Dept. # (P) Assigned.

ROSEN ♦ SABA, LLP 1 Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles RYAN D. SABA, ESO. (State Bar No. 192370) rsaba@rosensaba.com SEP 27 2018 KRYSTLE D. MEYER, ESO. (State Bar No. 270995) kmeyer@rosensaba.com Sherri R. Ligues, Lacourty Unity Clerk of Court 9350 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 250 Beverly Hills, California 90212 Brittny Smith (310) 285-1727 Telephone: (310) 285-1728 Facsimile: Attorneys for Plaintiff JANE ĎOE 1 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA **COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES** Case No.: BC 722780 JANE DOE 1, an individual, COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES FOR: Plaintiff, 1. Violation of the Unruh Act (Civil v. *Code* §51) 2. Violation of the Bane Act (Civil Code DR. GEORGE TYNDALL, an individual; **§52.1)** UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN 3. Sexual Abuse and Harassment in the CALIFORNIA, a California Corporation; Educational Setting (Education Code and DOES 1-50, **§220)** 4. Gender Violence (Civil Code §52.4) Defendants. 5. Sexual Harassment (Civil Code §51.9) 6. Sexual Assault 7. Sexual Battery (Civil Code §1708.5) 8. Unfair Business Practices (Business & Professions Code §17200) 9. Intentional Infliction of Emotional **Distress** 10. Constructive Fraud (Civil Code §1573) 12. Negligent Super Sign 11. Negligence 13. Negligent Hiring/Retention BC122780 14. Negligent Failure to Warn **Educate DEMAND FOR JURY TRIA**

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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TO THIS HONORABLE COURT AND ALL INTERESTED PARTIES:

NOW COMES Plaintiff JANE DOE 1 ("Plaintiff") for causes of action against Defendants DR. GEORGE TYNDALL, an individual ("TYNDALL"), UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, a California corporation ("USC"); and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive (collectively, "DEFENDANTS") upon information and belief alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

- 1. At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff was and is an individual, domiciled in the County of Los Angeles, California. From 2003 through 2007, Plaintiff attended Defendant USC and was treated by Defendant TYNDALL as her gynecologist.
- 2. Upon information and belief, Defendant TYNDALL was and is an individual, domiciled in the County of Los Angeles, California, at all relevant times herein. Upon information and belief, TYNDALL received his medical degree from the Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1985 and completed his medical residency in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Los Angeles, California, in 1989. Upon completion of his residency, TYNDALL was hired by USC as a full-time gynecologist at USC's Student Health Center, and was employed in that capacity until June 30, 2017, when USC allowed TYNDALL to quietly resign with a financial settlement paid by USC in a deliberate attempt to continue to conceal TYNDALL's sexual abuse and harassment of Plaintiff and other female students enrolled at USC to the Trojan family of students, alumni, donors, and supporters of USC in the community; law enforcement; the California Medical Board; and the public at large. During his nearly thirty years at USC, Plaintiff is informed and believed that TYNDALL sexually abused and harassed dozens of young female students, including Plaintiff, through use of his position, authority, and trust as the only full-time gynecologist with regular availability employed by USC's Student Health Center. It was only in 2017, when USC paid TYNDALL a substantial financial settlement so that he would quietly resign, that TYNDALL's systematic sexual abuse and harassment of USC's young female students was finally halted. At all times alleged herein, TYNDALL was an employee,

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agent, and/or servant of USC and DOES 1 through 50, and/or was under their complete control and/or direct supervision.

- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that TYNDALL 3. was retained by USC as a research assistant, and then as a gynecologist, to provide medical care and treatment to the young women attending USC as undergraduate and graduate students, many of whom were very young adults and had never received any gynecological treatment before. All of the sexually abusive and harassing conduct alleged herein was done for TYNDALL's sexual gratification and was based upon Plaintiff's gender.
- 4. In the event that TYNDALL is prosecuted and convicted of a felony for the conduct alleged herein, Plaintiff requests leave to amend the instant Complaint, such that a request for attorneys' fees can be made against TYNDALL pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.4.
- 5. At all relevant times herein, Defendant USC was and is a California corporation, having its principal place of business in the State of California, County of Los Angeles. Plaintiff is informed and believes that USC is a private research university, established in 1880, located in Los Angeles, California. USC proclaims itself to be "one of the world's leading private research universities. An anchor institution in Los Angeles, a global center for arts, technology, and international business, USC's diverse curricular offerings provide extensive opportunities for interdisciplinary study and collaboration with leading researchers in highly advanced learning environments." USC's Code of Ethics states: "we aspire to create an environment in which racism, sexism, ageism, xenophobia and homophobia do not go unchallenged." Moreover, USC claims that its University Policies "have been established to create a safe and productive academic and work environment. All university employees and students are expected to be familiar with these policies and to follow them." Further, USC purports to have a \$5.1 billion endowment as of June 30, 2017, a \$4.9 billion budget for the 2017-2018 fiscal year, and \$764 million in sponsored research for the 2017-2018 fiscal year. While charging its undergraduate students one of the highest tuition costs in the United States—\$74,825 in tuition and fees,

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per year—USC holds itself out to be one of the world's most elite, prestigious, and reputable higher learning institutions. USC deliberately sells itself to prospective students that matriculating at USC means that someone is forever in the "Trojan family," and repeatedly perpetuates this idea of all USC alumni, boosters, faculty, and affiliates as being part of the "Trojan family" or "Trojan family network." USC deliberately crafted this public image in order to actively conceal the fact that it employed TYNDALL, a serial sexual predator, and allowed TYNDALL unfettered sexual access to its young female patients and students for nearly thirty years.

6. Furthermore, USC marketed and promoted its Student Health Center as a safe, affordable, and convenient healthcare provider where its students could obtain necessary medical treatment. The Student Health Center is an especially critical resource to young female students, many of whom are living away from home for the first time and require safe, direct, and private access to crucial gynecological and reproductive health treatment. USC's Student Health Center's own website proclaims: "Structured for students currently registered for classes, our focus is to help students maintain an optimum level of physical and mental health and to guide them in maintaining a healthy lifestyle." USC's Student Health Center "serves those students who are registered for classes and who have paid the Student Health Fee;" thus, USC requires its students to pay a premium above and beyond the \$74,825 that they pay in tuition and fees, in order to receive medical treatment at the Student Health Center. USC does not waive or reduce its "Student Health Fee" even for those students who qualify as low-income, making clear that USC prioritizes its own financial gain over the health and safety of its students at every juncture. The Mission Statement of USC's Student Heath Center states: "Our mission at Engemann Student Health Center is to provide high quality, cost-effective and client-oriented services and resources in health promotion and disease prevention, primary care and counseling to the University Park Campus student community. We strive to facilitate the completion of your academic career at USC by promoting healthy lifestyles and caring for your physical and psychological illnesses and concerns." USC's Student Health Center also provided medical

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treatment to students of other colleges, including, but not limited to Mount Saint Mary's College, in order to generate even more revenue. In so doing, USC actively and fraudulently represented itself to be a safe, secure environment where other colleges could send their students for medical treatment without fear of being subjected to sexual abuse, assault, or harassment.

- At all times during his employment with the Medical Center and the Student 7. Health Center, USC held TYNDALL out to be a trustworthy and legitimate gynecological physician; indeed, by making TYNDALL the only full-time gynecologist with regular availability on staff at USC's Student Health Center, USC forced its young female students to place their trust and confidence in TYNDALL in order to receive necessary medical care. In making this false representation, USC concealed numerous complaints lodged by female students about TYNDALL's sexual abuse, which dates back to at least 1988, before USC had even hired TYNDALL as a gynecologist in its Student Health Center. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that USC received myriad complaints of TYNDALL's sexually abusive nature, and therefore knew of TYNDALL's dangerous propensity to sexually abuse his young female patients, as early as 1988. Despite this knowledge, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that USC never once reported TYNDALL to law enforcement or to the Medical Board of California during his nearly thirty-year tenure at USC. USC's failure to report TYNDALL is particularly egregious in light of the fact that its own President, C.L. Max Nikias, has publicly admitted that TYNDALL "should have been removed and referred to authorities years ago."
- 8. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on this basis alleges, that USC benefitted financially from retaining TYNDALL as a gynecologist with its Student Health Center by offering his health care to USC's female students and patients, at those students' and patients' expense. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and on this basis alleges, that USC benefitted financially from actively concealing myriad complaints of sexual abuse made by its female students against TYNDALL by protecting its own reputation and financial coffers. USC's deliberate and fraudulent concealment included, but was not

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limited to, paying TYNDALL a financial settlement so that he would quietly resign, after USC's 2016 investigation revealed that TYNDALL routinely made sexually and racially inappropriate remarks to patients, kept a secret box full of photographs of his patients' genitals, and had documented complaints against him lodged to USC dating back to at least the year 1988. USC paid TYNDALL this financial settlement in a deliberate attempt to conceal from Plaintiff, and the public at large, that TYNDALL was a serial sexual predator, in order to avoid criminal consequences, civil liability, and irreparable damage to its reputation.

- 9. Defendants DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, are sued herein under said fictitious names. Plaintiff is ignorant as to the true names and capacities of DOES 1 through 50, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, and therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious names. When their true names and capacities are ascertained, Plaintiff will request leave of Court to amend this Complaint to state their true names and capacities herein.
- 10. TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are sometimes collectively referred to herein as "Defendants" and/or as "All Defendants"; such collective reference refers to all specifically named Defendants as well as those fictitiously named herein.
- 11. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on this basis alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, each Defendant was responsible in some manner or capacity for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Plaintiff's damages, as herein alleged, were proximately caused by all said Defendants.
- 12. At all times mentioned herein, each and every Defendant was an employee, agent, and/or servant of USC and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and/or was under their complete control and/or active supervision. Defendants and each of them are individuals, corporations, partnerships, and/or other entities that engaged in, joined in, and conspired with other Defendants and wrongdoers in carrying out het tortuous and unlawful activities described in this Complaint.

- 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, there existed a unity of interest and ownership among Defendants and each of them such that any individuality and separateness between Defendants, and each of them, ceased to exist. Defendants and each of them were the successors-in-interest and/or alter egos of the other Defendants, and each of them in that they purchased, controlled, dominated, and operated each other without any separate identity, observation of formalities, or other manner of division. To continue maintaining the façade of a separate and individual existence between and among Defendants, and each of them, would serve to perpetrate a fraud and injustice.
- 14. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50 were the agents, representatives, and/or employees of each and every other Defendant. In doing the things hereinafter alleged, Defendants and each of them were acting within the course and scope of said alternative personality, capacity, identity, agency, representation, and/or employment and were within the scope of their authority, whether actual or apparent.
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50 were the trustees, partners, servants, joint venturers, shareholders, contractors, and/or employees of each and every other Defendant, and the acts and omissions herein alleged were done by them, acting individually, through such capacity and within the scope of their authority, and with the permission and consent of each and every other Defendant and that said conduct was thereafter ratified by each and every other Defendant, and that each of them is jointly and severally liable to Plaintiffs.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL CLAIMS BY PLAINTIFF

16. At all times material hereto, Plaintiff was an undergraduate student and was under USC, TYNDALL, and DOES 1 through 50's complete control, dominion, and supervision. TYNDALL worked for, was employed by, and/or was an agent/servant of

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Defendants USC and/or DOES 1 through 50, when TYNDALL came into contact with the Plaintiff.

17. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on this basis alleges, that at all times material hereto, TYNDALL was under the direct supervision, management, agency, and control of Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that TYNDALL was hired, employed, supervised, and retained by Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50. In this capacity, TYNDALL's employment duties included providing gynecological care to the young female students of The purported care offered by TYNDALL included, but was not limited to, conducting gynecological examinations to the female patients of Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, which included Plaintiff. Plaintiff was an undergraduate student of Defendant USC and was a patient of USC's Student Health Center and DOES 1 through 50, and it is under these circumstances that Plaintiff came to be under the direction and control of TYNDALL who used his position of authority and trust to sexually abuse and harass Plaintiff.

- As a patient of Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, Plaintiff was under 18. TYNDALL's direct supervision, control, and care, which created a special, confidential, and fiduciary relationship between Plaintiff and TYNDALL. Because of such relationship, TYNDALL owed Plaintiff a duty of care. Additionally, as the employers and supervisors of TYNDALL with knowledge that he was in contact with and providing medical care to female patients, Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 were also in a special, confidential, and fiduciary relationship with Plaintiff, owing Plaintiff a duty of care.
- 19. By employing TYNDALL and assigning him as the sole full-time gynecologist with regular availability at USC's Student Health Center, Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 represented to its students, and to the community, that TYNDALL was safe, trustworthy, and of high moral and ethical repute, such that patients need not worry about having TYNDALL interact with, and provide care to, those patients. Defendants did so in order to preserve their own public image and reputation, so they could

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retain past students and recruit new patients, thus allowing donations and other financial support to continue flowing into their coffers for financial gain.

- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendants 20. knew or should have known that TYNDALL had engaged in unlawful sexually-abusive conduct and harassment in the past, and/or was continuing to engage in such conduct. Defendants had a duty to disclose these facts to Plaintiff and others, but negligently and/or intentionally suppressed, concealed, or failed to disclose this information. The duty to disclose this information arose by the special, trusting, confidential, fiduciary relationship between Defendants and Plaintiff.
- 21. Plaintiff is a female who was born in 1985 and attended USC as an undergraduate student from 2003 through 2007. Throughout her enrollment at USC, Plaintiff sought out, and obtained, gynecological treatment from TYNDALL at USC's Student Health Center. Plaintiff considered TYNDALL to be her regular gynecologist while she was enrolled at USC.
- 22. Upon information and belief, prior to her enrollment at USC, Plaintiff had not previously had a gynecological examination or otherwise sought treatment from a gynecologist. Accordingly, upon information and belief, TYNDALL performed Plaintiff's first gynecological examination, such that she was completely unfamiliar with the proper methods, practices, and procedures for such an examination and was completely relying on the expertise and professionalism of TYNDALL and USC, vis-à-vis its employment of TYNDALL, to perform a gynecological examination that complied with all standard and ethical practices and procedures.
- When Plaintiff made her first gynecological appointment with USC, Plaintiff 23. requested to be treated by a female physician. Plaintiff, however, was informed that the only available gynecologist was TYNDALL, and, as such, TYNDALL was assigned to be Plaintiff's regular gynecologist while she was enrolled at USC.
- 24. During all of Plaintiff's gynecological appointments, Plaintiff was made to strip completely naked and change into a medical gown.

- 25. Upon information and belief, during all of Plaintiff's appointments with TYNDALL, TYNDALL performed a pelvic examination of Plaintiff. During these "pelvic examinations," TYNDALL sexually abused Plaintiff by inserting his fingers into her vagina and moving them around inside of Plaintiff, without a speculum, for seemingly no legitimate medical purpose. At no time did TYNDALL seek or obtain Plaintiff's consent prior to inserting his fingers into her vagina. At no time did TYNDALL explain to Plaintiff the purpose for the insertion of his fingers into her vagina.
- 26. Additionally, upon information and belief, on occasion, TYNDALL would provide Plaintiff with short-term prescriptions for birth control, and would require Plaintiff to submit to subsequent "pelvic examinations" in order to obtain a refill on her prescription. Upon information and belief, there is no legitimate medical reason or basis for TYNDALL to perform pelvic examinations for the purpose of obtaining a refill for a birth control prescription. Upon information and belief, TYNDALL only provided Plaintiff with these short-term prescriptions and required her to submit to subsequent, medically unnecessary pelvic examinations so that TYNDALL could gain regular access to Plaintiff to continue his pattern and practice of abuse and harassment of Plaintiff.
- 27. In addition to the aforementioned abuse, during one of Plaintiff's appointments with TYNDALL, TYNDALL made inappropriate comments about her genitalia. Specifically, while Plaintiff was only wearing a medical gown, had her legs in stirrups, and TYNDALL was positioned between her spread legs while in the process of performing Plaintiff's pelvic examination, TYNDALL commented to Plaintiff that "your boyfriend is a lucky guy." Plaintiff was embarrassed, shocked, ashamed, and horrified by TYNDALL's comment, particularly given that the comment was made while she was in such a vulnerable position. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that TYNDALL's wholly inappropriate comment to her was designed to shame and humiliate her so that she would suffer psychological pain and emotional distress.

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- Upon information and belief, at all times when Plaintiff was sexually abused 28. and harassed by TYNDALL, a USC-employed chaperone was present in the examination room, observing TYNDALL's conduct, yet doing nothing to intervene.
- 29. In reasonable reliance upon USC's representations that TYNDALL was a trustworthy physician, USC's active concealment of its knowledge that TYNDALL was a serial sexual predator, and USC's repeated reminders to Plaintiff that, as a student, she was a member of the "Trojan family," Plaintiff reasonably believed that TYNDALL's treatment of her must have been medically legitimate. Plaintiff had no medical training or experience with which to gauge whether TYNDALL's conduct was, in fact, sexual abuse, such that she was blamelessly ignorant of the fact that she had been sexually abused by TYNDALL. It was only in May of 2018, when TYNDALL's rampant sexual abuse of the young female student-patients of USC was nationally publicized by the media that Plaintiff came to remember the irregularities with regard to TYNDALL's treatment of her as articulated above and learn that TYNDALL's treatment of her was never legitimate medical treatment. but rather was sexual assault and harassment.
- 30. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that while Plaintiff was a young student and patient of Defendants USC and Does 1 through 50, Defendants engaged in a pattern and practice of ignoring complaints, failing to investigate sexual harassment and abuse complaints, deliberately concealing information from abuse victims, and otherwise contributed to a sexually hostile environment on campus as USC.
- 31. It is upon information, and therefore belief, that Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 had a historic and systemic problem in properly handling sexual harassment and sexual abuse allegations. This pattern and practice was evidenced by, *inter alia*, the U.S. Department of Education's 2013 investigation of USC's handling of numerous rape cases, during which over 100 USC students came forward to complain of USC's "gross mishandling" of those rape cases. Furthermore, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the numerous complaints lodged against TYNDALL that were actively concealed by USC illustrates that USC had—and continues to have—a culture of

vard, Suite 250, Beverly Hills, CA 90212

ignoring, minimizing, and sanitizing complaints from sexual abuse victims. By USC's own admission, in the course of its 2016 investigation of complaints against TYNDALL, "a review of files kept by Dr. Larry Neinstein, a former health center director from 1995-2014 (who is now deceased), show earlier patient complaints about TYNDALL, including complaints about his clinical practice. The files contained eight complaints lodged between 2000 and 2014 that were concerning." Even more egregiously, a patient lodged a written complaint against TYNDALL in 1988, before TYNDALL was hired as a full-time gynecologist, yet USC still hired TYNDALL as a gynecologist at its Student Health Center the following year. Despite the fact that TYNDALL's direct supervisor, Dr. Neinstein, possessed documented complaints against TYNDALL dating back to the year 2000, and that other complaints dating back to at least 1988 also existed, USC continued to allow TYNDALL to retain his position, thereby granting him unfettered sexual access to its young female students.

- 32. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendants knew, or should have known, of TYNDALL's propensity and disposition to engage in sexual misconduct with young patients before he sexually abused and molested Plaintiff, and knew of the probability that he would molest students and patients with whom he came into contact, including but not limited to Plaintiff. Namely, by USC's own admission, numerous documented complaints were lodged with USC regarding TYNDALL's sexually abusive behavior, which Plaintiff now knows dates back to at least the year 1988. Moreover, Plaintiff is informed and believes that, the vast majority of the times that TYNDALL sexually abused a patient student at USC's Medical Center or Student Health Center, a USC-employed chaperone was present, witnessing the sexual abuse and harassment yet doing nothing to intervene.
- 33. Defendants failed to implement reasonable safeguards to avoid acts of unlawful sexual conduct by TYNDALL in the future, including avoiding placement of TYNDALL in a position where contact and interaction with vulnerable patients and

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students is an inherent function. Defendants ignored and suppressed the past sexual misconduct TYNDALL had engaged in.

- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendants 34. were apprised, knew, or should have known and/or were put on notice of TYNDALL's past sexual abuse of young patients and students, past complaints and/or investigations, and his propensity and disposition to engage in such unlawful activity and unlawful sexual activity with patients, such that Defendants knew or should have known that TYNDALL would commit wrongful sexual acts with young patients, including Plaintiff. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that personnel and/or employment records and other records of Defendants' reflect numerous incidents of inappropriate sexual contact and conduct with patients by TYNDALL and other professionals, employees, assistants, agents, supervisors, and others, on the physical premises of such Defendants. Based on these records, Defendants knew and/or should have known of TYNDALL's history of sexual abuse, past claims and/or past investigations, and his propensity and disposition to engage in unlawful activity and unlawful sexual activity with patients, such that Defendants knew or should have known that TYNDALL would commit wrongful sexual acts with those patients, including Plaintiff.
- Because of the relationship between Plaintiff and Defendants, Defendants had 35. an obligation and duty under the law not to hide material facts and information about TYNDALL's past, and his deviant sexual behavior and propensities. Additionally, Defendants had an affirmative duty to inform, warn, and institute appropriate protective measures to safeguard patients who were reasonably likely to come in contact with TYNDALL. Defendants willfully refused to notify, give adequate warning, and implement appropriate safeguards, thereby creating the peril that ultimately damaged Plaintiff.
- California Penal Code §11160(a)(2) provides: "Any health practitioner 36. employed in a health facility, clinic, physician's office, local or state public health department, or a clinic or other type of facility operated by a local or state public health department who, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her

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employment provides medical services for a physical condition to a patient whom he or she knows or reasonably suspects is a person described as follows, shall immediately make a report in accordance with subdivision (b): Any person suffering from any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon the person where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct." Penal Code §11160(b) mandates that such reports be made to a local law enforcement agency by telephone, "immediately or as soon as is practicable" and by written report "within two working days of receiving the information regarding the person." By and through its health practitioner employees and/or agents, USC repeatedly violated the foregoing *Penal Code* provisions by failing to report TYNDALL to law enforcement each time it witnessed and/or received reports of TYNDALL committing a sexual assault or battery on a patient. Furthermore, USC has deliberately attempted to conceal its recurring failures to comply with *Penal Code* §11160 by publicly and falsely claiming that it had no legal duty to report TYNDALL's sexually abusive behavior to law enforcement.

Additionally, USC's own Code of Conduct mandates that "no faculty member 37. may commit sexual assault, defined as any physical sexual act (including, but not limited to, actual or attempted intercourse, sexual touching, fondling, or groping) perpetrated upon a person." USC's own Code of Ethics further states: "At the University of Southern California, ethical behavior is predicated on two main pillars: a commitment to discharging our obligations to others in a fair and honest manner, and a commitment to respecting the rights and dignity of all persons. As faculty, staff, students, and trustees, we each bear responsibility not only for the ethics of our own behavior, but also for building USC's stature as an ethical institution." In direct contravention of their own Codes, USC actively concealed TYNDALL's sexually abusive behavior for nearly thirty years, thereby exposing Plaintiff to his sexual assault, harassment, and molestation.

38. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that as part of Defendants' conspiratorial and fraudulent attempt to hide TYNDALL's propensity to sexually abuse and molest young students and patients, and prior sexual misconduct with patients, from public scrutiny and criminal investigation, Defendants implemented various

measures designed to make TYNDALL's conduct harder to detect and ensure that other patients and students with whom he came into contact, such as Plaintiff, would be sexually abused, including:

- a. Permitting TYNDALL to remain in a position of authority and trust after Defendants' knew or should have known that he molested his young patients;
- b. Placing TYNDALL in a separate and secluded environment, at Defendant USC and DOES 1 through 50, which granted him unfettered access and control over patients even when he was purporting to conduct extremely sensitive gynecological treatment, thereby allowing TYNDALL to physically and sexually interact with the young students of USC, including Plaintiff.
- c. Failing to disclose and actively concealing TYNDALL's prior record of misconduct, sexual abuse, harassment, and molestation and his propensity to commit such acts towards students and patients in Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50's Student Health Center, from its students, its patients, the public at large, and law enforcement;
- d. Allowing TYNDALL to have unfettered and un-controlled access to young patients, including Plaintiff;
- e. Holding out TYNDALL to Plaintiff, other patients at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, the alumni members of the Trojan family, and the public at large as a trustworthy and honest person of high ethical and moral repute who was capable and worthy of being granted unsupervised access to the student patients of Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50;
- f. Failing to investigate or otherwise confirm or deny such facts about TYNDALL, including prior complaints, claims, and investigations for sexual abuse;

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- g. Failing to inform, and actively concealing from Plaintiff and law enforcement officials the fact that Plaintiff and others were or may have been sexually abused, harassed, and molested, after Defendants knew or should have known TYNDALL may have sexually abused Plaintiff or others, thereby enabling Plaintiff to continue to be endangered and sexually abused, harassed, molested, and/or creating the circumstances where Plaintiff and others were less likely to receive proper medical treatment, thus exacerbating the harm to Plaintiff;
- h. Holding out TYNDALL to Plaintiff and to the community as being in good standing and trustworthy;
- i. Cloaking TYNDALL's prior sexual misconduct with student patients within the façade of normalcy, thereby disguising the nature of his sexual abuse and contact with young patients;
- Failing to take reasonable steps and to implement reasonable safeguards to avoid acts of unlawful sexual conduct by TYNDALL such as avoiding placement of TYNDALL in functions or environments in which his intimate contact with young patients was inherent;
- k. Failing to put in place a system or procedure to supervise or monitor physicians, chaperones, and agents to insure they do not molest or abuse patients in Defendants' care, and that they further report all reasonable suspicions of sexual assault and battery to law enforcement pursuant to Penal Code §11160.
- By his position within Defendants' institutions, TYNDALL attained a 39. position of influence over Plaintiff and others. Defendants' conduct created a situation of peril that was not, and could not, be appreciated by Plaintiff. By virtue of Defendants' conspiratorial and fraudulent conduct, and in keeping with their intent to fail to disclose and hide TYNDALL's past and present conduct from the community, the Trojan family, the public at large and law enforcement, Defendants allowed TYNDALL to remain in a position

of influence where his unsupervised or negligently supervised conduct with patients made the molestation and abuse of those individuals, including the Plaintiff, possible.

- 40. By his position within Defendants' institutions, Defendants and TYNDALL demanded and required that Plaintiff respect TYNDALL in his position as the only full-time gynecological physician with regular availability for Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50. In fact, Plaintiff had no choice but to see TYNDALL, because TYNDALL was the only full-time gynecologist with regular availability employed by Defendant USC's Student Health Center, such that he was automatically assigned as Plaintiff's treating physician.
- 41. The sexual harassment and abuse of Plaintiff by TYNDALL, outlined below, took place while TYNDALL was a research assistant and gynecological physician employed, retained, and supervised by Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, and Plaintiff was a student and patient of Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, while TYNDALL was serving as an agent and employee of Defendants in his capacity as a physician:
 - a. In his capacity as a physician with Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, TYNDALL was given custody and supervision of students and patients, including Plaintiff. TYNDALL used this position to coerce student-patients to concede to his prurient sexual demands, using his authority and position of trust to exploit them physically, sexually, and emotionally;
 - b. As a patient and student of USC, Plaintiff came into contact with TYNDALL, Defendants' USC and DOES 1 through 50's physician. Plaintiff is informed and believes TYNDALL would use the guise of gynecological care and treatment to normalize intimate, inappropriate, and sexually abusive and harassing contact with Plaintiff. During this period, Plaintiff was a patient under TYNDALL's direct supervision and control;

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c.	Plaintiff is informed and believes TYNDALL's physical and sexual abuse
	and harassment of Plaintiff commenced in or around 2003 and continued
	through in or around 2007. During this period, Plaintiff was a student and
	patient under TYNDALL's, USC's, and DOES 1 through 50's direct
	supervision and control. Using his position as a physician, TYNDALL
	would interact with Plaintiff under the guise of providing her with care
	and treatment necessary for her health and well-being. Under these
	circumstances, TYNDALL would, among other abusive acts, make
	Plaintiff strip naked, digitally penetrate her vagina in the presence of other
	medical professional staff, and make inappropriate, sexual comments
	regarding her genitalia. Plaintiff is informed and believes that
	TYNDALL's sexual abuse, molestation, and harassment of Plaintiff
	occurred on the premises of Defendant USC and DOES 1 through 50;

- d. TYNDALL's sexual abuse and harassment of Plaintiff was done for TYNDALL's personal sexual gratification, and it annoyed, disturbed, irritated, and offended Plaintiff as it would have a reasonable person. Plaintiff did not consent to the sexual abuse and harassment by TYNDALL.
- 42. As set forth more fully herein above, TYNDALL did sexually abuse, harass, and molest Plaintiff, who was a student and/or patient at the time of the acts at issue. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that such conduct by TYNDALL was based upon Plaintiff's gender, and was done for TYNDALL's sexual gratification. These actions upon Plaintiff were performed by TYNDALL without the free consent of Plaintiff.
- 43. During the period Plaintiff was being sexually abused and harassed by TYNDALL, Defendants had the authority and ability to prevent such abuse by removing TYNDALL from his position as a research assistant and/or gynecological physician at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50. They failed to do so, allowing the abuse to occur

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and to continue unabated. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that this failure was a part of Defendants' conspiratorial plan and arrangement to conceal TYNDALL's wrongful acts, to avoid and inhibit detection, to block public disclosure, to avoid scandal, to avoid the disclosure of their tolerance of student-patient sexual molestation and abuse, to preserve a false appearance of propriety, and to avoid investigation and action by public authority including law enforcement. Such actions were motivated by a desire to protect the reputation of Defendants and protect the monetary support of Defendants, while fostering an environment where such abuse could continue to

- As a direct result of the sexual harassment and abuse of Plaintiff by TYNDALL, Plaintiff has suffered substantial emotional distress.
- As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful actions, as 45. herein alleged, Plaintiff has been hurt in her health as she did not receive proper treatment while under TYNDALL's care.
- 46. As is set forth herein, Defendants and each of them have failed to uphold numerous mandatory duties required of them by state and federal law, as well as their own internal written policies and procedures, including but not limited to:
 - a. Duty of health care professionals to report reasonable suspicions of sexual abuse to law enforcement, pursuant to Penal Code §11160;
 - b. Duty to use reasonable care to protect participants and members from known or foreseeable dangers;
 - c. Duty to protect participants and members of staff, and provide adequate supervision;
 - d. Duty to ensure that any direction given to participants and members is lawful, and that adults act fairly, responsible and respectfully towards participants and members;
 - e. Duty to properly train staff so that they are aware of their individual responsibility for creating and maintaining a safe environment;

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- Duty to review the criminal history of applicants and current employees; f.
- Duty to provide diligent supervision over patients;
- Duty to act promptly and diligently and not ignore or minimize problems;
- Duty to report suspected incidents of sexual abuse.
- 47. Defendants and each of them had and have a duty to protect students and patients, including Plaintiff. Defendants were required to, and failed to, provide adequate supervision, and failed to be properly vigilant in seeing that supervision was sufficient at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 to ensure the safety of Plaintiff and others.
- 48. Despite having a duty to do so, Defendants failed to adequately train and supervise all staff to create a positive and safe environment, specifically including training to perceive, report, and stop inappropriate sexual conduct by other members of the staff, specifically including TYNDALL and young students and patients. In particular, the USCemployed chaperones who were responsible for ensuring that TYNDALL did not sexually abuse his young patients during examinations deliberately flouted this duty. Chaperons would watch the abuse of Plaintiff, and others, yet remain silent. Moreover, USC's chaperones failed to report or investigate myriad complaints from patients that TYNDALL had sexually abused them over the years.
- 49. Defendants failed to enforce their own rules and regulations designed to protect the health and safety of its students and patients. Further, they failed to adopt and implement safety measures, policies, and procedures designed to protect patients, such as Plaintiff from the sexually exploitive and abusive acts of their agents and employees such as TYNDALL.
- 50. In subjecting Plaintiff to the wrongful treatment herein described, Defendants acted willfully and maliciously with the intent to harm Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, so as to constitute malice and/or oppression under California Civil Code §3294. Plaintiff is informed, and on that basis alleges, that specifically, the Defendants acted in concert, and under their authority as an educational institution and medical provider, with reckless disregard for the concern of the student-patients in its charge, in

order to further financially benefit its business's growth. The Defendants acted intentionally in creating an environment that harbored molesters, put its vulnerable patients and young students at risk of harm, ignored clear warning signs and their duties to report sexual abusers and molesters in their ranks, to maintain a façade of normalcy, in order to maintain its funding and provide further financial growth of Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, on the international level. The safety of the student-patients that were entrusted to Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 and was compromised du tot Defendants desire to maintain the status quo of the Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 organizations, to continue to enjoy the financial support of the alumni of the Trojan family, and avoid any public scrutiny for their misconduct. Plaintiff is informed, and on that basis alleges that these willful, malicious, and/or oppressive acts, as alleged herein above, were ratified by the officers, directors, and/or managing agents of the Defendants. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover punitive damages, in an amount to be determined by the court, against Defendants TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

51. Plaintiff was sexually abused by TYNDALL on Defendant USC's campus from in or around 2003 to in or around 2007 while Plaintiff was a patient of Defendant USC's Student Health Center. Plaintiff was sexually abused by TYNDALL while a chaperone employed by Defendant USC witnessed the abuse and did nothing to intervene, and Defendant USC actively concealed numerous complaints of TYNDALL's sexually abusive behavior in order to deceive Plaintiff into believing that his sexual abuse was a legitimate medical treatment. Indeed, several of TYNDALL's patients attempted to report TYNDALL's misconduct, yet were led to believe that their complaints were without merit, because no one from Defendant USC took action against or investigated TYNDALL as a result of these complaints. Then, in or around June of 2017, Defendant USC paid TYNDALL a financial settlement in exchange for his quiet resignation, in order to continue to conceal TYNDALL's sexually abusive nature from the public and thereby insulate itself

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from civil liability. For all of the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's statute of limitations was equitably tolled and Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 are equitably estopped form asserting the statute of limitations as a defense. Defendants USC's employees and DOES 1 through 50 acted wrongfully in ignoring and actively concealing myriad complaints of sexual misconduct lodged against TYNDALL, and further breached numerous mandatory duties owed to Plaintiff by holding TYNDALL out as a safe, legitimate medical professional and failing to warn Plaintiff of TYNDALL's proclivity to sexually abuse Moreover, Plaintiff was a young woman who had limited, if any, young patients. experience with gynecological procedures before her experience with TYNDALL, and, only learned of the abusive nature of his acts due to Defendant USC's and the media's revelation of his pattern of misconduct and the subsequent police investigation allowing such victims, including Plaintiff, to come forward against Defendants USC and TYNDALL.

52. Furthermore, Plaintiff was led to believe that TYNDALL's sexual abuse was not, in fact, sexual abuse, but rather was legitimate gynecological treatment, due to the fact that a USC-employed chaperone witnessed the sexual abuse yet did nothing to intervene. Plaintiff was a young patient at the time she was abused by TYNDALL, and had no knowledge, or training in what legitimate gynecological examinations were, in comparison to TYNDALL's purported treatments. Indeed, to Plaintiff's best recollection and knowledge, Plaintiff had never had any sort of gynecological treatment before her appointments with TYNDALL, and therefore had no prior experience whatsoever with which to compare TYNDALL's purported treatment. Furthermore, Plaintiff was not, and is not, a medical professional and has no specialized medical training, and thus did not and could not have reasonable discovered her abuse at an earlier date than she did. As such, she was blamelessly ignorant of the true facts related to her abuse until it was revealed in May of 2018, because it was not until May of 2018, when the allegations of sexual misconduct against TYNDALL received national media attention and became public knowledge, that Plaintiff knew or had reason to know that her claims against Defendants USC, TYNDALL,

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and DOES 1 through 50 had accrued. Thus, Plaintiff's claims accrued in or around May of 2018.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Unruh Act (Civil Code §51)

(Against Defendant TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50)

- Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every 53. allegation contained herein above as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- Plaintiff's civil rights were violated by Defendant USC, when Defendant 54. USC, through its agents, actors, and employees, intentionally concealed complaints of sexual abuse, molestation, and harassment by TYNDALL from Plaintiff. Plaintiff had a right to be free from gender discrimination, sexual molestation, abuse, and harassment under the Unruh Civil Rights Act.
- 55. The Defendants USC, TYNDALL, and DOES 1 through 50 were acting under the color of their authority and in the scope of their employment, during the instances when the Plaintiff was a student and/or patient at Defendant USC and DOES 1 through 50.
- 56. USC denied Plaintiff full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, and healthcare services because of her gender, by allowing TYNDALL unfettered access to sexually abuse Plaintiff, by and through his position of authority as the Student Health Center's sole full-time gynecologist with regular availability, by actively concealing from Plaintiff its knowledge that TYNDALL was serial sexual predator.
- 57. By employing and retaining TYNDALL, first as a research assistant, and then as the sole full-time gynecologist with regular availability in its Student Health Center, despite its knowledge of myriad reports of TYNDALL's sexually abusive nature, USC forced its students and patients to seek necessary medical treatment from TYNDALL, thereby exposing Plaintiff to TYNDALL's sexual abuse. Thus, USC's retention of

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TYNDALL denied Plaintiff, and all of its other young students and patients, of full and equal access to safe medical facilities, treatment and services, based upon their gender.

- The substantial motivating reason for Defendant USC's conduct of actively 58. concealing numerous complaints of TYNDALL's sexually abusive nature was Plaintiff's gender, as USC knew that only its female students would seek gynecological treatment from TYNDALL and, thus, would be unwittingly subjected to his sexual assaults.
- As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's tortuous acts, omissions, 59. wrongful conduct, and breaches of their duties, Plaintiff suffered economic injury, all to Plaintiff's general, special, and consequential damage in an amount to be proven at trial, but in no event less than the minimum jurisdictional amount of this Court.
- 60. As a further direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful actions, as herein alleged, Plaintiff has sustained injury to her person, which has caused mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock in an amount according to proof at trial but in no event less than the jurisdictional minimum requirements of this Court.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Bane Act (Civil Code §52.1)

(Against Defendants TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50)

- 61. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 62. Defendants' actions, as alleged herein, have had and will continue to interfere with Plaintiff's right to be free from gender discrimination in the form of sexual harassment in the educational and collegiate setting, codified under 20 U.S.C. §1681. Furthermore, the Plaintiff had a right to have Defendant USC respond immediately and investigate her sexual assaults, molestation, and harassment by Defendant TYNDALL.
- 63. During Plaintiff's time as a patient and/or student at Defendant USC, Defendants engaged in oppressive and unlawful tactics in ignoring, concealing, and

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ultimately suppressing the complaints of students being sexually abused by TYNDALL. These intentional acts of concealment of TYNDALL's abusive behavior violated the Plaintiff's right to be free from discrimination on the basis of her gender, under Title IX.

- Furthermore, Plaintiff was deprived of Due Process of law, when various complaints to Defendant USC employees failed to trigger any report, investigation, or other action by Defendant USC, who was required to do so, both under its own policies and procedures, as well as under federal mandate by Title IX, and the Fourteenth Amendment. In addition, these actions were contrary to Plaintiff's civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the State of California.
- Defendants' wrongful conduct was intended to, and did successfully interfere 65. with Plaintiff's constitutional rights to be free from gender discrimination and harassment, as well as interfered with their frights of Due Process under the United States' Constitution, specifically the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.
- 66. Defendants unlawfully and wrongfully used, or employed others to wrongfully use threats, intimidation, harassment, violence, and coercion over Plaintiff's person, to which Plaintiff had no relief except to submit to the Defendants' wrongful threats, intimidation, harassment, violence, and coercion, which rendered Plaintiff's submission involuntary.
- 67. Defendants' above-noted actions were the legal and proximate causes of physical, psychological, emotional, and economic damages, and damage to the Plaintiff, who has suffered and continues to suffer to this day.
- 68. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.
- In subjecting Plaintiff to the wrongful treatment described herein, Defendants 69. acted willfully and maliciously with the intent to harm Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, entitling Plaintiff to compensatory damages in a sum to be shown according to proof, emotional distress damages in a sum to be shown according to proof,

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punitive, and/or exemplary damages, attorneys' fees, other damages pursuant to Civil Code §52(b)(1), and a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction ordering Defendants to refrain from conduct or activities as alleged herein, stating "VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIME PUNISHABLE UNDER SECTION 422.77 OF THE PENAL CODE," and other such relief as the Court deems proper.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Sexual Abuse and Harassment in the Educational Setting (Education Code §220) (Against Defendants TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50)

- 70. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 71. Plaintiff was harmed by being subjected to sexual abuse, harassment, and molestation at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 because of the Plaintiff's gender and Defendants are responsible for that harm.
- 72. Plaintiff suffered harassment that deprived Plaintiff of the right of equal access to educational benefits and opportunities.
- Defendants had actual knowledge that this sexual harassment, abuse, and 73. molestation was occurring. Specifically, Defendant USC, by and through its employees, witnessed Defendant TYNDALL's abuse firsthand, as it was witnessed by multiple USCemployed chaperones. Further, Defendant USC received, and then actively suppressed and ignored, numerous complaints of TYNDALL's sexual abuse, dating back to at least the year 1988.
- In the face of this knowledge of sexual abuse, harassment, and molestation 74. that was being perpetrated upon the Plaintiff, by TYNDALL, Defendants acted with deliberate indifference towards responding to these alarms and preventing further abuse. Defendants allowed TYNDALL to remain as a physician at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, to sexually harass, abuse, and molest other patients. It was not until June of

2017 that Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 allowed Defendant TYNDALL tor resign, with a monetary settlement, that TYNDALL's sexual abuse of young female students of USC finally abated.

- 75. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.
- 76. In subjecting the Plaintiff to the wrongful treatment herein described, Defendants USC, TYNDALL, and DOES 1 through 50, acted willfully and maliciously with the intent to harm Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, so as to constitute malice and oppression under *Civil Code* §3294. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to the recovery of punitive damages, in an amount to be determined by the Court, against TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50, in a sum to be shown according to proof.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Gender Violence

(Against Defendant TYNDALL)

- 77. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 78. TYNDALL's acts committed against Plaintiff, as alleged herein, including the sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse of Plaintiff constitutes gender violence and a form of sex discrimination in that one or more of TYNDALL's acts would constitute a criminal offense under state law that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against eh person of another, committed at least in part based on the gender of the victim, whether or not those acts have resulted in criminal complaints, charges, prosecution, or conviction.
- 79. TYNDALL's acts committed against Plaintiff, as alleged herein, including the sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse of Plaintiff constitutes gender violence and

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a form of sex discrimination in that TYNDALL's conduct caused a physical intrusion or physical invasion of a sexual nature upon Plaintiff under coercive conditions, whether or not those acts have resulted in criminal complaints, charges, prosecution, or conviction.

As a proximate result of TYNDALL's acts, Plaintiff is entitled to actual 80. damages, compensatory damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, any combination of those, or any other appropriate relief. Plaintiff is also entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Civil Code §52.4 against TYNDALL.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Sexual Harassment (Civil Code §51.9)

(Against Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50)

- 81. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 82. During Plaintiff's time as a patient and/or student at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, Defendant TYNDALL intentionally, recklessly, and wantonly made sexual advances, solicitations, requests, demands for sexual compliance of a hostile nature based on Plaintiff's gender that were unwelcome, pervasive, and severe, including but not limited to TYNDALL groping and fondling Plaintiff's vagina, all under the supervision of Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 who were acting in the course and scope of their agency with Defendants and each of them.
- The incidents of abuse outlined hereinabove took place while Plaintiff was 83. under the control of TYNDALL and Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, in their capacity and position as supervisors of physicians, medical professionals, and staff at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, all while acting specifically on behalf of Defendants.
- 84. During Plaintiff's time as a patient and/or student at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, Defendant TYNDALL intentionally, recklessly, and wantonly did acts

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which resulted in harmful and offensive contact with intimate parts of Plaintiff's person, including but not limited to, using his position of authority and age to force Plaintiff to give into TYNDALL's sexual suggestions.

- Because of Plaintiff's relationship with TYNDALL and Defendants USC and 85. DOES 1 through 50, TYNDALL's status as the only full-time gynecologist with regular availability employed by Defendant USC's Student Health Center, and Plaintiff's young age as a student of Defendant USC, Plaintiff was unable to easily terminate the relationship she had with the Defendants.
- 86. Because of Defendant TYNDALL's age and position of authority, physical seclusion of the Plaintiff, Plaintiff's mental and emotional state, and Plaintiff's young age, Plaintiff was unable to, and did not and could not, give consent to such acts.
- 87. Even though the Defendants knew or should have known of these activities by TYNDALL, Defendants did nothing to investigate, supervisor, or monitor TYNDALL to ensure the safety of the student-patients in their charge.
- 88. Because of Plaintiff's relationship with Defendants, as a student-patient of Defendants, and Plaintiff's young age, Plaintiff was unable to easily terminate the doctorpatient relationship she had with Defendants.
- 89. A corporation is a "person" within the meaning of Civil Code §51.9, which subjects persons to liability for sexual harassment within a business, service, or professional relationship, and such an entity defendant may be held liable under this statute for the acts of its employees. C.R. v. Tenet Healthcare Corp. (2009) 169 Cal.App.4th 1094. Further, principles of ratification apply when the principal ratifies the agent's originally unauthorized harassment, as is alleged to have occurred herein.
- 90. Defendants' conduct (and the conduct of their agents) was a breach of their duties to Plaintiff.
- 91. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.

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SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Sexual Assault

(Against Defendant TYNDALL)

- Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every 92. allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- TYNDALL, in doing the things herein alleged, beginning on or around 2003, 93. and lasting for the duration of Plaintiff's tenure with these Defendants, in or around 2007, including but not limited to instances of TYNDALL digitally penetrating Plaintiff's vagina without her consent, all while TYNDALL acted in the course and scope of his agency/employment with Defendants USC and DOES 1 thorugh50, and each of them, and were intended to cause harmful or offensive contact with Plaintiff's person, or intended to put Plaintiff in imminent apprehension of such contact.
- In doing the things herein alleged, Plaintiff was put in imminent apprehension 94. of a harmful or offensive contact by TYNDALL and actually believed TYNDALL had the ability to make harmful or offensive contact with Plaintiff's person.
- 95. Plaintiff did not consent to TYNDALL's intended harmful or offensive contact with Plaintiff's person, or intent to put Plaintiff in imminent apprehension of such contact.
- In doing the things alleged herein, TYNDALL violated Plaintiff's right, 96. pursuant to Civil Code §43, of protection from bodily restraint or harm, and from personal insult. In doing the things herein alleged, TYNDALL violated his duty, pursuant to Civil Code §1708, to abstain from injuring the person of Plaintiff or infringing upon her rights.
- 97. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.
- 98. Plaintiff is informed and based thereon alleges that the conduct of TYNDALL was oppressive, malicious, and despicable in that it was intentional and done in conscious

disregard of the rights and safety of others, and was carried out with conscious disregard of the right to be free from such tortious behavior, such as to constitute oppression, fraud, or malice pursuant to *Civil Code* §3294, entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages against TYNDALL in an amount appropriate to punish and set an example of TYNDALL.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Sexual Battery (Civil Code §1708.5)

(Against Defendant TYNDALL)

- 99. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- DOES 1 through 50, Defendant TYNDALL intentionally, recklessly, and wantonly did acts which were intended to, and did result in harmful and offensive contact with intimate parts of Plaintiff's person, including, but not limited to, being subjected to sexual abuse by TYNDALL, during Plaintiff's time with Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, beginning on or around 2003, and lasting of the duration of Plaintiff's tenure with Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, in or around 2007, including, but not limited to, instances of TYNDALL digitally penetrating the Plaintiff's vagina without her consent, all while TYNDALL acted in the course and scope of his agency/employment with Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, and each of them.
- 101. Defendant TYNDALL did the aforementioned acts with the intent to cause a harmful or offensive contact with an intimate part of Plaintiff's persons, and would offend a reasonable sense of personal dignity. Further, said acts did cause a harmful or offensive contact with an intimate part of Plaintiff's person that would offend a reasonable sense of personal dignity.

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- Because of Defendant TYNDALL's position of authority over Plaintiff, and 102. Plaintiff's mental and emotional state, and Plaintiff's young age, Plaintiff did not give meaningful consent to such acts.
- As a direct, legal, and proximate result of the acts of Defendant TYNDALL, 103. Plaintiff sustained serious injuries to her person, all of his damage in an amount to be shown according to proof and within the jurisdiction of the Court.
- As a direct result of the sexual abuse by TYNDALL, Plaintiff has suffered substantial emotional distress, anxiety, nervousness, and fear.
- Plaintiff is informed and based thereon alleges that the conduct of TYNDALL was oppressive, malicious, and despicable in that it was intentional and done in conscious disregard for the rights and safety of others, and was carried out with a conscious disregard of her right to be free from such tortious behavior, such as to constitute oppression, fraud, or malice pursuant to Civil Code §3294, entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages against TYNDALL in an amount appropriate to punish and set an example of TYNDALL.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Unfair Business Practices (Business & Professions Code §17200) (Against Defendants USC, TYNDALL, and DOES 1 through 50)

- Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that TYNDALL 107. and Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 have engaged in unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices, including allowing Defendant TYNDALL to engage in repeated harassment of student-patients, including Plaintiff, and failing to take all reasonable steps to prevent harassment and abuse from occurring. The unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices also included failing to adequately investigate, vet, and evaluate individuals for employment with Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50,

refusing to design, implement, and oversee policies regarding sexual harassment and abuse of student-patients in a reasonable manner that is customary in similar educational environments. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that TYNDALL and Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 have engaged in unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices including concealing sexual harassment, abuse, and/or molestation claims by students and/or patients, such as Plaintiff, so as to retain other similarly situated individuals within Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 who were not apprised of such illicit sexual misconduct by TYNDALL.

108. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants engaged in a common scheme, arrangement, or plan to actively conceal allegations against sexual abusers who were employees, agents, members, and/or participants at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, including TYNDALL, such that Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 could maintain their public image, and avoid detection of such abuse and abusers. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants actively concealed these allegations, such that Defendants would be insulated from public scrutiny, governmental oversight, and/or investigation from various law enforcement agencies, all done in order to maintain the false sense of safety for participants and their families and to perpetuate the program financially.

- 109. By engaging in unlawful, unfair, and deceptive business practices, TYNDALL and Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 benefitted financially to the detriment of its competitors, who had to comply with the law.
- 110. Unless restrained, Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 will continue to engage in the unfair acts and business practices described above, resulting in great and irreparable harm to Plaintiff and/or other similarly situated participants and members.
- 111. Plaintiff seeks restitution for all amounts improperly obtained by TYNDALL and Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 through the use of the above-mentioned unlawful business practices, as well as the disgorgement of all ill-gotten gains and

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restitution on behalf of Plaintiff and all other similarly situated student-patients who were also subjected to Defendants illegal and unfair business practices.

112. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code §17203 and available equitable powers. Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction, enjoining TYNDALL, Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 from continuing the unlawful and unfair business practices described above. Further, Plaintiff seeks the appointment of a court monitor to enforce its orders regarding client safety. In addition, Plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to the California Business and Professions Code and Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

(Against Defendants USC, TYNDALL, and DOES 1 through 50)

- Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 114. Defendants TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50's conduct toward Plaintiff, as described herein, was outrageous and extreme.
- A reasonable person would not expect or tolerate the sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse of Plaintiff by TYNDALL and Defendants' knowledge and callous indifference thereof. Plaintiff had great trust, faith, and confidence in the Defendants, which, by virtue of TYNDALL and Defendants' wrongful conduct, turned to fear.
- 116. A reasonable person would not expect or tolerate Defendants putting TYNDALL, who was known to Defendants to have physically and sexually abused other student-patients, in a position of care of Plaintiff and other patients, which enabled TYNDALL to have access to other patients so that he could commit wrongful sexual acts, including the conduct described herein, with young female students, including Plaintiff.

Plaintiff had great trust, faith, and confidence in Defendants, which, by virtue of Defendants' wrongful conduct, turned to fear.

- 117. A reasonable person would not expect or tolerate the Defendants and their agents to be incapable of supervision and/or stopping participants and members of Defendants, including TYNDALL, from committing wrongful sexual acts with other patients, including Plaintiff, or to supervise TYNDALL. Plaintiff had great trust, faith, and confidence in Defendants, which, by virtue of Defendants' wrongful conduct, turned to fear.
- 118. Defendants' conduct described herein was intentional and malicious and done for the purpose of causing or with the substantial certainty that Plaintiff would suffer humiliation, mental anguish, and emotional distress.
- 119. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.
- TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50 acted willfully and maliciously with the intent to harm Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, so as to constitute malice and/or oppression under *Civil Code* §3294. Plaintiff is informed, and on that basis alleges, that these willful, malicious, and/or oppressive acts, as alleged hereinabove, were ratified by the officers, directors, and/or managing agents of the Defendants. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover punitive damages, in an amount to be determined by the Court, against TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Constructive Fraud

(Against Defendants USC, TYNDALL, and DOES 1 through 50)

121. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.

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By holding TYNDALL out as an agent of Defendants, and by allowing him 122. to undertake the medical care of young patients such as Plaintiff, Defendants entered into a confidential, fiduciary, and special relationship with Plaintiff.

- 123. By holding themselves out as a preeminent collegiate facility, thereby enticing Plaintiff to attend Defendant USC as an undergraduate student, Defendants entered into a confidential, fiduciary, and special relationship with Plaintiff.
- Defendants breached their confidential, fiduciary duties and special duties to Plaintiff by the wrongful and negligent conduct described above and incorporated into this cause of action, and in so doing, gained an advantage over Plaintiff in matters relating to Plaintiff's safety, security, and health. In particular, in breaching such duties as alleged, Defendants were able to sustain their status as an institution of high moral repute, and preserve their reputation, all at the expense of Plaintiff's further injury and in violation of Defendants' mandatory duties.
- 125. By virtue of their confidential, fiduciary, and special relationship with Plaintiff, Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to:
 - a. Investigate or otherwise confirm or deny such claims of sexual abuse;
 - b. Reveal such facts to Plaintiff, the community at large, and law enforcement agencies;
 - c. Refuse to place TYNDALL and other molesters in positions of trust and authority within Defendants' institutions;
 - d. Refuse to hold TYNDALL and other molesters to the public, the community, parents, and law enforcement agencies as being in good standing, and trustworthy in keeping with him and his position as a physician, faculty member, and authority figure;
 - e. Refuse to assign TYNDALL and other molesters to positions of power within Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, and over young students; and

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f. Disclose to Plaintiff, the public, the school community, and law enforcement agencies the wrongful, tortious, and sexually exploitative acts that TYNDALL had engaged in which patients.

- 126. Defendants' breach of their respective duties included:
 - a. Not making reasonable investigations of TYNDALL;
 - b. Issuing no warnings about TYNDALL;
 - c. Permitting TYNDALL to routinely be supervised only by untrained chaperones, who were consistently derelict in their duty to report TYNDALL's sexual abuse to law enforcement;
 - d. Not adopting a policy to prevent TYNDALL from routinely having patients and students in his unsupervised control;
 - e. Making no reports of any allegations of TYNDALL's abuse of students prior to or during his employment and/or agency at Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50;
 - f. Assigning and continuing to assign TYNDALL to duties which placed him in positions of authority and trust over other student-patients, positions in which TYNDALL could easily isolate and sexually abuse other student-patients; and
 - g. Continuing to perpetrate the fraud that TYNDALL did not sexually abuse his student-patients when, in June of 2017, Defendant USC allowed TYNDALL to resign quietly, with a financial settlement, rather than reporting his sexually abusive conduct to law enforcement, the Medical Board, and/or the patients he sexually abused, including Plaintiff.
- At the time that Defendants engaged in such suppression and concealment of acts, such acts were done for the purpose of causing Plaintiff to forbear on her rights.
- Defendants' misconduct did reasonably cause Plaintiff to forbear on her rights.

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The misrepresentations, suppressions, and concealment of facts by 129. Defendants were intended to and were likely to mislead Plaintiff and others to believe that Defendants had no knowledge of any charges against TYNDALL, or that there were no other charges of unlawful or sexual misconduct against TYNDALL or others and that there was no need for them to take further action or precaution.

- The misrepresentations, suppressions, and concealment of facts by Defendants was likely to mislead Plaintiff and others to believe that Defendants had no knowledge of the fact that TYNDALL was a molester, and was known to commit wrongful sexual acts with student-patients, including Plaintiff.
- 131. Defendants knew or should have known at the time they suppressed and concealed the true facts regarding others' sexual molestations, that the resulting impressions were misleading.
- 132. Defendants suppressed and concealed the true facts regarding TYNDALL with the purpose of: preventing Plaintiff and others from learning that TYNDALL and others had been and were continuing to sexually harass, molest, and abuse patients; inducing people, including Plaintiff and other benefactors and donors to participate and financially support Defendants' program and other enterprises of Defendants; preventing further reports and outside investigations into TYNDALL and Defendants' conduct; preventing discovery of Defendants' own conduct; avoiding damage to the reputations of Defendants; protecting Defendants' power and status in the community; avoiding damage to the reputation of Defendants, or Defendants' institutions; and avoiding the civil and criminal liability of Defendants, of TYNDALL, and of others.
- 133. At all times mentioned herein, Defendants, and in particular Defendants TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50, with knowledge of the tortious nature of their own and TYNDALL's conduct, knowingly conspired and gave each other substantial assistance to perpetrate the misrepresentations, fraud, and deceit alleged herein—covering up the past allegations of sexual misconduct lodged against TYNDALL, and allowing

TYNDALL to remain in his position as a physician, faculty member, and doctor, so they could maintain their reputations and continue with their positions within the organization.

134. Plaintiff and others were misled by Defendants' suppressions and concealment of facts, and in reliance thereon, were induced to act or induced not to act, exactly as intended by Defendants. Specifically, Plaintiff was induced to believe that there were no allegations of criminal or sexual abuse against TYNDALL and that he was safe to be around patients. Had Plaintiff, and others, known the true facts about TYNDALL, they would not have participated further in activities of Defendants, or continued to financially support Defendants' activities. They would have reported the matters to the proper authorities, to other patients so as to prevent future recurrences; they would have not allowed their children, including Plaintiff, to be alone with, or have any relationship with TYNDALL; they would not have allowed young female students, including Plaintiff, to attend or be under the control of Defendants; they would have undertaken their own investigations which would have led to the discovery of the true facts; and they would have sought psychological counseling for Plaintiff, and for other student-patients, who had been abused by TYNDALL.

- 135. By giving TYNDALL the position of physician and faculty member, Defendants impliedly represented that TYNDALL was safe and morally fit to give medical care and provide gynecological treatment.
- 136. When Defendants made these affirmative or implied representations and non-disclosures of material facts, Defendants knew or should have known that the facts were otherwise. Defendants knowingly and intentionally suppressed the material facts that TYNDALL had on numerous, prior occasions sexually, physically, and mentally abused patients of Defendants, including Plaintiff, and knew of or learned of conduct, and should have known of conduct by TYNDALL which placed Defendants on notice that TYNDALL had previously been suspected of felonies, including unlawful sexual conduct with patients, and was likely sexually abusing student-patients in his care.

137. Because of Plaintiff's young age, and because of the status of TYNDALL as
a trusted, authority figure to Plaintiff, Plaintiff was vulnerable to TYNDALL. TYNDALI
sought Plaintiff out, and was empowered by and accepted Plaintiff's vulnerability
Plaintiff's vulnerability also prevented Plaintiff from effectively protecting herself from the
sexual advances of TYNDALL.
120 Defendants had the duty to obtain and disclose information relating to sayue

- 138. Defendants had the duty to obtain and disclose information relating to sexual misconduct of TYNDALL.
- 139. Defendants misrepresented, concealed, or failed to disclose information relating to the sexual misconduct of TYNDALL.
- 140. Defendants knew that they had misrepresented, concealed, or failed to disclose information related to sexual misconduct of TYNDALL.
- 141. Plaintiff justifiably relied upon Defendants for information relating to sexual misconduct of TYNDALL.
- 142. Defendants TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50, in concert with each other and with the intent to conceal and defraud, conspired, and came to a meeting of the minds whereby they would misrepresent, conceal, or fail to disclose information relating to the sexual misconduct of TYNDALL, the inability of Defendants to supervise or stop TYNDALL from sexually harassing, molesting, and abusing Plaintiff, and their own failure to properly investigate, supervise, and monitor his conduct with patients.
- 143. By so concealing, Defendants committed at last one act in furtherance of the conspiracy.
- 144. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.
- 145. In addition, when Plaintiff finally discovered the fraud of Defendants, and continuing thereafter, Plaintiff experienced recurrences of the above-described injuries. Plaintiff experienced mental anguish and emotional distress that Plaintiff had been the victim of Defendants' fraude.

146. In subjecting Plaintiff to the wrongful treatment herein described, Defendants TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50 acted willfully and maliciously with the intent to harm Plaintiff, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, so as to constitute malice and/or oppression under *Civil Code* §3294. Plaintiff is informed, and on that basis alleges, that these willful, malicious, and/or oppressive acts, as alleged herein above, were ratified by the officers, directors, and/or managing agents of the Defendants. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover punitive damages, in an amount to be determined by the Court, against Defendants TYNDALL, USC, and DOES 1 through 50.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligence

(Against Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50)

- 147. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 148. Prior to and after the first incident of TYNDALL's sexual harassment, molestation and abuse of Plaintiff, through the present, Defendants knew and/or should have known that TYNDALL had and was capable of sexually, physically, and mentally abusing and harassing Plaintiff or other victims.
- 149. Defendants and each of them had special duties to protect Plaintiff and the young patients, when such individuals were entrusted to Defendants' care. Plaintiff's care, welfare, and physical custody was entrusted to Defendants. Defendants voluntarily accepted the entrusted care of Plaintiff. As such, Defendants owed Plaintiff, a young student-patient, a special duty of care that adults and medical professionals dealing with vulnerable medical patients and young students, owe to protect them from harm. The duty to protect and warn arose from the special, trust, confidential, and fiduciary relationship between Defendants and Plaintiff.

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TYNDALL to come into contact with the Plaintiff and other student-patients without effective supervision; by failing to adequately hire, supervise, and retain TYNDALL whom they permitted and enabled to have access to Plaintiff; by concealing form Plaintiff, the public, and law enforcement that TYNDALL was sexually harassing, molesting, and abusing patients; and by holding TYNDALL out to Plaintiff as being of high moral and ethical repute, in good standing and trustworthy.

- 151. Defendants breached their duty to Plaintiff by failing to adequately monitor and supervise TYNDALL and failing to prevent TYNDALL from committing wrongful sexual acts with medical patients, including Plaintiff. Defendants' voluminous past records of sexual misconduct by TYNDALL caused Defendants to know, or gave them information where they should have known, of TYNDALL's incapacity to serve as a physician and faculty member at Defendants' institutions, providing for the physical care of young females.
- 152. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.

TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Supervision

(Against Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50)

- 153. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 154. By virtue of Plaintiff's special relationships with Defendants, and Defendants' relation to TYNDALL, Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to provide reasonable supervision of TYNDALL, to use reasonable care in investigating TYNDALL's background, and to provide adequate warning to Plaintiff and other patients of TYNDALL's

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dangerous propensities and unfitness. As organizations and individuals responsible for, and encrusted with, the welfare of patients, Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50 had a duty to protect, supervise, and monitor Plaintiff from being preyed upon by sexual predators, and to supervise and monitor TYNDALL such that he would not be placed in seclusion with vulnerable medical patients, including the Plaintiff.

- As representative of Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50, where many 155. of the patients thereof are vulnerable young women entrusted to these Defendants, these Defendants' agents expressly and implicitly represented that physicians, faculty, and staff, including TYNDALL, were not a sexual threat to those individuals and others who would fall under TYNDALL's influence, control, direction, and care.
- Defendants, by and through their respective agents, servants, and employees, knew or should have known of TYNDALL's dangerous and exploitive propensities and that TYNDALL was an unfit agent. Despite such knowledge, Defendants negligently failed to supervise TYNDALL in his position of trust and authority as a physician, faculty member, and authority figure over patients and young women, where he was able to commit wrongful acts of sexual misconduct against Plaintiff. Defendants failed to provide reasonable supervision of TYNDALL, failed to use reasonable care in investigating TYNDALL, and failed to provide adequate warning to Plaintiff of TYNDALL's dangerous propensities and unfitness. Defendants further failed to take reasonable steps to ensure the safety of patients, including Plaintiff, from sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse.
- At no time during the periods of time alleged did Defendants have in place a reasonable system or procedure to investigate, supervise, and monitor the physician, faculty member of staff, including TYNDALL, to prevent pre-sexual grooming and sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse of those individuals, nor did they implement a system or procedure to oversee or monitor conduct toward patients and others in Defendants' care.
- Defendants were aware or should have been aware of how vulnerable medical patients were to sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse by physicians, doctors, faculty members, and other persons of authority within Defendants' entities.

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Defendants were put on notice, knew, and/or should have known that 159. TYNDALL had previously engaged and was continuing to engage in unlawful sexual conduct with minors and patients, and had committed other felonies, for his own personal sexual gratification, and that it was foreseeable that he was engaging, or would engage in illicit sexual activities with Plaintiff, and others, under the cloak of the authority, confidence, and trust bestowed upon him through Defendants.

- Defendants were placed on actual or constructive notice that TYNDALL had molested other student-patients during his employment with Defendants. Defendants were informed of molestations of patients committed by TYNDALL prior to Plaintiff's sexual abuse, and of conduct by TYNDALL that would put a reasonable person on notice of such propensity to molest and abuse young, female students.
- Even though Defendants knew or should have known of these illicit sexual activities by TYNDALL, Defendants did not reasonably investigate, supervise, or monitor TYNDALL to ensure the safety of the patients.
 - 162. Defendants' conduct was a breach of their duties to Plaintiff.
- Defendants, and each of them, breached their duty to Plaintiff by, inter alia, 163. by failing to adequately monitor and supervise TYNDALL and stop TYNDALL from committing wrongful sexual acts with student-patients, including Plaintiff.
- 164. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.

NEGLIGENCE PER SE—CONDUCT IN VIOLATION OF MANDATED **REPORTING LAWS**

Under applicable law, Defendants, by and through their employees and 165. agents, were medical care providers and were under a statutory duty to report known or suspected incidents of sexual molestation or abuse of student-patients or any individuals in their care to the appropriate authorities, and not to impede the filing of any such report.

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Defendants knew or should have known that their gynecological physician, 166. TYNDALL, and other staff of Defendants, had sexually molested, abused, or caused touching, battery, harm, and/or other injuries to young female students including Plaintiff, giving rise to a duty to report such conduct.

- Defendants knew, or should have known, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, that an undue risk to patients, including Plaintiff, existed because Defendants did not comply with mandatory reporting requirements.
- By failing to report the continuing molestations and abuse by TYNDALL, which Defendants knew or should have known about, and by ignoring the fulfillment of the mandated compliance with the reporting requirements, Defendants created the risk and danger contemplated by the applicable mandated reporting laws, and, as a result, unreasonably and wrongfully exposed Plaintiff and other patients to sexual molestation and abuse.
- Plaintiff was a member of the class of persons for whose protection applicable mandated reporting laws were specifically adopted to protect.
- 170. Had Defendants adequately reported the molestation of Plaintiff and other patients, as required by applicable mandated reporting laws, further harm to Plaintiff and other individuals would have been avoided.
- 171. As a proximate result of Defendants' failure to follow the mandatory reporting requirements, Defendants wrongfully denied Plaintiff and other minors the intervention of law enforcement and the appropriate authorities. Such public agencies would have changed the then-existing arrangements and conditions that provided the access and opportunities for the molestation of Plaintiff by TYNDALL.
- The physical, mental, and emotional damages and injuries resulting from the sexual molestation of Plaintiff by TYNDALL were the type of occurrence and injuries that the applicable mandated reporting laws were designed to prevent.
- 173. As a result, Defendants' failure to comply with the mandatory reporting requirements constituted a per se breach of Defendants' duties to Plaintiff.

174. Defendants, and each of them, breached their duty to Plaintiff by, *inter alia*, failing to adequately monitor and supervise TYNDALL and stop TYNDALL from committing wrongful sexual acts with patients, including Plaintiff.

175. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Hiring/Retention

(Against Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50)

- 176. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 177. By virtue of Plaintiff's special relationship with Defendants, and Defendants' relation to TYNDALL, Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to not hire or retain, given his dangerous and exploitive propensities, which Defendants knew or should have known about had they engaged in a reasonable, meaningful, and adequate investigation of his background prior to his hiring or retaining him in subsequent positions of employment.
- 178. Defendants expressly and implicitly represented that the staff, physicians, and faculty members, including TYNDALL, were not a sexual threat to student-patients and others who would fall under TYNDALL's influence, control, direction, and guidance.
- 179. At no time during the periods of time alleged did Defendants have in place a reasonable system or procedure to investigate, supervise, and monitor its Medical Center or Student Health Center physicians and healthcare professionals, including TYNDALL, to prevent pre-sexual grooming or sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse of student-patients, nor did they implement a system or procedure to oversee or monitor conduct toward student-patients and/or others in Defendants' care.

180. Defendants were aware or should have been aware and understand how
vulnerable young female students were to sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse by
faculty members, physicians, and other persons of authority within the control of
Defendants prior to Plaintiff's sexual abuse by TYNDALL.

- 181. Defendants were put on notice, and should have known that TYNDALL had previously engaged and continued to engage in unlawful sexual conduct with student-patients, and was committing other felonies, for his own personal gratification, and that it was, or should have know it would have been foreseeable, that he was engaging, or would engage, in illicit sexual activities with Plaintiff, and others, under the cloak of his authority, confidence, and trust, bestowed upon her through Defendants.
- 182. Defendants were placed on actual or constructive notice that TYNDALL had molested or was molesting patients, both before his employment with Defendants, and during that employment. Defendants had knowledge of inappropriate conduct and molestations committed by TYNDALL before and during his employment, yet chose to allow him to remain unsupervised where he sexually abused Plaintiff.
- 183. Even though Defendants knew or should have known of these sexually illicit activities by TYNDALL, Defendants failed to use reasonable care in investigating TYNDALL and did nothing to reasonably investigate, supervise, or monitor TYNDALL to ensure the safety of the patients.
 - 184. Defendants' conduct was a breach of their duties to Plaintiff.
- 185. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.

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ROSEN & SABA, LLP 9350 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 250, Beverly Hills, CA 90212

FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Failure to Warn, Train, or Educate

(Against Defendants USC and DOES 1 through 50)

- 186. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference herein each and every allegation contained hereinabove as though fully set forth and brought in this cause of action.
- 187. Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty to take reasonable protective measures to protect Plaintiff and other student-patients from the risk of sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse by TYNDALL by properly warning, training, or educating Plaintiff and others about how to avoid such a risk.
- 188. Defendants breached their duty to take reasonable protective measures to protect Plaintiff and other patients from the risk of sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse by TYNDALL, such as the failure to properly warn, train, or educate Plaintiff and other patients about how to avoid such a particular risk that TYNDALL posed—of sexual misconduct.
- 189. Defendants breached their duty to take reasonable protective measures to protect Plaintiff and other patients from the risk of sexual harassment, molestation, and abuse by TYNDALL, by failing to supervise and stop employees of Defendants, including TYNDALL, from committing wrongful sexual acts with student-patients, including Plaintiff.
- 190. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff suffered great mental pain, suffering, upset, worry, humiliation, embarrassment, and shock and was prevented from performing daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life.

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for a jury trial and for judgment against Defendants as follows:

FOR ALL CAUSES OF ACTION

- 1. For past, present, and future non-economic damages, in an amount to be determined at trial;
- 2. For past, present, and future special damages, in an amount to be determined at trial;
 - 3. Any appropriate statutory damages;
 - 4. For costs of suit;
 - 5. Punitive damages, according to proof;
- 6. Interest based on damages, as well as pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as allowed by law;
- 7. For attorneys' fees pursuant to *Code of Civil Procedure* §§1021.5, *et seq.*, 51, *et seq.*, 52, *et seq.*, 42 U.S.C. §1988, or as otherwise allowable by law;
- 8. For declaratory and injunctive relief, including, but not limited to, Court supervision of Defendant USC; and
 - 9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

DATED: September 27, 2018

ROSEN ♦ SABA, LLP

By:

RYAN D. SABA, Esq. KRYSTLE D. MEYER, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff,

JANE DOE 1

ROSEN & SABA, LLP 9350 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 250, Beverly Hills, CA 90212

10/01/2018

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff JANE DOE 1 hereby demands a trial by jury.

DATED: September 27, 2018

ROSEN ♦ SABA, LLP

By:

RYAND. SABA, Esq. KRYSTLE D. MEYER, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff,

JANE DOE 1

	ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Barn Ryan D. Saba, Esq. (SBN 192370); Krystle	umber, and address): D. Meyer, Esq. (SBN 270995)	FOR COURT USE ONLY					
	ROSEN SABA LLP		gray y					
	9350 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 250 Beverly Hills, California 90212		FILED					
	TELEPHONE NO.: (310) 285-1727	fax no.: (310) 285-1728	Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles					
	ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff JANE DOE 1 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LO							
	STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street	S ANGELES	SEP 27 2018					
	MAILING ADDRESS: (Same)		Sherri R. Calles, Castomic Counties of Court					
	CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles 90012							
	BRANCH NAME: STANLEY MOSK CASE NAME:		Britthy Smith Deputy					
	JANE DOE 1 v. DR. GEORGE TYN	DALL, et al.						
)	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBC 722780					
•	✓ Unlimited	Counter Joinder						
•	(Amount (Amount demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defend	JUDGE:					
)	demanded demanded is exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	DEPT:					
		ow must be completed (see instructions of	on page 2).					
	1. Check one box below for the case type that							
	Auto Tort		Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)					
	Auto (22) Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)					
	Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)					
	Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)					
	Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)					
	Product liability (24) Medical malpractice (45)	Real Property Eminent domain/Inverse	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)					
	Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case					
	Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)					
	Business tort/unfair business practice (07)	tanaman + i j j j j	Enforcement of Judgment					
	Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer Commercial (31)	Enforcement of judgment (20)					
	Defamation (13) Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint RICO (27)					
	intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)					
	Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	Miscellaneous Civil Petition					
	Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)					
	Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)					
	Wrongful termination (36) Other employment (15)	Writ of mandate (02) Other judicial review (39)						
			les of Court. If the case is complex, mark the					
	factors requiring exceptional judicial manag	gement:	•					
	a. Large number of separately repres							
	b. Extensive motion practice raising of	·	with related actions pending in one or more courts					
	issues that will be time-consuming to resolve in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court c. Substantial amount of documentary evidence f. Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision							
	 Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. Number of causes of action (specify): 14 	monetary b.[v] nonmonetary, d	declaratory or injunctive relief					
	5. This case is is is not a class	s action suit.						
	6. If there are any known related cases, file at	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	yay use folm CM-015.)					
	Date: September 27, 2018							
	RYAN D. SABA, ESQ.							
	(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	NOTICE (S	IGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)					
	Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the file.	irst paper filed in the action or proceeding						
	under the Probate Code, Family Code, or V in sanctions.	Velfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rule	es of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result					
	 File this cover sheet in addition to any cover 							
	 If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et so other parties to the action or proceeding. 	seq. of the California Rules of Court, you	must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all					
	 Unless this is a collections case under rule 	3.740 or a complex case, this cover she	eet will be used for statistical purposes only.					
			Page 1 of 2					

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To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2,30 and 3,220 of the California Rules of Court.

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

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

Auto Tort

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

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

Asbestos (04) Asbestos Property Damage Asbestos Personal Injury/ Wrongful Death Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental) (24) Medical Malpractice (45)

Medical Malpractice-Physicians & Surgeons Other Professional Health Care

Malpractice Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip

and fall)

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

Intentional Infliction of **Emotional Distress** Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)

Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (not civil harassment) (08)

Defamation (e.g., slander, libel)

(13)Fraud (16)

Intellectual Property (19)

Professional Negligence (25) Legal Malpractice Other Professional Malpractice

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

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15)

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06) Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction) Contract/Warranty Breach-Seller Plaintiff (not fraud or negligence) Negligent Breach of Contract/

Warranty Other Breach of Contract/Warranty Collections (e.g., money owed, open

book accounts) (09)

Collection Case-Seller Plaintiff Other Promissory Note/Collections Case

Insurance Coverage (not provisionally complex) (18)

> Auto Subrogation Other Coverage

Other Contract (37)

Contractual Fraud Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)

Wrongful Eviction (33)

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

Mortgage Foreclosure

Quiet Title

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

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)

Residential (32)

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

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)

Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)

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

Case Matter

Writ-Other Limited Court Case

Review

Other Judicial Review (39) Review of Health Officer Order Notice of Appeal-Labor

Commissioner Appeals

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

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03) Construction Defect (10) Claims Involving Mass Tort (40) Securities Litigation (28) Environmental/Toxic Tort (30) Insurance Coverage Claims (arising from provisionally complex case type listed above) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20) Abstract of Judgment (Out of County) Confession of Judgment (nondomestic relations) Sister State Judgment

Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) Petition/Certification of Entry of

Judgment on Unpaid Taxes Other Enforcement of Judgment

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)

Other Complaint (not specified above) (42)

Declaratory Relief Only Injunctive Relief Only (non-

harassment)

Mechanics Lien Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)

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

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate Governance (21) Other Petition (not specified above) (43) Civil Harassment Workplace Violence

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse **Election Contest**

Petition for Name Change Petition for Relief From Late Claim

Other Civil Petition

OQ

SHORT TITLE: JANE DOE 1 v. DR. GEORGE TYNDALL, et al.

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 2.3 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

- Step 1: After completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet (Judicial Council form CM-010), find the exact case type in Column A that corresponds to the case type indicated in the Civil Case Cover Sheet.
- **Step 2:** In Column B, check the box for the type of action that best describes the nature of the case.
- Step 3: In Column C, circle the number which explains the reason for the court filing location you have chosen.

Applicable Reasons for Choosing Court Filing Location (Column C)

- 1. Class actions must be filed in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Central District.
- 2. Permissive filing in central district.
- 3. Location where cause of action arose.
- 4. Mandatory personal injury filing in North District.
- 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.
- 11. Mandatory filing location (Hub Cases unlawful detainer, limited non-collection, limited collection, or personal injury).

A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above
Auto (22)	☐ A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4, 11
Uninsured Motorist (46)	☐ A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death – Uninsured Motorist	1, 4, 11
Asbestos (04)	□ A6070 Asbestos Property Damage □ A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	1, 11 1, 11
Product Liability (24)	☐ A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental)	1, 4, 11
Medical Malpractice (45)	 □ A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons □ A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice 	1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11
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, 11 1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11

Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort

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Employment Non-Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No. Business Tort (07) Civil Rights (08) Defamation (13) Fraud (16) fessional Negligence (25) Other (35) rongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15) ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	Type of Action (Check only one) A6029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract) A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination A6010 Defamation (slander/libel) A6013 Fraud (no contract) A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort A6037 Wrongful Termination A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction)	C Applicable Reasons See Step 3 Above 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 2, 5
Employment	Civil Rights (08) Defamation (13) Fraud (16) fessional Negligence (25) Other (35) rongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15) ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	A6010 Defamation (slander/libel) A6013 Fraud (no contract) A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort A6037 Wrongful Termination A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 10
Employment	Defamation (13) Fraud (16) fessional Negligence (25) Other (35) rongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15) . ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	A6010 Defamation (slander/libel) A6013 Fraud (no contract) A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort A6037 Wrongful Termination A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 10
Employment	Fraud (16) fessional Negligence (25) Other (35) rongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15) . ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	A6013 Fraud (no contract) A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort A6037 Wrongful Termination A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3
Employment	fessional Negligence (25) Other (35) rongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15) . ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort A6037 Wrongful Termination A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 10
Employment	Other (35) rongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15) . ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort A6037 Wrongful Termination A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 10
Employment	orongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15) . ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	A6037 Wrongful Termination A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3 10
Employmer	Other Employment (15) . ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful	1, 2, 3
	ach of Contract/ Warranty (06)	A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful	10
Bre	(06)		2, 5
	(not insurance)	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 1, 2, 5 1, 2, 5
Contract	Collections (09)	A6002 Collections Case-Seller Plaintiff A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case A6034 Collections Case-Purchased Debt (Charged Off Consumer Debt Purchased on or after January 1, 2014)	5, 6, 11 5, 11 5, 6, 11
In	surance 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, 9
E	minent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2, 6
perty	Wrongful Eviction (33)	A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2, 6
Real Property	ther 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
	awful Detainer-Commercial (31)	A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
Unlawful Detainer	awful Detainer-Residential (32)	A6020 Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
Iwful D	Unlawful Detainer- Post-Foreclosure (34)	A6020F Unlawful Detainer-Post-Foreclosure	2, 6, 11
Unia Unia	awful Detainer-Drugs (38)	A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2, 6, 11

SHORT TITLE: JANE DOE 1 v. DR. GEORGE TYNDALL, et al.

CASE NUMBER

	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.			B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above
	Asset Forfeiture (05)		A6108	Asset Forfeiture Case	2, 3, 6
ew	Petition re Arbitration (11)		A6115	Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2, 5
I Revi				Writ - Administrative Mandamus	2, 8
Judicial Review	Writ of Mandate (02)			Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2 2
	Other Judicial Review (39)		A6150	Other Writ /Judicial Review	2, 8
L	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	0	A6003	Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1, 2, 8
tigatic	Construction Defect (10)	٥	A6007	Construction Defect	1, 2, 3
Provisionally Complex Litigation	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)		A6006	Claims Involving Mass Tort	1, 2, 8
у Соп	Securities Litigation (28)		A6035	Securities Litigation Case	1, 2, 8
sionall	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)		A6036	Toxic Tort/Environmental	1, 2, 3, 8
Provi	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)		A6014	Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1, 2, 5, 8
t t			A6141	Sister State Judgment	2, 5, 11
			A6160	Abstract of Judgment	2, 6
Enforcement of Judgment	Enforcement		A6107	Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)	2, 9
force Judę	of Judgment (20)		A6140	Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)	2, 8
표 속			A6114	Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tax	2, 8
			A6112	Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2, 8, 9
S	RICO (27)		A6033	Racketeering (RICO) Case	1, 2, 8
Miscellaneous Civil Complaints			A6030	Declaratory Relief Only	1, 2, 8
llane	Other Complaints (Not Specified Above) (42)		A6040	Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment)	2, 8
isce ii C			A6011	Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)	1, 2, 8
Σ̈́Σ			A6000	Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)	1, 2, 8
	Partnership Corporation Governance (21)		A6113	Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2, 8
			A6121	Civil Harassment	2, 3, 9
sno			A6123	Workplace Harassment	2, 3, 9
anec etitio	Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43)		A6124	Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case	2, 3, 9
Miscellaneous Civil Petitions			A6190	Election Contest	2
Mis			A6110	Petition for Change of Name/Change of Gender	2, 7
			A6170	Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2, 3, 8
			A6100	Other Civil Petition	2, 9
		_		1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	<u> </u>

CASE NUMBER

Step 4: Statement of Reason and Address: Check the appropriate boxes for the numbers shown under Column C for the type of action that you have selected. Enter the address which is the basis for the filing location, including zip code. (No address required for class action cases).

REASON:			ADDRESS: 3500 South Figueroa Street
□ 1. □ 2. □ 3. □ 4. □ 5. □ 6.	□ 7 . □8. □ 9. □] 10. ☑ 11.	
CITY: Los Angeles	STATE:	ZIP CODE: 90089	

Step 5: Certification of Assignment: I certify that this case is properly filed in the Central

District of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles [Code Civ. Proc., §392 et seq., and Local Rule 2.3(a)(1)(E)].

Dated:	September 27, 2018	
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(SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY/FILING PARTY

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

- 1. Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
- 3. Civil Case Cover Sheet, Judicial Council form CM-010.
- 4. Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum and Statement of Location form, LACIV 109, LASC Approved 03-04 (Rev. 02/16).
- 5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless there is court order for waiver, partial or scheduled payments.
- 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.