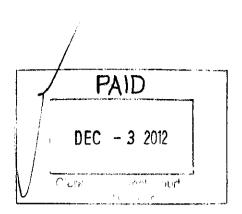
Case 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBK Document 1 Filed 12/03/12 Page 1 of 54 Page ID #:1 PILED 1 Larry Klayman 2020 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 800 2 Washington, D.C. 20006 2012 DEC -3 PM 3: 50 Telephone: (310) 595-0800 3 CHERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT UENTRAL DISTROF CALLE. LOS ANGELES Email: leklayman@yahoo.com 4 Pro Per 5 6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 7 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 8 GV12-10307-JFa MARTIN KEMPE, an individual. Plaintiff. 11 LA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT 12 CASE NO. SC117923 LARRY KLAYMAN, an individual: ALICE LEWITZKE, an individual; and 13 DOES 1 through 10, inclusive. 14 NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION Defendants. UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 14419(b) (DIVERSITY) 15 16 17 18 TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE ENTITLED COURT: 19 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT Defendant Larry Klayman hereby removes to this 20 Court the state court action described below. 21 1. On July 31, 2012 an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the State of 22 23 California, County of Los Angeles, entitled Kempe v. Klayman, as Case No. SC117923. A 24 copy of the complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit A. 25 2. The first date upon which Plaintiff can attempt to claim that Defendant Larry Klayman 26 was served with a copy of the said complaint was November 14, 2012. A copy of the summons 27 is attached hereto as Exhibit B. 28

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 14419(b) (DIVERSITY)

: 1



- 3. This is a civil action over which the Court has original jurisdiction under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §1332 and may be removed to this Court by the Defendants pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §1441(a) because it is a civil action between citizens of different states and the matter in controversy herein exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.
- 4. Complete diversity of citizenship exists in that: Plaintiff Martin Kempe is a citizen of the state of California; Defendant Larry Klayman is a citizen of the state of Florida; and Defendant Alice Lewitzke is a citizen of Florida.
- 5. Defendant Alice Lewitzke consents to and joins in the removal of this action to federal court. A copy of the consent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

Dated: December 3, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

Larry Klayman

Pro per

## Exhibit A

Ā			CM-010
	ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Ber. Lottie Cohen, Attorney at Li	number, and address): aw SBN 94674	CONFORMED COPY
	Law Offices of Lottie Cohen		1 ATT / 100 M = 110 M = 1.11 M = 120
	3637 Motor Avenue, Suite 360	0	Los Angeles Superior Court
	Los Angeles, CA 90034		JUL 3 1 2012
i	TELEPHONE NO.: (310) 204-0099	FAX.NO.: (310)204-0095	JOL W Z 2012
	ATTORNEY FOR (Name). Martin Kempe		lohn A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Cl
ı	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS STREET ADDRESS 1725 Main Street	s Angeles	By A. WILLIAMS
	MAILING ADDRESS:		By TI. DEPUTY
	ciry and zip code Santa Monica, CA BRANCH NAME West District	90401	
Ī	CASE NAME: KEMPE V. KLAYMAN,	et al.	<del></del> !
ł	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER:
ł	X Unlimited Limited	Counter Joinder	CC117923
ł	(Amount (Amount	Filed with first appearance by defendar	1 JUDGE:
	demanded demanded is exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	DEPT: LISA HART COLF
L		ow must be completed (see instructions	
ſ	. Check one box below for the case type that I		
	Auto Tort	Contract	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation
	Auto (22)	Breach of contract/warranty (06)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)
1	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)
ı	Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
-	Medical malpractice (45)	Eminent domain/Inverse	Insurance coverage claims arising from the
1	Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex case
	Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)
1.	Business tort/unfair business practice (07)	Other real property (26)	Enforcement of Judgment
	Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)
1	Defamation (13)	Commercial (31)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
]	Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RICO (27)
ı	Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
	X Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	Miscellaneous Civil Petition
ı	Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
ſ	Employment	Pelition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)
	Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)	
Į	Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)	•
2.	This case is X is not complet	x under rule 3.400 of the California Rule	s of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
	factors requiring exceptional judicial manager	ment:	
	a. Large number of separately represe		
	b. Extensive motion practice raising dif		th related actions pending in one or more courts
	issues that will be time-consuming to		s, states, or countries, or in a federal court
^	c. Substantial amount of documentary		ljudgment judicial supervision
<b>3</b> .	Remedies sought (check all that apply): a.	x monetary b. [] nonmonetary; de	claratory or injunctive relief c. X punitive
4.	Number of causes of action (specify): 4		
5.	This case is X is not a class	action suit.	•
6.	If there are any known related cases, file and	serve a notice of related case. (You ma	ev use form_CM-015 )
	e: 07/27/12	1 12	11/6
	ttie Cohen, Attorney at Law	SBN 94674	ace -
	(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(SIGN	ATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
		NOTICE	
	Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first		
	under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welf in sanctions.	are and institutions Code). (Cal. Kules (	or Court, rule 3.220.) Pallure to file may result
•	File this cover sheet in addition to any cover s	heet required by local court rule.	_
•	f this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq	. of the California Rules of Court, you n	nust serve a copy of this cover sheet on all
) 1 •	other parties to the action or proceeding.  Juless this is a collections case under rule 3.7	An or a complex same, this course shoot	will be used for statistical austrages anti-
- 1	ermana mina ia a dalitarkialia dalah milital ting dit	and on the countries coase! This coast guide:	. will be used the statistical pullpuses billy.

SHORT TITLE:	Kempe v	. Klayman,	et al.	CASE NUMBER	SC117923

### 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? X YES CLASS ACTION? YES LIMITED CASE? YES TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL5 HOURS/ X DA	Yξ
This form is required pursuant to Local Rule 2.0 in all new civil case fillings 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:	4):
Step 2: Check one Superior Court type of action in Column B below which best describes the nature of this case.	

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

- Class actions must be filed in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, central district. May be filed in central (other county, or no bodily injury/property damage). Location where cause of action arose. Location where bodily injury, death or damage occurred. 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.

For Auto 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. 2. A6070 Asbestos Property Damage Asbestos (04) A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death 2. Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort Product Liability (24) A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental) 1., 2., 3., 4., 8. A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons 1., 4. Medical Malpractice (45) A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice 1., 4. A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) 1., 4, Other A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., Personal injury assault, vandalism, etc.) 1., 4. Property Damage Wrongful Death A7270 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress 1., 3. (23)A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death 1., 4.

SHORT TI	<sup>TLE:</sup> Kempe v. Klaymar	o, et al. CASE NUMBER	
	Turic as Cover shaet	ENCARE LE L'ANGERONY AND LE LE L'ANGER PONT AND LE L'ANGER PONT AND L'ANGE L'AN	Applied Reasons Established See Side 1 Applied
<u>\$</u>	Business Tort (07)	A6029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1., 3.
Prope eath T	Civil Rights (08)	A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1., 2., 3.
njury/ gful D	Defamation (13)	A6010 Defamation (slander/libel)	1., 2., 3.
sonal   Wron	Fraud (16)	A6013 Fraud (no contract)	1., 2., 3.
Non-Persona! Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort	Professional Negligence (25)	X A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3.
	Other (35)	A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2.,3,
ment	Wrongful Termination (36)	A6037 Wrongful Termination	1., 2., 3.
Employment	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.
Contract	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.
<b>.</b>	Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.
ropert	Wrongful Eviction (33)	A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 6.
Real Property	Other Real Property (26)	A6018 Mortgage Foreclosure A6032 Quiet Titte A6060 OtherReal Property (notembre nt domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure)	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6.
je l	Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (31)	A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Detair	Unlawful Detainer-Residential (32)	: A6020 Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer	Unlawful Detainer- Post-Foreclosure (34)	A6020F Unlawful Detainer-Post-Foreclosure	2., 6.
Ë [	Unlawful Detainer-Drugs (38)	A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2., 6.

SHORT TITL	E Kempe v. Klayman,	et al. CAGE NUMBER	
	CONTCASS COURS SAME IN THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	B We not a supply the supply to the supply t	Applications of the control of the c
	Asset Forfeiture (05)	A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case	2., 6.
view	Petition re Arbitration (11)	A6115 Petition to Compet/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.
ation	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 8.
× Litig	Construction Defect (10)	A6007 Construction Defect	1., 2., 3.
mple	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	A6006 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.
aliy C	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.
9 5	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.
	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.
	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  A6100 Other Civil Petition	2., 3., 9. 2., 3., 9. 2., 3., 9. 2. 2., 7. 2., 3., 4., 8. 2., 9.

### Case 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBK Document 1 Filed 12/03/12 Page 9 of 54 Page ID #:9

short title Kempe v. Klay	man, et al	-		CASE NUMBER
Item III. Statement of Locatio circumstance indicated in Ite	n: Enter the addi	ress of the acc on Page 1, as	ident, party's res the proper reaso	idence or place of business, performance, or othe n for filing in the court location you selected.
REASON: Check the appropriate under Column C for the type of a this case.	ection that you hav	e selected for	ADDRESS: 156]	Oakhurst Brive
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP COOE:		
Los Angeles	CA	90035		
and correct and that the above-s	entitled matter is p of the Superior Co	properly filed to	r assi <b>gnment</b> to th	ws of the State of California that the foregoing is true e <u>Beverly Hills</u> courthouse in the Angeles [Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and Local
Dated: <u>07/27/12</u>	-		•	IGNATURE OF ATTORNEY FILING PARTY)

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

- Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
- 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.
- 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.

·		CONFORM OF ORIGINA			
1 2 3 4 5 6	Jack Motor Avenue, Suite 360 Los Angeles, California 90034 Telephone: (310) 204-0099 Facsimile: (310) 204-0095 Email: lottie.cohen@hotmail.com	Los Angeles of			
7		HE STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
8 9		LOS ANGELES			
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MARTIN KEMPE, an individual,  Plaintiff,  v.  LARRY KLAYMAN, an individual; ALICE LEWITZKE, an individual; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,  Defendants.	CASE NO.:  Complaint for:  1. Professional Negligence 2. Breach of Contract 3. Fraud and Deceit 4. Equitable Indemnity  Amount demanded exceeds \$10,000.00			
20	Plaintiff Martin Kempe, alleges as follo				
21	I. First Cause of Action -				
22	(As against Defendant Larry Klayman and DOES 1 through 5)				
23	1. Plaintiff Martin Kempe ("Plaintiff") is an individual disabled resident of Los				
24 <i>j</i> 25	ngeles, California and owner of a Beverly Hills jewelry store.				
26	2. Defendant Larry Klayman ("Defendant Klayman") is an individual attorney				
27   r	residing in Beverly Hills, California. Defendant Klayman is licensed to practice law in				
28	Florida. However, Defendant Klayman is not licensed to practice law in California.				

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Shortly after the events giving rise to the instant action, Defendant Klayman left California. Specifically, Defendant Klayman was absent from California from approximately August 1, 2009 through November 18, 2011 and, approximately from November 19, 2011 through the present.

- 3. Defendant Alice Lewitzke ("Defendant Lewitzke") is an individual residing in Los Angeles. At all relevant times herein. Defendant Lewitzke served as Defendant Klayman's secretary. Shortly after the events giving rise to the instant action, Defendant Lewitzke also left California. Specifically, Defendant Lewitzke was also absent from California from approximately August 1, 2009 through November 18, 2011, and approximately from November 19, 2011 through the present.
- 4. On November 18, 2008, Plaintiff Kempe and Defendant Klayman entered into a retainer agreement for legal services in Los Angeles County. Pursuant to the retainer agreement, Defendant Klayman was to represent Plaintiff Kempe is two legal matters: 1) a medical malpractice case against Dr. Mark Barak ("the Barak Case"); and 2) a legal malpractice case against Kempe's former attorney, Mr. James Wohl ("the Wohl Case"). A true and correct copy of the Kempe/Klayman retainer agreement is hereto attached as "Exhibit A."

#### <u>A.</u> The Barak Case

5. In 1999, Plaintiff Kempe underwent a standard Lasik eye surgery to permanently correct a nearsighted eye vision condition. Mr. Kempe's Lasik doctor, Dr. Mark Barak, failed to recognize that Mr. Kempe suffered from glaucoma. As a result of Dr. Barak's failure to diagnose Mr. Kempe's glaucoma, the Lasik procedure aggravated the undiagnosed glaucoma causing Mr. Kempe's sight to deteriorate at an expedited rate. By 2004, Mr. Kempe was legally blind.

- 6. In 2005, Plaintiff Kempe retained California attorney Mr. James Wohl to represent him in his medical malpractice action against Dr. Barak in Los Angeles Superior Court Case Number BC329581.
- 7. Mr. Wohl litigated the Kempe case all the way to trial. Two weeks into trial, however, Mr. Wohl suddenly and unexpectedly advised Mr. Kempe to voluntarily dismiss his case with prejudice. As a layman, Mr. Kempe trusted his attorney was providing him sound legal advice and filed a request for dismissal with prejudice on November 27, 2006.

### B. The Wohl Case

- 8. As a result of attorney Wohl's negligent legal advice in the Barak case, Plaintiff Kempe, in pro per, filed a legal malpractice action against his former attorney on November 27, 2007.
- 9. In early November, 2008, while the Wohl case was pending, Mr. Kempe was working when he noticed a man and a woman peering through the window of his jewelry store admiring two very fine and expensive Versace pieces on display. The man was Defendant Klayman and the woman was Defendant Lewitzke. The pair very excitedly entered Mr. Kempe's store, inquired about the pieces, and engaged Plaintiff Kempe in other small talk.
- 10. Defendant Lewitzke then informed Plaintiff Kempe that Defendant Klayman is a famous California attorney and founder of Judicial Watch, a well-known organization intent on tackling fraud and corruption at all levels nationwide. Defendant Lewitzke further informed Plaintiff Kempe that Judicial Watch also dedicates itself to vigorously fighting to secure disabled people's rights.
  - 11. After learning that the jewels in the window cost around \$20,000.00,

Defendant Klayman indicated that he could not afford them. Shortly thereafter both Defendants exited Plaintiff's jewelry store.

- 12. The next day, Defendant Klayman returned to Plaintiff's jewelry store alone. Defendant Klayman informed Plaintiff that Defendant Lewitzke was his secretary, but that he loved and admired her and wished to make her happy. After hearing the story behind Mr. Kempe's legally blind condition and Kempe's claims against Dr. Barak, Defendant Klayman offered to resurrect Plaintiff's medical malpractice action against Dr. Barak. Specifically, Defendant Klayman informed Plaintiff Kempe he would represent Kempe in a new lawsuit to pursue a claim for disabled person's civil rights. In addition, Defendant Klayman advised Plaintiff that he had a meritorious and colorable claim against his former attorney. Defendant Klayman insisted that he was willing and able to represent Kempe in a legal malpractice claim against his former attorney, Mr. James Wohl.
- 13. On or about November 18, 2008, at 9608 Brighton Way, Beverly Hills, California 90210, Plaintiff Kempe retained and employed Defendant Klayman to represent Plaintiff as Plaintiff's attorney at law in litigation concerning one medical and one legal malpractice action. Defendant Klayman said he would move to set aside Dr. Barak's judgment against Kempe in the medical malpractice case, Los Angeles Superior Court Case Number BC329581. See Exhibit A. At such time and place Defendant Klayman accepted the employment and agreed to perform such services for Plaintiff. The express retainer agreement gave rise to the attorney-client relationship and was thus sufficient to create a duty of care owed by Defendant Klayman to Plaintiff Kempe.
  - 14. Pursuant to the parties' retainer agreement, Plaintiff was to immediately,

"provide a retainer in the amount of \$20,000.00 by providing title to two pieces of jewelry to my (Defendant's) firm, the Versace white gold ring which your (Plaintiff's) jewelry store values at \$12,500.00 and matching white gold earings (*sic*) which your (Plaintiff's) jewelry store values at \$7,500.00. *See* Exhibit A. Moreover, the retainer agreement required that the jewelry, "be fitted to the person who will wear the jewelry." *Id.* Excited to begin pursuing his cases represented by the famous Defendant Klayman, Plaintiff performed his obligations under the retainer agreement, and tendered the \$20,000.00 worth of custom-fit Versace jewelry to Defendant Klayman on November 18, 2008.

- 15. On or around November 28, 2008, Defendant Klayman, on Plaintiff Kempe's behalf, filed an amended legal malpractice complaint against Kempe's former attorney, Mr. James Wohl for professional negligence.
- 16. In early January, 2009, the parties were ordered to mandatory binding arbitration as the result of an arbitration clause contained in the Kempe/Wohl retainer agreement. At the mid-January 2009 arbitration presiding Judge Curry informed Mr. Kempe that his attorney, Defendant Klayman, could not represent Mr. Kempe because Defendant Klayman was not admitted to the State Bar of California and therefore could not practice law in California.
- 17. In response, Defendant Klayman produced a pro hac vice application signed by a California attorney named "Stipkovich." Judge Curry halted the arbitration and immediately contacted attorney Stipkovich regarding the pro hac vice application. Stipkovich informed Judge Curry that she never signed a pro hac vice application for Defendant Klayman. Stipkovich further informed Judge Curry that if Defendant Klayman had a document to the contrary, that it was a fraud.

- 18. Judge Curry declined to hear arguments from a non-California attorney and Plaintiff Kempe therefore was unsuccessful at the arbitration, Case SC096163 was sent back to the Los Angeles Superior Court Santa Monica and then dismissed.
- 19. Despite the foregoing, Defendant Klayman convinced Plaintiff Kempe that attorney Stipkovich was lying because she had a personal vendetta against Klayman; and that he was allowed to practice in California pursuant to the pro hac vice.

  Defendant Klayman pressured Plaintiff Kempe to pursue his previous medical malpractice action against Dr. Barak. Plaintiff Kempe trusted Defendant Klayman and agreed.
- 20. On May 15, 2009, Defendant Klayman, again acting as Plaintiff Kempe's attorney, made a motion to vacate the voluntary dismissal in Kempe's medical malpractice case against Dr. Barak. Again, Defendant Klayman presented the pro hac vice application bearing attorney Stipkovich's signature. Stipkovich then submitted a declaration in support of her previous assertion. A true and correct copy of Stipkovich's declaration is hereto attached as **Exhibit "B."** When the Court determined Defendant Klayman was not an attorney licensed to practice law in California the motion to vacate the dismissal was denied.
- 21. In mid-June, 2009, Defendant Klayman persuaded Plaintiff Kempe that it was not he, but attorney Stipkovich, that was lying about the pro hac vice. Defendant Klayman convinced Plaintiff Kempe that they should jointly sue attorney Stipkovich seeking \$15,000,000.00 based on her misrepresentations amongst a litany of other reasons. Again, putting full faith in Defendant Klayman, Plaintiff Kempe agreed to be co-Plaintiff with Klayman in an action against attorney Stipkovich in Los Angeles Superior Court Case Number SC103561. Plaintiff Kempe and Defendant Klayman's

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complaint against attorney Stipkovich was met with a successful Anti-Slapp Motion awarding Defendant Stipkovich a \$36,102.00 judgment.

- 22. On March 30, 2011 an involuntarily lien was placed against Plaintiff Kempe's home located at 1561 South Oakhurst Drive Los Angeles, CA 90035. A true and correct copy of the abstract of judgment is hereto attached as Exhibit "C."
- 23. As of June 9, 2012, the total judgment amount due with interest increased to \$44,212.59. A true and correct copy of the June 9, 2012 Judgment Statement is hereto attached as Exhibit "D."
- 24. At all times after Plaintiff tendered the jewelry Defendant failed to exercise reasonable care and skill in representing Plaintiff Kempe in the legal malpractice action and the medical malpractice action. In his greed for the \$20,000.00 worth of custom Versace jewelry to provide to Defendant Lewitzke, Defendant Klayman misled Plaintiff to believe he could adequately represent Plaintiff's interests in the aforementioned matters despite the fact that Defendant knew he was not a California-licensed attorney and that he was attempting to practice pursuant to a forged pro hac vice application.
- 25. The California Business and Professions Code (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code) § 6125 expressly prohibits any non-member of the State Bar of California from practicing law. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6125 emphatically provides, "No person shall practice law in California unless the person is an active member of the State Bar."
- As described more fully above and in breach of his duty owed to Plaintiff, Defendant Klayman actively engaged in litigation as Plaintiff's counsel and on Plaintiff's behalf without the ability or authority to do so. Specifically, Defendant Klayman appeared as Plaintiff Kempe's attorney of record in numerous cases and pressured Plaintiff to file additional cases without the legal authority to do so. The fact that

Defendant Klayman engaged in the practice of law without being an attorney admitted to the State Bar of California in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6125 is alone sufficient to establish a breach of a duty owed to Plaintiff Kempe.

- 27. Had Defendant been truthful about his lack of ability to engage in the practice of law in California, Plaintiff would not have tendered \$20,000.00 worth of Versace jewelry. Also, Plaintiff would not have been deprived of the opportunity to properly litigate his cases including his claims for medical malpractice against Dr. Barak and legal malpractice against his former attorney Wohl. Finally, Plaintiff would never has sought to sue attorney Stipkovich resulting in a \$44,212.59 lien recorded against his home pushing Kempe to the brink of foreclosure
- 28. As a proximate result of the negligence of Defendant Klayman, Plaintiff Kempe has been deprived the opportunity to pursue meritorious and colorable legal claims, endures ever intensifying stress and emotional distress as his home faces immediate foreclosure because the lien makes refinance or loan modification impossible.
- 29. Therefore, Plaintiff seeks the following damages against Defendant Klayman and DOES 1 5 for professional negligence:
  - a. \$500,000.00 in compensatory damages for Defendant Klayman's negligent failure to pursue the medical malpractice claim against Dr. Barak;
  - \$500,000.00 in compensatory damages for Defendant Klayman's negligent failure to pursue the legal malpractice claim against attorney
     James Wohl;
  - c. \$20,000.00 in compensatory damages for the value of the Versace jewels

tendered to Defendant Klayman as an initial retainer payment, plus interest:

- d. \$44,212.59 plus interest since March, 2010 in compensatory damages for the lien recorded against Plaintiff's home;
- e. Emotional distress damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- f. Punitive damages based Defendant Klayman's fraudulent representations in an amount to be proven at trial;
- g. Treble Damages to be determined by the trier of fact, pursuant to Civil
   Code Section 3345, for acts against disabled persons; and
- h. Costs of suit incurred herein.

# II. <u>Second Cause of Action - Breach of Contract</u> (As against Defendant Larry Klayman and DOES 1 - 5)

- 30. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 to 29 of his First Cause of Action and incorporates those facts into his Second Cause of Action for Breach of Contract.
- 31. On or about November 18, 2008 Plaintiff Kempe and Defendant Klayman entered into a valid and enforceable contract the retainer agreement. See Exhibit "A."
- 32. The parties' respective obligations under the retainer agreement were simple: Plaintiff Kempe was to deliver an initial retainer payment in the amount of \$20,000.00 in the form of a Versace white gold ring valued at \$12,500.00 and matching Versace white gold earnings valued at \$7,500.00; Defendant Klayman was to diligently and in accordance with the standard of care represent Plaintiff as Plaintiff's attorney at law in litigation surrounding one medical and one legal malpractice action. Also, Defendant Klayman was to move to set aside Dr. Barak's judgment in the medical malpractice case, and initiate a legal malpractice case against Attorney Wohl.

- 33. Plaintiff Kempe fully performed all conditions, covenants, and promises under the retainer agreement by providing Defendant Klayman the aforementioned jewelry on November 18, 2008.
- 34. Defendant Klayman breached his attorney-client contract because Klayman was utterly incapable of performing litigation services as Kempe's attorney. Because Defendant Klayman was not a California-licensed attorney he breached his duties to Plaintiff Kempe under the retainer agreement by failing to provide the agreed-upon representation. As more fully described above, Defendant Klayman could not represent Plaintiff in his legal malpractice action against attorney Wohl, and also could not move the Court to vacate the dismissal in his action against Dr. Barak.
- 35. As a result of Defendant Klayman's breach, Plaintiff Kempe was deprived of the opportunity to pursue the aforementioned cases, each worth \$500,000.00. Plaintiff also lost \$20,000.00 worth of Versace jewelry. Also, Defendant Klayman's breach ultimately caused a \$44,212.59 lien to be recorded against Plaintiff's home. The lien makes it impossible for Plaintiff to refinance or modify his loan. Now, Plaintiff lives in a constant state of anxiety, fear, and emotional distress as his home faces imminent foreclosure.
- 36. Therefore, Plaintiff seeks the following damages against Defendant Klayman and DOES 1 5 for breach of contract:
  - a. \$500,000.00 in compensatory damages for Defendant Klayman's breach of his contractual obligation to pursue Plaintiff Kempe's medical malpractice claim against Dr. Barak;
  - b. \$500,000.00 in compensatory damages for Defendant Klayman's breach of his contractual obligation to pursue Plaintiff Kempe's legal malpractice

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claim against attorney James Wohl:

- C. \$20,000,00 in compensatory damages for the value of the Versace jewels tendered to Defendant Klayman as an initial retainer payment;
- d. \$44,212.59 plus interest since March, 2010 in compensatory damages for the lien recorded against Plaintiff's home;
- Treble Damages to be determined by the trier of fact, pursuant to Civil e. Code Section 3345, for acts against disabled persons; and
- f Costs of suit incurred herein.

### III. Third Cause of Action - Fraud and Deceit

(As against Defendant Larry Klayman, Defendant Alice Lewitzke, and DOES 5-10)

- 37. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 38 of his First through Second Causes of Action and incorporates those facts into this Third Cause of Action for Fraud.
- 38. The two individual Defendants colluded together to commit actual fraud upon Plaintiff Kempe, as defined in Civil Code Section 1572.
- 39. In their first meeting with Plaintiff Kempe, Defendants Klayman and Lewitzke conspired to characterize Mr. Klayman as a famous California attorney and relentless advocate of the disabled in order to induce Plaintiff to retain Defendant Klayman him as an attorney.
- 40. Defendant Klayman, knowing he was not admitted to practice law in California, then made material misrepresentations that he could adequately represent Plaintiff's interests in multiple legal matters in the State of California in exchange for \$20,000.00 retainer payable in precious Versace jewels, plus the contingent fee agreement.
  - 41. Defendant Klayman also knew that the pro hac vice application which he

relied upon was a forgery and therefore of no force or effect. Yet, despite the foregoing, out of greed and a desire to shower Defendant Lewitzke with precious Versace jewels, Defendant Klayman undertook to represent Plaintiff Kempe in California courts in two different lawsuits. Ultimately both suits were unsuccessful because Defendant Klayman was not authorized to practice law in California.

- 42. The individual Defendants intended to and did defraud Plaintiff Kempe.

  Defendant Lewitzke wanted the expensive Versace diamonds in Plaintiff Kempe's jewelry store and Defendant Klayman wanted to give them Alice Lewitzke. Neither Defendant Klayman nor Defendant Lewitzke could not afford to purchase the diamonds. So, Defendants Klayman and Lewitzke conspired to induce a legally blind Plaintiff seeking redress to retain Defendant Klayman as his attorney by playing on Kempe's hopes to be compensated for his disability. All the while, the individual Defendants knew Defendant Klayman could not practice law in California. Defendants' conduct was despicable and fraudulent. As such, Defendants were jointly guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice towards Kempe warranting the impositions of punitive damages for sake of example and by way of punishing Defendants.
- 43. Plaintiff Kempe's reliance on the Defendants' representations was justifiable. Based on Defendants' representations, Plaintiff understood Defendant Klayman to be a famous California attorney and advocate of the disabled. When Plaintiff Kempe signed the retainer agreement and tendered the Versace jewels, Plaintiff justifiably relied upon the words, legal advice, and litigation strategies of a "famous" attorney with vast experience representing disabled persons. Also, Mr. Kempe sought to preserve and assert his legal rights in two lawsuits by his attorney/client relationship with Defendant Klayman.

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- 45. Therefore, Plaintiff seeks the following damages against Defendant Klayman, Defendant Lewitzke, and DOES 5 10 for fraud and deceit:
  - a. \$500,000.00 in compensatory damages for Defendant Klayman's fraud related to pursuing Kempe's medical malpractice claim against Dr. Barak;
  - \$500,000.00 in compensatory damages for Defendant Klayman's fraud related to pursuing Kempe's legal malpractice claim against attorney
     James Wohl;
  - c. \$20,000.00 in compensatory damages for the value of the Versace jewels tendered to Defendant Klayman as an initial retainer payment;
  - d. \$44,212.59 plus interest since March, 2010 in compensatory damages for the fraud leading to the lien recorded against Plaintiff's home;
  - e. Emotional distress damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
  - f. Punitive damages against Defendant Klayman and Defendant Lewitzke's fraudulent representations in an amount to be proven at trial;
  - g. Treble Damages to be determined by the trier of fact, pursuant to Civil
     Code Section 3345, for acts against disabled persons; and
  - h. Costs of suit incurred herein.

## IV. Fourth Cause of Action - Equitable Indemnity (As against Defendant Larry Klayman and DOES 1 - 5)

- 46. Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 45 of his First through Third Causes of Action and incorporates those facts into this Fourth Cause of Action for Equitable Indemnity.
- 47. Plaintiff Kempe contends that he is in no way legally responsible for the events that gave rise to attorney Stipkovich's judgment. Defendant Klayman is the proximate cause of Stipkovich's judgment against Kempe and the corresponding encumbrance on Kempe's house. As more fully described above, by assuring Kempe that the pro hac vice application was legitimate and that attorney Stipkovich was lying to the courts based on a personal vendetta against Klayman, Defendant Klayman fraudulently induced Plaintiff Kempe to co-plaintiff a \$15,000,000.00 (fifteen million dollar) lawsuit against attorney Stipkovich.
- 48. As a result of Stipkovich's success on an anti-Slapp motion, a \$36,102.00 judgment was entered jointly and severally against Plaintiffs Kempe and Klayman on March 15, 2011.
- 49. On or around March 30, 2011, a \$36,102.00 Abstract of Judgment lien was recorded against Plaintiff's home as a result of the judgment. See Exhibit C. As of June 9, 2012 the total amount due on the judgment, with interest, is \$44,212.59. See Exhibit D.
- 50. While Stipkovich asserted that she thought Kempe was victimized by Defendant Klayman, she also thought Kempe should be liable because his name was on the lawsuit against her.
  - 51. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Klayman is the actual and proximate cause

of the judgment rendered against Defendant Kempe. Plaintiff Kempe would have never filed suit against attorney Stipkovich but for the fraudulent representations of Defendant Klayman.

- 52. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff Kempe is entitled to indemnity from Defendant Klayman for all costs, fees, expenses, and judgments incurred by Plaintiff Kempe in connection with the lawsuit filed against Stipkovich.
- 53. Therefore, Plaintiff seeks the following damages against Defendant Klayman and DOES 1 5 for equitable indemnity as follows:
  - a. \$44,212.59 plus interest since March, 2011 in compensatory damages for the fraud leading to the lien recorded against Plaintiff's home; and
  - b. Costs of suit incurred herein.

### PRAYER:

ON HIS FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE
AGAINST DEFENDANT KLAYMAN AND DOES 1 - 5 PLAINTIFF SEEKS THE
FOLLOWING RELIEF:

- 1. The amount required to compensate Plaintiff Kempe for the lost opportunity to pursue his medical malpractice case against Dr. Barak is approximately \$500,000.00. Kempe is legally blind because of Dr. Barak's failure to recognize glaucoma before performing Lasik eye surgery. Now, because Defendant Klayman negligently failed to pursue Kempe's claim against Dr. Barak, Kempe has been deprived of his opportunity to be compensated for his legally blind condition.
- 2. The amount required to compensate Plaintiff Kempe for the lost opportunity to pursue a legal malpractice claim against Mr. James Wohl is equal to the value of the underlying medical malpractice case giving rise to the legal malpractice case:

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\$500,000.00. Again, because Defendant Klayman negligently failed to pursue Kempe's legal malpractice case against attorney Wohl, Kempe has been deprived of his opportunity to be compensated for attorney Wohl's negligence in the medical malpractice case.

- 3. Plaintiff Kempe seeks \$20,000.00 plus interest since November 18, 2008, in compensatory damages for the value of the Versace jewelry tendered to Defendant Klayman as an initial retainer;
- 4. The amount required to compensate Plaintiff Kempe for negligently luring him into an unwarranted and meritless lawsuit against attorney Stipkovich is \$44,212.59 plus interest accrued since March, 2011. Specifically, Defendant Klayman tricked Kempe into believing that attorney Stipkovich was lying to the judiciary with regard to the pro hac vice application. Klayman induced Kempe to co-plaintiff with him to sue Stipkovich for \$15,000,000.00 based her misrepresentations to the courts regarding the pro hac vice application. As a result, Stipkovich was able to secure a \$36,102.00 judgment against Kempe on March 15, 2012. The judgment was then recorded as lien against Plaintiff's home. Now, the amount of the judgment and corresponding lien exceeds \$44,212.59.
- 5. As a proximate result of Klayman's negligence, Plaintiff Kempe was injured in his health, strength, and activity, and sustained shock and mental anguish, pain and suffering, all to is general damage in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 6. Because Defendant Klayman is guilty of fraud, malice, and opression, Plaintiff Kempe is entitled to punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 7. Plaintiff Kempe seeks up to three times and amounts awarded in this cause of action pursuant to Civil Code Section 3345.

8. Plaintiff Kempe seeks costs of suit.

ON HIS SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT
AGAINST DEFENDANT KLAYMAN AND DOES 1 - 5 PLAINTIFF SEEKS THE
FOLLOWING RELIEF:

- 9. The amount required to compensate Plaintiff Kempe for Defendant Klayman breach of his contractual duty to pursue Kempe's medical malpractice case against Dr. Barak is approximately \$500,000.00. Kempe is legally blind because of Dr. Barak's failure to recognize glaucoma before performing Lasik eye surgery. Now, because Defendant Klayman breached the retainer agreement with Kempe, Kempe has been deprived of his opportunity to be compensated for his legally blind condition.
- 10. The amount required to compensate Plaintiff Kempe for Defendant Klayman's breach of his contractual obligation to pursue Plaintiff Kempe's legal malpractice claim against Mr. James Wohl is equal to the value of the underlying medical malpractice case giving rise to the legal malpractice case: \$500,000.00. Again, because Defendant Klayman breached the retainer agreement, Kempe has been deprived of his opportunity to be compensated for attorney Wohl's negligence in the medical malpractice case.
- 11. Plaintiff Kempe seeks \$20,000.00 plus interest since November 18, 2008 in compensatory damages for the value of the Versace jewelry tendered to Defendant Klayman as an initial retainer
- 12. The amount required to compensate Plaintiff Kempe for Defendant Klayman's breach of his contractual duty to adequately serve as Plaintiff Kempe's counsel is \$44,212.59 plus interest accrued since March, 2011. Specifically, in breach of his contractual duty, Defendant Klayman tricked Kempe into believing that attorney

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Stipkovich was lying to the judiciary with regard to the pro hac vice application. Also, Klayman induced Kempe to co-plaintiff with him to sue Stipkovich for \$15,000,000.00 based her misrepresentations to the courts regarding the pro hac vice application. As a result, Stipkovich was able to secure a \$36,102.00 judgment against Kempe on March 15, 2012. The judgment was then recorded as lien against Plaintiff's home. Now, the amount of the judgment exceeds \$44,212.59.

- 13. Plaintiff Kempe seeks up to three times and amounts awarded in this cause of action pursuant to Civil Code Section 3345.
  - 14. Plaintiff Kempe seeks costs of suit.

ON HIS THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FRAUD AND DECEIT AGAINST DEFENDANT KLAYMAN, DEFENDANT LEWITZKE, AND DOES 1 - 5 PLAINTIFF SEEKS THE FOLLOWING RELIEF:

- 15. Defendants' fraud cost Plaintiff Kempe for the opportunity to pursue his \$500,000.00 medical malpractice case against Dr. Barak. Thus, the amount required to compensate Plaintiff fraud is \$500,000.00.
- 16. Defendants' fraud cost Plaintiff Kempe for the opportunity to pursue his \$500,000.00 legal malpractice claim against Mr. James Wohl. Thus, the amount required to compensate Plaintiff fraud is \$500,000.00.
- 17. Defendants' fraud cost Plaintiff Kempe \$20,000.00 in Versace jewels. Thus, Plaintiff Kempe seeks \$20,000.00 plus interest since November 18, 2008 in compensatory damages for the value of the Versace jewelry tendered to Defendant Klayman as an initial retainer;
- 18. The amount required to compensate Plaintiff Kempe for Defendants fraudulently luring him into an unwarranted and meritless lawsuit against attorney

Stipkovich is \$44,212.59 plus interest accrued since March, 2011. Specifically, Defendant Klayman tricked Kempe into believing that attorney Stipkovich was lying to the judiciary with regard to the pro hac vice application. Klayman induced Kempe to coplaintiff with him to sue Stipkovich for \$15,000,000.00 based her misrepresentations to the courts regarding the pro hac vice application. As a result, Stipkovich was able to secure a \$36,102.00 judgment against Kempe on March 15, 2012. The abstract of judgment was then recorded as lien against Plaintiff's home. Now, the amount of the judgment and corresponding lien exceeds \$44,212.59.

- 19. As a proximate result of Defendants' fraud Plaintiff Kempe was injured in his health, strength, and activity, and sustained shock and mental anguish, pain and suffering, all to is general damage in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 20. Because Defendants are guilty of fraud, malice, and oppression, Plaintiff Kempe is entitled to punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 21. Plaintiff Kempe seeks up to three times and amounts awarded in this cause of action pursuant to Civil Code Section 3345.
  - 22. Plaintiff Kempe seeks costs of suit.
- 23. Plaintiff seeks such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.

Dated: July 30, 2012

LAW OFFICES OF LOTTIE COHEN

A Professional Law Corporation

By: Fills Chen

Lottie Cohen, Attorney for Plaintiff

Martin Kempe

THE KLAYMAN LAW FIRM, P.A.
601 Brickell Key Drive, Suite 404, Miami, FL 33131
Telephone: (305) 579-3455 - Facsimile: (305) 579-3454
leklayman@hellsouth.net

November 18, 2008

To: Mr. Martin Kempe c/o Rodeo Fine Jewelry 9608 Brighton Way Beverly Hills, California 90210

From: Larry Klayman, Esq.

Re: Litigation Concerning Medical and Legal Malpractice and Setting
Aside Judgment in Medical Malpractice Case and Litigation
Concerning Legal Malpractice in Los Angeles Superior Court Cases
Nos. BC329581 and SC096163.

### Dear Martin:

It would be our pleasure to represent you in the above-referenced matter. To ensure your complete understanding and approval, this letter will serve to memorialize the agreement by which you will pay the legal fees to me to undertake this matter on your behalf.

We will represent you on a contingency basis on any recovery whether by way of settlement or litigated decision, based upon the following schedule:

a. Forty Percent (40%) of any and all amounts recovered up to Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00);

b. Thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3) of the next Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) recovered;

c. Twenty-Five percent (25%) of the next Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000.00);

d. Twenty percent of any amount by which recovery exceeds Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$600,000.00).

In addition, you will provide a retainer payment in the amount of \$20,000.00 by providing title to two pieces of jewelry to my firm, the Versace white gold ring which your jewelry store values at \$12, 500.00 and matching white gold earings which your jewelry store values at \$7,500.00. This jewelry shall be fitted to the person who will wear the jewelry. This is a non-refundable retainer but \$20,000.00 will be



repayable to you should we obtain a recovery of \$50,000.00 or more by way of settlement or litigated decision.

This retainer is payable to the law firm today, so that we can begin work immediately, as there are pleading which must be prepared and filed in the next week.

In addition any expenses, which we incur on your behalf, will be itemized in our invoices. If appropriate, these expenses may include such items as copy and facsimile charges, extraordinary document production (i.e. printing and related costs and machine time and producing extremely voluminous or formal documents) travel expenses, expert witness and related fees and expenses, extraordinary long-distance telephone or mailing, deposition fees, transcription charges and courier charges. These expenses will be payable in addition to the contingency fees and retainer must be paid timely so the suppliers can be paid timely. Otherwise, your cases will be compromised as we need these suppliers to maximize our chances of success.

If the foregoing terms of our engagement are satisfactory, please indicate your consent by signing in the space provided for your signature below. Kindly, return the original with your signature to us at your earliest convenience. The copy may be keep for your records. If you should have any questions or comments concerning this representation agreement, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

au Klayman

Agreed to:

sv: At AM

Martin Kempe

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e: [i/i8

EXHIBIT!

JO ANN D. STIPKOVICH LYNCH & STIPKOVICH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW 20826 TRIBUNE STREET, SUITE 212 2 CHATSWORTH, CALIFORNIA 91311 3 072827 4 (818) 718-8440 5 Attorney(s) for MARTIN KEMPE (NOT THE ATTORNEY 6 8 LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OFLOS ANGELES 9 10 MARTIN KEMPE No. BC 329581 11 NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF Plaintiff(s) ATTORNEY OF RECORD VS. 12 MARK BARAK, M.D. AN INDIVIDUAL; 13 EMPIRE LASER EYE CENTER, ET AL Defendant(s) 14 15 TO ALL PARTIES OF RECORD: 16 I, JO ANN D. STIPKOVICH, am an attorney at law, duly licensed to 17 practice in and for the State of California and the County of Los 18 Angeles, and do hereby state, under penalty of perjury, that I am not 19 the attorney of record in this matter. This is not my signature. I am 20 not the attorney in this matter, nor do I accept any liability in this 21 matter. I believe that LARRY KLAYMAN's office signed my name without 22 my knowlege or approval. In withdrawing from this matter, LARRY 23 KLAYMAN may complete the application for Pro Hac Vice. 24 25 Executed May 21, 2009 26 JO ANN D. STIPKOVICH 27 GOOD CAUSE APPEARING IT IS SO ORDERED 28 7/99

Case 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBK Document 1 Filed 12/03/12 Page 31 of 54 Page ID #:31

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THIS FORM IS NOT TO BE DUPLICATED

Form Adopted for Mendatory Use Judicial Council of California EJ-001 [Rev. January 1, 2006]

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Mark Schaeffer, E	aq. (126303)		•	
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Beverly Hills, CA 90211			
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20. Continued on Attachment 20.

Case 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBRINANGIMETHIORIS 2RDSCDVERXge 36 of 54 Page ID #:36

P. O. BOX 940730 SIMI VALLEY, CA 93094 (805) 522-3718 EXT.25 FAX (805) 522-3748

Date: 06/09/12

LARRY KLAYMAN
MARTIN KEMPE
1561 OAKHURST DRIVE
LOS ANGELES CA 90035

LYN100

MCC# 0005321821 036

03

FOR: TERRI G. LYNCH/STIPKOVICH

JUDGMENT SC103561

AMOUNT: \$

36,102.00

INTEREST: \$

8,110.59

TOTAL: \$

44,212.59

#### TIME IS RUNNING OUT !

OUR PREVIOUS DEMANDS FOR PAYMENT IN FULL HAVE BEEN IGNORED.

SEND YOUR PAYMENT IN FULL DIRECT TO THIS OFFICE. FULL PAYMENT NOW WILL CLEAR YOUR RECORD IN THIS OFFICE.

YOUR CONTINUED FAILURE TO CO-OPERATE CAN ONLY MAKE MATTERS WORSE.

THIS IS AN ATTEMPT TO COLLECT A DEBT AND ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

PLEASE CONTACT THE UNDERSIGNED IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR IF YOU WISH TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER.

NOTICE: PAYMENT MUST BE MADE DIRECTLY TO OUR OFFICE ONLY.

\*\*WE ACCEPT VISA & MASTERCARD\*\* \*\*FEE APPLIES\*\*

\*\*\*WE ALSO ACCEPT CHECK BY PHONE \*\*NO FEE\*\* SAVE POSTAGE!

RESPECTEDLLY;

TURK SAVAGE UNIT MANAGER 012758-000002

CASE NO.	<u>SC117923</u>
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### NOTICE OF CASE ASSIGNMENT TO INDIVIDUAL CALENDAR COURT

TO PLAINTIFFS AND PLAINTIFFS' ATTORNEYS OF RECORD or PLAINTIFFS IN PRO PER:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIE shall

be as	signed to a Judge for all purposes, including			
×	Santa Monica Courthouse 1725 Main Street Santa Monica, CA 90401	_ Depa	Judge Richard A. Stone Beverly Hills Courthouse Department WE-X 9355 Burton Way Beverly Hills, CA 90210	

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT PLAINTIFF OR COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF SHALL GIVE NOTICE OF THIS ALL-PURPOSE CASE ASSIGNMENT by serving a copy of this Notice on all parties to this action at the time the Summons and Complaint are served, or, if not a served party, then when such party (including any cross-defendant or complainant-inintervention) appears in the action.

CASE MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND CONFERENCE: Upon the filing of the Complaint, a Case Management Review and Conference will be calendared for hearing in the Court to which the case is assigned. The hearing date will be stamped upon the face of the Complaint. Plaintiff shall give notice of the Case Management Review and Conference to all named parties in conjunction with service of the Summons and Complaint and include any later appearing party such as a cross-defendant or complainant-in-intervention served within this time period. Proof of service must be brought to the hearing if not previously filed. Failure to timely file proof of service of Summons and Complaint within 60 days after filing the Complaint (CRC 3.110) may result in an Order to Show Cause re sanctions being issued. (CRC 3.110(f).)

If a case is assigned to Department X, located in the Beverly Hills Courthouse, all documents, pleadings, motions, and papers filed subsequent to the original Complaint shall be filed directly in the courtroom stamped upon the Complaint.

Pursuant to CRC 3.725, no later than 15 calendar days before the date set for the Case Management Conference or Review, each party must file a Case Management Statement and serve it on all other parties in the case. In lieu of each party's filing a separate Case Management Statement, any two or more parties may file a joint Statement.

The subjects to be considered at the Case Management Conference shall include the following (CRC Rule 3.727):

- Whether there are any related cases;
- (2) Whether all parties named in the Complaint or Cross-Complaint have been served, have appeared, or have been dismissed:
- (3) Whether any additional parties may be added or the pleadings may be amended;
- (4) Whether, if the case is a limited civil case, the economic litigation procedures under Code of Civil Procedure Section 90 et seq. will apply to it or the party intends to bring a motion to exempt the case from these procedures;
- (5) Whether any other matters (e.g., the bankruptcy of a party) may affect the Court's jurisdiction or processing of the case;
- (6) Whether the parties have stipulated to, or the case should be referred to, judicial arbitration in courts having a judicial arbitration program or to any other form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) process and, if so, the date by which the judicial arbitration or other ADR process must be completed;
- (7) Whether an early settlement conference should be scheduled and, if so, on what date;
- (8) Whether discovery has been completed and, if not, the date by which it will be completed;
- (9) What discovery issues are anticipated;
- (10) Whether the case should be bifurcated or a hearing should be set for a motion to bifurcate under Code of Civil Procedure Section 598;
- (11) Whether there are any Cross-Complaints that are not ready to be set for trial and, if so, whether they should be severed;
- (12) Whether the case is entitled to any statutory preference and, if so, the statute granting the preference;
- (13) Whether a jury trial is demanded and, if so, the identity of each party requesting a jury trial;

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### SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) INFORMATION PACKAGE

[CRC 3.221 Information about Alternative Dispute Resolution]

For additional ADR information and forms visit the Court ADR web application at www.lasuperiorcourt.org (click on ADR),

The plaintiff shall serve a copy of this Information Package on each defendant along with the complaint (Civil only).

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is the term used to describe all the other options available for settling a dispute which once had to be settled in court. ADR processes, such as arbitration, mediation, neutral evaluation (NE), and settlement conferences, are less formal than a court process and provide opportunities for parties to reach an agreement using a problem-solving approach.

There are many different kinds of ADR. All of them utilize a "neutral", an impartial person, to decide the case or help the parties reach an

#### Madistion:

In mediation, a neutral person called a "mediator" helps the parties try to reach a mutually acceptable resolution of the dispute. The mediator does not decide the dispute but helps the parties communicate so they can try to settle the dispute themselves. Mediation leaves control of the outcome with the parties.

### Cases for Which Mediation May Be Appropriate

Mediation may be particularly useful when parties have a dispute between or among family members, neighbors, or business partners. Mediation is also effective when emotions are getting in the way of resolution. An effective mediator can hear the parties out and help them communicate with each other in an effective and nondestructive manner.

### Cases for Which Mediation May Not Be Appropriate

Mediation may not be effective if one of the parties is unwilling to cooperate or compromise. Mediation also may not be effective if one of the parties has a significant advantage in power over the other. Therefore, it may not be a good choice if the parties have

#### Arbitration:

In arbitration, a neutral person called an "arbitrator" hears arguments and evidence from each side and then decides the outcome of the dispute. Arbitration is less formal than a trial, and the rules of evidence are often relaxed. Arbitration may be either "binding" or "nonbinding." Binding arbitration means that the parties waive their right to a trial and agree to accept the arbitrator's decision as final. Nonbinding arbitration means that the parties are free to request a trial if they do not accept the arbitrator's decision.

### Cases for Which Arbitration May Be Appropriate

Arbitration is best for cases where the parties want another person to decide the outcome of their dispute for them but would like to avoid the formality, time, and expense of a trial. It may also be appropriate for complex matters where the parties want a decision-maker who has training or experience in the subject matter of the dispute.

### Cases for Which Arbitration May Not Be Appropriate

If parties want to retain control over how their dispute is resolved, arbitration, particularly binding arbitration, is not appropriate. In binding arbitration, the parties generally cannot appeal the arbitrator's award, even if it is not supported by the evidence or the law. Even in nonbinding arbitration, if a party requests a trial and does not receive a more favorable result at trial than in

#### Neutral Evaluation:

In neutral evaluation, each party gets a chance to present the case to a neutral person called an "evaluator." The evaluator then gives an opinion on the strengths and weaknesses of each party's evidence and arguments and about how the dispute could be resolved. The evaluator is often an expert in the subject matter of the dispute. Although the evaluator's opinion is not binding, the parties typically use it as a basis for trying to negotiate a resolution of the dispute.

### Cases for Which Neutral Evaluation May Be Appropriate

Neutral evaluation may be most appropriate in cases in which there are technical issues that require special expertise to resolve

### Cases for Which Neutral Evaluation May Not Be Appropriate

Neutral evaluation may not be appropriate when there are significant personal or emotional parriers to resolving the dispute.

#### Settlement Conferences:

Sattlement conferences may be either mandatory or voluntary. In both types of settlement conferences, the parties and their attorneys meet with a judge of a neutral person called a "settlement officer" to discuss possible settlement of their dispute. The judge or settlement officer does not make a decision in the case but assists the parties in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the case and in negotiating a settlement. Settlement conferences are appropriate in any case where settlement is an option. Mandatory settlement LAADR 005 (05-09)

LASC Approved

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Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles



Los Angeles County Bar Association Litigation Section

Los Angeles County Bar Association Labor and Employment Law Section





Southern California Defense Counsel





### VOLUNTARY EFFICIENT LITIGATION STIPULATIONS

The Early Organizational Meeting Stipulation, Discovery Resolution Stipulation, and Motions in Limine Stipulation are voluntary stipulations entered into by the parties. The parties may enter into one, two, or all three of the stipulations; however, they may not alter the stipulations as written, because the Court wants to ensure uniformity of application. These stipulations are meant to encourage cooperation between the parties and to assist in resolving issues in a manner that promotes economic case resolution and judicial efficiency.

The following organizations endorse the goal of promoting efficiency in litigation and ask that counsel consider using these stipulations as a voluntary way to promote communications and procedures among counsel and with the court to fairly resolve issues in their cases.

- ◆Los Angeles County Bar Association Litigation Section◆
  - ◆ Los Angeles County Bar Association Labor and Employment Law Section◆
  - ◆Consumer Attorneys Association of Los Angeles◆
    - ◆Southern California Defense Counsel◆
    - ◆Association of Business Trial Lawyers◆
  - ◆California Employment Lawyers Association◆

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STIPULATION - DISCOVERY	RESOLUTION	CASE NUMBER:	<del></del>
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This stipulation is intended to provide a fast and informal resolution of discovery issues through limited paperwork and an informal conference with the Court to aid in the resolution of the issues.

#### The parties agree that:

- Prior to the discovery cut-off in this action, no discovery motion shall be filed or heard unless
  the moving party first makes a written request for an Informal Discovery Conference pursuant
  to the terms of this stipulation.
- At the Informal Discovery Conference the Court will consider the dispute presented by parties
  and determine whether it can be resolved informally. Nothing set forth herein will preclude a
  party from making a record at the conclusion of an Informal Discovery Conference, either
- Following a reasonable and good faith attempt at an informal resolution of each issue to be presented, a party may request an Informal Discovery Conference pursuant to the following procedures:
  - a. The party requesting the Informal Discovery Conference will;
    - File a Request for Informal Discovery Conference directly in the Courtroom on the approved form (copy attached;
  - ii. Include a brief summary of the dispute and specify the relief requested; and
  - iii. Serve the opposing party pursuant to any authorized or agreed method of service that ensures that the opposing party receives the Request for Informal Discovery Conference no later than the next court day following the filing.
  - b. Any Answer to a Request for Informal Discovery Conference must:
    - Also be filed on the approved form (copy attached);
  - ii. Include a brief summary of why the requested relief should be denied;

LACIV 038 (new) LASC Approved 04/11

#### Case 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBK Document 1 Filed 12/03/12 Page 43 of 54 Page ID #:43

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This stipulation is intended to encourage cooperation among the parties at an early stage in the litigation and to assist the parties in efficient case resolution.

#### The parties agree that:

- 1. The parties commit to conduct an initial conference (in-person or via teleconference or via videoconference) within 15 days from the date this stipulation is signed, to discuss and consider whether there can be agreement on the following:
  - a. Are motions to challenge the pleadings necessary? If the issue can be resolved by amendment as of right, or if the Court would allow leave to amend, could an amended complaint resolve most or all of the issues a demurrer might otherwise raise? If so, the parties agree to work through pleading issues so that a demurrer need only raise issues they cannot resolve. Is the issue that the defendant seeks to raise amenable to resolution on demurrer, or would some other type of motion be preferable? Could a voluntary targeted exchange of documents or information by any party cure an uncertainty in the pleadings?
  - b. Initial mutual exchanges of documents at the "core" of the litigation. (For example, in an employment case, the employment records, personnel file and documents relating to the conduct in question could be considered "core." In a personal injury case, an incident or police report, medical records, and repair or maintenance records could be considered
- c. Exchange of names and contact information of witnesses;
- d. Any insurance agreement that may be available to satisfy part or all of a judgment, or to indemnify or reimburse for payments made to satisfy a judgment:
- e. Exchange of any other information that might be helpful to facilitate understanding, handling, or resolution of the case in a manner that preserves objections or privileges by agreement;
- f. Controlling issues of law that, if resolved early, will promote efficiency and economy in other phases of the case. Also, when and how such issues can be presented to the Court;
- g. Whether or when the case should be scheduled with a settlement officer, what discovery or court ruling on legal issues is reasonably required to make settlement discussions meaningful, and whether the parties wish to use a sitting judge or a private mediator or other options as

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	<del></del>	
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This stipulation is intended to provide fast and informal resolution of evidentiary issues through diligent efforts to define and discuss such issues and limit paperwork.

### The parties agree that:

- 1. At least \_\_\_\_ days before the final status conference, each party will provide all other parties with a list containing a one paragraph explanation of each proposed motion in motion in limine and the grounds for the proposed motion.
- 2. The parties thereafter will meet and confer, either in person or via teleconference or videoconference, concerning all proposed motions in limine. In that meet and confer, the parties will determine:
  - a. Whether the parties can stipulate to any of the proposed motions. If the parties so stipulate, they may file a stipulation and proposed order with the Court.
  - b. Whether any of the proposed motions can be briefed and submitted by means of a short joint statement of issues. For each motion which can be addressed by a short joint statement of issues, a short joint statement of issues must be filed with the Court 10 days prior to the final status conference. Each side's portion of the short joint statement of issues may not exceed three pages. The parties will meet and confer to agree on a date and manner for exchanging the parties' respective portions of the short joint statement of issues and the process for filing the short joint statement of
- All proposed motions in limine that are not either the subject of a stipulation or briefed via a short joint statement of issues will be briefed and filed in accordance with the California Rules of Court and the Los Angeles Superior Court Rules.

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# Exhibit B

#### SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO): ALICE LEWITZKE, an individual; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive.

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: MARTIN KEMPE, an (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE): individual

SUM-100 FOR COURT USE ONLY (SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED Los Angeles Superior Court

JUL 8 1. 2012

iohn A. Clarke, Executive Offices/Clark A. WILLIAMS DEPUTY

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county taw library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, as the court clerk for a fee university. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and propose the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site of the legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and court or county bar association. On the court will dismiss the case. AVISOI Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contre sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le

que le de un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumpamiento y la conte le podré quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede flamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contecto con la corte o el contra de California. colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is: (El nombre y dirección de la corte es):

Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles West District

1725 Main Street Santa Monica, CA 90401

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: (El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Lottie Cohen, Attorney at Law (SBN 94674) Law Offices of Lottie Cohen

3637 Motor Averue, Suite 360

Los Angeles, CA 90034

DATE: July 27,2012

JOHN A. CLARKE

Clerk, by

a willing

Ph: 310-204-0099 Fx: 310-204-0095

CASE NUMBER:

Deputy (Adjunto)

(Fecha) 1 2012 (Secretario) (Secretario) (For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).) (Para prueba de entrega de esta citatión use el formulario Proof

(SEAL)	NOTICE TO THE	PERSON SERVED: You are serviced in Summing PERSON SERVED: You are serviced in the fictitious named and serviced in the fictitious named in the fiction in the f	red	,
	3 on behalf	of (specify):		
		CP 416.10 (corporation) CP 416.20 (defunct corporation) CP 416.40 (association or partne	ership)	CCP 416.60 (minor) CCP 416.70 (conservatee) CCP 416.90 (authorized person)

by personal delivery on (date):

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California SUM-100 (Rev. July 1, 2009)

SUMMONS

Page 1 of 1 Code of Civil Procedure §§ 412.20 465



# Exhibit C

JOINDER IN NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION

se 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBK Document 1 Filed 12/03/12 Page 50 of 54 Page ID #:50

### 18881 Von Karman Ave., 16th Floor Irvine, CA 9261 Telephone: (949) 608-0832 Fax: (949) 681-8065 Email: rdaughetee@hotmail.com Attorney for Defendant Alice Lewitzke JOINDER IN NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION

Cese 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBK Document 1 Filed 12/03/12 Page 51 of 54 Page ID #:51

#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

#### NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge John F. Walter and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Victor B. Kenton.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

CV12- 10307 JFW (VBKx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge

#### **NOTICE TO COUNSEL**

A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

ιχι	Western Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8
4	312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8
	Los Angeles, CA 90012

Southern Division
411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053
Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516

Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

### Case 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBK Document 1 Filed 12/03/12 Page 53 of 54 Page ID #:53

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself □) DEFENDANTS Martin Kempe Larry Klayman, Alice Lewitzke (b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing Attorneys (If Known) yourself, provide same.) Lottie Cohen 3637 Motor Ave, Suite 360 Los Angeles, CA 90034 II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES - For Diversity Cases Only (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant.) ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff 3 Federal Question (U.S. PTF DEF PTF DEF Government Not a Party) Citizen of This State 1  $\Box$ 1 Incorporated or Principal Place  $\Box 4$ **1**34 of Business in this State ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship Citizen of Another State П2 **E**2 Incorporated and Principal Place 5 □ 5 of Parties in Item III) of Business in Another State Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3 Foreign Nation □6 □ 6 IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.) ■ 2 Removed from □ 3 Remanded from □ 4 Reinstated or □ 5 Transferred from another district (specify): ☐ 1 Original □6 Multi-Proceeding □ 7 Appeal to District State Court Appellate Court Reopened Judge from Litigation Magistrate Judge V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND: De Yes No (Check 'Yes' only if demanded in complaint.) CLASS ACTION under F.R.C.P. 23: Yes No ☐ MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT: \$ In excess of \$500,000 VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.) 28 U.S.C. § 1332 - Diversity of citizens VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.) OTHER STATUTES CONTRACT TORTS TORTS PRISONER LABOR ☐ 400 State Reapportionment □ 110 Insurance PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL. PETITIONS 710 Fair Labor Standards ☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 120 Marine □310 Airplane PROPERTY ☐ 510 Motions to ☐ 430 Banks and Banking ☐ 130 Miller Act □ 315 Airplane Product ☐ 370 Other Fraud Vacate Sentence □ 720 Labor/Mgmt. ☐ 450 Commerce/ICC ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument Liability ☐ 371 Truth in Lending Habeas Corpus Relations Rates/etc □ 320 Assault, Libel & ☐ 150 Recovery of ☐ 380 Other Personal □ 530 General □ 730 Labor/Mgmt. ☐ 460 Deportation Slander Overpayment & Property Damage | 535 Death Penalty ☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced □ 330 Reporting & Fed. Employers' Enforcement of □ 385 Property Damage □ 540 Mandamus/ Disclosure Act and Corrupt Liability Judgment Product Liability Other ☐ 740 Railway Labor Act Organizations ☐ 151 Medicare Act □ 340 Marine BANKRUPTCY ☐ 550 Civil Rights □ 345 ☐ 790 Other Labor Marine Product ☐ 480 Consumer Credit ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted ☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 555 Prison Condition Liability Litigation ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV Student Loan (Excl. 158 FORFEITURE/ □ 350 Motor Vehicle Empl. Ret. Inc. □ 810 Selective Service Veterans) ☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 TI 355 Motor Vehicle PENALTY Security Act □ 850 Securities/Commodities/ □ 153 Recovery of **USC 157** ☐ 610 Agriculture Product Liability PROPERTY RIGHTS Exchange Overpayment of 360 CIVIL RIGHTS Other Personal ☐ 620 Other Food & ☐ 820 Copyrights □ 875 Customer Challenge 12 Veteran's Benefits □ 441 Voting Injury Drug □ 830 Patent USC 3410 □ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 362 Personal Injury-☐ 442 Employment ☐ 625 Drug Related ☐ 840 Trademark ☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions ☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 443 Housing/Acco-Med Malpractice Seizure of SOCIAL SECURITY ☐ 891 Agricultural Act ☐ 195 Contract Product □ 365 Personal Injurymmodations Property 21 USC | 861 HIA (1395ff) ☐ 892 Economic Stabilization Liability Product Liability □ 444 Welfare 881 □ 862 Black Lung (923) Act □ 196 Franchise □ 368 Asbestos Personal ☐ 445 American with ☐ 630 Liquor Laws □ 863 DIWC/DIWW ☐ 893 Environmental Matters REAL PROPERTY Injury Product Disabilities -☐ 640 R.R. & Truck (405(g))☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act ☐ 210 Land Condemnation Liability Employment □ 650 Airline Regs ☐ 864 SSID Title XVI ☐ 895 Freedom of Info. Act ☐ 220 Foreclosure **IMMIGRATION** ☐ 446 American with □ 865 RSI (405(g)) □ 660 Occupational □ 900 Appeal of Fee Determi-☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment ☐ 462 Naturalization Disabilities -Safety /Health **FEDERAL TAX SUITS** nation Under Equal 240 Torts to Land Application Other ☐ 690 Other ☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff Access to Justice □463 ☐ 245 Tort Product Liability Habeas Corpus-□ 440 Other Civil or Defendant) ☐ 950 Constitutionality of Alien Detainee ☐ 290 All Other Real Property Rights ☐ 871 IRS-Third Party 26 □ 465 Other Immigration State Statutes

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number CV12-10307

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

Actions

USC 7609

## Case 2:12-cv-10307-JFW-VBK Document 1 Filed 12/03/12 Page 54 of 54 Page ID #:54 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). TDENTICAL CASES:  If yes, list case number(s):	Has this action been	previously filed in this court a	nd dismissed, remanded or closed? ▼No □ Yes	
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: If yes, list case number(s):	Have any cases been p	reviously filed in this court the	at are related to the present case?   No □ Yes	
Civil cases are deemed related is	f a previously filed c	ase and the present case:		
		ne or closely related transaction	ons hannenings or events; or	
			lly related or similar questions of law and fact; or	
			cation of labor if heard by different judges; or	
			t, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.	
IX. VENUE: (When completing	the following informa	ation, use an additional sheet i	f necessary.)	
(a) List the County in this Distriction Check here if the government	ct; California County t, its agencies or emp	outside of this District; State loyees is a named plaintiff. If	if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. this box is checked, go to item (b).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
Los Angeles				
(b) List the County in this Distric	nt Colifornia Country	antida efekia District Contri		
Check here if the government	t, its agencies or empl	outside of this District; State is oyees is a named defendant.	if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides.  If this box is checked, go to item (c).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
			Florida	
(c) List the County in this District	at: California County	outside of this District Case i	f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.	
Note: In land condemnation	cases, use the locati	ion of the tract of land involv	ved.	
County in this District:*		•	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
Complaint claims Los Angeles	3			
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bern Note: In land condemnation cases,	ardino, Riverside, V use the location of th	entura, Santa Barbara, or S exact of land involved	San Luis Obispo Counties	
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY	(OR PRO PER):	201	Date /2/3/12	
or other papers as required by l but is used by the Clerk of the	law. This form, appro Court for the purpose	yed by the Judicial Conference of statistics, venue and initiat	mation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings e of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed ing the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)	
Key to Statistical codes relating to	•			
Nature of Suit Code	e Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	Cause of Action	
861	НІА	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))		
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 923)		
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows Act, as amended. (42 U.S.	s or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security C. 405(g))	
864	SSID	All claims for supplementa Act, as amended.	al security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security	
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (o U.S.C. (g))	old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42	

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