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FILED
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

NOV 30 2010

John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk
BY Nancy Alvarez, Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

JOSEPH JACKSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

CONRAD MURRAY, an individual; ACRES
HOME HEART & VASCULAR INSTITUTE,
INC., a Texas Corporation; GCA HOLDINGS,
LLC., a Nevada Limited Liability Company;
APPLIED PHARMACY SERVICES, LLC, a
Nevada Limited Liability Company; APPLIED
PHARMACY SERVICE, INC., a Nevada
Corporation; and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive,

Defendants.

and

Nominal Parties:

KATHERINE JACKSON, individually and
as guardian ad item of MICHAEL JOSEPH
JACKSON, JR., a minor, PARIS-MICHAEL
KATHERINE JACKSON, a minor, and PRINCE
MICHAEL JACKSON II, a minor,

Nominal Plaintiff Parties.

Case No.

BC450393

COMPLAINT FOR WRONGFUL DEATH;
RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR; NEGLIGENT
HIRING, TRAINING, AND SUPERVISION;
AND NEGLIGENCE

Unlimited Jurisdiction

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CIT/CASE: BC450393 LEA/DEF#:
RECEIPT #: CCH451233144
DATE PAID: 11/30/10 04:11:22 PM
PAYMENT: \$395.00
RECEIVED: 0310
CHECK: 395.00
CASH:
CHANGE:
CARD:

1 Plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Jackson, complains of defendants, and each of them, and by this complaint
2 alleges as follows:

3 **PARTIES**

4 1. On June 25, 2009, Joseph Jackson was the biological and natural father of decedent, Michael
5 Joseph Jackson, born August 29, 1958, and died June 25, 2009, and the dependent parent of Michael
6 Joseph Jackson supported as provided in California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.60. Joseph
7 Jackson makes this claim for the wrongful death of Michael Jackson, who died in Los Angeles, California,
8 and whose estate is administered in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles. Mr. Jackson
9 was and is a resident, citizen, and domiciliary of the State of Nevada

10 2. On that date, defendant Conrad Murray, was a physician licensed to practice medicine in the
11 States of Texas, Nevada, and California, a citizen, resident, and domiciliary of Nevada, and engaged in the
12 practice of medicine in Texas, Nevada, and California, treating decedent, Michael Joseph Jackson.
13 Defendant Murray is the President, director, and employee of defendants Acres Home Heart & Vascular
14 Institute, Inc., and GCA Holdings, LLC. On that date, defendants Murray, Acres Home, and Global were
15 covered entities within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. section 12111(2), engaged in interstate commerce and
16 providing Michael Jackson with medical services intended for numerous states in the United States and
17 Great Britain which affected commerce between the states and a foreign nation.

18 3. On that date, Acres Home Heart & Vascular Institute, Inc. (hereinafter sometimes "Acres
19 Home"), was and now is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, and a
20 citizen and domiciliary of Texas with its principal place of business in Houston, Texas.

21 4. On that date GCA Holdings, LLC, also known as Global Cardio-Vascular Associates Holdings,
22 LLC (hereinafter sometimes "Global"), was and now is a limited liability company organized and existing
23 under Nevada law, and a citizen and domiciliary of Nevada with its principal place of business in Las
24 Vegas. Defendant Conrad Murray is the sole Limited Liability Company owner, member, and manager.

25 5. On that date the nominal party plaintiffs were the decedent Michael Jackson's dependent parent,
26 children, and heirs at law as provided in California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.60 as follows:

27 Michael Joseph Jackson, Jr., born 1997 (child of decedent);

28 Paris-Michael Katherine Jackson, born 1998 (child of decedent);

1 Prince Michael Jackson II, born 2002 (child of decedent);

2 Katherine Esther Jackson, born May 4, 1930 (mother of decedent).

3 6. On that date defendant Applied Pharmacy Services, LLC., was and now is a Nevada Limited
4 Liability Company, and Applied Pharmacy Services, Inc., was and now is a corporation organized and
5 existing under the laws of the State of Nevada (collectively "Applied Pharmacy") both engaged in business
6 in the Los Angeles, California, as a seller and shipper of pharmaceuticals from Nevada into California.

7 7. Mr. Jackson is unaware of the true names and identifies of defendant Does 1 through 20,
8 inclusive, and therefore sues them by these fictitious names. Mr. Jackson is informed and believes that
9 each defendant designated as a Does is legally responsible for the events and happenings described in this
10 complaint, caused or contributed to Mr. Jackson's injuries and damages, or was the agent, representative, or
11 employee of the other defendants. At such time as Mr. Jackson is able to ascertain the identities and
12 capacities of such defendants, he will amend this Complaint to include their identities.

13 8. Mr. Jackson previously filed this wrongful death action against defendants on June 25, 2010, in
14 the United States District Court for the Central District of California in the case of Joseph Jackson v.
15 Conrad Murray et. al., bearing case number CIV 10 4734 JFW (AJWx). The Court involuntarily dismissed
16 the action on November 1, 2010, for want of federal subject matter jurisdiction when the federal claims
17 against defendants were dismissed, and the remaining state law claims thereafter lacked an independent
18 basis for federal jurisdiction. Mr. Jackson has filed this lawsuit in California state court within the time
19 allowed by 42 U.S.C. section 1367(d) and all applicable statutes of limitations, and all claims regarding this
20 proceeding relate back to June 25, 2010, the date on which the action was originally initiated in federal
21 court.

22 9. Mr. Jackson has given has given defendants all preliminary notices required by law and filed this
23 action within the time permitted by law to commence actions.

24 **STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

25 **A. Defendants' initial medical treatment of Michael Jackson.**

26 10. In 2008, in Las Vegas, Nevada, Michael Jackson consulted with defendant Murray concerning
27 the medical care of Jackson's children who were suffering from colds and the flu. Defendants Murray,
28 Acres Home, and Global solicited Michael Jackson to take care of his individual health needs. Defendants

1 Murray, Acres Home, and Global represented they had multi-state facilities to care for Mr. Jackson.
2 Defendants began a course of medication treatments for Michael Jackson which was below the standard of
3 care and ultimately resulted in Jackson's over-medication and death on June 25, 2009.

4 11. Defendants utilized their facilities, drug registrations, prescription medication rights,
5 equipment, and operations in Texas, Nevada, and California to treat Michael Jackson from 2008 through
6 2009. Defendant Murray engaged in business as an officer, director, and employee of defendants Acres
7 Home and GCV Holdings ("Global"), to solicit, treat, prescribe, diagnose, and provide medical care for
8 Michael Jackson from 2008 through 2009. Defendants utilized their multi-state facilities and personnel in
9 Texas and Nevada and multi-state licencing in Texas, Nevada, and California, to induce Michael Jackson to
10 undergo diagnosis, care, and treatment for his health care needs and prescription medications.

11 12. On May 3, 2009, defendants Acres Home, Global, and Murray agreed with various entities
12 involved in Michael Jackson's world tour called "This Is It" to provide diagnosis, care, treatment, and
13 medications to Michael Jackson. The Agreement provided defendants would utilize their medical facilities
14 and their drug registrations with the Drug Enforcement Administration to prescribe medications to Michael
15 Jackson in each state where the world tour might visit, including the States of Texas, Nevada, and
16 California. Defendants agreed to provide treatments on a world-wide basis, including medications on a
17 multi-state basis, and to transport such prescription medications through interstate commerce utilizing
18 defendants' Drug Enforcement Administration registration.

19 13. On May 12, 2009, defendants purchased the drug Propofol, along with other medications, from
20 various unknown pharmacies, including Applied Pharmacy in Nevada, for Michael Jackson's treatment,
21 and defendants transported the drugs to Santa Monica, California, utilizing their Texas and Nevada drug
22 registrations with the Drug Enforcement Administration. Defendants procured equipment and facilities to
23 treat Michael Jackson based on their practices of medicine in Texas and Nevada. Defendants utilized their
24 personnel in Texas and Nevada to conduct and carry out Michael Jackson's diagnosis, care, and treatment.

25 **B. Michael Jackson's Death**

26 **1. The 911 emergency call.**

27 14. On June 25, 2009, at 12:22 p.m., the Los Angeles Fire Department received a 911 call from
28 Alberto Alvarez, who was Michael Jackson's security agent at Michael Jackson's home at 100 North

1 Carolwood Drive, Beverly Hills, California. He stated that a 50-year old "gentleman" was not breathing,
2 and he needed emergency assistance. Alvarez did not state the address of the location, and he did not
3 identify himself or the "gentleman" to whom he was referring.

4 15. Alvarez said the patient was under a doctor's care who was administering cardio-pulmonary
5 resuscitation (CPR) on the bed. The 911 operator said the patient should be removed to the floor. The
6 operator said CPR should be continued under the doctor's care, and paramedics were on the way.

7 16. The Fire Department immediately responded to the 911 call. The paramedics arrived at 100 N.
8 Carolwood within four (4) minutes at 12:26 p.m. They were at Michael Jackson's bedside at 12:27 p.m.

9 17. Michael Jackson was not breathing, his color was pale, and he was in cardiac arrest. His
10 condition level was "severe." His pupils were fixed and dilated. He had no pulse or respirations.

11 **2. The Paramedics' resuscitation efforts**

12 18. At 12:29 p.m., the paramedics began Jackson's resuscitation. He had no pulse, blood pressure,
13 respirations, or oxygen saturation reading, and his heart was in PEA (pulseless electrical activity) with no
14 contractions. Michael Jackson's condition remained unchanged throughout the resuscitation except that at
15 12:34 p.m., the PEA had ceased and his heart was in asystole (no heart beat). Defendants failed to provide
16 the paramedics with an accurate history of Michael Jackson's care and treatment. Defendants failed to
17 inform the paramedics of defendants' administration of various drugs to Michael Jackson, including the
18 drug Propofol, and other benzodiazepines. Defendants' conduct was below the standard of care.

19 19. The paramedics administered several cardiac stimulating drugs without effect. At 12:50 p.m.,
20 the paramedics contacted UCLA Medical Center, and described the absence of any life signs from Michael
21 Jackson. Dr. Richelle Cooper, who was head of the UCLA Emergency Department, told the paramedics to
22 consider terminating their resuscitation efforts.

23 20. Murray stated to paramedics he would be responsible for further resuscitation efforts. The
24 paramedics placed Michael Jackson in the ambulance at 13:07 hours or 1:07 p.m., and again attempted
25 resuscitation without success. The ambulance arrived at UCLA Medical Center at 13:13 or 1:13 p.m.

26 **3. The UCLA Emergency Room Treatments.**

27 **a. Michael Jackson had no heartbeat, pulse, or other vital signs.**

28 21. On June 25, 2009, at 13:15 hours or 1:15 p.m., the paramedics brought Michael Jackson into

1 the UCLA emergency room. Defendant Murray was present, and in his presence Michael Jackson was
2 identified to UCLA personnel under the false name Soule Shaun. The emergency room attendants noted
3 that while there was a cardiologist, defendant Murray, at the scene, defendant Murray provided no medical
4 history. Defendants' conduct was a violation of the standard of care.

5 22. Michael Jackson had no pulse, blood pressure, spontaneous respirations, or heartbeat. He was
6 given several drugs including dopamine, epinephrine, atropine, vasopressin, and sodium bicarbonate, and
7 he his breathing was assisted by bagging with oxygen. He was not alert, his pupils were fixed and dilated,
8 and he had no response to pain.

9 23. Dr. Richelle Cooper, the head of the UCLA Medical Center Emergency Department, spoke to
10 defendant Murray. Defendant Murray told Dr. Cooper he had felt a pulse for Michael Jackson when he had
11 discovered him not breathing. He stated he had administered only Lorazepam (Ativan), Diazepam
12 (Valium), and Flomax.

13 **b. Dr. Cooper's examination and report.**

14 24. Defendant Murray said nothing about Propofol and nothing about Flumazenil (Romazicon), or
15 the other drugs found in Michael Jackson's body at his autopsy. Defendants' conduct was below the
16 standard of care. Defendants demonstrated a disregard for Michael Jackson's life by not disclosing the
17 Propofol and the "polypharmacy" Michael Jackson had received for months.

18 25. Dr. Richelle Cooper's written report dated June 26, 2009, stated:

19 "The initial limited history was provided by Dr. Murray, during the resuscitation of the
20 patient, and is noted in brief on the medical record. By report of Dr. Murray the patient had been
21 working long hours but **had not been ill**. There was no reported trauma or seizure activity
22 preceding the arrest. **The only reported medications reported for the patient were valium and**
23 **flomax. There is no history of drug use by the patient as reported by Dr. Murray.** The events
24 surrounding the arrest, reported by Dr. Murray was that he had placed an I.V. and given the patient
25 2 mg of lorazepam IV. Sometime earlier in the day Dr. Murray then administered a second 2mg
26 I.V. dose of lorazepam and reports witnessing the patient arrest." (Emphasis added).

27 26. Defendant Murray's statements to Dr. Cooper were negligent and violated the standard of care.
28 The statements negligently omitted the inter-state shipment of medications utilizing defendants' multi-state

1 facilities and Texas and Nevada drug registrations to obtain medications in California.. Defendants'
2 conduct was below the standard of care.

3 **c. Defendant's statements to Dr. Cooper contradicted his police statement**

4 27. Defendant Murray told police on June 27, 2009, two (2) days later, he was afraid Michael
5 Jackson was addicted to Propofol. He had a history of addiction, and defendant was trying to wean him off
6 the drugs. Yet, he told Dr. Cooper two (2) days earlier that Michael Jackson had no drug use history.

7 28. Defendants' history of prescriptions to Michael Jackson dated to at least December, 2008, and
8 earlier. When police searched Michael Jackson's on June 26, 2009, they seized dozens of drug vials
9 showing Michael Jackson's drug use. Some of the vials showed that on December 22, 2008, defendants
10 prescribed Temazepam (Restoril) to Michael Jackson. On April 28, 2009, defendants prescribed
11 Lorazepam (Ativan) to Michael Jackson. On May 14, 2009, defendants prescribed Lidocaine (Xylocaine)
12 to Michael Jackson. Yet, defendant Murray told Dr. Cooper, Michael Jackson had no history of drug use.

13 29. Defendant Murray told Dr. Cooper that Michael Jackson had not been ill. However, aside from
14 Michael Jackson's polypharmacy addiction illness, as discussed below regarding the Coroner's Autopsy,
15 Michael Jackson was suffering at his death from co-morbidities, including anemia, chronic pneumonia,
16 chronic bronchitis, and brain swelling. Defendants' statements to Dr. Cooper negligently omitted the
17 multi-state prescription of medications from defendants' Texas and Nevada facilities.

18 **4. Despite heroic resuscitation efforts Michael Jackson died.**

19 30. At 13:21 hours or 1:21 p.m., the nurses and physicians at UCLA detected a weak femoral pulse
20 and cardiac activity for Michael Jackson. At 13:22 hours he showed cardiac activity. At 13:33 he showed
21 a weak ventricular rhythm (contracting of the lower heart chambers). Dr. Cooper reported that when
22 Michael Jackson was intubated with an endotracheal tube he had good breath sounds and "The initial
23 cardiac rhythm appeared to be wide and slow in the 40s." At 13:52 or 1:52 p.m. he had a pulse of 53 beats
24 per minute, with a MAE complex (major arrhythmic event).

25 31. At 14:05 the physicians inserted an intra aortic balloon pump (mechanical device placed in the
26 aorta to assist blood flow) to attempt resuscitation and obtain circulation with a spontaneous heartbeat. The
27 pump was placed in the aorta just above the heart, and his diastolic blood pressure (blood pressure between
28 heart beats) went from 20 to approximately 40 at times and sometimes to 60 mmHg. Despite these efforts,

1 Michael Jackson did not regain a spontaneous pulse or heartbeat. Following failure of the balloon pump to
2 restore circulation, and the lack of a heart-beat, pulse, or spontaneous respirations, Michael Jackson was
3 pronounced dead at 14:26 hours or 2:26 p.m. on June 25, 2009.

4 **C. The Police Search of Michael Jackson's House.**

5 32. On June 26, 2009, the police searched the Carolwood house and seized eight (8) used bottles of
6 Propofol (Diprivan), and later another three (3). They seized medications at Michael Jackson's bedside,
7 including Clonazepam (Klonopin), Benoquin (Monobenzone), Flomax (Tamsulosin Hydrochloride),
8 Hydroquinone, Lidocaine (Xylocaine), Temazepam (Restoril), Tizanidine (Zanaflex), Trazodone
9 (Desyrel), Flumazenil (Romazicon), Ephedrine (Ephedra), Prednisone, Amoxicillin, Azrithomycin,
10 BQ/KA/RA (beniquin, kojic acid, retinoic acid); Lorazepam (Ativan), Midazolam (Versed) and Diazepam
11 (Valium). Police also found in his house baggies of marijuana, Lantaprost Flush Solution, which is used to
12 control glaucoma, a box of Nystatin, an antifungal drug used to treat yeast infections, and Triamcinolone,
13 which is a topical steroid used to treat skin inflammation. The Clonazepam (Klonopin) and Trazodone
14 (Desyrel) were prescribed to by Dr. Metzger. The Tizanidine (Zanaflex) was prescribed by Dr. Klein.

15 33. Defendants disclosed none of these drugs to the paramedics, except Ativan. They disclosed
16 none of these drugs to the doctors, except Valium, Ativan, and Flomax. Defendants' conduct of their
17 Texas and Nevada prescription activities was below the standard of care.

18 **D. Defendant's Story Told to the Police on June 27, 2009.**

19 **1. Defendant Murray's efforts to "wean" Michael Jackson off drugs.**

20 34. On June 27, 2009, which was two (2) days following Michael Jackson's death, defendant
21 Murray, his attorneys, and advisors met with Los Angeles Police Detectives. Defendant appeared pursuant
22 to Police Detectives' request. Defendant had consulted with his attorneys prior to making his statement, yet
23 afterward claimed his statement was incorrect.

24 35. Defendant Murray told police he gave 50 mg of Propofol diluted with an unspecified amount of
25 Lidocaine (Xylocaine) by intravenous (I.V.) drip to Michael Jackson each night for six (6) weeks. He said
26 he had been treating Michael Jackson for insomnia. The Propofol helped Michael Jackson sleep.

27 36. Defendant claimed he felt Michael Jackson may have been forming an addiction and therefore
28 attempted to "wean" Michael Jackson off the drugs. His "weaning" process involved giving Michael

1 Jackson on June 22, 2009, three (3) days before his death, 25 mg of Propofol, along with an unknown
2 amount of Lorazepam (Ativan) and Midazolam (Versed). Defendant claimed Michael Jackson was able to
3 sleep with these mixtures. On June 23, 2009, defendant claimed he gave Michael Jackson Lorazepam
4 (Ativan) and Midazolam (Versed) without any Propofol. His conduct was below the standard of care.

5 **2. Defendants' treatment administered to Michael Jackson on June 25, 2009.**

6 37. On June 25, 2009, the date of Michael Jackson's death, defendant claimed he arrived at the
7 Carolwood house at 1:00 a.m. Michael Jackson had been rehearsing at the Staples Center in downtown Los
8 Angeles until after midnight. Before Michael Jackson left rehearsals defendant received a telephone call
9 from Michael Jackson's associates requesting he go to the Carolwood house to attend to Michael Jackson.

10 38. Defendant told police Michael Jackson complained of not feeling well, dehydration, and not
11 being able to sleep. He said that at 1:30 a.m. he attempted to induce sleep by giving Michael Jackson a 10
12 mg tablet of Diazepam (Valium). Thirty (30) minutes later at 2:00 a.m. when Michael Jackson had not
13 gone to sleep, defendant injected Michael Jackson with 2 mg Lorazepam (Ativan) after dilution with an
14 unknown substance, and administered the drugs by I.V. At 3:00 a.m. defendant Murray administered 2 mg
15 of Midazolam (Versed) I.V. after dilution with an unknown substance At 5:00 a.m. Michael Jackson
16 remained awake, and defendant Murray stated he administered another 2 mg of Lorazepam (Ativan) I.V.
17 after dilution with an unknown substance.

18 39. Defendant claimed Michael Jackson remained awake for the next two and a half (2 ½) hours.
19 At 7:30 a.m. defendant Murray administered another 2 mg of Midazolam (Versed) I.V. after dilution with
20 an unknown substance. Defendant claimed he was continuously at Michael Jackson's bedside and was
21 monitoring him with a pulse oximeter. However, when police searched the house, they found the pulse
22 oximeter in the closet in the next room.

23 40. At 10:40 a.m. defendant claimed he administered 25 mg of Propofol (Diprivan) diluted with
24 Lidocaine (Xylocaine), through an I.V. drip. Defendant said Michael Jackson finally went to sleep. After
25 approximately 10 minutes, defendant Murray stated he left Michael Jackson's bedside to go to the restroom
26 to relieve himself. He claimed he was out of the room for approximately two (2) minutes until 10:52 a.m.

27 **3. The administration of Propofol.**

28 41. At approximately 10:52 a.m., defendant claimed he returned to Michael Jackson's bedside and

1 noticed Michael Jackson was no longer breathing. Defendant claimed he started cardiopulmonary
2 resuscitation (CPR) by hand. Defendant said he administered 0.2 mg of Flumazenil (Romazicon) to
3 Michael Jackson, which is an anti-overdose medication for benzodiazepines, but which has no effect on
4 Propofol. The dose given was inadequate for Lorazepam (Ativan). It was improperly administered.
5 Defendant did not know how to use the drug. It was below the standard of care for him not to have called
6 the paramedics immediately.

7 42. Defendant stated he called for assistance on his cellular telephone to Michael Amir Williams, a
8 security guard at the Carolwood house. Defendant said that while he spoke to Williams and told him the
9 nature of the emergency, Williams did not respond by coming to his aid. Defendant said he continued his
10 CPR while waiting for Williams.

11 43. After a few minutes defendant claimed he went downstairs to the kitchen where he asked the
12 chef, Kai Chase, to send Michael Jackson's son, Michael Joseph Jackson Jr., to his father's bedside.
13 Defendant Murray then returned to Michael Jackson's bedside. Defendant Murray claimed he continued
14 his CPR on the bed in which he had found Michael Jackson. Defendant Murray's conduct of failing to call
15 911, of leaving Michael Jackson's bedside, and conducting CPR on the bed instead of a hard surface was
16 below the standard of medical care for physicians.

17 **4. Attempts to clean-up the scene.**

18 44. Michael Joseph Jackson, Jr., responded to defendant Murray's call and called house security for
19 assistance. Alberto Alvarez, a security guard, went to defendant's aid and saw Michael Jackson on the bed
20 lifeless. Defendant claimed that after only a few minutes Alvarez called 911 on his cellular telephone.

21 45. Alberto Alvarez told police that before he called 911 defendant Murray instructed him to place
22 them the Propofol bottles in a bag and clean up the room. Defendants' conduct of altering the scene of
23 Michael Jackson's death regarding medications obtained through the use of defendant's facilities in Texas
24 and Nevada was below the standard of care. Alberto Alvarez told police defendant Murray asked him to
25 call 911 only after the room was cleared of the drugs.

26 46. The Los Angeles Fire Department recorded the 911 telephone call at 12:22 p.m., which
27 was approximately one (1) hour and thirty (30) minutes from the time defendant Murray claimed he found
28 Michael Jackson not breathing at 10:52 a.m. Defendant Murray told the Detectives several times that it

1 was around 11:00 a.m. that he found Michael Jackson not breathing. Defendant Murray's statement
2 disclosed the lapse of one (1) hour and thirty (30) minutes between discovering Michael Jackson not
3 breathing and the 911 telephone call.

4 **E. Defendant Murray's Revised Version of the Events.**

5 47. Defendant Murray altered his version of the June 25, 2009, events upon the police discovering
6 that he spent forty-seven (47) minutes talking on the telephone between 11:18 a.m. and 12:05 p.m. on June
7 25, 2009. Defendant Murray conducted his medical practice in Texas and Nevada during these calls.

8 48. Defendant Murray claimed in his new version of the events that he discovered Michael Jackson
9 was not breathing while he was talking on the telephone with his girlfriend at 12:05 p.m. The story
10 changed from going to the bathroom for two minutes (2) after ten (10) minutes of observing Michael
11 Jackson at 10:40 a.m., to talking on the phone with several people from 11:18 a.m. to 12:05 p.m. for 47
12 minutes. Defendant eliminated his careful observations of Michael Jackson and substituted telephone
13 conversations with others where he didn't notice that Michael Jackson had stopped breathing.

14 49. Defendant Murray's conduct under this new version of the events was a violation of the
15 standard of care. The standard of care for the administration of Propofol required a measured infusion
16 using a mechanical pump which was constantly monitored because of unpredictable changes in the
17 patient's blood pressure. Instead, defendant Murray infused the drug by I.V. drip and syringe, without
18 essential monitoring or resuscitation equipment, rendering it inherently dangerous. While administering the
19 drugs to Michael Jackson, defendants endangered Michael Jackson's life by talking on the telephone to
20 patients and personnel to conduct their Texas and Nevada medical practices.

21 50. Defendants were negligent and acted below the standard of care by conducting their Texas and
22 Nevada medical practice business outside of Michael Jackson's immediate presence for 47 minutes while
23 Michael Jackson was unconscious. During that time a Propofol "drip" infusion took place, and defendants
24 did not notice that Michael Jackson had stopped breathing. There was no evidence of standard of care
25 monitoring when defendants administered the benzodiazepines and Propofol.

26 **F. The Coroner's Autopsy Findings.**

27 **1. Michael Jackson died from Benzodiazepine Effect and acute Propofol intoxication .**

28 51. The Coroner's Office conducted an autopsy of Michael Jackson on June 26, 2009, and reached

1 conclusions on September 18, 2009. The Report concluded Michael Jackson died from acute Propofol
2 intoxication contributed to by the "Benzodiazepine Effect." Michael Jackson had a "polypharmacy" of
3 drugs in his system. Seven (7) of them were detected in the toxicology screen. Flumazenil (Romazicon),
4 was detected in the I.V., and defendant said he administered Flomax (Tamsulosin Hydrochloride). There
5 were lethal levels of Propofol (Diprivan) in Michael Jackson's body. Defendants' conduct below the
6 standard of care.

7 **2. Defendant Ignored Michael Jackson's Lung, Brain, and Anemia Symptoms**

8 52. While defendant Murray told Dr. Cooper at the UCLA emergency room that prior to June 25,
9 2009, Michael Jackson had not been ill, Michael Jackson was suffering from chronic pneumonia, chronic
10 respiratory bronchitis, anemia, and brain swelling. The Los Angeles County Coroner's Autopsy Report
11 documented Michael Jackson's underlying illnesses. Defendant's gross negligence in giving
12 benzodiazepines and Propofol to Michael Jackson while not treating his co-morbidity conditions was an
13 below the standard of care.

14 53. Michael Jackson had neurological, pulmonary, and anemia signs over several weeks prior to his
15 death. In May and June, 2009, Michael Jackson was confused, easily frightened, unable to remember,
16 obsessive, and disoriented. He had impaired memory, loss of appetite, and absence of energy. He was cold
17 and shivering during the summer rehearsals for his show, and as shown in photographs and motion pictures
18 of him, he uncharacteristically wore heavy clothing during the rehearsals, while other dancers wore scant
19 clothing and were perspiring from the heat. Others had to give him jackets or shirts to keep him warm and
20 he needed a heater to control the shivering.

21 54. Defendants "polypharmacy" drug administration, including Propofol every night as a sleep aid,
22 in the presence Michael Jackson's co-morbidity conditions was negligent, and defendants ignored the signs
23 of Michael Jackson's pulmonary inflammation, brain swelling, and anemia. They continued his drug
24 treatments despite the "polypharmacy" and benzodiazepine effects. Their polypharmacy
25 administration of drugs, benzodiazepines, and Propofol was below the standard of care.

26 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

27 (By Joseph Jackson for Professional Negligence against Defendants Acres Home, Global, and Murray)

28 55. Mr. Jackson refers to paragraphs 1 through 55 inclusive, and incorporates them in this Claim.

1 56. Defendants, and each of them, were negligent in failing to provide adequate care, treatment,
2 diagnosis, resuscitation equipment, informed consent, and attention to Michael Jackson. Defendants
3 negligently supervised, failed to provide adequate personnel, and were inadequately trained to administer
4 proper care and treatment to Michael Jackson within the standard of care. Defendants failed to utilize the
5 degree of skill, care, training, knowledge, and experience reasonably expected of physicians, health care
6 providers, and health care facilities in their respective locations and within the same and surrounding
7 location as defendants, and negligently treated, diagnosed, resuscitated, and failed to use due care for
8 Michael Jackson, thereby causing and contributing to his death.

9 57. Defendants failed to use due care and failed to respond to Michael Jackson's distress and life
10 threatening condition as a result of their failure to have inadequate equipment, personnel, and supervision
11 regarding his care and treatment. Defendants negligently did not recognize Michael Jackson's life
12 threatening distress which defendants caused through their use of inadequate equipment, personnel, and
13 monitoring. Defendants' response to the emergency was below the standard of care.

14 58. As a proximate and legal result of defendants' conduct, Joseph Jackson has been injured in an
15 amount not presently ascertained, but in an amount in excess of the unlimited jurisdictional amounts of this
16 Court. Such damages include loss of comfort and companionship, loss of services, loss of affection, loss of
17 income, economic damages, future earnings, costs and expenses incurred, physical pain and injury,
18 emotional pain, distress, and suffering, and other costs, expenses, and general damages not presently
19 ascertained. At such time as Mr. Jackson is able to ascertain these damages, he will amend the complaint
20 to include these damages.

21 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

22 (By Joseph Jackson Against Defendants Acres Home and Global for Respondeat Superior and Vicarious
23 Liability)

24 59. Mr. Jackson refers to paragraph 1, paragraphs 3 through 54, and paragraphs 56 through 58,
25 inclusive, and incorporates them in this Claim.

26 60. From 2008 through 2009, defendant Murray acted within the course and scope of his duties,
27 employment, agency, and administrative capacity with defendants Acres Home and Global in providing
28 care and treatment to Michael Jackson from Texas and Nevada, and defendants Acres Home and Global

1 must answer for the negligence of their agent and employee. The risk of injury to Michael Jackson was an
2 inevitable and inherent risk of defendant Acres Home's and Global's business and enterprise in Texas and
3 Nevada. In accepting defendants' care and treatment, Michael Jackson relied upon defendant Murray's
4 position, employment, and participation in defendants Acres Homes' and Global's business and enterprise.

5 61 Acres Home and Global are liable whether or not they were negligent, and whether or not they
6 had control over their employee Murray. As Murray's employer, Acres Home and Global are vicariously
7 liable for their employee's torts committed toward Michael Jackson, which were within the scope of
8 Murray's employment in Texas. The losses caused by the torts of employee defendant Murray were, as a
9 practical matter, sure to occur in the conduct of the employer's enterprise, and the responsibility for those
10 torts constituted a cost of defendant Acres Home and Global doing business in Texas. The employer is
11 liable not because the employer had control over the employee or was at fault, but because the employer's
12 enterprise created in Texas the inevitable risks of injury to Michael Jackson as a part of doing business.

13 THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

14 (By Joseph Jackson against Defendants Acres Home and Global for Negligent Hiring,
15 Supervision, and Training)

16 62. Mr. Jackson refers to paragraph 1, paragraphs 3 through 54, paragraphs 56 through 58, and
17 paragraphs 60 through 61, inclusive, and incorporate them in this Claim.

18 63. From 2008 through 2009, defendants Acres Home and Global aided, abetted, directed, and
19 controlled defendant Murray's conduct regarding defendant Murray's negligent care and treatment of
20 Michael Jackson in and from the State of Texas. From 2008 through 2009, defendants Acres Home and
21 Global acted below the standard of care for health care providers by providing inadequate and negligent
22 assistance, facilities, personnel, medications, training, and equipment from the States of Texas and Nevada
23 regarding Michael Jackson's care and treatment. Acres Home actions in the State of Texas, in conjunction
24 with Global, facilitated, aided, abetted, directed, controlled, and made possible defendant Murray's
25 negligent and improper administration of medications, over-use of medications, and interstate shipments of
26 medications in a manner below the standard of care for health care providers, facilities, and supervisors.

27 64. Acres Home and Global were negligent and acted below the standard of care in in Texas in
28 supplying or failing to supply directly or through third persons and other entities inadequate equipment,

1 medications, treatments, care, and facilities from Texas for Michael Jackson. Defendants, as suppliers from
2 Texas, knew or had reason to know, such equipment, medications, treatments, care, and facilities were
3 necessary for Michael Jackson's safety, and that their failure to meet the standard of care was likely to
4 create an inherent and unreasonable risk of harm to Michael Jackson. Defendants were negligent and
5 violated the standard of care by failing to provide from Texas adequate personnel, equipment, and services
6 to Michael Jackson, and by utilizing persons who lacked adequate experience, training, or facilities.
7 Defendants' entrustment of equipment, medications, and inadequate facilities from Texas to its personnel
8 for Michael Jackson's care was a violation of the standard of care, and defendants not only negligently
9 supervised its personnel from Texas, but also provided inadequate facilities, equipment, medications,
10 treatments, training, and hiring of personnel from Texas creating an unreasonable risk to Jackson's life.

11 65. Defendants Acres Home and Global failed to exercise due care in hiring, training, supervising,
12 or retaining defendant Murray as an employee in Texas. Defendants Acres Home and Global had the duty
13 to act reasonably in hiring a competent medical physician trained in the administration of the medications
14 and other drugs defendant Murray administered to Michael Jackson. Michael Jackson relied to his
15 detriment on defendants Acres Home and Global fulfilling that duty in Texas when he permitted defendant
16 Murray to give him care and treatment on behalf of Acres Home and Global. Defendants Acres Home and
17 Global failed to exercise reasonable care in Texas and Nevada in hiring, training, and supervising defendant
18 Murray, and their acts were below the standard of care.

19 FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

20 (By Mr. Jackson against defendant Applied Pharmacy for Negligence)

21 66. Mr. Jackson refers to paragraph 1, paragraphs 5 through 54, paragraphs 56 through 58,
22 paragraphs 60 through 61, and paragraphs 63 through 65, inclusive, and incorporate them in this Claim.

23 67. From 2008 through June, 2009, Dr. Conrad Murray, Acres Home, and Global, ordered,
24 purchased, and obtained numerous drugs, medications, equipment, and pharmaceuticals from defendant
25 Applied Pharmacy. In 2009, defendant Applied Pharmacy shipped the drugs, medications, equipment, and
26 pharmaceuticals to addresses outside the State of Nevada, including an address in California, for which
27 Murray, Acres Home, and Global had no Drug Enforcement Administration Registration. Applied
28 Pharmacy was aware that under applicable regulations from the Drug Enforcement Administration, that

1 neither Murray, Acres Home, nor Global were permitted to order from the location in California, and that
2 Applied Pharmacy was not permitted to ship the items in interstate commerce to the location in California.

3 68. Defendant Applied Pharmacy shipped the drugs, medications, equipment, and other
4 pharmaceuticals to a residential address in Santa Monica, California. The interstate shipment of such items
5 to a residence placed defendant Applied Pharmacy on notice that the drugs, medications, equipment, and
6 pharmaceuticals were not meant for hospital use. Among the items which Murray, Acres Home, and
7 Global ordered and purchased was benzodiazepines and Propofol (Diprivan) which defendant Applied
8 Pharmacy knew or should have known should not be administered outside of a hospital setting.

9 69. The drugs, medications, equipment, and other pharmaceuticals which defendant Applied
10 Pharmacy provided in its interstate shipments were for Michael Jackson. The items were in excessive
11 quantities which were unwarranted for any reasonable medical use. Defendant Applied Pharmacy knew or
12 should have known that the quantities and amounts that it shipped to the residential address in Santa
13 Monica were objectively dangerous for any legitimate utilization.

14 70. Defendant Applied Pharmacy made no inquiry of the purchase of the end use, medical
15 justification, and reasons for the interstate shipments of Propofol (Diprivan) and other drugs, medications,
16 equipment, and pharmaceuticals to the residential address in California. Defendant made no determination
17 whether the purchases and shipments were for legitimate medical use. Included in the shipments were
18 benzodiazepines, and the shipment in interstate commerce of such drugs placed defendant Applied
19 Pharmacy on notice the items were not going to be utilized for legitimate medical use. Applied Pharmacy
20 know or should have known that the items were being diverted to illegitimate uses which were dangerous
21 to the end user, which in this case was Michael Jackson.

22 71. Defendant Applied Pharmacy provided inadequate warnings of the nature, dangers, and adverse
23 impact of the drugs, medications, and pharmaceuticals it provided for the end user, Michael Jackson.
24 Defendant Applied Pharmacy knew or should have know based on the nature and quantity of the items
25 being supplied and shipped in interstate commerce that a warning was necessary to the drug interactions,
26 effect of the quantities, and warnings as to adverse effects. Defendant Applied pharmacy was negligent and
27 failed to utilize due case in failing to give adequate notice, warning, and advice to the end user concerning
28 the nature, dangers, and adverse impact of the items it was supplying to the residential address.

1 72. On June 25, 2009, Michael Jackson died at his residence of 100 North Carolwood, Beverly
2 hills, California 90077. For a period of six (6) weeks prior to Michael Jackson's death, Murray, Acres
3 Home, and Global administered to Michael Jackson the drugs, medications, equipment, and other
4 pharmaceuticals which they had purchased from Defendant Applied Pharmacy and which Defendant
5 Applied Pharmacy had shipped in interstate commerce to a residential address in California. Prior to his
6 death, Murray, Acres Home, and Global administered to Michael Jackson benzodiazepines and Propofol
7 (Diprivan) defendant had supplied as a sleeping aid for Michael Jackson.

8 73. The Los Angeles County Coroner's Office conducted an autopsy of Michael Jackson on June
9 26, 2009, and reached conclusions on September 18, 2009. The Report concluded Michael Jackson died
10 from acute Propofol intoxication contributed to by the "Benzodiazepine Effect." Michael Jackson had a
11 "polypharmacy" of drugs in his system. Seven (7) of them were detected in the toxicology screen. Two (2)
12 of the drugs, Flumazenil (Romazicon), which was detected in the I.V., and Flomax (Tamsulosin
13 Hydrochloride), defendant said he administered. One of them, Propofol (Diprivan), showed lethal levels in
14 Michael Jackson's body.

15 74. Defendant Applied Pharmacy was negligent and acted below the standard of care in providing
16 the drugs, medications, equipment and other pharmaceuticals to Murray, Acres Home, and Global to be
17 administered to the end user, Michael Jackson. Defendant Applied Pharmacy was negligent and acted
18 below the standard of care in failing to give adequate notice and warnings concerning the items its supplied.
19 Defendant Applied Pharmacy was negligent and acted below the standard of care in shipping the drugs,
20 medications, equipment, and other pharmaceuticals to a residential address in California where there was
21 no applicable Drug Enforcement Administration registration and where it knew or should have known the
22 nature of the items shipped and the quantities shipped were excessive and not reasonably used for
23 legitimate medical purposes.

24 75. Mr. Joseph Jackson reasonably became aware of defendant Applied Pharmacy's action on
25 March 27, 2010. He discovered information regarding the nature and impact of defendant Applied
26 Pharmacy's contribution to the death of his son, Michael Jackson, on May 1, 2010. He has conducted a
27 reasonable investigation of Defendant Applied Pharmacy since May 1, 2010, to ascertain its responsibility
28

1 and culpability in the death of his son and files this suit based on that newly discovered information which
2 defendant concealed and was not available to Mr. Jackson prior to that date.

3 WHEREFORE, plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Jackson, prays for judgment against defendants, and each of
4 them as follows:

5 A. On the First Cause of Action for Professional Negligence against for a Judgment against
6 defendants Conrad Murray, Acres Home Heart & Vascular Institute, Inc., GCA Holdings, LLC, and Does 1
7 through 20, inclusive, and each of them, for compensatory damages in an amount to be proved at time of
8 trial;

9 B. On the Second Cause of Action for Respondeat Superior and Vicarious Liability Abuse of
10 Process for a judgment against defendants Acres Home Heart & Vascular Institute, Inc., and GCA
11 Holdings, LLC, and Does 1 through 20, inclusive, and each of them, for compensatory damages in an
12 amount to be proved at time of trial;

13 C. On the Third Cause of Action for Negligent Hiring, Supervision, and Training Violation, for a
14 Judgment against defendants Acres Home Heart & Vascular Institute, Inc., and GCA Holdings, LLC, and
15 Does 1 through 20, inclusive, and each of them, for compensatory damages in an amount to be proved at
16 time of trial;

17 D. On the Fourth Cause of Action for Negligence, for a Judgment against defendants Applied
18 Pharmacy, and Does 1 through 20, inclusive, and each of them, for compensatory damages in an amount to
19 be proved at time of trial;

20 E. The Court award Mr. Joseph Jackson costs of suit as provided by law;

21 F. That any award of damages be apportioned among all persons and nominal parties entitled to
22 share in such award as provided by law;

23 G. For such further relief the court deems appropriate.

24 DATED: November 30, 2010.

BRIAN OXMAN

By: 

Brian Oxman
Attorneys for Mr. Joseph Jackson

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Mr. Joseph Jackson hereby demands a jury trial.

DATED: November 30, 2010

BRIAN OXMAN

By: 

Brian Oxman
Attorneys for Mr. Joseph Jackson

TMZ

11/30/10
01/08/11
01/08/11

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Brian Oxman #072172 14126 E. Rosecrans Blvd. Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 | | FOR COURT USE ONLY FILED SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES NOV 30 2010 John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk BY <u>Nancy Alvarez</u> Deputy | |
| TELEPHONE NO.: (562) 921-5058 FAX NO.: ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Jackson | | CASE NUMBER: JUDGE: DEPT: BC450393 | |
| SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill Street CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles, CA 90012 BRANCH NAME: Central District | | | |
| CASE NAME: JOSEPH JACKSON v. CONRAD MURRAY, et. al. | | | |
| CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$25,000) <input type="checkbox"/> Limited (Amount demanded is \$25,000 or less) | | Complex Case Designation <input type="checkbox"/> Counter <input type="checkbox"/> Joinder Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402) | |

Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Auto Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Auto (22) <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured motorist (46) Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos (04) <input type="checkbox"/> Product liability (24) <input type="checkbox"/> Medical malpractice (45) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other PI/PD/WD (23) Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort <input type="checkbox"/> Business tort/unfair business practice (07) <input type="checkbox"/> Civil rights (08) <input type="checkbox"/> Defamation (13) <input type="checkbox"/> Fraud (16) <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual property (19) <input type="checkbox"/> Professional negligence (25) <input type="checkbox"/> Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35) Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful termination (36) <input type="checkbox"/> Other employment (15) | Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Breach of contract/warranty (06) <input type="checkbox"/> Rule 3.740 collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Other collections (09) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage (18) <input type="checkbox"/> Other contract (37) Real Property <input type="checkbox"/> Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14) <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful eviction (33) <input type="checkbox"/> Other real property (26) Unlawful Detainer <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial (31) <input type="checkbox"/> Residential (32) <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs (38) Judicial Review <input type="checkbox"/> Asset forfeiture (05) <input type="checkbox"/> Petition re: arbitration award (11) <input type="checkbox"/> Writ of mandate (02) <input type="checkbox"/> Other judicial review (39) | Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403) <input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust/Trade regulation (03) <input type="checkbox"/> Construction defect (10) <input type="checkbox"/> Mass tort (40) <input type="checkbox"/> Securities litigation (28) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental/Toxic tort (30) <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41) Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of judgment (20) Miscellaneous Civil Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> RICO (27) <input type="checkbox"/> Other complaint (not specified above) (42) Miscellaneous Civil Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership and corporate governance (21) <input type="checkbox"/> Other petition (not specified above) (43) |
|---|--|---|

2. This case ☐ is ☒ is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of separately represented parties b. <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve c. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial amount of documentary evidence | d. <input type="checkbox"/> Large number of witnesses e. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court f. <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision |
|--|--|

3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. ☒ monetary b. ☐ nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. ☐ punitive

4. Number of causes of action (specify): **4**

5. This case ☐ is ☒ is not a class action suit.

6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: November 30, 2010

BRIAN OXMAN

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
- File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
- If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
- Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

Page 1 of 2

BC450393

SHORT TITLE:

JACKSON v. MURRAY, et. al.

CASE NUMBER

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

This form is required pursuant to LASC Local Rule 2.0 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

Item I. Check the types of hearing and fill in the estimated length of hearing expected for this case:

JURY TRIAL? ☒ YES CLASS ACTION? ☐ YES LIMITED CASE? ☐ YES TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL 5 ☐ HOURS/ ☒ DAYS

Item II. Select the correct district and courthouse location (4 steps – If you checked "Limited Case", skip to Item III, Pg. 4):

Step 1: After first completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet Form, find the main civil case cover sheet heading for your case in the left margin below, and, to the right in Column **A**, the Civil Case Cover Sheet case type you selected.

Step 2: Check one Superior Court type of action in Column **B** below which best describes the nature of this case.

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

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

1. Class Actions must be filed in the County Courthouse, Central District.
2. May be filed in Central (Other county, or no Bodily Injury/Property Damage).
3. Location where cause of action arose.
4. Location where bodily injury, death or damage occurred.
5. Location where performance required or defendant resides.
6. Location of property or permanently garaged vehicle.
7. Location where petitioner resides.
8. Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly.
9. Location where one or more of the parties reside.
10. Location of Labor Commissioner Office.

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

| | A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No. | B Type of Action (Check only one) | C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above |
|--|---|---|--|
| Auto Tort | Auto (22) | <input type="checkbox"/> A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death | 1., 2., 4. |
| | Uninsured Motorist (46) | <input type="checkbox"/> A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death - Uninsured Motorist | 1., 2., 4. |
| Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort | Asbestos (04) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6070 Asbestos Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death | 2. 2. |
| | Product Liability (24) | <input type="checkbox"/> A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental) | 1., 2., 3., 4., 8. |
| | Medical Malpractice (45) | <input type="checkbox"/> A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons <input type="checkbox"/> A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice | 1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 4. |
| | Other Personal Injury Property Damage Wrongful Death (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) | 1., 2., 4. |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., assault, vandalism, etc.) | 1., 2., 4. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A7270 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress | | 1., 2., 3. | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death | | 1. <u>2</u> , 4. | |
| Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort | Business Tort (07) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract) | 1., 2., 3. |
| | Civil Rights (08) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination | 1., 2., 3. |
| | Defamation (13) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6010 Defamation (slander/libel) | 1., 2., 3. |
| | Fraud (16) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6013 Fraud (no contract) | 1., 2., 3. |

SHORT TITLE:
JACKSON v. MURRAY, 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 |
|--|---|--|
| Professional Negligence (25) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6017 Legal Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) | 1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3. |
| Other (35) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort | 2., 3. |
| Wrongful Termination (36) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6037 Wrongful Termination | 1., 2., 3. |
| Other Employment (15) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case <input type="checkbox"/> A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals | 1., 2., 3. 10. |
| Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not Unlawful Detainer or wrongful eviction) <input type="checkbox"/> A6008 Contract/Warranty Breach -Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) <input type="checkbox"/> A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud) <input type="checkbox"/> A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (not fraud or negligence) | 2., 5. 2., 5. 1., 2., 5. 1., 2., 5. |
| Collections (09) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6002 Collections Case-Seller Plaintiff <input type="checkbox"/> A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case | 2., 5., 6. 2., 5. |
| Insurance Coverage (18) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6015 Insurance Coverage (not complex) | 1., 2., 5., 8. |
| Other Contract (37) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6009 Contractual Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> A6031 Tortious Interference <input type="checkbox"/> A6027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence) | 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 8. |
| Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14) | <input type="checkbox"/> A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels _____ | 2. |
| Wrongful Eviction (33) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case | 2., 6. |
| Other Real Property (26) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6018 Mortgage Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> A6032 Quiet Title <input type="checkbox"/> A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure) | 2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6. |
| Unlawful Detainer- Commercial (31) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction) | 2., 6. |
| Unlawful Detainer- Residential (32) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6020 Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction) | 2., 6. |
| Unlawful Detainer- Drugs (38) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs | 2., 6. |
| Asset Forfeiture (05) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case | 2., 6. |
| Petition re Arbitration (11) | <input type="checkbox"/> A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration | 2., 5. |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| SHORT TITLE: JACKSON v. MURRAY, et. al. | CASE NUMBER |
|--|-------------|

Judicial Review (Cont'd.)

Provisionally Complex Litigation

Enforcement of Judgment

Miscellaneous Civil Complaints

Miscellaneous Civil Petitions

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

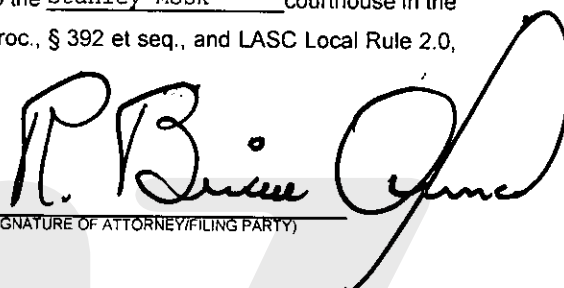
| | |
|--|-------------|
| SHORT TITLE: JACKSON v. MURRAY, et. al. | CASE NUMBER |
|--|-------------|

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

| | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| REASON: CHECK THE NUMBER UNDER COLUMN C WHICH APPLIES IN THIS CASE | | ADDRESS: 100 N. CAROLWOOD | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input type="checkbox"/> 10. | | | |
| CITY: LOS ANGELES | STATE: CA | ZIP CODE: 90077 | |

Item IV. Declaration of Assignment: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that the above-entitled matter is properly filed for assignment to the Stanley Mosk courthouse in the Central District of the Los Angeles Superior Court (Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and LASC Local Rule 2.0, subds. (b), (c) and (d)).

Dated: November 30, 2010


(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 form CM-010.
4. Complete Addendum to Civil Case Cover Sheet form LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07), LASC Approved 03-04.
5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless fees have been waived.
6. Signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, JC form FL-935, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age, or if required by Court.
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.

11/30/10