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12504 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 100

Kristensen Weisberg, LLP

John P. Kristensen (224132) David L. Weisberg (211675) Superiar Court of California KRISTENSEN WEISBERG, LLP 12304 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 100 Los Angeles, California 90025 APR 3 0 2015 Telephone: 310-507-7924 Sherri R. Carter. Executive Officer/Clerk

By Crustina Hundra Deputy Fax: 310-507-7906 john@kristensenlaw.com Cristina Grijalia david@kristensenlaw.com Michael V. Pundeff, Esq. (101900) William A. Adams, Esq. (135035) LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL V. NORTON MOORE & ADAMS L.L.P. **PUNDEFF** 525 B Street, Suite 1500 501 W. Broadway, Suite 1780 San Diego, California 92101 San Diego, California 92101 Telephone: (619) 233-8200 Telephone: (619) 788-5660 wadams@nmalawfirm.com mvp@mvplawfirm.com Attorneys for Plaintiff and all others similarly situated SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - CENTRAL DISTRICT) Case No.: BC 5 8 0 4 3 6 KIMI GUPTA, on behalf of herself and all **UNLIMITED** others similarly situated, **CLASS ACTION** Plaintiff. **COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF:** vs. (1) Failure to Pay Minimum Wage, Cal. MGM HD PRODUCTIONS, LLC, a Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 1997; Delaware limited liability company; Failure to Pay Compensation at Time METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER INC., a of Termination, Cal. Lab. Code §§ Delaware corporation; MGM HOLDINGS, 201-203; INC., a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 Failure to Provide Itemized Wage **(3)** Statements, Cal. Lab. Code: §§2226; through 100, inclusive, Accounting; and 基质质量 **(4)** Violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code Defendants. (5) §§ 17200, et seq. ("UCL"). Plaintiff Kimi Gupta, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated alleges the following upon information and believed based upon personal knowledge of herself and CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES & INJUNCTIVE RELIEF; DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL Kristensen Weisberg, LLP 12304 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 100 Los Angeles, California 90025

04/30/2011

counsel:

NATURE OF THE CASE

- 1. Plaintiff Kimi Gupta ("Gupta" or "Plaintiff") brings this action for herself and others similarly situated seeking damages and any other available legal or equitable remedies resulting from the illegal actions of defendants MGM HD Productions LLC, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. and MGM Holdings, Inc. and DOES 1 through 100 (collectively "MGM" or "Defendant") of violating California law and other laws to recover unpaid minimum wages owed to Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons who are presently or were formerly employed by MGM and/or any other entities affiliated with or controlled by MGM.
- 2. Beginning in 2009 and, upon information and belief, continuing through the present, MGM has wrongfully withheld waged from Plaintiff and others similarly situated individuals who worked for MGM.
- 3. MGM owns and operates a high-definition television cable network. The network features movies from MGM's library of movies mastered in a high-definition-compatible format. The network exists largely because MGM does not have to pay to license their own films, and (with a few occasional exceptions), the programming schedule is composed mostly of second-tier and less-popular films that are not wanted or licensed by other major networks and movie channels. MGM HOLDINGS, INC., the parent company reportedly had more than \$1.5 billion in revenue in 2013. In their operations, Defendants systematically employed unpaid interns, including students such as Plaintiff, and recent and not too recent college graduates, without pay to perform various scheduling tasks.
- 4. Plaintiff makes these allegations on information and belief, with the exception of those allegations that pertain to Plaintiff, or to a Plaintiff's counsel, which Plaintiff alleges on personal knowledge.
- 5. While many violations are described below with specificity, this Complaint alleges violations of the statutes cited in their entirety.
- 6. Unless otherwise stated, Plaintiff alleges that any violations by Defendant were knowing and intentional, and that Defendant did not maintain procedures reasonably adapted to

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avoid any such violation.

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PARTIES

- 7. Defendant MGM HD PRODUCTIONS, LLC ("MGM HD") purports to be a Delaware limited liability company. It maintains its principal place of business at 245 N Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210, and lists its agent for service of process as Scott Packman at the same address.
- 8. Defendant METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER INC. ("MGM") is a Delaware corporation. It maintains its principal place of business at 245 N Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210 and its agent for service of process is CT Corporation, 818 West Seventh Street, Second Floor, Los Angeles, California 90017.
- 9. Defendant MGM HOLDINGS, INC. ("MGM HOLDINGS") purports to be a Delaware corporation. It also maintains its principal place of business at 245 N Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210, but lists its agent for service of process as Michael Maffia at 1080 Lassen Drive, Menlo Park, California 94025. According to its most recent year-end report, MGM HOLDINGS purports to be "the ultimate parent company of the MGM family of companies, including its subsidiary METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER INC."
- 10. Plaintiff does not know the true names and capacities of defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive and will amend the instant Complaint to name the same as soon as ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that each of the fictitiously named defendants was in some manner legally responsible for the actionable and unlawful actions, policies and practices as alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to set forth the true names and capacities of said defendants, along with the appropriate charging allegations when the same have been ascertained.
- 11. On information and belief, plaintiff alleges that at all times relevant to this action, MGM, MGM HD and MGM HOLDINGS and DOES 1 through 100 shared the same business premises, were controlled, directly or indirectly, by the same individuals, had the same officers, utilized the same employees, employed the same accountants and other professionals, and were otherwise affiliated and intertwined in such a way and to such an extent that for all

intents and purposes they were the same entity and jointly and severally liable for the damages alleged in this action.

- 12. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all times mentioned herein, all Defendants, and each of them, were acting as agents and/or employees of each remaining co-defendant, and were acting with permission and consent of each other, and within the course and scope of said agency and/or employment. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that each co-defendant, by and through its officers, directors or managing agents ratified, authorized and approved, expressly or implicitly, all of the conduct alleged herein, and that each Defendant was acting on behalf of the other co-defendants such as to make it a joint employer responsible for the Cal. *Lab. Code* violations hereinafter alleged.
- 13. When, in this Complaint, reference is made to any act of the "Defendants," such shall be deemed to mean that officers, directors, agents, employees, or representatives of each Defendant committed or authorized such acts, or failed and omitted to adequately supervise or properly control or direct their employees while engaged in the management, direction, operation or control of the affairs of the Defendants and did so while acting within the scope of their employment or agency.
- 14. When, in this Complaint, reference is made to any act by a "Defendant" or "Defendants," such allegations and reference shall also be deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly and severally. Accordingly, unless otherwise specified, all references herein to "Defendant" or "MGM" are to each of the named entities, as well as to the defendants fictitiously named as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive.
- 15. Plaintiff is an individual who resides in Los Angeles County, California. Prior to and during her internship, Plaintiff was seeking a Bachelor's Degree, majoring in Cinema & Television Arts at California State University, Northridge.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16. Venue is proper in this district because Defendants reside in this district in that the addresses provided to the California Secretary of State by Defendants are all within this judicial district and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims

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occurred in this district, including Defendants' unpaid employment of Plaintiff and other interns. Defendants employed Plaintiff and number class members in this district, and Defendants' Cal. Lab. Code violations were committed in this district. The unlawful acts alleged have a direct effect on Plaintiff and those similarly situated in State of California, and in this district. More than two-thirds of the Class members are citizens and residents of California, all defendants are located in California, and, each of them, has its principal place of business in and is headquartered in California; thus, this case is not subject to removal under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 under both the "home state exception" and the "local controversy exception." 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(A) (home state exception); 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (d)(4)(B) (local controversy exception).

17. Further, there is no federal question at issue, as the claims herein are brought solely under California statutes and law, including the Cal. Lab. Code, IWC Wage Orders, and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 18. Defendants lured students and others into providing free labor and services as interns under various pretexts, including telling them that "there was always a chance of getting hired" if they worked for a period of time without compensation. By engaging in such tactics and schemes, Defendants procured the labor of unsuspecting and vulnerable persons, illegally reduced labor costs on its productions, and unfairly competed with others in the market. Uncompensated interns such as Plaintiff were an important source of labor on Defendants' operations and performed important tasks for Defendants. Use of such labor allowed Defendants to avoid payment of employment and other taxes, and gave Defendants an unfair advantage over those who fairly compensated their employees. All of the work performed by Plaintiff and other interns was performed for the immediate advantage of Defendants and was performed at the expense of employees or interns who otherwise would have been compensated by Defendants pursuant to applicable laws.
- 19. Defendants employed Plaintiff from on or about June 6, 2012 through June 21, 2012. Plaintiff typically worked two days a week, Mondays and Wednesdays, for 9 (nine) hour

shifts that lasted from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. During that period, Plaintiff was a covered employee within the meaning of the Cal. Lab. Code.

- 20. Despite performing tasks solely for the benefit of Defendants at their request tasks from which an employee would generally expect and receive compensation Plaintiff was paid nothing for her work, and was not compensated the minimum wage as required under California's Minimum Wage Laws, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194 and 510.
- 21. At all times applicable to this action, Defendants were covered employers under the Cal. *Lab. Code*. At all applicable times, Defendants employed Plaintiff and similarly situated interns.
- 22. MGM had power over personnel decisions and payroll decisions, and the power to set work schedules and maintain employment records for Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees, and in that capacity, was Plaintiff's and similarly situated interns' employer within the meaning of the Cal. *Lab. Code* and applicable labor laws.
- 23. Plaintiff's unpaid work for Defendants was and is part of a broader trend where employees were and are characterized as "interns" in an attempt to evade complying with California wage and labor laws. These programs purport to be training programs, but provide little value to the worker while enriching the employer through the provision of free labor. The exploitation of unpaid interns allows employers such as Defendants to avoid payroll costs and gives them an unfair business advantage over employers who comply with the wage and labor laws. When employers fail to pay required minimum wages, the economy as a whole suffers and the moral well-being of our State is compromised. Already vulnerable workers are foreclosed from seeking other employment options, additional burdens are placed on State assistance and welfare programs, and the non-wage paying employers essentially get a free ride on the backs of employers who comply with the wage laws.
- 24. During the unpaid internship, Plaintiff performed various tasks for Defendants.

 The tasks included scheduling of television programs for airing, maintaining records of scheduled programs, tracking programs which were ready to be aired, and entering program and scheduling information into Defendants' computer data-base.

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- 25. Prior to working for Defendant, Plaintiff had studied and had been trained in several of the tasks she performed for MGM, which was the reason MDM hired Plaintiff.
- 26. Defendants received an immediate advantage from the internship program in which Plaintiff participated.
 - 27. Plaintiff was told by Defendants when to work and where to report.
- 28. Plaintiff's work was not ancillary to Defendants' product, but was rather an integral part of it.
- 29. Plaintiff never had supervisory responsibility over other employees and was never permitted to choose her tasks. Rather, Plaintiff was assigned tasks and had no discretion to choose her own.
- 30. Defendants terminated Plaintiff's internship because she allegedly made "mistakes" on an examination but gave Plaintiff no feedback or input as to the nature of the mistakes, further demonstrating that the purpose for employing Plaintiff was primarily to provide Defendants with an immediate advantage rather than to furnish training or educational experience for Plaintiff and other interns.
- 31. Plaintiff did not receive any pay from MGM and Defendant did not provide Plaintiff with an accurate wage statement reflecting Plaintiff's work. Upon information and belief, Defendant purposefully evaded the mandate under California law to keep or report accurate time records of Plaintiff's work or those of other class members.
- 32. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff and other interns displaced regular employees. By using unpaid interns, MGM obtained an unfair advantage not just on competitors, but was also able to place downward pressure on lower level employees and those applying for entry level positions. Those applicants and job seekers were forced to compete against unpaid labor.
- 33. MGM would have hired additional employees or required paid staffers to work additional hours if Plaintiff had not performed the uncompensated work for Defendants.
 - 34. MGM failed to pay wages to Plaintiff for all, or any, hours worked.
 - 35. Defendants failed to provide notice to Plaintiff regarding the regular hourly rate

 $\|$ Class Action Complaint For Damages & Injunctive Relief; Demand for Jury Trial

of pay and the overtime rate, and other information in writing as required by the Cal. Lab. Code.

- 36. MGM failed to provide Plaintiff with a wage statement as required by the Cal. *Lab. Code*.
- 37. MGM, by and through its managers, directors and officers acted willfully in avoiding the minimum wage requirements of the Cal. *Lab. Code*.
- 38. Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff for all hours worked pursuant to the Cal. Lab. Code was deliberate, intentional, and in bad faith, and has caused Plaintiff to incur damages. Defendants' unlawful conduct has been pursuant to a corporate policy or practice designed and intended to minimize labor costs and evade the payment of wages and payroll taxes by designating certain workers as "interns", thereby denying them the compensation and statutorily required notice to which they are entitled, all in violation of the California Labor Code.
- 39. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this as a class action to obtain for herself and similarly situated employees who elect to opt-in to this action pursuant to the class action provisions of Cal. *Civ. Code* § 382 to obtain the wages she and other employees were unlawfully denied, including minimum wages, plus interest, liquidated damages, penalties, attorneys' fees and costs.

STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND

40. Cal. Lab. Code § 90.5(a) states that it is the public policy of the State of California to vigorously enforce minimum labor standards to ensure employers are not required to work under substandard and unlawful conditions, and to protect employers who comply with the law from those who attempt to gain competitive advantage at the expense of their workers by failing to comply with minimum labor standards.

California Labor Code § 1194, et seg.

41. Cal. Lab. Code §1194, et seq. provides that any employee who receives less than the legal minimum wage or the legal overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of the full amount of the minimum wage

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and/or overtime compensation, including interest thereon, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit.

California Labor Code § 1197

42. Cal. Lab. Code §1197 provides that the payment of a wage less than the minimum fixed by the Labor Commission is unlawful.

California Labor Code §§ 201 through 203

43. Cal. Lab. Code § 201 requires an employer who discharges an employee to pay compensation due and owing said employee immediately upon discharge. Cal. Lab. Code § 202 requires an employer to promptly pay compensation due and owing an employee within 72 hours of that employee's separation of employment by resignation. Cal. Lab. Code §203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay compensation promptly upon discharge or resignation as required pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201 and 202, said employer is liable to said employee for waiting time penalties up to an amount equal to thirty days pay.

California Labor Code § 226(a) and (e)

44. Cal. Labor Code § 226(a) requires an employer to keep accurate, itemized pay statement. If an employer fails to do so, then an employee who suffers injury from such failure may collect \$50 for the first violation and \$100 for every violation after that, up to a maximum of \$4,000 per employee.

CLASS ALLEGATION

45. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Cal. *Code of Civ. Proc.* § 382, on behalf of herself and all others similar situated, as members of the proposed Plaintiff class defined as follows:

All residents of the State of California employed by Defendants who were referred to as "interns" or who performed any functions of an "intern" or who performed other services or functions for Defendants during the relevant time period – i.e., four years before the filing of this Complaint to the present – and were not compensated the minimum wage and overtime requirements mandated by California law

46. Excluded from the Class are governmental entities, Defendants, any entity in

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which Defendants have a controlling interest, and Defendants' officers, directors, affiliates, legal representatives, employees, co-conspirators, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded from the Class are any judges, justices or judicial officers presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

- 47. **Numerosity**: The putative class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. The size of the putative class is believed to be in excess of 100 individuals. In additional, the names of all potential members of the putative class are not known.
- 48. **Ascertainability**: The identity of the individual Class members is ascertainable through Defendants' and/or Defendants' agents' records or by public notice.
- 49. Plaintiff contemplates providing notice to the putative class members by the most efficient method practical.
- 50. **Typicality**: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of members of the Class. as Plaintiff was subject to the same common course by Defendants as all Class members. The injuries to each member of the Class were caused directly by Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein.
- 51. Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate: Plaintiff and putative class members are all victims of MGM's common policy and/or plan to violate California wage and hour statutes by: (1) misclassifying the Plaintiff and members of the putative class as exempt from minimum wage; (2) failing to provide minimum wages and overtime compensation for work performed; (3) failing to timely pay for the work performed; and (4) failing to comply with the requirements of Cal. Lab. Code § 226. MGM uniformly applied the same employment practices, policies, and procedures to all interns who worked for MGM in the State of California.
- 52. The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over questions affecting only individual class members, in that the claims of all Class members for each of the claims herein can be established with common proof, and include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) Whether Defendants employed and/or jointly employed Plaintiff and members of

	1		the Class within the meaning of the Cal. Lab. Code and California Wage Order
	2		No. 12.
	3	(b)	Whether Defendants had a policy or practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and
	4		members of the Class the minimum wage for all hours worked in violation of
	5		Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197, as alleged herein;
	6	(c)	Whether Defendants' classification of Plaintiff and members of the Class as non-
	7		employees violated the California Labor Code and California Wage Order No.
	8		12;
	9	(d)	Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class performed work that provided an
0	10		immediate advantage to Defendants;
LLP Suite 100 90025	11	(e)	Whether Defendants were required to keep accurate records of the hours worked
g, LLL d., Sui a 900	12		and the wages paid to Plaintiff and members of the Class;
Kristensen Weisberg, LLP 12504 Santa Monica Blvd., Suit Los Angeles, California 900	13	(f)	Whether Defendants were required to provide Plaintiff and members of the Class
en We Monic s, Cal	14		properly itemized pay statements;
Kristensen 504 Santa Mc Los Angeles,	15	(g)	Whether Defendants' policy or practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and members
Kri 504 S. Los A	16		of the Class was instituted willfully or with reckless disregard for the law;
12.7	17	(h)	Whether Defendants' conduct constitutes unfair or unlawful business practices
	18		within the meaning of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.;
	19	(i)	Whether the members of the Class are entitled to injunctive relief;
(I) (L)		(j)	Whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and members of the Class for statutory
۶., (ب)			penalties;
Œ.	22	(k)	Whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and members of the Class for punitive
**. 	23		damages;
G H	24	(1)	Whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and members of the Class for pre-
Ų	25		judgment interest;
	26	(m)	Whether Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and members of the Class for pre-
	27		judgment interest; and
	28	(n)	Whether Defendants are liable for attorneys' fees and costs.
		CLASS ACTIO	N COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES & INJUNCTIVE RELIEF; DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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- 54. Superiority of Class Action: A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the present controversy. Class members have little interest in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions because the individual damage claims of each Class member are not substantial enough to warrant individual filings. In sum, for many, if not most, Class members, a class action is the only feasible mechanism that will allow them an opportunity for legal redress and justice. Plaintiff is unaware of any litigation concerning the present controversy already commenced by members of the Class. The conduct of this action as a class action in this forum, with respect to some or all of the issues presented herein, presents fewer management difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and of the court system, and protects the rights of each Class member.
- 55. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the Class. Plaintiff does not have any interests antagonistic to those of the Class. Further, Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in class action litigation and employment litigation.
- 56. Class-wide damages are essential to induce Defendants to comply with the federal and state laws alleged in the Complaint.
- 57. Class members are unlikely to prosecute such claims on an individual basis since the individual damages are small. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than those presented in many class claims, e.g., securities fraud.
- 58. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class thereby making appropriate final declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.
 - 59. Members of the Class are likely to be unaware of their rights.
- 60. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the members of the Class.
 - 61. Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctive and equitable relief on

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behalf of the entire Class, on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, enjoining and prevent Defendants from engaging in the acts described arising out of their illegal tactics of not compensating interns consistent with California law.

- 62. Absent a class action, Defendants' violations of law will continue and Defendants will continue to reap and retain substantial process as a result of their improper conduct.
- 63. Defendants have acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Pay Minimum Wage Under California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1197) (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants)

- 64. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in each and every preceding paragraph of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein.
- 65. Plaintiff alleges, on the basis of information and belief, that Defendants, from the time the applicable statute of limitations begins to the present time, have engaged in the regular practice of requiring, suffering or permitting Plaintiff and members of the Class to work without paying them the legal minimum wage.
- 66. Under the Industrial Welfare Commission's wage orders the term "hours worked" is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer and includes, but is not limited to, all time that an employee is suffered or permitted to work. An employer must pay its employees for all "hours worked".
- 67. Defendants did not pay wages for any of the time that they controlled Plaintiff and the members of the Class and/or suffered or permitted them to work.
- 68. Plaintiff and members of the Class are not exempt from the minimum wage requirements under California law.
- 69. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and members of the Class the required legal minimum wage and overtime compensation for all hours worked, in violation of Cal. Lab. Code

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§§ 1194, 1197 and IWC Wage Order 12.

- 70. As a result of the actions of Defendants in failing and refusing to pay the minimum wages required by law, Plaintiff and members of the Class were damaged by not receiving compensation which they should have received, but did not receive. Plaintiff and members of the Class are therefore entitled to compensation in an amount to be proven at trial for unpaid overtime, pre-judgment interest, penalties, attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code §1194.
- 71. Defendants, and each of them, individually or by and through their respective officers, directors and managing agents, ordered, authorized, approved or ratified the conduct herein alleged with the intent to deprive Plaintiff and members of the Class of wages and other compensation and benefits to which they are and were entitled under California law, so as to increase Defendants' profits at the expense of the health and welfare of their employees. contrary public policy and clear statutory obligations.
- 72. Cal. Civ. Code § 3294 provides for punitive damages as an additional remedy for any plaintiff who establishes that a defendant has been guilty of oppression or malice in an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that in doing, ordering, authorizing, approving and ratifying the acts, policies and practices alleged herein, the Defendants, and each of them, acted in conscious and intentional disregard for the economic rights of the members of the Class, as well as the health and welfare of members of the Class. In so doing, the Defendants acted with malice, as such term is defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 3294, in that they engaged in despicable conduct carried out with a willful and conscious disregard for the rights of others, in blatant violation of state mandated law and public policy. Defendants further acted with oppression, as such term is defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 3294, in that they engaged in despicable conduct that subjected their workers to cruel and unjust hardships in conscious disregard of such worker's rights. The promulgation and enforcement of the malicious and oppressive workplace policies described herein entitle Plaintiff and each member of the Class to recover punitive and exemplary damages against these Defendants in an amount deemed by the trier of fact sufficient to punish,

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deter and make an example of them.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(FAILURE TO PAY COMPENSATION AT THE TIME OF TERMINATION IN VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE §§ 201-203)

(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants)

- 73. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in each and every preceding paragraph of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein.
- 74. Defendants have willfully failed and refused to pay compensation and wages to Plaintiff and members of the Class upon their separation of employment.
- 75. Defendants' failure to timely pay compensation and wages to Plaintiff and members of the Class at the time of their separation of employment was willful. As a result, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and members of the Class for waiting time penalties under Cal. Lab. Code § 203 in an amount to be ascertained at trial, together with prejudgment interest, attorney's fees, and costs.
- 76. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Defendants, and each of them, individually or by and through their respective officers, directors and managing agents, ordered, authorized, approved or ratified the conduct herein alleged with the intent to deprive Plaintiff and members of the Class of wages and other compensation and benefits to which they are and were entitled under California law, so as to increase Defendants' profits at the expense of the health and welfare of their employees, contrary public policy and clear statutory obligations.
- 77. Cal. Civ. Code § 3294 provides for punitive damages as an additional remedy for any plaintiff who establishes that a defendant has been guilty of oppression or malice in an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that in doing, ordering, authorizing, approving and ratifying the acts, policies and practices alleged herein, the Defendants, and each of them, acted in conscious and intentional disregard for the economic rights of the members of the Class, as well as the

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health and welfare of members of the Class. In so doing, the Defendants acted with malice, as such term is defined in Cal. *Civ. Code* § 3294, in that they engaged in despicable conduct carried out with a willful and conscious disregard for the rights of others, in blatant violation of state mandated law and public policy. Defendants further acted with oppression, as such term is defined in Cal. *Civ. Code* § 3294, in that they engaged in despicable conduct that subjected their workers to cruel and unjust hardships in conscious disregard of such worker's rights. The promulgation and enforcement of the malicious and oppressive workplace policies described herein entitle Plaintiff and each member of the Class to recover punitive and exemplary damages against these Defendants in an amount deemed by the trier of fact sufficient to punish, deter and make an example of them.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(FAILURE TO PROVIDE ITEMIZED WAGE STATEMENTS IN VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE § 226)

(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants)

- 78. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in each and every preceding paragraph of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein.
- 79. Defendants have willfully failed to provide accurate and properly itemized pay statements in that Defendants have illegally mischaracterized, misclassified and underpaid the members of the Class by designating them as "interns."
- 80. Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered injury from Defendants' misclassification, underpayment, and inaccurate and improperly itemized pay statements.
- 81. Defendants' willful failure to provide accurate and properly itemized pay statements makes them liable for the greater of actual damages or \$50 for the first violation and \$100 for each violation thereafter, capped at \$4,000 per employee, costs, attorneys' fees, and injunctive relief.
- 82. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that the Defendants, and each of them, individually or by and through their respective officers, directors and managing

2504 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 100 Los Angeles, California 90025 Kristensen Weisberg, LLP

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agents, ordered, authorized, approved or ratified the conduct herein alleged with the intent to deprive Plaintiff and members of the Class of wages and other compensation and benefits to which they are and were entitled under California law, so as to increase Defendants' profits at the expense of the health and welfare of their employees, contrary public policy and clear statutory obligations.

Cal. Civ. Code § 3294 provides for punitive damages as an additional remedy for 83. any plaintiff who establishes that a defendant has been guilty of oppression or malice in an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that in doing, ordering, authorizing, approving and ratifying the acts, policies and practices alleged herein, the Defendants, and each of them, acted in conscious and intentional disregard for the economic rights of the members of the Class, as well as the health and welfare of members of the Class. In so doing, the Defendants acted with malice, as such term is defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 3294, in that they engaged in despicable conduct carried out with a willful and conscious disregard for the rights of others, in blatant violation of state mandated law and public policy. Defendants further acted with oppression, as such term is defined in Cal. Civ. Code § 3294, in that they engaged in despicable conduct that subjected their workers to cruel and unjust hardships in conscious disregard of such worker's rights. The promulgation and enforcement of the malicious and oppressive workplace policies described herein entitle Plaintiff and each member of the Class to recover punitive and exemplary damages against these Defendants in an amount deemed by the trier of fact sufficient to punish, deter and make an example of them.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(ACCOUNTING)

(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants)

- 84. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in each and every preceding paragraph of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein.
 - 85. Plaintiff and members of the Class are owed unpaid wages, penalties, interest,

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and restitution by Defendants.

- 86. Plaintiff does not know the exact amount of wages, commissions, penalties, interest and restitution due to her or members of the Class. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the Defendants possess records from which the amounts of wages, penalties, interest and restitution due them may be calculated. Therefore, an accounting of the books and records of each Defendant is required.
 - 87. Therefore, Plaintiff demands an accounting of Defendants' records.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW,

CALIFORNIA BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, ET SEQ.)

(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class against All Defendants)

- 88. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference and re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in each and every preceding paragraph of this Complaint, as though fully set forth herein.
- 89. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq., ("UCL") prohibits any "unlawful, unfair or "fraudulent" ... business act or practice."

UNLAWFUL

- 90. Defendants committed "unlawful" business practices acts and practices within each of the four years prior to the commencement of this action by:
 - (a) Failing to pay to members of the Class the minimum wage for all time under the control of Defendant in violation of Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1197;
 - (b) Failing to pay members of the Class all compensation due at the time of separation of employment in violation of Cal. *Lab. Code* §§ 201, 202, 203, 204, and 226;
 - (c) Failing to issue properly itemized wage statement, and failed to pay wages for all time under the control of the employer in violation of Cal. *Lab*. Code § 1174; and
 - 91. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date and violates the unlawful

prong of the UCL.

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- 92. As a result of Defendants' alleged acts and/or omissions as described in this Complaint, Defendants have unlawfully and unfairly kept money due to members of the Class, and has subsequently unlawfully earned profits from such unlawful and/or unfair business practices.
- 93. A request for injunctive relief and restitution is specifically authorized by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203. Thus, on behalf of members of the Class, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and restitution (to members of the Class) of all unlawfully withheld funds obtained by Defendants as a result of Defendant's alleged acts and/or omissions as described in this Complaint. They also seek attorney's fees.
- 94. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that unless restrained and ordered to pay restitution, Defendants will continue to engage in the alleged acts as described in this Complaint.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself, all other current and former employees similarly situated, and the general public, prays for judgment as follows:

- 1. Certifying the Class as requested herein;
- 2. Providing such further relief as may be just and proper;
- 3. Appointing Plaintiff as Class representative, and her counsel to represent the Class:

In addition, Plaintiff, and the Class members pray for further judgment as follows:

- 4. Restitution of the funds improperly not disbursed by Defendants;
- 5. Any and all statutory penalties to be paid by Defendants according to proof for Plaintiff and members of the Class.
- 6. For pre-judgment interest at the legal rate pursuant to Cal. *Civ. Code* § 3289 and Cal. *Lab. Code* §218.6;
- 7. For an accounting of Defendants' relevant records;
- 8. For equitable and injunctive relief, including pursuant to Cal. *Bus. & Prof. Code* § 17203;
- 9. For attorneys' fees pursuant to Cal. *Lab. Code* §1194 or as otherwise permitted by statute
- 10. For costs of suit incurred herein:
- 11. For punitive damages as alleged; and
- 12. For such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper;

Dated: April 28, 2015

KRISTENSEN WEISBERG, LLP NORTON MOORE & ADAMS LLP LAW OFFICES OF MICHAEL V. PUNDEFF

John P. Kristensen
David L. Weisberg
William A. Adams
Michael V. Pundeff
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues which may be tried by a jury.

Dated: April 28, 2015

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KRISTENSEN WEISBERG, LLP Norton Moore & Adams LLP Law Offices of Michael v. Pundeff

John P. Kristensen David L. Weisberg William A. Adams Michael V. Pundeff Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Kristensen Weisberg, LLP 12504 Santa Monica Blvd, Suite 100

Los Angeles, California 90025

		CM-010
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar. John P. Kristensen (SBN 224132) Kristensen Weisberg, LLP 12304 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 100	number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
Los Angeles, California 90025 TELEPHONE NO.: (310) 507-7924 TATIORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff Kimi Gupta	FAX NO.: (310) 507-7906	Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles
STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street MAILING ADDRESS:	os Angeles	APR 3 0 2015
CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles, Californ BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk Superio	nia 90012 or Courthouse	Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk By Cristina Grijalva Deputy Cristina Grijalva
LEASE NAME: Chimi Gupta vs. MGM Productions I.	LC, et al.	Cristina Grijalta
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER:
✓ Unlimited Limited		BC 5 8 0 4 3 6
(Amount (Amount	Counter Joinder	
demanded demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defend	I I
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	DEPT:
	ow must be completed (see instructions of	on page 2).
 Check one box below for the case type that Auto Tort 		Barriet and the Country of the Country of
Auto (22)		Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
Medical malpractice (45)	Eminent domain/Inverse	Insurance coverage claims arising from the
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex case
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)
Business tort/unfair business practice (07	Other real property (26)	Enforcement of Judgment
Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)
Defamation (13)	Commercial (31)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RICO (27)
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	Miscellaneous Civil Petition
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
<u>Emp</u> loyment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)
Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)	
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)	
factors requiring exceptional judicial mana	gement:	lles of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
a. Large number of separately repre		
b. Extensive motion practice raising issues that will be time-consuming		with related actions pending in one or more courts
locade triat will be time equipariting	· —	ies, states, or countries, or in a federal court
*c. ✓ Substantial amount of documenta		ostjudgment judicial supervision
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a		leclaratory or injunctive relief c. punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): Fig. 5. This case ✓ is ☐ is not a class	` '	
5. This case	ss action suit. and serve a notice of related case. <i>(You n</i>	nay use form CM-015.)
Date: April 29, 2015 John P. Kristen		
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		IGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the	NOTICE first paper filed in the action or proceeding	
in sanctions. • File this cover sheet in addition to any cov	er sheet required by local court rule.	·
other parties to the action or proceeding.	•	must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all
T - OTHESS THIS IS A CORECTIONS CASE THREE TUR	; J. 1 →U UI A CUINDIEX CASE, LINS COVEL SNE	et will be used for statistical purposes only.

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiffs designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

Auto Tort

Auto (22)-Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Uninsured Motorist (46) (if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/ Property Damage/Wrongful Death)

> Asbestos (04) Asbestos Property Damage Asbestos Personal Injury/

Wrongful Death Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental) (24)

Medical Malpractice (45) Medical Malpractice-Physicians & Surgeons

Other Professional Health Care Malpractice

Other PI/PD/WD (23)

Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)

Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)

Intentional Infliction of **(Emotional Distress** Negligent Infliction of

Emotional Distress Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07) Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination,

false arrest) (not civil harassment) (08) Defamation (e.g., slander, libel)

(13) Eraud (16)

Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)

Legal Malpractice Other Professional Malpractice

(not medical or legal)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15)

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Contract Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)

Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer

or wrongful eviction) Contract/Warranty Breach-Seller Plaintiff (not fraud or negligence)

Negligent Breach of Contract/

Warranty

Other Breach of Contract/Warranty

Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)

Collection Case-Seller Plaintiff Other Promissory Note/Collections

Insurance Coverage (not provisionally

complex) (18) Auto Subrogation

Other Coverage

Other Contract (37) Contractual Fraud

Other Contract Dispute Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)

Wrongful Eviction (33)

Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)

Writ of Possession of Real Property Mortgage Foreclosure

Quiet Title

Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or

foreclosure) Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)

Residential (32)

Drugs (38) (if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)

Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)

Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ–Administrative Mandamus Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court

Case Matter

Writ-Other Limited Court Case

Other Judicial Review (39) Review of Health Officer Order

Notice of Appeal-Labor Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400-3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03) Construction Defect (10)

Claims Involving Mass Tort (40) Securities Litigation (28)

Environmental/Toxic Tort (30) Insurance Coverage Claims

(arising from provisionally complex

case type listed above) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)

Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)

Confession of Judgment (non-

domestic relations) Sister State Judgment

Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)

Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes Other Enforcement of Judgment

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)

Other Complaint (not specified above) (42)

Declaratory Relief Only Injunctive Relief Only (non-

harassment)

Mechanics Lien

Other Commercial Complaint

Case (non-tort/non-complex) Other Civil Complaint

(non-tort/non-complex)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition Partnership and Corporate

Governance (21)

Other Petition (not specified above) (43)

Civil Harassment Workplace Violence Elder/Dependent Adult

Abuse

Election Contest Petition for Name Change

Petition for Relief From Late

Claim

Other Civil Petition

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Kimi Gupta v. MGM HD Productions, et al.

CASE NUMBER:

BC 580436

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION (CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE LOCATION)

	TO COOK THOUSE LOCATION)
This form is re	equired pursuant to Local Rule 2.0 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.
Item I. Check the t	ypes of hearing and fill in the estimated length of hearing expected for this case:
	YES CLASS ACTION? YES LIMITED CASE? YES TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL 5-7 HOURS! DAYS
	e correct district and courthouse location (4 steps – If you checked "Limited Case", skip to Item III, Pg. 4):
	st completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet form, find the main Civil Case Cover Sheet heading for your argin below, and, to the right in Column A , the Civil Case Cover Sheet case type you selected.
Step 2: Check	one Superior Court type of action in Column B below which best describes the nature of this case.

Step 3: In Column C, circle the reason for the court location choice that applies to the type of action you have checked. For any exception to the court location, see Local Rule 2.0.

Applicable Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Location (see Column C below)

- Class actions must be filed in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, central district.
- 2. May be filed in central (other county, or no bodily injury/property damage).

 3. Location where cause of action arose.

 4. Location where bodily injury, death or damage occurred.

 5. Location where performance required or defendant resides.

- Location of property or permanently garaged vehicle.
 Location where petitioner resides.
 Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly.
 Location where one or more of the parties reside.
 Location of Labor Commissioner Office
- Step 4: Fill in the information requested on page 4 in Item III; complete Item IV. Sign the declaration.

Other Personal Injury/Property © Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort

A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No	B: Type of Action (Check only one)	Applicable Reason See Step 3 Abov
Auto (22)	□ A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1., 2., 4.
Uninsured Motorist (46)	☐ A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death – Uninsured Motorist	1., 2., 4.
Asbestos (04)	□ A6070 Asbestos Property Damage □ A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	2
Product Liability (24)	□ A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental)	1., 2., 3., 4., 8.
Medical Malpractice (45)	□ A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons □ A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1., 4. 1., 4.
Other Personal Injury Property Damage Wrongful Death (23)	□ A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) □ A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., assault, vandalism, etc.) □ A7270 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress □ A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1., 4. 1., 4. 1., 3. 1., 4.

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Kimi Gupta v. MGM HD Productions, et al.

CASE NUMBER

Non-Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort

Employment

Contract

Unlawful Detąingr 🙃 😤 🗷 Réāl Rřopertýr 😥

A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No		B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons See Step 3 Above
Business Tort (07)	□ A602	9 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1., 3.
Civil Rights (08)	□ A600	5 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1., 2., 3.
Defamation (13)	□ A601	0 Defamation (slander/libel)	1., 2., 3.
Fraud (16)	□ A601	3 Fraud (no contract)	1., 2., 3.
Professional Negligence (25)		7 Legal Malpractice 0 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3.
Other (35)	□ A602	5 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2.,3.
Wrongful Termination (36)	□ A603	7 Wrongful Termination	1., 2., 3.
Other Employment (15)		Other Employment Complaint Case Labor Commissioner Appeals	1 0.2., 3.
Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06)		Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction) 8 Contract/Warranty Breach -Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence)	2., 5. 2., 5.
(not insurance)		9 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud) 8 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (not fraud or negligence)	1., 2., 5. 1., 2., 5.
Collections (09)		Collections Case-Seller Plaintiff Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	2., 5., 6. 2., 5. `
Insurance Coverage (18)	□ A601	5 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1., 2., 5., 8.
Other Contract (37)	□ A603	Contractual Fraud Tortious Interference Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence)	1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 8.
Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	□ A730	0 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.
Wrongful Eviction (33)	□ A602	3 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 6.
Other Real Property (26)	□ A603	8 Mortgage Foreclosure 12 Quiet Title 10 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure)	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (31)	□ A602	1 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer-Residential (32)	□ A602	Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer- Post-Foreclosure (34)	□ A602	20FUnlawful Detainer-Post-Foreclosure	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer-Drugs (38)	□ A602	22 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2., 6.

SHORT TITLE:

Kimi Gupta v. MGM HD Productions, et al.

CASE NUMBER

	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No!	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above
	Asset Forfeiture (05)	□ A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case	2., 6.
riew	Petition re Arbitration (11)	☐ A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2., 5.
Judicial Review	Writ of Mandate (02)	□ A6151 Writ - Administrative Mandamus □ A6152 Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter □ A6153 Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2., 8. 2. 2.
	Other Judicial Review (39)	□ A6150 Other Writ /Judicial Review	2., 8.
<u>io</u>	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	□ A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 8.
Litigat	Construction Defect (10)	□ A6007 Construction Defect	1., 2., 3.
Provisionally Complex Litigation	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	□ A6006 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.
lly Co	Securities Litigation (28)	□ A6035 Securities Litigation Case	1., 2., 8.
visiona	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	□ A6036 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1., 2., 3., 8.
Pro	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	□ A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1., 2., 5., 8.
Enforcement of Judgment	Enforcement of Judgment (20)	 □ A6141 Sister State Judgment □ A6160 Abstract of Judgment □ A6107 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations) □ A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) □ A6114 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tax □ A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case 	2., 9. 2., 6. 2., 9. 2., 8. 2., 8. 2., 8., 9.
s	RICO (27)	□ A6033 Racketeering (RICO) Case	1., 2., 8.
Miscellaneous Civil Complaints	Other Complaints (Not Specified Above) (42)	 □ A6030 Declaratory Relief Only □ A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment) □ A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex) □ A6000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex) 	1., 2., 8. 2., 8. 1., 2., 8. 1., 2., 8.
(u) (E)	Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	☐ A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2., 8.
Miscellaneous Civil Petitions	Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43)	□ A6121 Civil Harassment □ A6123 Workplace Harassment □ A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case □ A6190 Election Contest □ A6110 Petition for Change of Name □ A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2., 3., 9. 2., 3., 9. 2., 3., 9. 2. 2., 7. 2., 3., 4., 8.
		□ A6100 Other Civil Petition	2., 9.

SHORT TITLE: Kimi Gupta v. MGM HD Productions, et al.	CASE NUMBER

Item III. Statement of Location: Enter the address of the accident, party's residence or place of business, performance, or other circumstance indicated in Item II., Step 3 on Page 1, as the proper reason for filing in the court location you selected.

REASON: Check the approunder Column C for the type this case.		ve selected for	ADDRESS: All three named defendants have their principal place of business located at 245 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California, 90210. Additionally, the complaint is being filed on behalf of class, and therefore Stanley Mosk Superior Court is the proper venue.
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP CODE:	
Los Angeles	CA	90012	
Item IV. Declaration of Ass	signment: I declare und	ler penalty of pe	erjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true
and correct and that the Central	above-entitled matter District of the Superior	is properly file	erjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true of the Stanley Mosk courthouse in the mia, County of Los Angeles [Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and Local
and correct and that the	above-entitled matter District of the Superior	is properly file	ed for assignment to the Stanley Mosk courthouse in the

PLEASE HAVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COMPLETED AND READY TO BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

- 1. Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
- 3. Civil Case Cover Sheet, Judicial Council form CM-010.
- Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum and Statement of Location form, LACIV 109, LASC Approved 03-04 (Rev. 03/11).
- 5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless fees have been waived.
- 6. A signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, Judicial Council form CIV-010, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age will be required by Court in order to issue a summons.
- Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the summons and complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

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