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6
7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

9
10 TREASURE ISLAND, LLC,

CASE NO.

11 *Plaintiff,*

12 v.

13 AFFILIATED FM INSURANCE COMPANY,

14 *Defendant.*

15 **COMPLAINT**

16
17 Plaintiff, Treasure Island, LLC (“Treasure Island”), files this Complaint for damages and
18 declaratory judgment against Defendant, Affiliated FM Insurance Company (“AFM”), alleging the
19 following:

20 **I. INTRODUCTION**

21 1. This diversity action for bad faith breach of contract and declaratory judgment arises
22 out of Treasure Island’s claim of insurance coverage under an “all risks” insurance policy sold by
23 AFM to Treasure Island.

24 2. Despite agreeing to cover Treasure Island for all risks of physical loss or damage to
25 property unless specifically excluded in the policy, and Treasure Island’s resulting business
26 interruption loss, AFM refuses to show its hand and, instead, has doubled down on a calculated claims
27 handling strategy designed to limit or altogether deny Treasure Island from the recovery it is entitled
28 to receive under an insurance contract it has long-relied on as protection against unforeseen loss or

1 damage and resulting loss of income. Undeniably, AFM chose to insure against loss caused by
2 communicable disease, both at and away from Treasure Island’s property. AFM should be required to
3 play its hand and cover Treasure Island’s losses.

4 **II. THE PARTIES**

5 3. Treasure Island is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of
6 Nevada, with its principal place of business at 3300 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, NV,
7 89106. No member of Treasure Island is a resident or domiciliary of Rhode Island.

8 4. AFM is incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island with a principal place of business
9 at 270 Central Avenue, Johnston, RI 02919.

10 5. AFM is authorized to do business and issue insurance policies in the State of Nevada.

11 **III. JURISDICTION & VENUE**

12 6. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, as the parties
13 are completely diverse in citizenship and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of
14 interests and costs.

15 7. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Treasure Island’s
16 principal place of business is in this District and a substantial portion of the events and omissions
17 giving rise to the claims and losses occurred within the District.

18 **IV. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

19 8. Treasure Island is a sprawling 2.1 million square foot casino and resort occupying over
20 20 acres of land. It has over 2,000 gaming attractions, nearly 3,000 rooms, and employs approximately
21 2,000 people. The number of guests that Treasure Island welcomes onto its property is staggering—
22 over 7,000 people on an average day.

23 9. AFM is an insurance company that sold an insurance policy to Treasure Island
24 providing coverage to Treasure Island against “all risks of physical loss or damage, except as ...
25 excluded.” (See Policy No. GS784, attached as Exhibit A (the “Policy”).)

26 10. The Policy has an effective term of March 20, 2019 through March 20, 2020.
27
28

1 11. The Policy also affords coverage to Treasure Island for business interruption losses
2 occurring as a result of physical loss or damage of the type insured under the Policy. Exhibit A, at
3 TIPOLICY034.

4 12. The Policy provides up to \$850 million in coverage for property damage and up to \$327
5 million in coverage for business interruption losses. Exhibit A, at TIPOLICY062.

6 13. The Policy provides Civil Authority coverage for business interruption loss resulting
7 from the prohibition of access to covered property for up to 395 days. Exhibit A, at TIPOLICY039;
8 TIPOLICY006; TIPOLICY062.

9 14. In exchange for AFM’s agreement to take on Treasure Island’s risk of loss, Treasure
10 Island paid AFM nearly \$1 million in premium.

11 **A. COVID-19 is a Deadly Communicable Disease**

12 15. COVID-19 is a deadly communicable disease that has already infected over 1.6 million
13 people in the United States and caused more than 100,000 deaths.¹ There is no vaccine for COVID-
14 19.

15 16. The World Health Organization (“WHO”) has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a
16 pandemic and President Trump has declared a nationwide emergency due to the public health
17 emergency caused by the COVID-19 outbreak in the United States.

18 17. The incubation period for COVID-19—the time between exposure (becoming infected)
19 and symptom onset—can be up to 14 days.²

20 18. During this period (also known as the “pre-symptomatic” period), infected persons can
21 be contagious and disease transmission can occur before the infected person shows any symptoms or
22 has any reason to believe they are infected.³

23
24
25 ¹ See <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html> (last viewed May 28, 2020, 2020).

26 ² See https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200402-sitrep-73-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=5ae25bc7_2 (last viewed May 4, 2020).

27 ³ See https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200402-sitrep-73-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=5ae25bc7_2 (“In a small number of case reports and studies, pre-symptomatic transmission
28 has been documented through contact tracing efforts and enhanced investigation of clusters of confirmed cases. This is supported by data suggesting that some people can test positive for COVID-19 from 1-3 days

1 19. Not only is COVID-19 spread by human-to-human transfer, but the WHO has
2 confirmed that COVID-19 can exist on contaminated objects or surfaces.⁴

3 20. According to a study documented in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, COVID-
4 19 was detectable in aerosols for up to three hours, up to four hours on copper, up to 24 hours on
5 cardboard, and up to three days on plastic and stainless steel.⁵

6 21. All of these materials are used by Treasure Island throughout its facilities and
7 operations.

8 22. The study's results suggest that individuals could become infected with COVID-19
9 through indirect contact with surfaces or objects used by an infected person, whether they were
10 symptomatic or not.⁶

11 **B. Civil Authority Orders Because of COVID-19 and Related Physical Loss or**
12 **Damage to Property**

13 23. In an effort to slow the spread of COVID-19 and as a consequence of physical damage
14 caused by COVID-19, federal, state and local governments imposed unprecedented directives
15 prohibiting travel into the United States, requiring certain businesses to close and requiring residents
16 to remain in their homes unless performing "essential" activities, like shopping for food, going to see
17 a doctor, or getting fresh air ("Stay at Home Orders").

18 24. The Stay at Home Orders typically require businesses deemed "non-essential" to be
19 closed and in-person work is not permitted.

20 25. However, even businesses classified as "essential" have been severely impacted by the
21 pandemic and Stay at Home Orders.

22
23 before they develop symptoms. Thus, it is possible that people infected with COVID-19 could transmit the
24 virus before significant symptoms develop.") (last viewed May 4, 2020).

25 ⁴ See <https://www.who.int/news-room/commentaries/detail/modes-of-transmission-of-virus-causing-covid-19-implications-for-ipc-precaution-recommendations> ("[T]ransmission of the COVID-19 virus can occur by
26 direct contact with infected people and indirect contact with surfaces in the immediate environment or with
objects used on the infected person") (last viewed May 4, 2020).

27 ⁵ See <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-stable-hours-surfaces> (last viewed
28 May 4, 2020); see also <https://www.who.int/news-room/commentaries/detail/modes-of-transmission-of-virus-causing-covid-19-implications-for-ipc-precaution-recommendations> (last viewed May 4, 2020).

⁶ Id.

1 26. Stay at Home Orders remain in effect as of the date of filing and have caused the
2 suspension of both non-essential and essential businesses.

3 27. As a business that relies on materials and customers from right next door to across the
4 country to around the world, Treasure Island is subject to these various Stay at Home Orders.

5 28. Stay at Home Orders, the damage caused by COVID-19, and the transmission of
6 COVID-19 have had a devastating effect on Treasure Island's business.

7 29. One of the first publicized cases of COVID-19 in Las Vegas was a guest that stayed
8 from March 5th through 8th at the Mirage Resort and Casino, which is located immediately next to
9 Treasure Island and connected to Treasure Island by tram. This case was publically reported on March
10 11, 2020.

11 30. The next day, March 12, 2020, Nevada Governor Steve Sisolak declared a state of
12 emergency in the state of Nevada citing the presence of COVID-19 and its impact on lives and
13 property. (See NV Exec. Decl. of Emergency, dated March 12, 2020,
14 [http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/2020/2020-03-12_-_COVID-](http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/2020/2020-03-12_-_COVID-19_Declaration_of_Emergency/)
15 [19_Declaration_of_Emergency/](http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/2020/2020-03-12_-_COVID-19_Declaration_of_Emergency/), attached as Exhibit B).

16 31. Five days later, pursuant to his March 12, 2020 Declaration, Governor Sisolak further
17 ordered all gaming activities in the state to close at midnight on March 17, 2020. (See NV Exec.
18 Emergency Order, dated March 17, 2020,
19 [http://gov.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/govnewnv.gov/Content/News/Emergency_Orders/2020_attachments](http://gov.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/govnewnv.gov/Content/News/Emergency_Orders/2020_attachments/2020-03-17-NV-Health-Reponse-COVID19-Risk-Management-Initiative-2.pdf)
20 [/2020-03-17-NV-Health-Reponse-COVID19-Risk-Management-Initiative-2.pdf](http://gov.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/govnewnv.gov/Content/News/Emergency_Orders/2020_attachments/2020-03-17-NV-Health-Reponse-COVID19-Risk-Management-Initiative-2.pdf), attached as Exhibit
21 C).

22 32. As a direct result of COVID-19 and these Orders, issued directly because of physical
23 damage to property, Treasure Island closed its doors at 12:01 AM on March 18, 2020.

24 33. Persons infected with COVID-19 were present at Treasure Island prior to March 18,
25 2020.

26 34. In fact, during the period January 1, 2020 to March 18, 2020, Treasure Island
27 employees recorded more than 1,500 sick days. During that same period, Treasure Island had more
28 than 329,000 registered guests from all over the world.

1 35. On March 20, 2020, Governor Sisolak, again noting the need to protect person and
2 property, ordered all non-essential businesses to close and restricted the activities of essential
3 businesses. (See NV Exec. Emergency Decl., Directive No. 3, dated March 20, 2020,
4 [http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/2020/2020-03-20_-_COVID-](http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/2020/2020-03-20_-_COVID-19_Declaration_of_Emergency_Directive_003_(Attachments)/)
5 [19_Declaration_of_Emergency_Directive_003_\(Attachments\)/](http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Directive_003_(Attachments)/); and related regulations,
6 http://gov.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/govnewnv.gov/Content/News/Emergency_Orders/2020_attachments
7 [/2020-03-20_COVID-19_DPS_DEM_EmergencyRegulations.pdf](http://gov.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/govnewnv.gov/Content/News/Emergency_Orders/2020_attachments/2020-03-20_COVID-19_DPS_DEM_EmergencyRegulations.pdf), attached as Exhibit D).

8 36. On April 29, 2020, Governor Sisolak issued a Directive explaining, among other things,
9 the basis for the closure and stay at home orders stating specifically that the ability of COVID-19 “to
10 survive on surfaces for indeterminate periods of time renders some property unusable and contributes
11 to contamination, damage, and property loss” (See NV Exec. Emergency Decl. Directive No. 16,
12 dated April 29, 2020, [http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/2020/2020-04-29_-_COVID-](http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Orders/2020/2020-04-29_-_COVID-19_Declaration_of_Emergency_Directive_016_(Attachments)/)
13 [19_Declaration_of_Emergency_Directive_016_\(Attachments\)/](http://gov.nv.gov/News/Emergency_Directive_016_(Attachments)/), attached as Exhibit E).

14 **C. Treasure Island’s “All Risks” Policy**

15 37. The Policy covers property at or within 1,000 feet of Treasure Island’s locations
16 “against ALL RISKS OF PHYSICAL LOSS OR DAMAGE, except as hereinafter excluded”
17 Exhibit A, at TIPOLICY016.

18 38. Treasure Island’s insured locations, referred to as “described locations” and “location”
19 throughout the Policy, are: (a) the actual casino located at 3300 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las
20 Vegas; and (b) an office/warehouse located at 4050 West Sunset Road, Suite B, Las Vegas. These
21 locations are referred to herein as “Treasure Island Locations.” Exhibit A, at TIPOLICY016,
22 TIPOLICY057, & TIPOLICY004.

23 39. AFM drafted the Policy.

24 40. Pursuant to the “Communicable Disease – Property Damage” coverage, the Policy
25 expressly covers, among other things, “the reasonable and necessary costs incurred ... for the: (a)
26
27
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1 Cleanup, removal and disposal of ... **communicable disease** from insured property.”⁷ Exhibit A, at
2 TIPOLICY022.

3 41. By providing for the “cleanup, removal and disposal of ... **communicable disease**,”
4 the Policy explicitly recognizes that **communicable disease** physically damages property.

5 42. Accordingly, because the Policy specifically covers remediation of the damage caused
6 by **communicable disease**, the physical damage to property caused by **communicable disease** is
7 “physical damage of the type insured” under the Policy.

8 **1. COVID-19 Triggered Coverage Under the “All Risks” Policy**

9 43. The actual presence of COVID-19 at Treasure Island Locations has triggered coverage
10 under the Policy.

11 44. In addition, the presence of COVID-19 on property away from Treasure Island
12 Locations has triggered coverage under the Policy.

13 45. COVID-19 has caused (and continues to cause) physical loss and physical damage to
14 property, including Treasure Island’s property.

15 46. COVID-19 also has caused (and continues to cause) Treasure Island to experience
16 covered business interruption.

17 47. Treasure Island has submitted a claim pursuant to the Policy as a result of sustaining
18 losses covered by the Policy. Notwithstanding, AFM has denied coverage for Treasure Island’s claim
19 and done so in bad faith based on an apparent systematic company practice designed to minimize
20 payments for covered COVID-19 claims.

21 **2. Multiple Coverages are Triggered under the “All Risks” Policy**

22 48. In addition to triggering the Policy’s “all risks” coverage, Treasure Island’s claim also
23 triggers multiple coverage “extensions” provided under the Policy including but not limited to the
24 following.

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26
27
28 ⁷ Terms defined in the Policy are signified by the use of **bold** typeface. Unless otherwise stated, the use of **bold** typeface signifies the use of same in the Policy.

1 57. The expenses incurred by Treasure Island beyond those necessary in the normal
2 operation of its business solely as a result of the physical loss and damage caused by COVID-19 trigger
3 coverage under the Policy's Extra Expense coverage.

4 **v. COVID-19 Triggered the Policy's Attraction Property Coverage**

5 58. COVID-19 also has caused and is continuing to cause physical loss and damage to
6 property away from Treasure Island Locations, including property located within one (1) statute mile
7 of Treasure Island Locations.

8 59. Treasure Island has sustained and will continue to sustain a loss of business income
9 directly resulting from physical loss and damage of the type insured to property of the type insured
10 that attracts business to the Treasure Island Locations.

11 **vi. COVID-19 Triggered the Policy's Civil Authority Coverage**

12 60. The physical damage caused by the presence of COVID-19 at property located within
13 five (5) statute miles of Treasure Island Locations has directly resulted in the issuance of orders and
14 Directives by Governor Sisolak and other civil authorities prohibiting access to Treasure Island
15 Locations.

16 61. Treasure Island has sustained and will continue to sustain business interruption losses
17 because orders from civil authorities issued as a direct result of physical damage of the type insured
18 at a Treasure Island Location or within five (5) statute miles of such a Treasure Island Location, have
19 prohibited access to Treasure Island Locations.

20 **vii. COVID-19 Triggered the Policy's Communicable Disease – Business
21 Interruption Coverage**

22 62. The actual presence of COVID-19 at Treasure Island Locations has resulted in the
23 issuance of orders by authorized governmental agencies regulating communicable disease.

24 63. The business interruption losses sustained by Treasure Island as a result of such civil
25 authority orders issued because of the actual presence of COVID-19 at Treasure Island Locations
26 triggers coverage under the Policy's Communicable Disease – Business Interruption coverage.
27
28

viii. COVID-19 Triggered the Policy's Ingress/Egress Coverage

64. COVID-19 and the physical loss and damage it has caused has resulted in the necessary interruption of Treasure Island's business by totally or partially preventing ingress to or egress from Treasure Island Locations as a direct result of physical loss and damage of the type insured to property of the type insured.

65. The business interruption losses sustained by Treasure Island as a result of the necessary suspension of Treasure Island's business as a result of the total or partial denial of access to Treasure Island Locations triggers coverage under the Policy's Ingress/Egress coverage.

ix. COVID-19 Triggered the Policy's Supply Chain Coverage

66. COVID-19 has caused physical loss and damage of the type insured to property of the type insured at the premises of Treasure Island's direct customers and direct contract service providers, and the direct and indirect suppliers, customers and contract service providers of Treasure Island's direct customers and contract service providers.

67. The loss of business income sustained by Treasure Island as a result of such supply chain interruption triggers coverage under the Policy's Supply Chain coverage.

3. No Exclusion Impacts Coverage

68. No exclusion in the Policy applies to preclude or limit coverage for the actual presence of COVID-19 at or away from Treasure Island Locations, the physical loss and damage to property at Treasure Island Locations and/or the business interruption losses that has and will continue to result from the physical loss and damage to property. To the extent AFM contends any exclusion(s) apply, such exclusion(s) are unenforceable.

4. The Policy's Contamination Exclusion Does Not Apply

69. The Policy's "Communicable Disease – Property Damage" coverage provides coverage for, among other things, "the reasonable and necessary costs incurred ... for the: (a) Cleanup, removal and disposal of ... **communicable disease** from insured property." Exhibit A, at TIPOLICY022.

70. AFM has stated in writing that COVID-19 meets the definition of **communicable disease** under the Policy. Exhibit G.

1 71. The Policy also contains an exclusion that purports to preclude coverage for
2 “**contamination.**” Exhibit A, at TIPOLICY020.

3 72. The Policy defines “**contamination**” as, among other things, a “virus.” Exhibit A, at
4 TIPOLICY057.

5 73. The Policy’s “**contamination**” exclusion does not exclude coverage for loss caused by
6 “communicable disease.”

7 74. The Policy’s “**contamination**” exclusion does not exclude coverage for Treasure
8 Island’s claim.

9 75. To the extent AFM contends that the Policy’s “**contamination**” exclusion bars
10 coverage for loss caused by “**communicable disease**” or some other aspect of Treasure Island’s claim,
11 the Policy is, at best, ambiguous, and therefore, must be construed in favor of coverage. Century Sur.
12 Co. v. Casino West, Inc., 130 Nev. 395, 398 (2014) (finding pollution exclusion ambiguous and
13 explaining that “[w]e interpret ambiguities in an insurance contract against the drafter, which is
14 typically the insurer.”)

15 **5. The Policy’s Communicable Disease Sublimit Does Not Cap Treasure**
16 **Island’s Losses**

17 76. The Policy affords coverage to Treasure Island for the actual presence of
18 “communicable disease” at a Treasure Island Location. This communicable disease coverage is found
19 under two sections of the policy titled “Communicable Disease – Property Damage” and
20 “Communicable Disease – Business Interruption” (together, the “On-Site Sublimited Communicable
21 Disease Coverages”).

22 77. The On-Site Sublimited Communicable Disease Coverages do not apply to limit any
23 other coverage under the Policy that may also apply to loss or damage resulting from or caused by
24 communicable disease, including physical damage resulting from or caused by communicable disease
25 away from Treasure Island Locations.

26 78. Likewise, any sublimit applicable to the On-Site Sublimited Communicable Disease
27 Coverages does not apply to limit any other coverage under the Policy that may also apply to loss or
28

1 damage resulting from or caused by communicable disease, including physical damage resulting from
2 or caused by communicable disease away from Treasure Island Locations.

3 79. Rather, coverage for covered physical loss and damage, and/or resulting business
4 interruption loss, from or caused by communicable disease, including physical damage resulting from
5 or caused by communicable disease away from Treasure Island Locations, is subject to the Policy
6 limits associated with the coverage or coverages implicated.

7 **D. AFM's Bad Faith Conduct**

8 *i. AFM Conducted an Inadequate and Improper Investigation of*
9 *Treasure Island's Claim*

10 80. Aware that its Policy affords coverage for COVID-19 losses beyond the On-Site
11 Sublimited Communicable Disease Coverages, AFM devised a plan designed to steer its
12 policyholders, including Treasure Island, into at most, the On-Site Sublimited Communicable Disease
13 Coverages for their COVID-19 losses.

14 81. AFM executed that plan in response to Treasure Island's claim.

15 82. Treasure Island submitted its claim for coverage under the Policy on March 19, 2020.
16 See Copy of E-mail Notice, attached as Exhibit F.

17 83. Three weeks later, on April 9, 2020, AFM's assigned adjuster, David Carroll, called
18 Treasure Island's General Counsel, Brad Anthony, to discuss Treasure Island's claim.

19 84. During that call and several subsequent calls, Mr. Anthony explained that Treasure
20 Island's claim was based on the physical loss and/or physical damage to property caused by, among
21 other things, the presence of COVID-19 at Treasure Island Locations and elsewhere, as well as related
22 government orders prohibiting access to Treasure Island Locations and orders mandating that Treasure
23 Island close its doors.

24 85. Mr. Carroll ignored Mr. Anthony's statements concerning the prohibition of access to
25 Treasure Island because of civil authority orders issued due to physical damage of the type insured
26 and, instead, shifted the conversation to whether any employees of Treasure Island had tested positive
27 for COVID-19.
28

1 86. In response to Mr. Carroll’s question, Mr. Anthony advised that he was uncomfortable
2 disclosing confidential personnel information due to privacy concerns.

3 87. AFM failed to further investigate Treasure Island’s claimed losses.

4 88. Following the April 9 call, Mr. Carroll sent a letter to Mr. Anthony, also dated April 9,
5 2020, purporting to recap the earlier conversation. Exhibit G.

6 89. The letter failed to accurately recap the conversation.

7 90. Mr. Carroll’s letter grossly mischaracterized the substance of the telephone
8 conversation and the information that Mr. Anthony provided during the call. In particular, the April 9
9 letter states – incorrectly:

10 Per our discussion, it is our understanding that Treasure Island, LLC was not aware of
11 any employees infected with the virus, nor whether the virus was present at any of the
12 locations. We also understand that there was no physical damage or loss to Insured
property at the location.

13 Exhibit G.

14 91. The statements contained in Mr. Carroll’s April 9 letter concerning the absence of
15 infected employees and the absence of physical loss or damage to Insured property are false.

16 92. The April 9 letter also misstates Mr. Carroll’s conversation with Mr. Anthony by
17 omitting any reference to Mr. Anthony’s statements about the prohibition of access to Treasure Island
18 due to civil authority orders issued as a direct result of physical damage of the type insured.

19 93. The April 9 letter states that coverage is potentially available to clean up, remove and
20 dispose of COVID-19 from Treasure Island because “COVID-19 meets the definition of a
21 **communicable disease** under the [P]olicy.” Exhibit G.

22 94. On April 16, 2020, Mr. Carroll sent Treasure Island another letter stating that “coverage
23 is not available [for COVID-19] absent physical loss or damage of the type insured.” Exhibit J.

24 95. Again, however, Mr. Carroll omitted material information from the April 16 letter
25 provided by Mr. Anthony regarding the physical loss and/or damage to property sustained by Treasure
26 Island.

1 106. In fact, the AFM Talking Points expressly and unequivocally foreclose the availability
2 of coverage under the Policy’s Civil or Military Authority coverage provision. Exhibit H.

3 107. The AFM Talking Points specifically provide:

4 Q. Does coverage under Civil or Military Authority apply?

5 A. No

6 Exhibit H.

7 108. The AFM Talking Points make similar statements with respect to the Policy’s Supply
8 Chain coverage. Exhibit H.

9 109. The AFM Talking Points further instruct that “the presence of a **communicable disease**
10 does not constitute physical damage and is not of the type insured against as a virus falls within the
11 definition of **contamination**, which is excluded.” Exhibit H.

12 110. But as alleged above, the Policy AFM sold to Treasure Island expressly recognizes that
13 the presence of communicable disease causes physical damage to property because it provides
14 coverage for the resulting “cleanup, removal and disposal of ... **communicable disease**.” Exhibit A,
15 at TIPOLICY022.

16 111. Regardless, AFM failed to conduct any investigation with respect to Treasure Island’s
17 claim to determine whether Treasure Island had in fact sustained physical loss or damage as a result
18 of communicable disease.

19 112. The AFM Talking Points direct the claims adjuster to reach conclusions without
20 considering the specific facts of the particular claim and without considering the applicable law that
21 governs interpretation of the relevant insurance policy.

22 113. Instead, the AFM Talking Points coach the adjuster to suggestively steer the
23 policyholder toward the On-Site Sublimited Communicable Disease Coverages, which provide only a
24 fraction of the coverage limits otherwise available under the Policy.

25 114. The AFM Talking Points are contrary to the accepted practices of good faith insurance
26 claim handling.

27 115. AFM’s practice and procedure constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the
28 business of insurance.

1 116. AFM's use of the Talking Points reflects a conscious disregard of the policyholder's
2 rights under the policy.

3 117. On May 7, 2020, Treasure Island sent a letter to AFM in response to Mr. Carroll's April
4 9, 2020 letter, correcting Mr. Carroll's misstatements, and noting AFM's conflicting coverage
5 positions. Treasure Island requested that AFM reconsider its coverage denial and acknowledge
6 coverage for Treasure Island's claim. (See Letter from Brad Anthony, dated May 7, 2020, attached as
7 Exhibit I.)

8 118. AFM has not responded to Treasure Island's request.

9 119. AFM continues to refuse to pay Treasure Island's claim and has effectively denied its
10 claim.

11 120. AFM knowingly or recklessly failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of Treasure
12 Island's claim and, therefore, the basis for AFM's denial is unreasonable.

13 121. In denying Treasure Island's claim, AFM knew its denial lacked any reasonable basis.

14 122. In denying Treasure Island's claim, AFM failed to faithfully apply its own Policy
15 language, failed to conduct a reasonable investigation, and failed to consider the facts relevant to
16 Treasure Island's claim against the Policy language as interpreted pursuant to Nevada law.

17 123. As a consequence of AFM's bad faith conduct, including its wrongful denial and
18 inadequate claim investigation, Treasure Island has suffered and continues to suffer significant
19 damages.

20 **COUNT I**

21 Declaratory Judgment

22 124. Treasure Island repeats and realleges the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

23 125. Treasure Island seeks the Court's declaration of the parties' rights and duties under the
24 Policy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201. A justiciable controversy exists between Treasure Island and
25 AFM concerning the availability of coverage under the Policy for Treasure Island's claim.

26 126. The controversy between Treasure Island and AFM is ripe for judicial review.
27
28

1 127. Nevada has adopted the Uniform Declaratory Judgment Act for purposes of declaring
2 parties' right in this precise circumstance.

3 128. Accordingly, Treasure Island seeks a declaration from the Court that:

- 4 a. The various coverage provisions identified herein are triggered by Treasure
5 Island's claim;
- 6 b. No Policy exclusion applies to bar or limit coverage for Treasure Island's
7 claim; and
- 8 c. The Policy covers Treasure Island's claim.

8 **COUNT II**

9 Breach of Contract
10 (Property Damage)

11 129. Treasure Island repeats and realleges the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

12 130. The Policy is a valid and enforceable contract between Treasure Island and AFM.

13 131. In the Policy, AFM agreed to cover property against all risks of physical loss or damage
14 not otherwise excluded.

15 132. COVID-19 has caused and is continuing to cause physical loss and/or physical damage
16 to Treasure Island's property.

17 133. No exclusions apply to bar coverage.

18 134. Treasure Island is entitled to coverage for the physical loss and/or damage up to the
19 Policy's \$850 million limit of liability or any applicable sublimits.

20 135. Treasure Island complied with all applicable Policy provisions, including paying
21 premiums and providing timely notice of its claim.

22 136. Nonetheless, AFM unjustifiably refuses to pay for Treasure Island's physical loss or
23 damage in breach the Policy.

24 137. Treasure Island has suffered and continues to suffer damages as a result of AFM's
25 breach of the Policy.

26 138. Treasure Island is entitled to damages as a result of AFM's breach in an amount to be
27 determined at trial, including pre- and post-judgment interest and any other costs and relief that this
28 Court deems appropriate.

COUNT III

Breach of Contract
(Business Interruption)

139. Treasure Island repeats and realleges the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

140. The Policy is a valid and enforceable contract between Treasure Island and AFM.

141. In the Policy, AFM agreed to cover Business Interruption loss and incurred Extra Expense, as provided in the Business Interruption Coverage Extensions, as a direct result of physical loss or damage of the type insured under the Policy.

142. COVID-19 has caused and, upon information and belief, is continuing to cause physical loss and/or physical damage to Treasure Island's property and the property of others that has caused Treasure Island to suffer business interruption losses and incur extra expenses.

143. No exclusions apply to bar coverage.

144. Treasure Island is entitled to coverage for its business interruption losses and incurred extra expenses related to COVID-19 up to the Policy's \$327 million limit of liability or any applicable sublimits.

145. Treasure Island complied with all applicable Policy provisions, including paying premiums and providing timely notice of its claim.

146. Nonetheless, AFM unjustifiably refuses to pay for these losses and expenses in breach the Policy.

147. Treasure Island has suffered and continues to suffer damages as a result of AFM's breach of the Policy.

148. Treasure Island is entitled to damages as a result of AFM's breach in an amount to be determined at trial, including pre- and post-judgment interest and any other costs and relief that this Court deems appropriate.

COUNT IV

Breach of Contract
(Business Interruption Coverage Extensions)

149. Treasure Island repeats and realleges the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

1 150. The Policy is a valid and enforceable contract between Treasure Island and AFM.

2 151. In the Policy, AFM agreed to afford coverage for Business Interruption loss as provided
3 in the Policy's Business Interruption Coverage Extensions.

4 152. COVID-19 has caused and, upon information and belief, is continuing to cause physical
5 loss and/or physical damage to Treasure Island's property and the property of others that has caused
6 Treasure Island to suffer business interruption losses covered under the Policy's Business Interruption
7 Coverage Extensions.

8 153. No exclusions apply to bar coverage.

9 154. Treasure Island is entitled to coverage for its business interruption losses related to
10 COVID-19 up to each Business Interruption Coverage Extensions' limit of liability or any applicable
11 sublimits.

12 155. Treasure Island complied with all applicable Policy provisions, including paying
13 premiums and providing timely notice of its claim.

14 156. Nonetheless, AFM unjustifiably refuses to pay for these losses and expenses in breach
15 the Policy.

16 157. Treasure Island has suffered and continues to suffer damages as a result of AFM's
17 breach of the Policy.

18 158. Treasure Island is entitled to damages as a result of AFM's breach in an amount to be
19 determined at trial, including pre- and post-judgment interest and any other costs and relief that this
20 Court deems appropriate.

21 **COUNT V**

22 Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing

23 159. Treasure Island repeats and realleges the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

24 160. AFM has denied Treasure Island's claim for coverage under the Policy relating to its
25 losses from COVID-19.

26 161. AFM's denial of Treasure Island's claim lacks any reasonable basis.
27
28

1 162. AFM failed to conduct a reasonable investigation of Treasure Island’s claim under the
2 Policy and, therefore, AFM’s basis for its denial is unreasonable.

3 163. AFM employed a systematic “one-size-fits-all” approach to adjusting and denying
4 coverage for all COVID-19 claims, including Treasure Island’s claim.

5 164. AFM knew or was actually or implicitly aware of the lack of any reasonable basis to
6 deny coverage.

7 165. AFM acted with reckless disregard as to the unreasonableness of its denial.

8 166. AFM breached its duty of good faith and fair dealing by failing to reasonably
9 investigate Treasure Island’s claim and provide coverage.

10 167. AFM’s denial of coverage constitutes bad faith.

11 168. As a result of AFM’s bad faith, Treasure Island has suffered and is continuing to suffer
12 damages.

13 169. Treasure Island is entitled to an award of damages as a result of AFM’s bad faith in an
14 amount to be determined at trial, including attorney’s fees, pre- and post-judgment interest and any
15 other costs and relief that this Court deems appropriate.

16 **COUNT VI**

17 Violation of the Nevada Unfair Claims Practices Act - NRS 686A.310

18 170. Treasure Island repeats and realleges the allegations in the preceding paragraphs.

19 171. AFM’s systemic practice of mischaracterizing the facts provided by policyholders in
20 connection with claims for coverage for losses from COVID-19 constitutes an unfair or deceptive act
21 or practice in the business of insurance pursuant to NRS 686A.310(a).

22 172. AFM’s systemic practice of attempting to influence and direct policyholders’ claims
23 for coverage for losses from COVID-19 to the On-Site Sublimited Communicable Disease Coverages
24 constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance pursuant to NRS
25 686A.310(a), (c) and (l).

26 173. AFM’s use of the AFM Talking Points with pre-determined conclusions regarding
27 coverage for claims based on losses from COVID-19 without consideration of the particular facts or
28

1 applicable law constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance pursuant
2 to NRS 686A.310(a), (c) and (n).

3 174. AFM's use of the AFM Talking Points designed to coach its claim adjusters to steer
4 the policyholder to the On-Site Sublimated Communicable Disease Coverages constitutes an unfair or
5 deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance pursuant to NRS 686A.310(a), (c), (l) and (n).

6 175. AFM's systemic practice and policy of denying coverage for claims by policyholders
7 for losses from COVID-19 without conducting an adequate investigation of the facts and the
8 applicable law constitutes an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance pursuant
9 to NRS 686A.310(a), (c) and (n).

10 176. AFM has failed to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt
11 investigation and processing of claims related to losses based on COVID-19, which constitutes a
12 violation of NRS 686A.310(c) and (n).

13 177. AFM's systemic practices and procedures have compelled Treasure Island to institute
14 this litigation to recover amounts due under the Policy by attempting to restrict Treasure Island's
15 recovery to the limited coverage available for communicable disease, which constitutes a violation of
16 NRS 686A.310(f).

17 178. As a result of AFM's unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Treasure Island has suffered
18 and is continuing to suffer damages.

19 179. Treasure Island is entitled to an award of damages as a result of AFM's unfair or
20 deceptive acts or practices in an amount to be determined at trial, including attorney's fees, pre- and
21 post-judgment interest and any other costs and relief that this Court deems appropriate.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 **Wherefore**, Treasure Island prays for judgment against AFM as follows:

- 24 1) A declaration from the Court that:
- 25 a. The various coverage provisions identified herein are triggered by Treasure
26 Island's claim;
- 27 b. No Policy exclusion applies to bar or limit coverage for Treasure Island's
28 claim; and

1 c. The Policy covers Treasure Island's claim.

- 2 2) For special and consequential damages against AFM in an amount in to be proved at
3 trial in excess of \$75,000.00;
- 4 3) Pre and Post-judgment interest as provided by law;
- 5 4) An award of attorney's fees and costs of suit incurred; and
- 6 5) For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

7 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

8 Treasure Island demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

9
10 Date: May 28, 2020

Respectfully submitted,
PLAINTIFF TREASURE ISLAND, LLC
By and through its attorneys,

11
12 /s/ Renee M. Finch

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Treasure Island, LLC

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

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

See attached.

DEFENDANTS

Affiliated FM Insurance Company

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question, 4 Diversity

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

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and business location.

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

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

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Brief description of cause: Bad faith breach of contract and declaratory judgment under an "all risks" insurance policy.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ Exceeds \$75,000 CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ATTORNEY LIST

Civil Cover Sheet JS 044 – Section I(c) Plaintiff Attorneys

Treasure Island, LLC v. Affiliated FM Insurance Company

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Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*: _____ .

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

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

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: