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By Chatter Hall Deputy SHEGERIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC. 225 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 700 3 Santa Monica, California 90401 Telephone Number: (310) 860-0770 4 Facsimile Number: (310) 860-0771 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff, JEFFREY GOTTLIEB 6 7 D74 Teresa Sancher-Gordon 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CENTRAL DISTRICT 10 11 BC 6 3 0 0 1 8 JEFFREY GOTTLIEB, Case No.: 12 PLAINTIFF JEFFREY GOTTLIEB'S Plaintiff, COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES BASED 13 ON: VS. 14 LOS ANGELES TIMES (1) DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS COMMUNICATIONS LLC, DAVAN 15 OF AGE IN VIOLATION OF FEHA; MAHARAJ, and DOES 1 through 100, (2) HARASSMENT ON THE BASIS OF 16 Inclusive, AGE IN VIOLATION OF FEHA: Defendants. 17 (3) RETALIATION FOR COMPLAINING OF 18 DISCRIMINATION AND/OR HARASSMENT ON THE BASIS OF 19 AGE IN VIOLATION OF FEHA; 20 (4) RETALIATION FOR TAKING **CFRA LEAVE IN VIOLATION OF** 21 FEHA; 22 FAILURE TO PREVENT ENDER PROPERTY OF THE PROPE (5) FAILURE TO PREVENT 23 24 FEHA: 25 (6) VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE 26 **SECTION 1102.5**; 27 WRONGFUL CONSTRUCTIVE

/CASE: BC630018

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- (8) FAILURE TO PROMOTE;
- (9) NEGLIGENT SUPERVISION;
- (10) NEGLIGENT RETENTION;
- (11) INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS;
- (12) VIOLATION OF LABOR CODE REGARDING PERSONNEL FILE AND DOCUMENTS SIGNED.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff, Jeffrey Gottlieb ("plaintiff" or "Gottlieb"), is, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, a resident of Los Angeles County, in the State of California.
- 2. Defendant Los Angeles Times Communications LLC ("defendant" or "LA Times") is, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, authorized to operate by the State of California and the United States government and authorized and qualified to do business in the County of Los Angeles. LA Times' place of business, where the following causes of action took place, was and is in the County of Los Angeles, at 202 West First Street, Los Angeles, California 90012.
- 3. Defendant Davan Maharaj ("defendant" or "Maharaj") is, and at all times mentioned in this Complaint was, employed by LA Times and was Managing Editor and later Editor for LA Times. At all times known to Plaintiff, Defendant Maharaj was a resident of Orange County.
- 4. Defendants Does 1 through 100 are sued under fictitious names pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that each of the defendants sued under fictitious names is in some manner responsible for the wrongs and damages alleged below, in so acting was functioning as the agent, servant, partner, and employee of the co-defendants, and in taking the actions mentioned below was acting within the course and scope of his or her authority as such agent, servant, partner, and employee, with the permission and consent of the codefendants.
- 5. Defendants directly and indirectly employed plaintiff Gottlieb, as defined under the Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA") at Government Code section 12926(d).
 - 6. In addition, defendants compelled, coerced, aided, and abetted the

discrimination, which is prohibited under California Government Code section 12940(i).

INTRODUCTORY ALLEGATIONS

- 7. Plaintiff is a sixty-two year old male.
- 8. Defendants hired plaintiff on or around March 1997 as Assistant City Editor. From on or around 1998 to 2006, plaintiff was a Staff Writer. From around 2006 to 2008, plaintiff was Assistant City Editor. From 2008 until the end of his employment with defendants, plaintiff was Senior Writer. At all times during his employment, plaintiff performed his job in an exemplary manner, receiving numerous accolades, including a Pulitzer prize, for his work while employed by defendants.
- 9. On or around 2010, Plaintiff and co-journalist Ruben Vives ("Ruben") co-wrote more than 100 stories about corruption within the City of Bell. The stories they wrote received national recognition, as it helped uncover various corruption scandals within the City of Bell. Ruben and plaintiff received a flood of congratulatory emails and phone calls, some even asking for plaintiff and Ruben to investigate their cities. The stories helped to put behind bars several Bell officials.
- 10. Following the story being published, Russ Stanton ("Stanton"), Editor for LA Times, told plaintiff and Ruben that they were singlehandedly boosting morale. LA Times reporters would stop plaintiff in the halls to say how proud they were of his work and that this was the kind of journalism the paper should be producing.
- 11. During the journalism award season, Shelby Grad ("Grad"), then city-editor, sent an email congratulating and thanking Ruben and plaintiff for their work that helped put accountability of local government on the national agenda.
- 12. After the stories ran, plaintiff won several awards, including the Pulitzer Prize for Public Service, which is given to the paper; the George Polk Award; the Investigative Reporters and Editors Medal; the Selden Ring for Investigative Reporting; American Society of News Editors Award for Local Accountability Reporting; the Society of Professional Journalists Award for Investigative Reporting; and the Los Angeles Press

Club's Public Service in Journalism Award. Notably, plaintiff was the only person on the staff with two George Polk Awards.

- 13. On or around February 2011, the top editors, including Marc Duvoisin ("Duvoisin"), did not tell plaintiff or Ruben that the two had won the George Polk Award, which is one of journalism's top honors. Almost by accident Duvoisin told plaintiff, who was walking out of the building at 11 p.m.
- 14. On or around February 8, 2011, plaintiff was announced one of six finalists for the Goldsmith Prize for Investigative Reporting, awarded by Harvard University.
- 15. On or around February of 2011, David Lauter ("Lauter"), then Assistant Managing Editor/Metro of the LA Times, told plaintiff and Ruben that the paper would pay their expenses to attend the Polk Award ceremony in New York. He also said that if they won the Pulitzer Prize, the paper would pay for their expenses and those of plaintiff's wife and Ruben's girlfriend.
- 16. On or around February 2011, USC awarded the Selden Ring Award for Investigative Reporting to plaintiff, Ruben, and staff. The award came with \$35,000, and it was to be distributed to the reporters and editors, not to the newspaper. However, the check was made out to LA Times. Vicky Porter ("Porter"), the director of the Knight Digital Center and the mistress of ceremony, handed plaintiff the winner's check. The check was made out to the LA Times, so plaintiff passed it to Stanton. Porter told Stanton, "I'm sorry, Russ. I'm going to make this clear. It's going to the reporters and the editors, not the newspaper."
- \$5,000, and other reporters received a smaller amount, while the Editors decided the rest of the money would be used to throw a party for the staff. The party was supposed to be held at a restaurant owned by a relative of Maharaj.
 - 18. The LA Times also kept \$1,000 that had been won on another award.
- 19. A few weeks after the Selden Ring ceremony, plaintiff found the foot-high crystal award with plaintiff's and Ruben's names haphazardly thrown into a box above

some cabinets in Defendant Maharaj's office; it was chipped.

- 20. On or around April 2011, plaintiff attended the George Polk ceremony in New York. The LA Times display at the Roosevelt Hotel where the ceremony was held did not mention plaintiff's name or that of Ruben, even though the award was given to plaintiff, Ruben, and staff. When plaintiff returned to Los Angeles, he saw that the same poster had been placed on a wall at the LA Times. Plaintiff told Duvoisin that the poster was inaccurate and that their names should be on there. The poster was redone. Not long after, Assistant City Editor Kimi Yoshino told plaintiff, "You ought to be careful because word is going to get around that you're mad that your name wasn't first on the Polk award, and you wanted it changed."
- 21. On or around April 18, 2011, the LA Times won the Pulitzer Prize in Public Service for the Bell stories. When reporting about the Pulitzer, the New York Times stated that the public service award went to the LA Times for reporting by plaintiff and Ruben. In his speech to the newsroom after the award was announced, Stanton, Editor of the LA Times, stated, "When you look up 'grizzled veteran' in the AP stylebook, it says 'See also Gottlieb, Jeff'." This was quoted in the LA Times profile of plaintiff and Ruben that appeared the next day.
- 22. On or around April 19, 2011, plaintiff and Ruben appeared on the CBS Evening News and in an 8-minute interview on the PBS News Hour. In addition, plaintiff has also appeared on other major news networks in which he was interviewed for the City of Bell stories he wrote.
- 23. On or around May 2011, Stanton sent out an email saying that no one should make arrangements to go to New York for the Pulitzer ceremony at Columbia University because Stanton wanted to see how many tickets the paper would receive.
- 24. On or around May 13, 2011, Stanton sent out a list of people who would get tickets to the Pulitzer ceremony. Plaintiff's wife was on the list, but the paper reneged on paying for her flight. Because of the late decision, plaintiff would have to pay \$730 for his wife's flight. Plaintiff sent an email to Stanton expressing his frustration that

Lauter had promised to pay for plaintiff's wife's flight but that promise now was broken. Stanton took no action.

- 25. On or around May 20, 2011, an aide to Assemblyman Ricardo Lara sent an email to Maharaj and Ashley Dunn ("Dunn"), the Assistant Managing Editor/Metro, stating that the Assembly and State Senate would like to have a ceremony in Sacramento to honor Ruben and plaintiff. Maharaj refused to allow it.
- 26. In the fall of 2011, after his various travels speaking at events and being honored for his work, plaintiff approached Dunn about his next job assignment. Dunn eventually told plaintiff he was not going to add anyone to the investigative team and that he was assigning plaintiff to Orange County, where plaintiff had started his career at the LA Times. Plaintiff told Dunn he would not go. Dunn stated that that is where his office will be. Meanwhile, two other reporters were given the title of investigative reporter. When plaintiff and another journalist agreed to share a desk, Dunn would not allow it and told plaintiff that the desk was instead assigned to him and that the assignment of the desk to him meant that the company would not cover plaintiff's home office expenses any longer.
- 27. After winning the Pulitzer, plaintiff did not get asked to take on an investigative project again.
- 28. A year after the Selden Ring Award was given, no party had been thrown and the award money had still not been distributed. Plaintiff asked Maharaj about it. Maharaj told plaintiff to speak to Dunn. On or about February 12, 2012, plaintiff emailed Dunn that the money should be distributed to the reporters. Dunn responded that there was going to be a party thrown by the LA Times for the Metro staff.
- 29. On or around November 2012, months after the Award, there was still no word about the remainder of the award money. Plaintiff emailed Dunn, Maharaj, and Duvoisin and requested that the money be distributed. Dunn responded that he had checked with Maharaj, effectively stating that the paper would be keeping the money.
 - 30. On or around April 2013, plaintiff was assigned to cover the Michael Jackson

wrongful death civil trial. Plaintiff asked Grad why he was assigned to this case, as it seemed like a story that should be covered by one of the paper's court or entertainment reporters. Grad responded that "we want someone high profile."

- 31. On or around May 3, 2013, more than two years after the Selden Ring ceremony, plaintiff sent an email to the publisher and president of the LA Times, explaining what happened with the award money. The president told plaintiff she would look into what was going on with the money.
- 32. Two weeks later, Dunn called plaintiff into his office and said that his email had caused quite an uproar but that Maharaj was refusing to pass out the money. Dunn stated that there was no record of how much money the paper had siphoned off, but that they decided it was \$5,000, even though he recalled it to be \$7,000. Dunn told plaintiff he thought there should be a party to boost the low morale at the LA Times.
- 33. Plaintiff sent Dunn an email following that conversation in which he complained of illegal activity by the LA Times. Plaintiff complained that the money could not be accounted for and that it was ridiculous to celebrate the awards at a party more than two years after they had won them.
- 34. Following these events, the Washington Post wrote a story with an interview with plaintiff regarding the Selden Ring Award and distribution of money. The story appeared on June 12, 2013 and quoted Washington Post and New York Times editors saying that their reporters kept award money.
- 35. Following the story, Maharaj stopped speaking to plaintiff. He would pass plaintiff in the hall, glance down at his cell phone, and not say a word.
- 36. On or around Labor Day weekend of 2013, two months after the Post story appeared, plaintiff received an email from Grad that he thought the money should be used to pay for a holiday party for the staff. Plaintiff responded that he found it outrageous to use the money from the Award, more than two and a half years after it was awarded, for something that had nothing to do with the Award or story. At one point, Grad told plaintiff, "Frankly Jeff, I'm not sure you want to resolve this."

- 37. Finally, plaintiff and Ruben got \$1,500 each from the Award without being provided an accounting of the award money.
- 38. On or around June 2014, plaintiff turned in an investigative report story that was still not edited by the time of plaintiff's resignation. Plaintiff complained to several different editors but the story never was completely edited.
- 39. In or around August 2014, Grad told plaintiff that for the next several weeks, plaintiff would be the backup obituaries reporter, which was the equivalent of a demotion for someone with plaintiff's experience level.
- 40. In or around November 2014, Grad gave plaintiff the choice of several types of stories to cover, one of which was religion, a story plaintiff would have enjoyed covering earlier in his career, but not at this stage. The other choices were covering the city Department of Water and Power or working out of the paper's city/county bureau.
- 41. On or around March 4, 2015, plaintiff went on disability leave for seven and a half weeks because of surgery for prostate cancer.
- 42. During plaintiff's leave, plaintiff received an email that it was time to submit an evaluation. Plaintiff wrote his evaluation, discussing his frustration with the fact that he had written a great story but it had been sitting for months. Plaintiff explained that this had embarrassed him with his sources and hurt the credibility of the LA Times. Plaintiff's evaluation received no response.
- 43. Also during plaintiff's leave, Steve Marble, Assistant City Editor, asked plaintiff to cover a press conference. Plaintiff covered the press release despite the fact that he was still on leave.
- 44. During plaintiff's leave, on or around April 15, 2015, Grad asked plaintiff to cover the LA Times Book Festival. Plaintiff did not cover this festival.
- 45. When plaintiff returned from leave on or around April 27, 2015, he was assigned to write obituaries, a demotion. Rather than assign Plaintiff to work on stories that were the same or similar to those on which Plaintiff worked when he left, Defendants assigned him to work that was substantially inferior. When he stated that he

could not do it, Grad told him that he could do the 8 a.m. web shift, which meant writing about traffic incidents and breaking news and was, likewise, a demotion. Plaintiff said, "I quit" in response and provided a two week notice of his resignation. Grad remarked that when older, experienced reporters quit, he had learned not to talk them into staying. Plaintiff felt forced to resign due to his intolerable working conditions, effectively constructively terminating his employment with defendants.

- 46. On or around December 2015, the LA Times had a buyout, targeting older, more experienced reporters. About 90 people left.
- 47. Nobody has been assigned to cover religion since Plaintiff's resignation. No reporter has been assigned to write obituaries since Plaintiff's termination. Listed on the website is an obituaries editor, but no reporter.
- 48. After Plaintiff's termination, Plaintiff requested a copy of his complete personnel file from Defendants on three separate occasions. Defendants neither responded to Plaintiff's requests nor provided Plaintiff with his requested personnel file, including copies of payroll and wage records.
- 49. <u>Economic Damages</u>. As a consequence of defendants' conduct, plaintiff has suffered and will suffer harm, including, without limitation, lost past and future income and employment benefits, and damage to career, and wages, overtime, unpaid expenses, and penalties, as well as interest on unpaid wages at the legal rate from and after each payday that those wages should have been paid, in a sum to be proven at trial.
- 50. <u>Non-Economic Damages</u>. As a consequence of defendants' conduct, plaintiff has suffered and will suffer psychological and emotional distress, humiliation, and mental and physical pain and anguish, in a sum to be proven at trial.
- 51. <u>Punitive Damages</u>. Defendants' conduct constitutes oppression, fraud or malice under California Civil Code Section 3294, so as to entitle plaintiff to an award of exemplary/punitive damages.
- a. <u>Malice</u>. Defendants' conduct was done with malice within the meaning of California Civil Code Section 3294, including that (a) defendants acted with intent to

cause injury to plaintiff, and/or acted with reckless disregard toward plaintiff's injury, including by terminating and/or taking other adverse job action against plaintiff based on plaintiff's age, medical leave, and/or good faith complaints; and/or (b) defendants' conduct was despicable, with willful and conscious disregard of plaintiff's rights, health and safety, including plaintiff's right to be free of discrimination, harassment, retaliation.

- b. Oppression. In addition, and/or alternatively, defendants' conduct was done with oppression within the meaning of California Civil Code Section 3294, including that defendants' actions against plaintiff based on plaintiff's age, medical condition and/or good faith complaints was "despicable" and subjected plaintiff to cruel and unjust hardship, in knowing disregard of plaintiff's rights to a workplace free of discrimination, harassment, retaliation, abuse of requirement of accommodation and engaging in the interactive process, and wrongful termination.
- c. <u>Fraud</u>. In addition, and/or alternatively, defendants' conduct, as alleged, was fraudulent within the meaning of California Civil Code Section 3294, including that defendants asserted false (pretextual) grounds for other adverse job action(s), to thereby harm plaintiff and deprive plaintiff of legal rights.
- 52. <u>Attorneys' Fees</u>. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees.
- 53. <u>Exhaustion Of Administrative Remedies</u>. Prior to filing this action, plaintiff timely exhausted administrative remedies, by timely filing an administrative complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH") and receiving a DFEH right to sue letter.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of FEHA, Cal. Govt. Code Sections 12900, et seq.

Age Discrimination—Against Defendants LA Times,

Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

54. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 53 are re-alleged and incorpo-

rated herein by reference.

- 55. At all times herein mentioned, FEHA, Government Code section 12940, et seq., was in full force and effect and was binding on defendants. This statute requires defendants to refrain from discriminating against any employee because he or she is more than 40 years old. Within the time provided by law, plaintiff filed a complaint with the DFEH, in full compliance with administrative requirements, and received a right-to-sue letter.
- 56. During plaintiff's employment with defendants, defendants, through their supervisors, engaged in actions that had a negative impact on the treatment of employees who were more than 40 years old. Specifically, defendants discharged older employees with greater frequency than younger employees, hired fewer employees who were older than 40, and gave better jobs and benefits to younger employees.
- 57. During plaintiff's employment with defendants, defendants intentionally engaged in age discrimination by discharging employees over the age of 40 with greater frequency than other employees. During plaintiff's employment with defendants, defendants had a pattern and practice of discriminating against employees who were more than 40 years old.
- 58. Defendants, through their managers and supervisors, made a number of comments to and about plaintiff that exhibited ageist motivations, intentions, and consciousness. Plaintiff was a qualified employee at the time of his constructive termination. Plaintiff believes and on that basis alleges defendants' real motivation was to discharge him because of his age.
- 59. Defendants' conduct, as alleged, violated the FEHA, and defendants committed unlawful employment practice(s), including, without limitation, by the following, separate bases for liability:
- a. Terminating, barring, discharging, refusing to transfer, retain, hire, select, and/or employ; and/or otherwise discriminating against plaintiff based, in whole or in part, on plaintiff's age and/or other protected characteristic(s), in violation of Cal. Govt.

Code § 12940(a).

- b. Harassing plaintiff and/or creating a hostile work environment, based, in whole or in part, on plaintiff's age and/or other protected characteristic(s), in violation of Cal. Govt. Code § 12940(j).
- c. Failing to take all reasonable steps to prevent discrimination and/or harassment based on age and/or other protected characteristic(s), in violation of Cal. Govt. Code § 12940(k).
- d. Retaliating against plaintiff for seeking to exercise rights guaranteed under the FEHA and/or opposing defendants' failure to provide such rights, in violation of Cal. Govt. Code § 12940(h).
- 60. On the basis of the above, plaintiff believes and alleges that his age was a substantial motivating factor in defendants' demotion of plaintiff and refusal to address plaintiff's good faith concerns. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination against plaintiff, plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses of earnings and other employment benefits.
- 61. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination against plaintiff, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.
- 62. Defendants' discrimination was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive, fraudulent manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages.
- 63. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees. Plaintiff is at present unaware of the precise amounts of these expenses and fees and will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint when the amounts are fully known.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of FEHA, Cal. Govt. Code Sections 12900, et eq. Age Harassment—Against All Defendants, Inclusive of

DOES 1 to 100

- 64. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 63 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 65. Defendants' conduct, as alleged, violated the FEHA, Cal. Govt. Code Sections 12900 *et seq.*, and defendants committed unlawful employment practice(s), including, without limitation, by the following, separate bases for liability:
- a. Harassing plaintiff and/or creating a hostile work environment, based, in whole or in part, on plaintiff's age, and/or other protected characteristic(s), in violation of Cal. Govt. Code Section 12940(j).
- b. Failing to take all reasonable steps to prevent discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation based on age, in violation of Cal. Govt. Code Section 12940(k).
- 66. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination against plaintiff, plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses of earnings and other employment benefits.
- 67. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination against plaintiff, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and physical and mental pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.
- 68. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees. plaintiff is at present unaware of the precise amounts of these expenses and fees and will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint when the amounts are fully known.
- 69. Defendants' misconduct was committed intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive, fraudulent manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages against defendants.

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of FEHA, Cal. Govt. Code Sections 12900, et seq. Retaliation for Complaining of Age Discrimination and/or Harassment—Against Defendants LA Times, Inclusive of

DOES 1 to 100

- 70. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 69 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 71. Plaintiff's age and/or other characteristic(s) protected by the FEHA, Cal. Govt. Code Sections 12900 et seq., were motivating factors in Defendants' decision to treat him poorly despite his success as a journalist following the City of Bell stories, to not retain, hire or otherwise employ plaintiff in any position, to harass plaintiff while he was on his leave, and/or take other adverse job action(s) against plaintiff.
- 72. Defendants' conduct, as alleged, violated the FEHA, Cal. Govt. Code Sections 12900 et seq. and Defendants committed unlawful employment practice(s), including, without limitation, by the following, separate bases for liability:
- a. Terminating, barring, discharging, refusing to transfer, retain, hire, select, and/or employ; and/or otherwise discriminating against plaintiff, based, in whole or in part, on plaintiff's age, and/or other protected characteristic(s), in violation of Cal. Govt. Code Section 12940(a).
- b. Harassing plaintiff and/or creating a hostile work environment, based, in whole or in part, on plaintiff's age, and/or other protected characteristic(s), in violation of Cal. Govt. Code Section 12940(i).
- c. Failing to take all reasonable steps to prevent discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation based on age, in violation of Cal. Govt. Code Section 12940(k).
- d. Retaliating against plaintiff for seeking to exercise rights guaranteed under the FEHA and/or opposing defendants' failure to provide such rights, including, without limitation, rights of reasonable accommodation, interactive process, leave rights, and/or the right to be free of discrimination, in violation of Cal. Govt. Code Section 12940(h).

- 73. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination against plaintiff, plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses of earnings and other employment benefits.
- 74. As a proximate result of Defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination against plaintiff, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and physical and mental pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.
- 75. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees. plaintiff is at present unaware of the precise amounts of these expenses and fees and will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint when the amounts are fully known.
- 76. Defendants' misconduct was committed intentionally, in a malicious, fraudulent, oppressive manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages against Defendants.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of FEHA, Government Code § 12900, et seq. (Retaliation for Taking Protected CFRA Leave)—Against Defendants LA Times, Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

- 77. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 76 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 78. Defendants' conduct, as alleged, violated the FEHA, Cal. Govt. Code Sections 12900 *et seq.*, and defendant committed unlawful employment practice(s), including, without limitation, by the following, separate bases for liability:
- a. Terminating, barring, discharging, refusing to transfer, retain, hire, select, and/or employ; and/or otherwise discriminating against plaintiff, based, in whole or in part, on plaintiff's taking medical leave, in violation of Cal. Govt. Code Section 12940(a). Defendants also gave plaintiff various work assignments while he was on leave.

- b. Retaliating against plaintiff for seeking to exercise guaranteed rights and/or opposing defendants' failure to provide such rights, including, without limitation, rights of reasonable accommodation, interactive process, leave rights, and/or the right to be free of discrimination, in violation of Cal. Govt. Code Section 12940(h).
- 79. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination against plaintiff, plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses of earnings and other employment benefits.
- 80. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional discrimination against plaintiff, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and physical and mental pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.
- 81. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees. Plaintiff is at present unaware of the precise amounts of these expenses and fees and will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint when the amounts are fully known.
- 82. Defendants' misconduct was committed intentionally, in a fraudulent, malicious, despicable, oppressive manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages against defendant.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of FEHA, Government Code § 12940(k) (Failure to Prevent Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation)—Against Defendants LA Times, Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

- 83. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 82 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 84. At all times herein mentioned, FEHA, Government Code section 12940(k), was in full force and effect and was binding on defendants. This statute states that it is an unlawful employment practice in California for an employer "to fail to take all reasonable steps necessary to prevent discrimination and harassment from occurring." Prior

to filing the instant Complaint, plaintiff filed a timely administrative charge with the DFEH and received a right-to-sue notice.

- 85. During the course of plaintiff's employment, defendants failed to prevent their employees from engaging in intentional actions that resulted in plaintiff's being treated less favorably because of plaintiff's protected status (i.e., his age, CFRA leave, and/or good faith complaints). During the course of plaintiff's employment, defendants failed to prevent their employees from engaging in unjustified employment practices against employees in such protected classes. During the course of plaintiff's employment, defendants failed to prevent a pattern and practice by its employees of intentional discrimination and harassment on the basis of age, medical leave, and/or other protected status and/or protected activity.
- 86. Plaintiff believes and on that basis alleges that his age, CFRA leave, good faith complaints, and/or other protected status and/or protected activity was a substantial motivating factor in defendants' employees' discrimination and retaliation against him.
- 87. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional misconduct, plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses of earnings and other employment benefits.
- 88. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional misconduct, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and physical and mental pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.
- 89. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees. Plaintiff is at present unaware of the precise amounts of these expenses and fees and will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint when the amounts are fully known.
- 90. Defendants' misconduct was committed intentionally, in a malicious, fraudulent, oppressive manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages against defendant.

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SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of Labor Code § 1102.5, et seq.—Against

Defendants LA Times, Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

- 91. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 90 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 92. At all relevant times, Labor Code section 1102.5 was in effect and was binding on defendants. This statute prohibits defendants from retaliating against any employee, including plaintiff, for raising complaints of illegality regarding the LA Times' refusal to properly account for the money from the Selden Ring Award.
- 93. While he worked for Defendants, Plaintiff raised complaints of illegal activity, including defendants' failure to account for and wrongful withholding of awards money, and defendants retaliated against him by discriminating against him, harassing him, and taking adverse employment actions, including demoting him and ignoring his good faith complaints, against him.
- 94. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing, and intentional violations of Labor Code section 1102.5, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.
- 95. As a result of defendants' adverse employment actions against plaintiff, plaintiff has suffered general and special damages in sums according to proof.
- 96. Defendants' misconduct was done intentionally, in a malicious, fraudulent, oppressive manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages against defendants.

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SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Wrongful Constructive Termination in Violation of Public Policy in Violation of Labor Code § 1102.5, FEHA, Cal.

Govt. Code Sections 12900, et seq.

Against Defendants LA Times, Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

- 97. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 96 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 98. Defendants constructively terminated plaintiff's employment in violation of various fundamental public policies underlying both state and federal laws. Specifically, plaintiff was constructively terminated in part because of plaintiff's protected status (i.e. age, CFRA leave, and/or good faith complaints), and for engaging in protected activities. These actions were in violation of FEHA and the California Constitution and California Labor Code § 1102.5.
- 99. As a proximate result of defendants' wrongful termination of plaintiff's employment in violation of fundamental public policies, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.
- 100. As a result of defendants' wrongful termination of plaintiff's employment, plaintiff has suffered general and special damages in sums according to proof.
- 101. Defendants' wrongful termination of plaintiff's employment was done intentionally, in a malicious, oppressive, fraudulent manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages.
- 102. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 1021.5 and 1032, *et seq.*, plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in an amount according to proof.

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EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of FEHA, Cal. Govt. Code Sections 12900, et seq.
Failure to Promote Because of Discrimination on the Bases of Age, CFRA Leave—Against Defendants LA Times,
Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

- 103. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 102 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 104. At all times herein mentioned, FEHA, California Government Code section 12900, et. seq., was in full force and effect and was binding on defendants. These statutes require defendants to refrain from discriminating against any employee on the basis of age and CFRA leave, among other things. Prior to filing the instant Complaint, plaintiff filed a timely administrative charge with the DFEH and received a right-to-sue notice.
- 105. After eighteen years of dedicated and exemplary service to defendants, including receiving numerous accolades as a journalist and specifically for his work on the City of Bell stories, defendants demoted plaintiff, refusing to give him assignments that corresponded to his level of experience and instead giving him assignments fitting someone with little experience or someone at the beginning of his or her career. All this happened despite plaintiff's receiving praise from journalists and supervisors for his performance as a journalist while with defendants and plaintiff receiving various accolades for his journalistic work.
- 106. During the course of plaintiff's employment, defendants and their supervisors intentionally engaged in actions that resulted in plaintiff being treated less favorably because of age, CFRA leave, and/or good faith complaints. Specifically, defendant refused to promote plaintiff because he is over 40, took a leave of absence for his medical condition of cancer, and made good faith complaints to defendants. Defendants and their supervisors took these actions intentionally. During the course of plaintiff's employment, defendants and their supervisors also engaged in employment practices that

had an unfavorable impact on employees who were older.

- 107. Plaintiff believes and on that basis alleges that his age, medical leave, and/or good faith complaints were factors in defendants' failure to promote him.
- 108. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing and intentional misconduct, plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses of earnings and other employment benefits.
- 109. As a proximate result of defendants' willful, knowing and intentional misconduct, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.
- 110. Defendants' misconduct was committed intentionally, in a malicious, fraudulent, oppressive manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages.
- 111. Plaintiff has incurred and continues to incur legal expenses and attorneys' fees in a sum according to proof.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Supervision—Defendant LA Times, Inclusive of Does 1 through 100

- 112. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 111 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 113. At all times herein mention, defendants had a duty to supervise its employees in a non-fraudulent, non-negligent, non-harassing manner.
 - 114. Defendants breached that duty in supervising Maharaj.
- 115. As a result of defendants' breach, plaintiff has been damaged in a sum according to proof.

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TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Retention—Against Defendants LA Times, Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

- 116. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 115 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 117. At all times herein mention, defendants had a duty not to retain any supervisor, including defendant Davan Maharaj, who was incapable of properly supervising employees, but who instead would be ate, harass, and retaliate against plaintiff.
 - 118. Defendants breached that duty in retaining defendant Davan Maharaj.
- 119. As a result of defendants' breach, plaintiff has been damaged in a sum according to proof.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress—Against All Defendants, Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

- 120. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 119 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 121. Defendants' discriminatory, harassing, and retaliatory actions against plaintiff constituted severe and outrageous misconduct and caused plaintiff extreme emotional distress.
- 122. Defendants were aware that treating plaintiff in the manner alleged above, including depriving Plaintiff of livelihood would devastate plaintiff and cause plaintiff extreme hardship.
- 123. As a proximate result of Defendants' extreme and outrageous conduct, plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional distress. Plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain substantial losses of earnings and other employment benefits as a result of being emotionally distressed.
 - 124. As a proximate result of Defendants' extreme and outrageous conduct, plaintiff

has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, emotional distress, and mental and physical pain and anguish, all to his damage in a sum according to proof.

125. Defendants' misconduct was done intentionally, in a malicious, fraudulent, oppressive manner, entitling plaintiff to punitive damages.

TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Labor Code Section 432; 1198.5; and 226(b) and (c)—Against Defendants LA Times, Inclusive of DOES 1 to 100

- 126. The allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 125 are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.
- 127. At all relevant times, Labor Code section 432 provided that, "If an employee or applicant signs any instrument relating to the obtaining or holding of employment, he shall be given a copy of the instrument upon request."
- 128. At all relevant times, Labor Code section 1198.5 provided that every California employee has a right to inspect the personnel file an employer maintains for him or her. This requirement applies to records related to an employee's performance and to any grievance concerning the employee, including any reason an employee's employment has been terminated.
- 129. At all relevant times, Labor Code section 226(b) provided that an employer shall afford current and former employees the right to inspect or copy records pertaining to their employment, upon reasonable request to the employer.
- 130. At all relevant times, Labor Code section 226(c) provided that an employer who receives a written or oral request to inspect or copy records pursuant to subdivision (b) pertaining to a current or former employee shall comply with the request as soon as practicable, but no later than 21 calendar days from the date of the request.
- 131. On three separate occasions December 1, 2015, February 2, 2016, and April 15, 2016 Plaintiff made requests for his complete personnel file from Defendants.

1	Despite	repeated requests by Plaintiff, Defendants have not provided the requested file to			
2	Plaintiff.				
3	132.	As a result, Plaintiff seeks damages, attorneys' fees, and costs for having to re-			
4	sort to le	egal action to obtain compliance with these laws.			
5					
6	W	HEREFORE, plaintiff, Jeffrey Gottlieb, prays for judgment against defendants as			
7	follows:				
8	1.	For general and special damages according to proof;			
9	2.	For exemplary damages according to proof;			
10	3.	For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on all damages awarded;			
11	4.	For declaratory relief;			
12	5.	For reasonable attorneys' fees;			
13	6.	For costs of suit incurred;			
14	7.	For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.			
15					
16		DDITIONALLY, plaintiff, Jeffrey Gottlieb, demands trial of this matter by jury.			
17	The am	ount demanded exceeds \$25,000.00 (Government Code § 72055).			
18					
19	Dated:	August 9, 2016 SHEGERIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.			
20		n + n = 1			
21		By: Carney K. Shegerian Esq.			
22		, J. 1.			
23		Attorneys for Plaintiff, JEFFREY GOTTLIEB			
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×25 ×26					
Design Control					
至27 次					
28					

PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

	<u> </u>	_	CM-010
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar Carney R. Shegerian, Esq. (SBN 15046) Shegerian & Associates, Inc.	number, and address): [1]		FOR COURT USE ONLY
Shegerian & Associates, Inc.		-	
225 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 70	· ·		FILED
TELEPHONE NO.: (310)860-0770	FAX NO.: (310)860-0771	a la a rie	Court of California
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff, Jeffrey Gottli		Superio	nty of Los Angeles
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF I O	s Angeles		i
STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street		1 1	AUG 09 2016
MAILING ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street		. *	400 0 2000
CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles		Charri B C	arter, Executive Officer/Clerk
BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk Courtho	use	- 7 1	ina) Jugueta
CASE NAME:		BY TANK	Cristina Grijalta
Gottlieb v. Los Angeles Times et. al.		·	
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE	NUMBER:
Unlimited Limited	Counter Joinder		8869888
(Amount (Amount		. JUDG	 BC 6 3 0 0 1 8
demanded demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defend	dant	
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)		···
	ow must be completed (see instructions	on page 2).	
Check one box below for the case type that			
Auto Tort		Provisional	ly Complex Civil Litigation of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)
Auto (22)	Breach of contract/warranty (06)		·
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitri	ust/Trade regulation (03)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Const	truction defect (10)
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass	tort (40)
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Secu	rities litigation (28)
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Envir	onmental/Toxic tort (30)
Medical malpractice (45)	Eminent domain/Inverse	Insura	ance coverage claims arising from the
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	above	e listed provisionally complex case
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types	
Business tort/unfair business practice (07	Other real property (26)	Enforceme	nt of Judgment
Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer	Enfor	cement of judgment (20)
Defamation (13)	Comme cial (31)	Miscellane	ous Civil Complaint
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RICO	(27)
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)		complaint (not specified above) (42)
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review		ous Civil Petition
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)		ership and corporate governance (21)
Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)		petition (not specified above) (43)
Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)	Other	pennon (not specified above) (43)
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)		
2. This case is is not com	plex under rule 3.400 of the California Ru	ules of Cou	rt. If the case is complex, mark the
factors requiring exceptional judicial mana			
a. Large number of separately repre	sented parties d. 🔛 Large numbe	er of witness	ses
b. Extensive motion practice raising	difficult or novel e. Coordination	with related	d actions pending in one or more courts
issues that will be time-consuming			, or countries, or in a federal court
c. Substantial amount of documenta	ıry evidence f. 🔲 Substantial p	ostjudgmer	nt judicial supervision
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a			
		declaratory	or injunctive relief c. punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): Tw	elve (12) causes of action		·
5. This case is is not a cla			
6. If there are any known related cases, file	and serve a notice of related case. (Your	nay use for	m CM-915)
Date: August 9, 2016	//		V/ (///
Carney R. Shegerian, Esq.		men	Shacoric
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		SIGNATURE OF	PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
E C DI : WE CO III	NOTICE	$\overline{}$	
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the	first paper filed in the action or proceeding	ng (except s	small claims cases or cases filed
under the Probate Code, Family Code, or in sanctions.	vveirare and institutions Code). (Cal. Rul	les of Court	, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result
File this cover sheet in addition to any cov	er sheet required by local court rule		
If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et	seq. of the California Rules of Court. voi	u must serv	e a copy of this cover sheet on all
other parties to the action or proceeding.	•		
Unless this is a collections case under rule	e 3.740 or a complex case, this cover she	eet will be u	ised for statistical purposes only.
Form Adopted for Mandatory Use			Page 1 of 2 Cal. Rules of Court, rules 2.30, 3.220, 3.400–3.403, 3.740;
Judicial Council of California CM-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET		Cal. Standards of Judicial Administration, std. 3.10
S.m. 9 10 (1164. July 1, 2007)			www.courtinfo.ca.gov

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER
Gottlieb v. Los Angeles Times et. al.	BC 6 3 0 0 1 8

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

This form is required pursuant to Local Rule 2.0 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.
Item I. Check the types of hearing and fill in the estimated length of hearing expected for this case: JURY TRIAL? YES CLASS ACTION? YES LIMITED CASE? YES TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL 15 ☐ HOURS/ ☑ DAYS
Item II. Indicate the correct district and courthouse location (4 steps - If you checked "Limited Case", skip to Item III, Pg. 4):
Step 1: After first completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet form, find the main Civil Case Cover Sheet heading for your case in the left margin 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)
1. 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. 6. Location of property or permanently garaged vehicle. 7. Location where petitioner resides. 8. Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly. 9. Location where one or more of the parties reside. 10. Location of Labor Commissioner Office

Step 4: Fill in the information requested on page 4 in Item III; complete Item IV. Sign the declaration.

	Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No	Type of Action (Check only one):	C: Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above:
유도	Auto (22)	☐ A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1., 2., 4.
Auto Tort	Uninsured Motorist (46)	☐ A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death – Uninsured Motorist	1., 2., 4.
Ž t	Asbestos (04)	□ A6070 Asbestos Property Damage □ A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	2. 2.
THE THE TREE THE Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort	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 Prαfessional 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.

ं र से रें 7 र से से 7 हे से Other Personal Injury/ Property

CASE NUMBER

Non-Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort

Employment

Contract

Real Property

/. Los Angeles Times et. al.		
Civil Case Cover Sheet	Type of Action (Check only one)	Applicable Reasons See Step 3 Above
Business Tort (07)	☐ A6029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1., 3.
Civil Rights (08)	□ A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1., 2., 3.
Defamation (13)	□ A6010 Defamation (slander/libel)	1., 2., 3.
Fraud (16)	□ A6013 Fraud (no contract)	1., 2., 3.
Professional Negligence (25)	□ A6017 Legal Malpractice □ A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3.
Other (35)	□ A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2.,3.
Wiongful Termination (36)	🗷 A6037 Wrongful Termination	1.② 3.
Other Employment (15)	□ A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case □ A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals	1., 2., 3. 10.
Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance)	 □ A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction) □ A6008 Contract/Warranty Breach -Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) □ A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud) □ A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (not fraud or negligence) 	2., 5. 2., 5. 1., 2., 5. 1., 2., 5.
Collections (09)	□ A6002 Collections Case-Seller Plaintiff □ A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	2., 5., 6. 2., 5.
Insurance Coverage (18)	☐ A6015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1., 2., 5., 8.
Other Contract (37)	 □ A6009 Contractual Fraud □ A6031 Tortious Interference □ A6027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence) 	1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 8.
E⊓inent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	☐ A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.
Wrongful Eviction (33)	☐ A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 6.
Other Real Property (26)	 □ A6018 Mortgage Foreclosure □ A6032 Quiet Title □ A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure) 	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (31)	☐ A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer-Residential (32)	☐ A6020 Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer- Post-Foreclosure (34)	□ A6020FUnlawful Detainer-Post-Foreclosure	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer-Drugs (38)	☐ A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2., 6.

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CASE NUMBER

Gottlieb v. Los Angeles Times et. al

	Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No	Type of Action (Check only one)	Applicable Reasons See Step 3 Above
	Asset Forfeiture (05)	□ A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case	2., 6.
/iew	Petition re Arbitration (11)	□ A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2., 5.
Judicial Review		□ A6151 Writ - Administrative Mandamus	2., 8.
dici	Writ of Mandate (02)	☐ A6152 Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter	2.
3		□ A6153 Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2.
	Other Judicial Review (39)	☐ A6150 Other Writ / Judicial Review	2., 8.
tion	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	□ A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 8.
Litiga	Construction Defect (10)	□ A6007 Construction Defect	1., 2., 3.
mplex	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	□ A6006 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.
IIIy Co	Securities Litigation (28)	□ A6035 Securities Litigation Case	1., 2., 8.
Provisionally Complex Litigation	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	□ A6036 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1., 2., 3., 8.
Prov	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	□ A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1., 2., 5., 8.
	Enforcement of Judgment (20)	□ A6141 Sister State Judgment	2., 9.
ent		□ A6160 Abstract of Judgment	2., 6.
Enforcement of Judgment		☐ A6107 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)	2., 9.
nfor f Ju		☐ A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)	2., 8.
шо		☐ A6114 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tax	2., 8.
		☐ A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2., 8., 9.
eous laints	RICO (27)	☐ A6033 Racketeering (RICO) Case	1., 2., 8.
Miscellaneous ivil Complaint		☐ A6030 Declaratory Relief Only	1., 2., 8.
Miscellane Civil Comp	Other Complaints		
Mis ∵∨ï	(Not Specified Above) (42)	☐ A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
J		☐ A6000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
	Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	□ A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2., 8.
/ h Miscellaneous Civil Petitions		□ A6121 Civil Harassment	2., 3., 9.
	Other Petitions (Not Specified Above)	☐ A6123 Workplace Harassment	2., 3., 9.
ijan Petit		☐ A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case	2., 3., 9.
Miscellaneous Civil Petitions		☐ A6190 Election Contest	2.
:(≥ 0	(43)	☐ A6110 Petition for Change of Name	2., 7.
entre Stage		☐ A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2., 3., 4., 8.
Server Server Server		☐ A6100 Other Civil Petition	2., 9.
(3 "	·		<u></u>

SHORT TITLE: CASE NUMBER Gottlieb v. Los Angeles Times et. al.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Gottlieb v. Los Angeles Times et. al.	SHORT TITLE:		CASE NUMBER	
	Gottlieb v. Los Angeles Times et. al.	· .		,

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 appropunder Column C for the type			ADDRESS: 202 West 1s	st Street				
this case. □1. 図2. □3. □4. □]5. □6. □7. □8. □	⊒9. □10.		• . •		•		
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP CODE:				<u> </u>		
Los Angeles	CA	90012		,				
Item IV. Declaration of Assignand correct and that the a	•		•					egoing is true
<u>Central</u> Di	strict of the Superior (Court of Califo	rnia, County of Lo	os Angeles	[Code Civ.	Proc., § 3	92 et se	q., and Local
Rule 2.0, subds. (b), (c) and	(d)].					·		
•, •					~	101	<u> </u>	

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.

Dated: August 9, 2016

- 2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
- 3. Civil Case Cover Sheet, Judicial Council form CM-010.
- 4. 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.
- 7. 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.