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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

ARBUTUS BIOPHARMA)
CORPORATION AND GENEVANT)
SCIENCES GMBH,)
Plaintiffs,)

Case No.: 22-cv-00252-MSG

v.

**MOTION TO INTERVENE
PROPOSED CLASS ACTION**

MODERNA, INC. and MODERNATX,)
INC.)
Defendants.)

EMANUEL MCCRAY, *On Behalf of*)
Himself and All Others Similarly Situated,)
Intervenors-Plaintiffs.)

_____)
Emanuel McCray (“McCray”), Proposed Intervenor, respectfully moves to
intervene in this action on behalf of himself and all other citizens of the United
States similarly situated, as a class, pursuant to Rule 24 of the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure (Fed. R. Civ. P.), our sovereign powers reserved to the People in the

1 Tenth Amendment, and our power as a group acting as a class pursuant to *Bond v.*
2 *United States*, 572 U.S. 844, 853 (2014),¹ and *Califano v. Yamasaki*, 442 U.S. 682,
3 700, (1979).²
4

5 This Motion is supported by the attached Memorandum of Law. A Proposed
6 Complaint for declaratory relief as the pleading required under Rule 24
7 accompanies this Motion To Intervene.
8

9 For the reasons set forth in the attached Complaint, intervention is warranted
10 as of right or permission because Intervenor McCray was born in the United States
11 and the proposed class members were either born or naturalized in the United
12 States, were subjected to the claimed “pandemic”; the measures to control the
13 pandemic; and the vaccines produced by the Defendants were for McCray and the
14 other putative class members.
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25 ¹ Holding that: “‘An individual may ‘assert injury from governmental action taken in excess of the authority
26 that federalism defines.’”

27 ² Holding that “class relief is appropriate in civil actions brought in federal court, including those seeking to
28 overturn determinations of the departments of the Executive Branch of the Government in cases where judicial review
of such determinations is authorized.... Indeed, a wide variety of federal jurisdictional provisions speak in terms of
individual plaintiffs, but class relief has never been thought to be unavailable under them.”

1 **MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO INTERVENE**

2 **I. Legal Standard.**

3
4 The proposed Intervenor-Plaintiffs seek intervention (i) as of right or (ii)
5 permissively, solely to challenge Moderna’s attempt to shift liability for its
6 “Prototype Pathogen” vaccines to the United States, which would violate the
7 sovereignty of the United States and the individual sovereignty of the People
8 reserved in the Tenth Amendment.
9

10 What distinguishes intervention from other methods of adding new parties is
11 that it requires action by an outside party who seeks a seat at the table. *See* 7C
12 Charles Alan Wright et al., *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 1901, at 257–60 (3d
13 ed. 2007).
14
15

16 The Third Circuit has held that:

17 “[A] litigant seeking intervention as of right under Rule 24(a)(2) must
18 establish 1) a timely application for leave to intervene, 2) a sufficient
19 interest in the underlying litigation, 3) a threat that the interest will be
20 impaired or affected by the disposition of the underlying action, and 4)
21 that the existing parties to the action do not adequately represent the
22 prospective intervenor’s interests. *Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. Treesdale, Inc.*,
23 419 F.3d 216, 220 (3d Cir. 2005) (citing *Kleissler v. United States Forest Service*,
24 157 F.3d 964, 969 (3d Cir. 1998)). ‘Each of these requirements must be met to
25 intervene as of right.’” 419 F.3d at 220 (citing *Mountain Top Condominium Assoc. v. Dave Stabbert Master
26 Builder, Inc.*, 72 F.3d 361, 366 (3d Cir. 1995)).
27
28

1 **II. The Third Circuit’s Requirements for Intervention Have Been Met.**

2 This Motion to Intervene is timely. The Plaintiffs’ Complaint was filed on
3 February 28, 2022 (Doc. 1).
4

5 On November 2, 2022, (Doc. 32), Judge Goldberg denied Moderna’s motion
6 to dismiss and directed that: “Within fourteen (14) days from the date of this Order,
7 Defendants shall file an answer to the Complaint.”
8

9 On November 30, 2022, Moderna filed an Answer to Plaintiffs’ Complaint,
10 which was accompanied by a counterclaim against the Plaintiffs (Doc. 35).
11

12 On December 21, 2022, Plaintiffs filed an Answer to Defendants’
13 counterclaim (DOC. 38). On February 14, 2023, the United States filed a Statement
14 of Interest (Doc. 49). On February 16, 2023, Judge Goldberg filed an Order
15 directing that: “Within fourteen (14) days from the date of this Order, the parties
16 and the U.S. Government shall submit a letter of no more than ten pages regarding
17 the impact of the Governments Statement of Interest on the scheduling of this
18 matter.” (Doc. 51).
19
20

21 As of the date of this Motion, February 26, 2023, the United States and the
22 existing parties have not filed the letters mandated by Judge Goldberg on February
23 16, 2023. Thus, timeliness required by the Third Circuit has been met.
24

25 As stated *supra* and *infra*, and in the attached Intervenors’ Complaint,
26 Intervenors have a significant interest in the underlying litigation. Whether Moderna
27
28

1 can shift its liability for vaccines based on a “prototype pathogen” that required
2 infringement of Plaintiffs’ patents, is similar enough to the same concern of the
3 Plaintiffs and the declaratory relief Intervenors seek.
4

5 As the sole recipients/targets for Moderna’s COVID-19 vaccines, each citizen
6 of the United States, pursuant to the “powers” reserved under the Tenth
7 Amendment, would be the primary and sole enforcer of Moderna’s product liability
8 for its COVID-19 vaccines.
9

10 Moreover, the course of this litigation, which has been abruptly changed with
11 Moderna’s counterclaim and the statement of interest by the United States,
12 significantly demonstrates the existing parties represent only their interests.
13

14 Thus, a threat is created that the interests of the Intervenors will be impaired
15 or affected by the disposition of the underlying action, particularly should the
16 disposition fail to deny Moderna’s unlawful attempt to shift liability to the United
17 States. See *Liberty Mut. Ins.*, 419 F.3d at 220. Moreover, further litigation is on hold
18 pending letters regarding the “scheduling of this matter.” (Doc. 51).
19

20 **III. Article III Standing To Intervene.**

21 To have standing to sue as a class representative it is essential that a party
22 must be a part of that class, that is, he must possess the same interest and suffer the
23 same injury shared by all members of the class he represents. To state differently,
24 proposed Intervenors’ interest must be “undifferentiated” from that of all other
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1 residents of the United States. *Schlesinger v. Reservists to Stop the War*, 418 U.S.
2 208, 216 (1974). See also *Town of Chester v. Laroe Estates, Inc.*, 137 S. Ct. 1645,
3 1650 (2017) (“Article III of the Constitution limits the exercise of the judicial power
4 to ‘Cases’ and ‘Controversies.’” (Citation omitted).

5
6 The concrete injury here asserted has been alleged in Plaintiff’s Complaint:

7
8 “Moderna brought its vaccine from lab bench to arms in record speed.
9 That unprecedented accomplishment was made possible by Moderna’s
10 use of breakthrough technology Arbutus had already created and
11 patented—a revolutionary lipid nanoparticle (“LNP”) delivery platform
12 that took the scientists of Arbutus years of painstaking work to develop
13 and refine. Moderna was well aware of Arbutus’s LNP patents and
14 licensed them for other product programs, but it chose not to do so for
15 its COVID-19 vaccine.” *Id.* ¶ 1.

16
17 “Without adequate protection, mRNA quickly degrades in the body.
18 For mRNA vaccines like Moderna’s to work, they must incorporate a
19 mechanism for protecting the fragile mRNA, delivering it through cell
20 membranes, and then releasing it inside the cell. In the words of one
21 Nobel Prize winning scientist, the secret for making RNA-based
22 products work has always been “delivery, delivery, delivery. *Id.* ¶ 3.

23
24 Moderna’s alleged patent infringements; Moderna’s highly volatile COVID-
25 19 vaccines; Moderna’s counterclaim and the United States’ Statement of Interest
26 seeking to transfer liability to the United States, combine to significantly complicate
27 the chain of product and Government tort liability associated with the Federal class
28 tort claims filed by putative class members Jerzy Gruca (“Gruca”), HHS
Administrative Tort Claim No. 2021-0064; Emanuel McCray, HHS Administrative

1 Tort Claim No. 2020-1415,³ and others, for the case *Marta Reyes, et al. v. Republic*
2 *of China, et al.*, Class Action No. 20-cv-21108-AMC in the U.S. District Court for
3 the Southern District of Florida (Miami), filed on March 12, 2020.
4

5 The Miami class action is currently on administrative hold to allow the
6 Plaintiffs time to “Continue Service of Process Pursuant To The FSIA” against the
7 Peoples Republic of China, *et al.* and to amend the Complaint by “expand[ing] the
8 factual allegations of how the pandemic unfolded and how agents and actors of
9 Defendants committed wrongful acts within the United States...since the research
10 for the April 15th [2021] brief does appear to lead to additional U.S. based
11 defendants who acted on behalf of or in aid of China to further the pandemic....” *Id.*
12
13

14 ¶¶ 6-9.
15

16 Any shift of patent infringement liability from Moderna to the United States
17 would arguably affect the class action tort claims filed against the United States and
18 the allegations of how CCP actors and agents within the United States conducted
19 themselves and furthered the pandemic, including Moderna’s infringement of
20 Plaintiffs’ patents and the safety and efficacy of Defendants’ vaccines that are
21 delivered by Plaintiffs’ vaccine delivery vehicles.
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28 ³ See Exhibit 3 to Intervenors’ Complaint (Letter from Department of Health and Human Services).

1 **IV. Permissive Intervention.**

2 The proposed Intervenor also satisfy the requirements for permissive
3 intervention, which is governed by the provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 24(b).
4

5 Proposed Intervenor can assert both factual and legal questions directly
6 related to the main action, Defendants' counterclaim, and the United States'
7 statement of interest.
8

9 The proposed Intervenor simply seek to protect our "health and well-being"
10 and our individual sovereignty. Intervention will significantly contribute to the just
11 and equitable adjudication of the legal questions thus presented.
12

13 **VII. CONCLUSION.**

14 For the reasons set forth above, the proposed Intervenor-Plaintiffs
15 respectfully request that the Court grant their motion to intervene as of right, or, in
16 the alternative, allow the Proposed Intervenor-Plaintiffs to intervene permissively.
17

18 Respectfully submitted this 26th day of February 2023.
19

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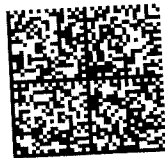
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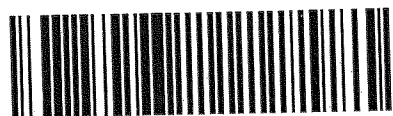
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