect their rights on their own without this class action case; (4) the disparity between  
20 the resources of Defendants and Class Members would make prosecution of individual actions a  
21 financial hardship on Class Members; (5) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class  
22 Members, or the individual joinder of all Class Members is impractical and would create a  
23 massive and unnecessary burden on the Court's resources; and (6) Management of the class will  
24 be efficient and far superior to the management of individual lawsuits. Moreover, currently, the  
25 undersigned counsel is unaware of any other pending litigation regarding this controversy with  
26 respect to the specific small business claims asserted in this case.

27 **59.** The issues particularly common to the Class Members' claims, some of which are  
28 identified above, are alternatively certifiable pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c) (4), as resolution



1 of these issues would materially advance the litigation, and class resolution of these issues is  
2 superior to repeated litigation of these issues in separate trials.

3 **60.** The Named Plaintiffs have retained the below counsel to represent them in this  
4 lawsuit, and are obligated to pay said counsel reasonable attorneys' fees provided recovery is  
5 obtained.

6 **COUNT I – NEGLIGENCE**

7 **(Named Plaintiffs and each Class Member; Against all Defendants)**

8 The Named Plaintiffs adopt, incorporate by reference, and restate the foregoing  
9 allegations in paragraphs 1 through 60, as if fully set forth herein, and further allege:

10 **61.** Defendants owed a duty to small businesses in the United States and in the States  
11 of Nevada and Illinois, including the Named Plaintiffs and the Class Members, to not act  
12 negligently in their management and handling of the COVID-19 outbreak, so that COVID-19  
13 would not unreasonably spread as it did to the United States, including the States of Nevada and  
14 Illinois.

15 **62.** Defendants breached their duty to Plaintiffs and the Class Members, by, among  
16 other things:

17 **a.** Failing to admit their knowledge of the dangers of the virus, its lethality, and the  
18 ease of human to human transmission;

19 **b.** Failing to contain the virus in its early stages when they knew, or should have  
20 known, of its dangers and ease of transmission;

21 **c.** Failing to contain the virus more quickly when the spread was apparent;

22 **d.** Failing to restrict public gatherings of more than 40,000 Wuhan families when  
23 they knew, or should have known, of the dangers of the virus and ease of transmission;

24 **e.** Failure of the governmental entities to adequately and reasonably supervise the  
25 outbreak and contain its effects after the medical community warned them about these dangers;

26 **f.** Failing to provide adequate and reasonable warnings to Plaintiffs and the Class  
27 Members when they knew or should have known of the dangers described herein;

28

1           **g.**     Disseminating materials and statements that provided wrong information to people  
2 within and outside China;

3           **h.**     Destroying scientific evidence and data, so the Plaintiffs and the Plaintiff class  
4 members could not know or learn about what was really occurring in China;

5           **i.**     Disseminating false information to the US, which made it impossible to know or  
6 learn what was really taking place in China with COVID-19; and

7           **j.**     Engaging in a cover-up regarding the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, which  
8 made it impossible for the US and the Plaintiffs to know, or learn, what was really occurring in  
9 China, and how this could affect their businesses.

10          **63.**    But for Defendants’ wrongful and negligent duties owed to Plaintiffs and Class  
11 Members, Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ business would not have been harmed.

12          **64.**    There is a temporal and close causal connection between Defendants’ actions  
13 described herein and the harm suffered, or the risk of imminent harm suffered by Plaintiffs and  
14 the Class.

15          **65.**    Defendants knew or should have known that their actions, described herein, would  
16 cause global harm to businesses, including to Plaintiffs and Class Members and that the risk of  
17 such harm was highly likely. Defendants acted in conscious disregard of such foreseeable risk.  
18 Defendants’ actions in engaging in the above-named unlawful practices and acts were negligent,  
19 knowing and willful, and/or wanton and reckless with respect to the rights of Plaintiffs and Class  
20 Members warranting the imposition of exemplary or punitive damages against Defendants.

21          **66.**    As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ breaches as described herein,  
22 Plaintiffs and the Class Members sustained hundreds of Billions or Trillions of dollars in financial  
23 damages and/or economic loses, and seek actual, special, exemplary, punitive and compensatory  
24 damages.

25 ...

26 ...

27 ...

28 ...

**COUNT II – STRICT LIABILITY FOR CONDUCTING**  
**ULTRAHAZARDOUS ACTIVITY**

**(Named Plaintiffs and each Class Member; Against all Defendants)**

Named Plaintiffs and Plaintiff Class Members adopt, incorporate by reference, and restate the foregoing allegations in paragraphs 1 through 66, as if fully set forth herein, and further allege:

**67.** Upon information and belief, the only two registered bio-weapons laboratories in the PRC are located in the City of Wuhan, and one of them, the National Biosafety Laboratory at the Wuhan Institute of Virology, is the only declared site in China capable of working with deadly viruses, and handles, according to various press accounts, covert military applications of viruses.

**68.** In February, 2020 after the PRC’s President Xi Jinping finally began speaking openly about the outbreak and its spread, it was reported by the media that the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology released a new directive titled: “Instructions on strengthening biosecurity management in microbiology labs that handle advanced viruses like the novel coronavirus.” Clearly, Defendants knew or should have known about containment issues within their microbiology labs, such as the ones operating in Wuhan, and that those labs handling viruses such as COVID-19.

**69.** The Wuhan laboratories are in close proximity to the “wild animal” marketplace where COVID-19 is alleged to have originated.

**70.** Furthermore, it has been reported in the media that some Chinese researchers are in the habit of selling their laboratory animals to street vendors after they have finished experimenting on them, instead of properly disposing of infected animals by cremation, as the law requires.

**71.** The conduct of Defendants in connection with activities at the National Biosafety Laboratory constitutes an ultra-hazardous activity under US and Nevada law because:

- a.** The conduct necessarily involves a risk of serious harm to the person, land, property or chattels of others which cannot be eliminated by the exercise of the utmost care;
- b.** The activities at the lab are not a matter of common usage; and
- c.** The activity is not of substantial value to any community.



1           **80.** Defendants, and more specifically the PRC, Hubei Province and the City of  
2 Wuhan, had a duty to the public at large, including Named Plaintiffs and members of the class,  
3 not to use the property where the Wuhan Institute of Virology is located, and/or create a condition  
4 that harms public health.

5           **81.** Defendants, and more specifically the PRC, Hubei Province and the City of  
6 Wuhan, had a duty to the public at large, including Named Plaintiffs and members of the classes,  
7 not to use the city and province as, essentially a giant Petri dish, continuing to conduct  
8 extraordinarily large public gatherings, knowing of the dangers of the virus and the ease of  
9 transmission.

10           **82.** Defendants, and more specifically the PRC, Hubei Province and the City of  
11 Wuhan, breached that duty through the conduct described herein, including by allowing COVID-  
12 19 to escape into Wuhan and/or flourish in Wuhan and Hubei, and thereby become a pandemic.

13           **83.** Defendants' conduct has created a nuisance that violated rights, subverted public  
14 order in the United States and Nevada, is indecent and immoral, and has caused annoyance,  
15 inconvenience and damage to the public, including the small businesses operated by the Named  
16 Plaintiffs and the members of the classes.

17           **84.** The Defendants' conduct and created nuisance has resulted in unreasonable injury  
18 to Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

19           **85.** But for Defendants' wrongful and negligent duties owed to Plaintiffs and Class  
20 Members, Plaintiffs' and Class Members' business would not have been harmed.

21           **86.** There is a temporal and close causal connection between Defendants' actions  
22 described herein and the harm suffered, or the risk of imminent harm suffered by Plaintiffs and  
23 the Class.

24           **87.** Defendants knew or should have known that their actions, described herein, would  
25 cause global harm to businesses, including to Plaintiffs and Class Members and that the risk of  
26 such harm was highly likely. Defendants acted in conscious disregard of such foreseeable risk.  
27 Defendants' actions in engaging in the above-named unlawful practices and acts were negligent,  
28

1 knowing and willful, and/or wanton and reckless with respect to the rights of Plaintiffs and Class  
2 Members warranting the imposition of exemplary or punitive damages against Defendants.

3 **88.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ nuisance, Plaintiffs and the Class  
4 Members will continue to suffer harms in the form of lost revenue and lost profits, and such harms  
5 will require ongoing future abatement if Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ businesses are to be  
6 operational, functional, and profitable.

7 **89.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ nuisance, as described herein,  
8 Plaintiffs and the Class Members have been injured and harmed, and have sustained financial  
9 damages and economic losses, and seek actual, special, exemplary, punitive and compensatory  
10 damages.

11 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

12 WHEREFORE, the Named Plaintiffs, Bella Vita LLC, Greenfield & Company Inc., Life  
13 Real Estate LLC, Mobile Medic CPR Training LLC and DT Group LLC, on behalf of themselves  
14 and as class representatives for all those similarly situated, demand judgment against Defendants,  
15 and pray for the following relief :

16 **a.** Certification of the Class under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and  
17 appointment of Plaintiffs as representatives of the respective Class and their undersigned counsel  
18 as Class counsel;

19 **b.** An order requiring that Defendants pay compensatory and other damages to  
20 Plaintiffs and the Class Members, for their economic and non-economic damages and losses  
21 identified herein, to the full extent permitted by the law;

22 **c.** An order awarding all damages allowed by any governing statutes or other  
23 governing law;

24 **d.** An order awarding exemplary or punitive damages related to Defendants’  
25 fraudulent, extreme, outrageous, malicious, oppressive conduct that was performed in conscious  
26 disregard of the health and safety of American citizens and Nevada residents.

27 **d.** Statutory pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded;  
28

1 e. Costs and expenses in this litigation, including, but not limited to, expert fees, filing  
2 fees, and reasonable attorneys' fees; and

3 f. Such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

4 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

5 The Named Plaintiffs, on their own behalf and on behalf the Class Members, demand a  
6 trial by jury on all issues so triable.

7 Dated this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2020.

8  
9 **EGLET ADAMS**

10 /s/ Robert T. Eglet, Esq.

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12 Nevada Bar No. 3402

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