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GIRARDI | KEESE
JOHN A. GIRARDI, State Bar No. 54917
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Los Angeles, California 90017
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Facsimile: (213) 481-1554

Superior Control Control of Process Control of Los Angeles

MAY 02 2017

May 02 201

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CHELSEA CHINERY, SHANNON MCAULIFFE, and DESIREE D. FLORES, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

٧.

FYRE MEDIA, INC., a Delaware, New York and Oregon Corporation; BILLY MCFARLAND, an individual; JEFFREY ATKINS, p/k/a/ JA RULE, an individual; MATTE PROJECTS, LLC, a New York Domestic Limited Liability Company, and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive,

Defendants.

BC 6 5 9 9 3 8 FAXED

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

- 1. BREACH OF CONTRACT
 2. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA
 BUSINESS AND PROFESSION CODE
 § 17200
- 3. NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION
- 4. FRAUD

TO ALL PARTIES AND TO THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD HEREIN:

PLAINTIFFS allege, upon information and belief, based upon the investigation and belief and belief and belief and belief and based upon the investigation and belief and

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

05/02/201

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NATURE OF THIS ACTION

- 1. This Complaint is brought as a Class Action pursuant to California Consumer Legal Remedies Act Civil Code § 17200 et seq. to recover damages from Defendants for the use of unlawful, unfair and fraudulent acts and practices in the provision of selling tickets and promoting a music festival to California residents.
- 2. Plaintiffs Chelsea Chinery, Shannon McAuliffe, and Desiree Flores ("Plaintiffs"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated ("The Class"), allege Defendant Fyre Media, Inc. ("Fyre"), Billy McFarland ("McFarland"), Jeffrey Atkins, previously known as Ja Rule ("Atkins"), Matte Projects, LLC ("Matte") and Doe Defendants 10 | 1-100, (collectively, "Defendants") deliberately and fraudulently marketed and sold tickets to a lavish, tropical destination music festival.
 - 3. Defendants' described Fyre Festival as a "journey and destination, a place where music, culture, and food combine, igniting our curiosities and our passions over two weekends on one of the most sought after and secluded islands in the world." Instead, Plaintiffs endured a horrific experience on an Island in the Bahamas not suited nor prepared for an influx of visitors or a music festival of such grand proportion.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 4. This action is brought as a class action to remedy violations of California law by the Defendants. This Court has jurisdiction over this action because it is a class action and the amount in controversy is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.
- 5. Specifically, Defendants engaged in substantial marketing, advertising, promotion, selling, and distribution of the Fyre Festival throughout California. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Fyre Media, Inc. and all Defendants because of the business they conduct in California and thus has sufficient minimum contacts.
- 6. Venue is proper in Los Angeles County pursuant to Section 395(a) of the Code of Civil Procedure. All Defendants conduct business in Los Angeles, many of the acts giving rise to the violations complained of occurred in Los Angeles County, and because Plaintiffs reside in Los Angeles County.

PARTIES

- 7. At all times relevant to this action, named Plaintiff, Chelsea Chinery, (hereinafter, "Plaintiff"), is, and was, a resident of Los Angeles County, State of California.
- 8. At all times relevant to this action, named Plaintiff, Shannon McAuliffe, (hereinafter, "Plaintiff"), is, and was, a resident of Los Angeles County, State of California.
- 9. At all times relevant to this action, named Plaintiff, Desiree D. Flores, (hereinafter, "Plaintiff"), is, and was, a resident of Los Angeles County, State of California.
- 10. Defendant Fyre Media, Inc. is an active Delaware corporation, entity number 5979829, with a registered address at 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801. Fyre Media, Inc. is also registered in New York as a foreign corporation, filing number 4909751, with a corporate address at 111 8th Avenue, Floor 13, New York, New York 10011. And Fyre Media, Inc. is registered in Oregon, filing number 125595090, with a mailing address of 1355 NW Everett Street, Portland, Oregon, 97209. The Oregon filing lists William Z. McFarland as both President and Secretary. Fyre Media, INC. conducts substantial business within the state of California.
- 11. Upon information and belief, and at all times relevant to this action,
 Defendant Billy McFarland was, and is, a resident and citizen of the State of New York.
- 12. Upon information and belief, and at all times relevant to this action,
 Defendant Jeffrey Atkins, previously known as Ja Rule, was, and is, a resident and citizen
 of the State of New Jersey.
- 13. Defendant Matte Projects, LLC, is an active New York Domestic Limited Liability Company, filing number 4350759, with an address of 155 Powers Street, #2D, Brooklyn, NY 11211.
- 14. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants Does 1 through 100, inclusive, are affiliates, licensees, agents, and subsidiaries of Defendants and each of them,

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which operate substantially and conduct business within California.

15. Defendant Does 1-100, inclusive, are sued herein under fictitious names. Their true names and capacities are unknown to Plaintiffs. When those true names and capacities are ascertained, Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint by inserting their true names and capacities herein. On information and belief, the Doe Defendants reside and/or committed the alleged misconduct in the false and misleading advertising and/or sale of Fyre Festival tickets to California residents while knowingly concealing the fact that the music festival they sold tickets for was not the music festival they provided.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

16. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated pursuant to *California Civil Code § 1781* (hereinafter, "The Class"). The Class is composed of:

- A. All California residents who purchased tickets/travel packages to and/or attended Defendants' Fyre Festival.
- B. All non-California residents who purchased tickets/travel packages to and/or attended Defendants' Fyre Festival.
- 17. Plaintiffs are further broken down into three categories of harm:
 - a. Any individuals who purchased tickets and travel packages, but did not attempt to travel to the Festival after being made aware of the appalling conditions.
 - b. All individuals who purchased tickets and attempted to travel to the Festival, but did not reach Exuma after flights to the island became restricted and were cancelled.
 - c. Individuals who travelled to Exuma for the Fyre Festival and were confined on the island for any amount of time.
- 18. Plaintiffs do not know the exact number of members of The Class, since that information is within the exclusive control of Defendants. But, the members of The Class are believed to be in the thousands. The Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is

impracticable.

19. The Plaintiffs and the members of The Class share a community of interest, as they all have a same or similar claim arising from the same or similar wrongful actions and omissions of Defendants, and each of them.

20. There are questions of law and/or fact common to The Class, which are substantially similar and predominate over the questions affecting the individual members. The claims and/or defenses of the representative Plaintiffs are typical of the claims and/or defenses of The Class and all are based upon the same legal theories. The representative Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of The Class. The Class Action is an appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

- 21. Plaintiffs can and will fairly and adequately represent the interests of The Class through Plaintiffs' attorneys, who are competent and qualified to prosecute this litigation.
- 22. A class action is an appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 23. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that on or around December 2016,
 Defendants began promoting the Fyre Festival as a destination music festival in Exuma,
 Bahamas. Defendants promoted the Fyre Festival as "a one-of-a-kind immersive
 experience in music, culture, art, culinary delights and luxury for an unprecedented event
 over two weekends."
- 24. As a promotional tool for Fyre Festival, Defendants recruited and compensated over 400 "public figures" with at least 10,000 unique social media followers to promote the event across their respective social media accounts. Social Media celebrities to endorse and promote the Fyre Festival included: Kendall Jenner; Bella Hadid; Hailey Baldwin; Emily Ratajkowski, Anastasia Ashley, Mike Thomas, Corbin Kelly, and Julia Kelly among others. These "influencers' posted content to Instagram,

Twitter, and Facebook, among others sites, with captions and language that promoted the Festival and hashtags such as #FyreFestival that made it readily accessible to consumers.

25. These "sponsored posts" were in direct violation of Federal Trade

25. These "sponsored posts" were in direct violation of Federal Trade

Commission Guidelines on disclosing material connections between advertisers and
endorsers. Social Media "influencers" made no attempt to disclose to consumers that they
were being compensated for promoting the Fyre Festival. Instead these influencers gave
the impression that the guest list was full of the Social Elite and other celebrities.

26. Defendants collaborated with the Bahamas Ministry of Tourism to put the Fyre Festival on. But Exuma lacks the necessary infrastructure to host a large group of people and certain areas have limited access to even the most basic necessities such as running water.

27. Ticket packages for the event ranged in price from roughly \$1,000 to over \$100,000. Festival goers had the option of purchasing tickets that provided various levels of access to food, travel, lodging, entertainment, and other amenities.

28. Defendants chartered planes and planned to undertake all travel logistics for festival-goers.

29. Over thirty different musical acts were promoted by Defendants for the Festival, including Blink-182, Major Lazer, Disclosure, Rae Sremmurd, and Migos as well as "Surprise Guest Headliners" who were billed to attend and perform at the event.

30. Promotional materials for the event depicted breathtaking Caribbean locations, stunning beach side villas, yachts with models draped over the top, and other luxurious amenities. In an email sent out to ticket buyers on April 15, 2017, roughly two weeks prior from the scheduled start date, Defendants describe the Fyre Festival as a "journey and destination, a place where music, culture, and food combine, igniting our curiosities and our passions over two weekends on one of the most sought after and secluded islands in the world."

31. When festival attendees, including Plaintiffs, arrived in Exuma, they found the actual conditions to be horrific. The festival grounds were barren and disorganized.

Luggage was haphazardly thrown from shipping crates onto the beach. The villas that were billed as upscale beach tents were tents that resembled those used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in times of disaster. The tents themselves were empty and did not include any furnishings.

- 32. Festival staff was nowhere to be found. Festival attendees were left to figure things out for themselves on a remote island. Material for the Festival was strewn about the Festival grounds in unopened packaging and the grounds themselves were not prepared for the influx of thousands of people.
- 33. As Plaintiffs began to grasp the dire nature of the situation, upon witnessing the complete lack of infrastructure necessary to host such an event, a panic enveloped the crowd. Plaintiffs were stuck on the island, with no way off.
- 34. Other Plaintiffs had flown to Miami, Florida to make the last connection to Exuma to attend the Fyre Festival, but flights were soon cancelled by the Festival organizers and travelers were stuck in Miami and left in the dark as to what was happening.
- 35. Transactions on the island were conducted via electronic wristbands that were given to each person attending the festival. A person's wristband was linked to their bank account or credit card and eliminated the need for cash transactions. Unfortunately, this also left people with no cash and no access to cash once on the island. After arriving on the island, people were left almost entirely to the mercy and whims of the Festival organizers.
- 36. According to Vanity Fair Magazine, as early as March 14, those involved in putting the festival on had knowledge or should have known, as it was readily apparent, that the location was not capable of hosting the Fyre Festival and would not be ready to host the festival in time for the April 28th start date.
- 37. By afternoon on Friday, April 28 2017, word was out about the unorganized and unprepared conditions on Exuma at the Festival grounds. Plaintiffs on the island were able to inform others not to travel if they had not already. The Fyre Festival website was

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shut down other than a disclaimer from the organizers apologizing for postponing the concert for "circumstances out of our control." Musical acts cancelled their travel arrangements to the Festival with the overwhelming majority never actually making it there.

38. Despite knowing for at least a month that there was no viable solution to hosting the Fyre Festival as planned; Defendants offered no warning to Plaintiffs that the location they were headed to, or arrived at, would not be able to host an actual music festival. Defendants made no attempt whatsoever to mitigate any of the damages that they inflicted upon Plaintiffs.

10 | FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF THE CLASS **BREACH OF CONTRACT**

(Against Defendants FYRE MEDIA, INC., BILLY MCFARLAND, JEFFREY ATKINS, and DOES 1 through 50)

- 39. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein. Each and every sale of a Fyre Festival Ticket and/or Fyre Festival Travel Package to unsuspecting Plaintiffs and Class Members constitutes a breach of contract. Defendants, through their advertisements, website, social media, promotional material containing specifics for the festival, and representations made by Defendants' agents, was a promise to the consuming public that the Fyre Festival would live up to the stated promises.
- 40. Plaintiff and Class Members were promised an unrivaled Music Festival experience. Defendants breached their contract with Plaintiffs and Class Members by failing to provide the Festival experience as promised, or at all, and instead delivered nothing. Plaintiffs and Class Members paid for the Fyre Festival and did not receive the benefit of their bargain.
- 41. Defendants misrepresentations caused Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase Fyre Festival tickets and travel packages. Without the widespread and uniform dissemination of the false promise described herein, Plaintiff and Class Members would

not have purchased their Fyre Festival Passes and/or travel packages and certainly not for the prices given. Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have even made an attempt to go to the Fyre Festival had they known what was actually being delivered by Defendants.

42. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of contract, Plaintiffs and The Class have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial, which shall include, but is not limited to, all compensatory damages, incidental and consequential damages, and other damages allowed by law.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF THE CLASS

VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS AND PROFESSION CODE § 17200 (Against all Defendants)

43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein. California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq., proscribes acts of unfair competition, including "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising."

44. Defendants' conduct, as described herein, was and is in violation of the UCL. First, Defendants' conduct violates the UCL by knowingly and intentionally concealing from Plaintiff and Class Members that the Fyre Festival was not going to happen as planned, marketed, and sold. Defendants engaged in unfair, deceptive, untrue, and misleading advertising, marketing, and promotion of the Fyre Festival.

45. Defendants misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein caused Plaintiffs and Class Members to purchase Fyre Festival passes and/or Travel Packages. Absent those misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiffs and Class Members would not have purchased those Festival packages and passes at all. If Defendants had not deliberately omitted key information regarding the Fyre Festival and accommodations, Plaintiff and Class Members would never have purchased anything related to the Fyre Festival.

46. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered injury in fact

including lost money or property as a result of Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions. 47. Plaintiffs and Class Members seek to enjoin further unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent acts or practices by Defendants under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. Plaintiff and Class Members request that the Court enter such orders or judgments as may be necessary to enjoin Defendants from continuing its unfair, unlawful, and/or fraudulent practices, allow rescission, and restore to Plaintiff and Class Members any money it acquired by unfair competition, including restitution and/or disgorgement, as provided in THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF THE 48. Plaintiff repeats, re-pleads, and realleges each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 41 of this Complaint, inclusive, as though fully set forth 49. Defendants represented that Fyre Festival was to be a "journey and destination, a place where music, culture, and food combine, igniting our curiosities and our passions over two weekends on one of the most sought after and secluded islands in the world." Plaintiff's relied on this representation and similar representations that the Festival 50. As a proximate result of the acts and omissions set forth above, Plaintiff and members of The Class have suffered damages in an amount subject to proof at time of trial. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF THE 51. Plaintiff repeats, re-pleads, and realleges each and every allegation

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

contained in Paragraphs 1 through 46 of this Complaint, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.

- 52. As far back as March 14, 2017, Defendants were aware of the fact that Exuma, and was not prepared in any way to host a Music Festival on such a grand scale.
- 53. Defendants made representations that Festival attendees would have access to gourmet cuisine, furnished and habitable living accommodations, chartered travel, and music performances from over thirty different artists.
- 54. Plaintiffs and Class Members relied on Defendant's misrepresentations and would not have otherwise made arrangements to attend Fyre Festival or purchase tickets but for those malicious, reckless, and fraudulent representations.
- 55. The foregoing wrongful conduct on the part of Defendants and each of them was malicious, oppressive, fraudulent, and done solely and only to oppress and receive economic advantage, therefore justifying the imposition of punitive and exemplary damages in such a sum as the trier of fact may deem appropriate.
- 56. As a proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and the members of The Class have suffered general and special damages in an amount previously not ascertained, but within the jurisdiction of this Court, and Plaintiffs and the members of The Class will seek leave of Court to insert the exact amount of their damages when the same has been ascertained.

PRAYER FOR DAMAGES

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of members of The Class, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendants, as follows:

- A. Certification of the proposed Class, including appointment of Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;
- B. An order temporarily and permanently enjoining Defendants from continuing the unlawful, deceptive, fraudulent, and unfair business practices alleged in this Complaint;

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

			<u> </u>
	ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar	number, and eddress):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
	John A. Girardi, Esquire		
	Girardi Keese		A 10
	1126 Wilshire Boulevard	TT.	L. C. Miller Co.
1	Los Angeles, CA 90017	FAX NO.: 213.481.1554 Superformery	ort Of Angeles
	State Bar No. 54917	notion Ch	of Late
	TELEPHONE NO.: 213.977.0211	FAX NO.: 213.481.1554Supcounty	$\frac{1}{2}$
	ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiffs		(C) LUTT
	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LO	s Angeles γ_{λ}	O'mcer
	STREET ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill Stre	et	ochine Dian
	MAILING ADDRESS:	• 6	or, file
	CITY AND ZIP CODE: LOS Angeles, CA	90012	3 3 300
	BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk	4.1. C. L.	Er. Executive Ornicer/Cier/
	CASENAME: Chinery, et al v.	FYRE Media, Inc., et a	Cittle A. T.
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_	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE BOEFD 3 9 9 3 8
2	X Unlimited Limited	Counter Joinder	
X	(Amount (Amount	Filed with first appearance by defenda	nt JUDGE:
	demanded demanded is	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	DEPT:
_	exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)		
_		elow must be completed (see instructions	
-	1. Check one box below for the case type tha	t best describes this case:	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation FAXE
	Auto Tort	Contract	
	Auto (22)	X Breach of contract/warranty (06)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)
~	Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
	Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)
	Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort		Mass tort (40)
	[] Ashantas (04)	Insurance coverage (18)	
	Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)
	Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
	Medical malpractice (45)	Eminent domain/Inverse	Insurance coverage claims arising from the
	Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex case
	Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)
	Business tort/unfair business practice (07	Other real property (26)	Enforcement of Judgment
	1	Unlawful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)
	Civil rights (08)		
	Defamation (13)	Commercial (31)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
	Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RICO (27)
	Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
	Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	Miscellaneous Civil Petition
	Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
	<u> </u>		
	Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)
	Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)	
	Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)	
	2. This case X is . is not com	plex under rule 3.400 of the California Ru	les of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
	factors requiring exceptional judicial mana		,
	a. Large number of separately repre		r of witnesses
	b. Extensive motion practice raising	difficult or novel e. Coordination v	with related actions pending in one or more courts
	issues that will be time-consuming		ies, states, or countries, or in a federal court
	c. X Substantial amount of documents		ostjudgment judicial supervision
	3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a		
	5. Remedies sought (check all that apply). a	i. A monetary b. A nonmonetary, c	decidatory of injuriouse rener c puritive
	4. Number of causes of action (specify): Fo	our	
	5. This case X is is not a cla	ass action suit.	
	6. If there are any known related cases, file a	and same a notice of related case. (Vou r	may use form CM-015)
			nay appropriate to to to
	Date: May 2, 2017		
	John A. Girardi, Esquire (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(Sit	GNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
	(<i>Integration</i>)	NOTICE	(N)
	Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the		on (exceptional claims cases or cases filed
			es of Court, tule 3.220.) Failure to file may result
	in sanctions.	Trongle and mondations code, toan thic	5. 550 All and 5.225, I didn't to mo may recont
	File this cover sheet in addition to any cov	ver sheet required by local court rule.	•
	If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et		u must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all
	other parties to the action or proceeding.	•	
	Unless this is a collections case under rul	e 3.740 or a complex case, this cover she	eet will be used for statistical purposes only.
	T C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		

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. CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

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

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)

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)

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 (non-

domestic relations)

Sister State Judgment

Administrative Agency Award

(not unpaid taxes)

Petition/Certification of Entry of

Judgment on Unpaid Taxes

Other Enforcement of Judgment

Case

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

SHORT TITLE: Chinery, et al v. FYRE Media, Inc., 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 Local Rule 2.3 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

ORIGINA

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.

FAXFI)

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 В · C Applicable Reasons Civil Case Cover Sheet Type of Action See Step:3 Above Category No (Check only one Tort Auto (22) A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death 1, 4, 11 Auto Uninsured Motorist (46) A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death - Uninsured Motorist 1, 4, 11 A6070 Asbestos Property Damage Asbestos (04) A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death 1, 11 \emptyset ζ / ζ \emptyset / \le \emptyset Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort Product Liability (24) A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental) 1, 4, 11 _ A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons 1, 4, 11 Medical Malpractice (45) A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice 1, 4, 11 A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) 1, 4, 11 Other Personal A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., Injury Property 1, 4, 11 assault, vandalism, etc.) Damage Wrongful 1, 4, 11 Death (23) A7270 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress 1, 4, 11 A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death

LACIV 109 (Rev 2/16) LASC Approved 03-04 CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

Local Rule 2.3

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SHORT TITLE: Chinery, et al v. FYRE Media, Inc., et al. CASE NUMBER

			<u></u>
	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above
ž ¥	Business Tort (07)	A6029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1, 2, 3
Prope	Civil Rights (08)	A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1, 2, 3
ojury/ ful De	Defamation (13)	A6010 Defamation (slander/libel)	1, 2, 3
onal Ir Nrong	Fraud (16)	A6013 Fraud (no contract)	1, 2, 3
Non-Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort	Professional Negligence (25)	A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1, 2, 3 1, 2, 3
	Other (35)	A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	1, 2, 3
nent	Wrongful Termination (36)	A6037 Wrongful Termination	1, 2, 3
Employment	Other Employment (15)	A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals	1, 2, 3 10
	Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance)	A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction) A6008 Contract/Warranty Breach -Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud) A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (not fraud or negligence)	2, 5 2, 5 1, 2, 5 1, 2, 5
Contract	Collections (09)	A6002 Collections Case-Seller Plaintiff A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case A6034 Collections Case-Purchased Debt (Charged Off Consumer Debt Purchased on or after January 1, 2014)	5, 6, 11 5, 11 5, 6, 11
	Insurance Coverage (18)	A6015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1, 2, 5, 8
	Other Contract (37)	X 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
>	Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2, 6
ropert	Wrongful Eviction (33)	A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2, 6
Real Property	Other Real Property (26)	A6018 Mortgage Foreclosure A6032 Quiet Title A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure)	2, 6 2, 6 2, 6
ainer	Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (31)	A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
7 { 8 7 S 8 Unlawful Detainer	Unlawful Detainer-Residential (32)	A6020 Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11
원 (7 (원 7 Unlawful	Unlawful Detainer- Post-Foreclosure (34)	A6020F Unlawful Detainer-Post-Foreclosure	2, 6, 11
∕.) G	Unlawful Detainer-Drugs (38)	A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2, 6, 11

SHORT TITLE: Chinery, et al v. FYRE Media, Inc., et al. CASE NUMBER

A Civil Case Gover Sheet Category:No Asset Forfeiture (05) Petition re Arbitration (11) Writ of Mandate (02)	B Type of Action (Check only one) A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	C Applicable Reasons See Step 3 Above 2, 3, 6
Petition re Arbitration (11)	A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	
		2.5
Writ of Mandate (02)		-, ~
	A6151 Writ - Administrative Mandamus A6152 Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter A6153 Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2, 8 2 2
Other Judicial Review (39)	A6150 Other Writ /Judicial Review	2, 8
Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1, 2, 8
Construction Defect (10)	A6007 Construction Defect	1, 2, 3
Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	A6006 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1, 2, 8
Securities Litigation (28)	A6035 Securities Litigation Case	1, 2, 8
Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	A6036 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1, 2, 3, 8
Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1, 2, 5, 8
Enforcement of Judgment (20)	A6141 Sister State Judgment A6160 Abstract of Judgment A6107 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations) A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) A6114 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tax A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2, 5, 11 2, 6 2, 9 2, 8 2, 8 2, 8, 9
RICO (27)	A6033 Racketeering (RICO) Case	1, 2, 8
Other Complaints (Not Specified Above) (42)	A6030 Declaratory Relief Only A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment) A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex) A6000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)	1, 2, 8 2, 8 1, 2, 8 1, 2, 8
Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2, 8
Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43)	A6121 Civil Harassment A6123 Workplace Harassment A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case A6190 Election Contest A6110 Petition for Change of Name/Change of Gender A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2, 3, 9 2, 3, 9 2, 3, 9 2 2, 7 2, 3, 8 2, 9
	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03) Construction Defect (10) Claims Involving Mass Tort (40) Securities Litigation (28) Toxic Tort Environmental (30) Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41) Enforcement of Judgment (20) RICO (27) Other Complaints (Not Specified Above) (42) Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)

SHORT TITLE	Chinery, et al v. FYRE Media, Inc., et al. 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).		
REASO	N: 12. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.		
спу:	STATE: ZIP CODE:		
Dated:	Certification of Assignment: I certify that this case is properly filed in the		
1.	Original Complaint or Petition.		
2.	. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.		
3.	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.		