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Plaintiffs JOHN C. DEPP, II ("Mr. Depp") and EDWARD L. WHITE, as trustee of the Sweetzer Trust and as trustee of the Mooh Investment Trust ("White") (collectively "Plaintiffs"), by and through their undersigned attorneys, bring this action for professional negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of fiduciary duty as trustee, fraud in the inducement, fraudulent concealment, constructive fraud, negligent misrepresentation, unjust enrichment, wrongful foreclosure, declaratory relief and accounting against defendants THE MANDEL COMPANY. INC., d/b/a THE MANAGEMENT GROUP ("The Management Group"), JOEL L. MANDEL. individually and as former trustee of the Sweetzer Trust ("J. Mandel"), ROBERT MANDEL ("R. Mandel") (collectively "TMG"), FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY ("First American"), and DOES 1-15 (collectively "Defendants"), and for causes of action, state:

INTRODUCTION

- 1. Mr. Depp is one of the most sought after and highly paid actors in the world. He is also the victim of the gross misconduct of his business managers—The Management Group and attorneys Joel and Robert Mandel—who collected tens of millions of dollars of contingent fees. purportedly based on an oral contract, all at Mr. Depp's expense. Like many successful artists who depend upon financial professionals to advise them, Mr. Depp trusted and reasonably relied on TMG to handle his financial and certain legal affairs and to ensure that he and his family would have a financially secure future, built on the foundation of the substantial moneys Mr. Depp earned through years of hard work. But instead, as a result of years of gross mismanagement and, at times, outright fraud, Mr. Depp lost tens of millions of dollars and has been forced to dispose of significant assets to pay for TMG's self-dealing and gross misconduct.
- 2. Throughout their relationship, and at the same time TMG was paying themselves over \$28,000,000 in contingency fees without any written agreement, TMG ignored its most basic duties to Mr. Depp by consistently failing to file or pay his taxes on time causing him to incur over \$5,600,000 in penalties and interest on his federal returns alone, failing to properly keep books and records, "loaning" nearly \$10,000,000 to third parties without Mr. Depp's required prior authorization and without proper documentation or requiring repayment, using inflated and obviously incorrect figures as "loan" offsets, falsely ascribing third parties' taxable income to Mr.

Depp so that he, rather than they, paid the tax, and failing to reduce Mr. Depp's expenditures or avoid profound financial waste. Further, TMG engaged in multiple self-interested transactions by investing Mr. Depp's funds in business ventures in which they also had direct ownership interests—without proper documentation or appropriate disclosures—creating serious conflicts of interest and entangling TMG's interests directly with Mr. Depp's.

- 3. In essence, TMG treated Mr. Depp's income as their own, available to either TMG or third parties to draw upon as desired. TMG ignored even a semblance of financial management and caused Mr. Depp's funds to be expended more quickly than they arrived. During the course of their relationship with Mr. Depp, TMG caused Mr. Depp to lose tens of millions of dollars, all without his knowledge or approval, and all while Mr. Depp believed that TMG was behaving as a loyal fiduciary and prudent steward of his funds and finances.
- 4. Further, also without Mr. Depp's knowledge or approval, TMG took out loans from banks and a hard-money lender with increasingly unreasonable interest rates and fees, while using Mr. Depp's various properties or royalties from movies as collateral. Remarkably, TMG wrote into at least one of these detrimental loan agreements self-serving provisions, which prioritized their own and others' claims for fees ahead of Mr. Depp's, and which purported to provide themselves (and others) written economic rights they did not otherwise have. TMG did all of this without fully disclosing the nature of the transactions to Mr. Depp or advising him to seek independent counsel. Through this misconduct, TMG hid its mismanagement from Mr. Depp and created the illusion of financial stability.
- 5. TMG's gross mismanagement and fraud remained undetected, as TMG borrowed millions of dollars to survive from movie-to-movie. It was only recently, when Mr. Depp terminated TMG and hired new business management and accounting services, that Mr. Depp learned the gravity of his financial losses and some, but surely not all, of the underlying facts. As a result of TMG's gross mismanagement of Mr. Depp's financial affairs, Mr. Depp has suffered tens of millions of dollars in monetary losses. And adding insult to injury, TMG has now sought to foreclose on Mr. Depp's primary residence, even though the alleged loan secured by Mr. Depp's residence was made through TMG's self-dealing and conflicts of interest, and the

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purported "default" occurred solely as a result of TMG's own misconduct.

- 6. The fact that both Joel and Robert Mandel are, and act as, attorneys, which they highlighted in their own words as a key functional differentiator in their provision of business management services in at least one self-promotional press account, makes their breach of fiduciary duties and other misconduct all the more egregious. It also makes TMG's purported oral contract voidable at Mr. Depp's discretion.
- 7. By this Complaint, Mr. Depp seeks recompense for the tens of millions of dollars TMG cost him through their gross mismanagement and fraud, as well as disgorgement of the exorbitant fees TMG received during the course of their relationship, and to stop the wrongful foreclosure that TMG inappropriately commenced. Mr. Depp hired TMG to provide faithful service to him and his family. But instead, because of TMG's misconduct, Mr. Depp has lost tens of millions of dollars and has been forced to sell assets as a result. Mr. Depp now seeks to hold TMG accountable for the harm that they caused.

PARTIES

- 8. Plaintiff Depp is, and at all times material to this Complaint was, a resident of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
- 9. Plaintiff White is, and at all times material to this Complaint was, a resident of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
- 10. On March 23, 2016, pursuant to a First Amendment to the Sweetzer Trust, Mr. White became the trustee of the Sweetzer Trust and currently serves as trustee. The Sweetzer Trust was formed by virtue of a Trust Agreement dated August 29, 2005 for the benefit of Mr. Depp. Mr. Depp is the settlor and sole beneficiary of the Sweetzer Trust.
- 11. On January 10, 2017, pursuant to a Third Amendment to the Mooh Investment Trust and Notice of Removal and Appointment of Trustee, Mr. White became the trustee of the Mooh Investment Trust and currently serves as trustee. The Mooh Investment Trust was formed by virtue of a Trust Agreement dated August 4, 1995 for the benefit of Mr. Depp. Mr. Depp is the settlor and sole beneficiary of the Mooh Investment Trust.
 - 12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that defendant The

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Management Group is a California corporation with its principal place of business in Los Angeles, California. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that The Management Group does business in this judicial district. The Management Group was and is an accounting and business management firm offering, among other services, certified public accounting, taxation, personal business management, advisory and legal services, internal controls, risk management, and business and personal wealth consulting services.

- 13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that defendant J. Mandel is a resident of the County of Los Angeles, State of California. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that, at all relevant times, J. Mandel was and is one of two co-owners and founders of The Management Group, and he controlled The Management Group's day-to-day operations. J. Mandel is a licensed California attorney. Pursuant to a Trust Agreement dated August 29, 2005, J. Mandel served as trustee of the Sweetzer Trust from August 29, 2005 until March 23, 2016.
- 14. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that defendant R. Mandel is a resident of the County of Los Angeles, State of California. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that, at all relevant times, R. Mandel was and is one of two co-owners and founders of The Management Group, and he controlled the Management Group's day-to-day operations. R. Mandel is a licensed California attorney.
- 15. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that defendant First American is a California corporation with offices in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that First American does business in this judicial district.
- 16. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that the fictitiously-named Defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 15 ("Doe Defendants"), and each of them, are in some manner responsible or legally liable for the actions, events, transactions and circumstances alleged herein. The true names and capacities of such fictitiously-named Defendants, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise, are presently unknown to Plaintiffs, and Plaintiffs will seek leave of Court to amend this Complaint to assert the true names

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and capacities of such fictitiously-named Defendants when the same have been ascertained.

17. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that each of the individual Defendants, including the Doe Defendants, is and was at all relevant times, the agent, representative and/or employee of The Management Group, and was acting within the course and scope of said agency, representation, and/or employment and with the knowledge and consent of the remaining Defendants aside from First American.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 18. This Court has jurisdiction over all causes of action asserted herein pursuant to the California Constitution, Article VI, section 10, because this case is a cause not given by statute to other courts.
- 19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants who engaged in conduct, and who continue to engage in conduct, giving rise to the claims stated herein at locations within the State of California and Los Angeles County.
- 20. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to, among other provisions, CCP 395(a) and 395.1.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

I. Mr. Depp's Career as an Actor, Producer and Musician

- 21. Mr. Depp is one of the most highly respected actors in Hollywood. He has appeared in over 50 motion pictures during the past three decades and has gained worldwide critical acclaim for his portrayals of real-life figures, such as screenwriter-director Ed Wood in Ed Wood, undercover FBI agent Joseph D. Pistone in Donnie Brasco, cocaine kingpin George Jung in Blow, author J.M. Barrie in Finding Neverland, the Depression-era outlaw John Dillinger in Public Enemies, and the Boston gangster Whitey Bulger in Black Mass. Mr. Depp has also brought some of the most memorable characters to the screen, including Edward in Edward Scissorhands, journalist Raoul Duke in Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas, Captain Jack Sparrow in the Pirates of the Caribbean series, Willy Wonka in Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, and the Mad Hatter in Alice in Wonderland.
 - 22. Mr. Depp has been nominated for numerous major acting awards, including three

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Oscar nominations for Best Actor in a Leading Role, five nominations from Critics' Choice Movie Awards, 10 nominations from the Golden Globe Awards, and three nominations from the Screen Actors Guild Awards. Mr. Depp won the Golden Globe Award for Best Actor—Motion Picture Musical or Comedy for his role in Sweeney Todd: the Demon Barber of Fleet Street, and he won the Screen Actors Guild Award for Outstanding Performance by a Male Actor in a Leading Role for his work in Pirates of the Caribbean. The Curse of the Black Pearl. He has won awards at the People's Choice Awards 12 times, including Actor of the Decade in 2010, and was inducted as a Disney Legend in 2015.

23. In addition to his critical acclaim, Mr. Depp is one of the most financially successful actors in Hollywood. Films featuring Mr. Depp have grossed over \$3.1 billion at the United States box office and over \$7.6 billion worldwide. His Pirates of the Caribbean films have grossed over \$3 billion; Alice in Wonderland grossed approximately \$1 billion; Charlie and the Chocolate Factory grossed approximately \$474 million; and The Tourist grossed approximately \$278 million worldwide. All told, Mr. Depp earned hundreds of millions of dollars during his career. He continues to actively make movies and is poised to star in some of the most intriguing roles in Hollywood.

II. Mr. Depp's Retention of TMG to Manage His Personal and Business Affairs

- Despite Mr. Depp's professional success, he, like many artists, had no training of any kind in law, accounting, finance, or business management. In addition, given his demanding professional schedule, which often required Mr. Depp to travel to remote locations to film or promote his movies, Mr. Depp frequently was unable to focus on many of the personal and financial aspects of his life. As such, throughout his career, Mr. Depp retained advisors to act on his behalf with respect to the management of his personal, legal, and business-related affairs. Mr. Depp relied on these advisors to use their judgment and expertise and to make the best decisions for him and his family (rather than for themselves) in all areas of his personal, legal, and business-related matters.
- 25. In or about September 1999, well after Mr. Depp had become a critically acclaimed and enormously successful actor, Mr. Depp was introduced to J. Mandel and R.

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Mandel, and after speaking with them, retained TMG as his new legal, business, tax, and accounting advisors.

- As his legal, business, tax, and accounting advisors, TMG agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of Mr. Depp's personal and financial life, including *inter alia*, paying Mr. Depp's personal and business-related bills; drafting, negotiating, or reviewing contracts for a wide variety of services and matters; managing his personal and business finances; acquiring, selling, and maintaining his properties; seeking and repaying credit in Mr. Depp's name; forming and managing business entities for Mr. Depp; making investments; obtaining insurance; arranging travel and accommodations; preparing, timely filing, and paying Mr. Depp's federal and state income taxes; and providing myriad other services to facilitate Mr. Depp's professional activities. Based on what Mr. Depp believed to be TMG's ethics, experience and expertise, Mr. Depp gave TMG full control over his finances and a wide swath of matters, and relied on them to behave ethically, prudently and always in his best interests.
- 27. In order to enable TMG to provide these services, and based on TMG's representations that they would act as fiduciaries and with Mr. Depp's best interests at heart, Mr. Depp granted TMG broad control over his financial affairs, including access to his bank accounts and the accounts of his business entities and trusts. Mr. Depp appointed J. Mandel as trustee of the Sweetzer Trust and made him manager of most of his various entities.
- 28. Mr. Depp trusted and relied upon TMG, as his advisors, to manage his finances prudently and to keep him fully informed of his financial status. Because J. Mandel represented himself as a transactional attorney and R. Mandel represented himself as a tax attorney, Mr. Depp also relied upon TMG, among his other counsel, to review and prepare corporate documents, and to consider legal issues that arose from time to time with respect to his professional activities. Although Mr. Depp trusted TMG to make day-to-day decisions about his affairs, on major transactions and investments, Mr. Depp expected that TMG would consult with Mr. Depp and to obtain his prior approval before proceeding.
- 29. TMG did not enter into any written agreement with Mr. Depp for the provision of these services, whereby they paid themselves over \$28,000,000 in contingency fees based on Mr.

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Depp's earnings. TMG took a 5% commission of Mr. Depp's gross income, in some cases regardless of whether Mr. Depp actually received any net income himself or not. This commission-based compensation structure was not subject to any annual cap or other form of limitation. Separate and apart from being voidable as a matter of law, the alleged agreement was exorbitant, excessive, and far outstripped the actual value of services TMG would be performing for Mr. Depp.

30. TMG imposed this alleged arrangement on Mr. Depp without negotiation or review of any terms by either Mr. Depp or any independent counsel.

III. TMG "Managed" Mr. Depp's Personal and Financial Affairs for Well Over a Decade, Taking Tens of Millions of Dollars in Commissions

- 31. TMG acted as Mr. Depp's legal, business, tax, and accounting advisors from approximately September 1999 until mid-March 2016. TMG managed Mr. Depp's affairs in part through two trusts, of which Mr. Depp was the trustor and beneficiary. One trust is the Sweetzer Trust; the other is the Mooh Investment Trust. J. Mandel was the trustee of the Sweetzer Trust until TMG's termination as business manager. J. Mandel, as trustee of the Sweetzer Trust, owned four properties in trust that had been purchased by Mr. Depp in Los Angeles, California. The Mooh Investment Trust owned another property in trust that had been purchased by Mr. Depp, also in Los Angeles (collectively, the "Sweetzer Properties"). Mr. Depp used the Sweetzer Properties as his primary personal residence.
 - 32. Each of the trusts has an account with City National Bank.
- 33. In addition to the trusts' City National Bank accounts, TMG maintained at least twenty-five (25) other accounts at City National Bank in the names of various business entities Mr. Depp wholly owns. Each of these entities was wholly or primarily owned by Mr. Depp and was set up for his benefit. TMG prepared most of the corporate documents for these entities as needed and routinely filed them with the California Secretary of State.
- 34. TMG further maintained two City National Bank accounts in Mr. Depp's name individually, and three accounts for other family members.
 - 35. TMG, principally through J. Mandel, had unrestricted access to these accounts,

either because he was trustee to the trusts or an officer or agent of the various legal entities that he formed, or because he had general and broad control over Mr. Depp's finances.

- 36. Over the years, as TMG managed Mr. Depp's personal life and financial affairs, Mr. Depp trusted TMG with the management of his affairs. Mr. Depp placed TMG in a position of trust and loyalty with respect to the management of his finances, and, as a result, relied entirely on TMG to monitor and grow his wealth.
- 37. TMG rarely consulted with Mr. Depp regarding any financial transactions, legal or tax matters, or investments. Indeed, when TMG required Mr. Depp's signature, often he would be presented with only a signature page to sign rather than a full document. Mr. Depp signed such documents because he fully trusted that TMG was acting competently and to further only his best interests, as TMG has previously represented. When Mr. Depp did speak to TMG, they assured him that he was in excellent financial condition.
- 38. During this approximately 16-year period, Mr. Depp earned hundreds of millions of dollars from salaries and royalties on movies and endorsements. Mr. Depp believed that everything was going according to "plan," that he was saving millions of dollars, investing smartly (through TMG), and that he was financially sound. But as explained below, nothing could have been further from the truth.
- 39. During the same time period, TMG paid themselves over \$28,000,000.00 in contingent fees from Mr. Depp's gross earnings.

IV. TMG's Gross Mismanagement of Mr. Depp's Financial Affairs

- 40. Unbeknownst to Mr. Depp, TMG failed to provide even the most basic guidance to Mr. Depp in the management of his affairs. To the contrary, TMG engaged in years of gross mismanagement, self-dealing, and at times, actual fraud, in mishandling Mr. Depp's affairs. TMG abdicated their most basic duties to Mr. Depp while at the same time making millions of dollars in unauthorized and undocumented disbursements to third parties. Upon information and belief, in doing so, it was TMG's goal to keep everyone close to Mr. Depp happy and complacent so that TMG could continue to receive its exorbitant fees without resistance.
 - 41. Upon information and belief, TMG, on behalf of Mr. Depp, took out loan after

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loan—with increasingly higher interest rates and fees and collateralized by Mr. Depp's properties and movie royalties—and sold certain of Mr. Depp's assets in order to hide their misconduct.

TMG actively concealed the true state of Mr. Depp's finances while driving him deeper and deeper into financial distress.

A. TMG Failed to Competently Maintain Mr. Depp's Books and Records

- 42. Over the course of their representation of Mr. Depp, TMG failed to maintain a proper set of detailed accounting records for Mr. Depp, personally, and for each business entity he owned. For example, in contravention of established accounting and business management industry standards, TMG kept only sporadic and incomplete records of Mr. Depp's finances, accounts, and business transactions. Further, TMG made numerous loans without proper disclosure or backup, and without any apparent agreements memorializing their terms. There are also numerous instances of significant transactions that are not reasonably supported by proper documentation. In addition, TMG kept files for Mr. Depp's various corporate entities without key documents related to corporate formation and without sufficient documentation to track the investments or other activities of the corporate entities. TMG further failed to obtain and maintain written agreements with critical service providers, including, but not limited to, a written agreement with Mr. Depp's entertainment attorneys who were paid tens of millions of dollars in contingent fees without the statutorily prescribed written contract or agreement.
- 43. TMG also failed to maintain a complete set of electronic records for Mr. Depp's accounts and failed to keep a current accounting of Mr. Depp's finances, accounts, and business transactions as they were occurring. Notably, when Mr. Depp retained new business managers in March 2016, TMG advised the new firm that it did not have a schedule of Mr. Depp's accounts payable a basic accounting schedule required to assess what bills were due and owing. It also appears that TMG undertook to simulate a proper accounting system by loading and backdating transactional data after the fact, including a large volume of transactional data in April 2016, as TMG was transferring books and records to EWC.

B. TMG Failed to Keep Mr. Depp Informed of His Finances

44. TMG failed to conduct thorough monthly planning, tracking or record-keeping

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with respect to Mr. Depp's personal expenses and his business enterprises, and failed to sufficiently discuss and provide written reports regarding income, expenses and financial condition with Mr. Depp, as required by accounting and business management industry standards.

- 45. Throughout TMG's representation of Mr. Depp, TMG failed to sufficiently and consistently report to Mr. Depp the current state of his finances. In particular, TMG failed to prepare and provide Mr. Depp with periodic detailed reports of cash receipts and disbursements, personal financial statements or statements of net worth, revenue and expense for Mr. Depp personally. TMG further failed to prepare and provide to Mr. Depp periodic financial statements, including balance sheets, statements of operations and statements of cash flows for each of Mr. Depp's business entities. Nor did TMG prepare written budgets for Mr. Depp personally or for his business enterprises.
- 46. In addition, TMG failed to create or implement any long term strategic investment plan for preservation and growth of Mr. Depp's wealth. TMG did not review Mr. Depp's existing assets to determine their value or whether they constituted a good investment. Nor did TMG advise Mr. Depp regarding the investment value of any future assets he purchased. TMG also failed to purchase or maintain adequate insurance for Mr. Depp or his business entities.
- 47. Moreover, TMG failed to report information to Mr. Depp in any consistent or meaningful manner and failed to implement sufficient mechanisms to obtain Mr. Depp's approval of standard or non-standard expenses on a regular basis. TMG routinely made financial decisions without Mr. Depp's knowledge or approval, and often sent him signature pages for him to sign without the corresponding documents. And when TMG did speak to Mr. Depp, they intentionally concealed the true state of Mr. Depp's overall finances and falsely represented to Mr. Depp that he was in excellent financial condition.

C. Estate Tax, Gift and Income Tax Anomalies Caused by TMG

48. Throughout the course of their representation of Mr. Depp, and despite the fact that R. Mandel held himself out as a tax lawyer, remarkably, TMG never once timely filed Mr. Depp's income tax returns or timely paid Mr. Depp's income tax. Instead, upon information and belief, TMG left Mr. Depp's taxes in the hands of a CPA in training, who consistently failed to

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act in accordance with industry standards for tax and accounting professionals. This created numerous estate tax, gift and income tax anomalies that Mr. Depp's new business managers have been resolving since being retained in 2016.

- 49. TMG engaged in a pattern of insufficient estimated tax payments preceding the return date; paying a lump sum of estimated tax payments on or around October 15, rather than by the April 15 due date; filing the actual return days or weeks beyond the extended due date; and catching up on payments, assessed interest, and penalties thereafter.
- 50. Even though this is currently being corrected by Mr. Depp's new business managers, TMG's failure to make sufficient estimated tax payments, file returns, and make timely tax payments cost Mr. Depp approximately \$5,690,549.00 in easily avoidable penalties and interest for Mr. Depp's federal income tax obligations alone. Because of the consistent failure to timely file returns for or pay his federal income taxes, Mr. Depp is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges that he also incurred significant penalties and interest based on the same deficiencies in his state and foreign income tax filings during the same period.

D. TMG Improperly "Loaned" Money to Third Parties Without Mr. Depp's Knowledge or Prior Authorization

- 51. Over the years, at varying times in diverse amounts, TMG disbursed nearly \$10,000,000 to third parties close to or who worked for Mr. Depp without Mr. Depp's knowledge or prior authorization. In providing these funds, TMG recorded them as "loans," but, for the vast majority, TMG did not prepare any contracts or other notes to memorialize the disbursements, did not include terms of repayment or default provisions, and did not require any security or charge any interest. Further, TMG did not make any efforts to seek repayment of the "loans" and, to date, the vast majority remain unpaid.
- 52. On information and belief, these disbursements were made without consideration of Mr. Depp's best interests, without any legitimate intention of preserving or increasing Mr. Depp's wealth or assets, and without actually expecting that the "loans" would ever be repaid. Instead, upon information and belief, TMG made these disbursements in order to curry favor with those close to Mr. Depp, thereby consolidating their own position as his advisors. By keeping

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everyone close to Mr. Depp oblivious and content, TMG minimized any risk of those individuals questioning TMG's competency or advising Mr. Depp to scrutinize TMG more closely.

- 53. For example, at various times and in various amounts, TMG disbursed millions of dollars to a third party close to Mr. Depp without requiring any contract or note, terms of repayment, interest, default provisions, or any security. Instead, TMG simply disbursed the requested funds to the individual while making a notation in their ledger. From 2009 to 2016 alone, these disbursements totaled over \$7,000,000, the vast majority of which have not been repaid. TMG did not disclose these disbursements to Mr. Depp or ask him whether he approved them.
- 54. TMG also disbursed funds to another individual in the currently outstanding amount of \$736,887.83. Again, no formal loan documentation exists regarding these disbursements. Instead, the books and records contain informal documentation, such as a November 18, 2013 email from the individual to J. Mandel's assistant forwarding a proposal to renovate the individual's kitchen. The individual explained, "I have to ask as [I] was hoping to be able to pay for the kitchen by myself, i have paid the deposit, but they now need another 50% £12,490 . . . sorry and thank you." TMG never informed Mr. Depp that it had disbursed over \$700,000 to this individual, and it never sought his approval for the vast majority of these disbursements. To date, this individual has not repaid this "loan."
- 55. These disbursements to third parties close to Mr. Depp—made without Mr. Depp's knowledge or authorization, without any terms, methods of repayment, or back up sufficient to justify the disbursements and expenditures, and with unexplained and obviously incorrect "credits" made to reduce the loan amount—show gross mismanagement of Mr. Depp's accounts and a total disregard for standard—and minimal—accounting principles. In total, this misconduct cost Mr. Depp over \$8,000,000 in funds without any apparent ability to recoup the loans and without any information as to how much, if any, has been repaid.

E. TMG Mismanaged Mr. Depp's Expenses and Engaged in Financial Waste

56. Throughout their representation of Mr. Depp, TMG routinely failed to properly manage and advise on expenses. TMG failed to properly budget for expenses and failed to create

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and implement sufficient financial and cash management controls for Mr. Depp, which are standard in the industry. Further, when TMG itself expended money on behalf of Mr. Depp, it failed to conduct due diligence, failed to seek out the best, or even reasonable, prices for services and goods, and failed to monitor ongoing expenses to ensure they were commensurate with Mr. Depp's then-current financial condition and overall needs. TMG also failed to negotiate on behalf of Mr. Depp or to seek written agreements from important service advisors, such as Mr. Depp's entertainment lawyers, who TMG allowed to obtain enormous fees from Mr. Depp without any reasonable maximum or cap. TMG's gross mismanagement of Mr. Depp's expenses and inexcusable financial waste caused Mr. Depp millions, if not tens of millions, of dollars in excess costs over the years.

- 57. As one of numerous examples of financial waste, when Mr. Depp's mother was seriously ill, TMG rented a house to serve as potential hospice for her at a cost of \$35,000 per month. Once it became clear that Mr. Depp's mother would recover, Mr. Depp instructed TMG to move her out of the house and back home, and to terminate the lease. When the issue of the lease came up again by chance approximately eight months later, TMG acknowledged that "they forgot" to terminate the lease, which also contained a lengthy termination notice period. TMG's error cost Mr. Depp approximately \$350,000, which TMG never offset against the tens of millions of dollars in fees that TMG paid itself from Mr. Depp's earnings.
- 58. Similarly, TMG retained Premier Group International ("PGI") to provide security services for Mr. Depp at a variety of locations. The cost of PGI's security services was not only exorbitant, but also well above what Mr. Depp should have been paying given his financial condition (as caused by TMG's mismanagement). TMG did not keep Mr. Depp apprised of the cost of his security, did not question whether Mr. Depp had more security that was necessary, and did not discuss with Mr. Depp whether there were other options available to reduce the cost of his security. Between 2012 and 2015, TMG spent over \$8 million on security services, whereas a reasonable business manager and financial advisor could have obtained acceptable security services for a fraction of that cost.
 - 59. As another example of TMG's mismanagement, in or around July 2007, an issue

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arose regarding a set of drain lines and retaining/wing wall constructed on the eastern boundary of Mr. Depp's residence on Sweetzer Avenue. Mr. Depp's neighbor from an adjacent property argued that this retaining wall extended one and a half to two feet onto her property. In responding to this situation, TMG did not conduct a formal survey of the land. Nor did they seek to move the retaining wall onto Mr. Depp's property. Instead, TMG caused Mr. Depp, through the Sweetzer Trust, to enter into a lease agreement with the neighbor, whereby the neighbor would be paid \$3,000.00 per month indefinitely, retroactively to April 1, 2007. To date, based on TMG's deal, the Sweetzer Trust has paid over \$320,000.00 in rent to the neighbor, rather than first confirming that an issue even existed or simply moving the retaining wall.

F. TMG Recklessly Borrowed Money on Mr. Depp's Behalf

while TMG was (a) disbursing close to \$10,000,000 of Mr. Depp's funds for undisclosed, unauthorized, and undocumented "loans" to third parties and (b) spending millions of dollars of Mr. Depp's funds on exorbitant and unnecessary expenses, they also—at the same time—caused Mr. Depp, and various business entities under his control, to borrow tens of millions of dollars at unreasonably high interest rates and fees, and caused key assets of Mr. Depp to be pledged as collateral or used for repayment. TMG attempted to use at least one of these loans as a vehicle to provide themselves, and other of Mr. Depp's advisors, contractual rights that they did not previously possess, including contingency payments on Mr. Depp's earnings and priorities on such payments superior to Mr. Depp. All of this was done without proper disclosures to Mr. Depp and in violation of well-established standards in the business management profession. On information and belief, had TMG properly executed its duties to Mr. Depp as a responsible business manager and retained the tens of millions of dollars they spent on unauthorized disbursements and exorbitant expenses, Mr. Depp would not have had any need for these loans and would never have incurred the interest and fees they engendered.

(i) TMG Borrows over \$20 million from City National Bank from 2006-2012

61. As early as February 2006, TMG began taking out loans from various banks to make up for its egregious expenditures and mismanagement. In or around February 2006, TMG took out a \$3,000,000 loan in Mr. Depp's name from City National Bank and secured it with

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property owned by Mr. Depp. Then, in or around October 2008, TMG took out a \$10,000,000 line of credit in Mr. Depp's name and secured that with four of the Sweetzer Properties. In or around June 2010, TMG took out another \$4,000,000 loan in Mr. Depp's name and, again, secured that loan with the Sweetzer Properties. In or around March and April 2012, TMG caused Mr. Depp to draw another \$5,000,000 from an unsecured line of credit with City National Bank. In total, between 2006 and 2012, TMG caused Mr. Depp to borrow approximately \$22,000,000 from City National Bank.

- 62. In causing these loans to be made, TMG did not make adequate disclosures to Mr. Depp, provide complete loan documents to Mr. Depp, or explain the purposes of the loans or the reasons why they were necessary. Instead, based on TMG's position of trust and loyalty with respect to Mr. Depp's finances, Mr. Depp trusted TMG to act in Mr. Depp's best interest and to make the best decisions for him. As a result, Mr. Depp did not inquire into these loans or have any meaningful understanding as to the amount being borrowed.
 - (ii) TMG Improperly Secures a Hard Money Loan with High Interest and Fees
- 63. In or around August 2014, due to its mismanagement, TMG once again faced the prospect of being unable to meet Mr. Depp's then-current obligations. Instead of finally disclosing its incompetence and mismanagement to Mr. Depp, or obtaining a commercial loan from another bank, TMG sought a large loan on behalf of Mr. Depp from a hard money lender, Tryon Management Services, Ltd. ("Tryon"). The loan was orchestrated by a specialty finance company, Grosvenor Park Media, and a third party, Fintage Collection Account Management, B.V. ("Fintage"), acted as collection agent.
- 64. In or around October 2014, Tryon made a loan of \$12,500,00.00 to one of Mr. Depp's business entities at an above-market initial interest rate of 10.00%, which later increased to 10.25%. The loan was subject to high fees, and its repayment terms provided that accrued interest would be capitalized monthly and added to the principal. The loan also contained a buyout clause, which has made it financially unfeasible to repay the loan prior to its termination date.
- 65. While Mr. Depp signed some of the loan documents, he was not provided complete loan documents; the terms of the loans were not adequately disclosed to him, and he did

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not have any meaningful discussions with TMG regarding the need for the loan or its impact moving forward. Instead, based on the position of trust and loyalty TMG held with Mr. Depp, Mr. Depp simply followed TMG's advice without hesitation and signed the documents as requested.

- 66. The terms of the loan required that repayment would be made from and secured by residuals owed to Mr. Depp for the films *Pirates of the Caribbean* I through IV, *Alice in Wonderland*, and *Into the Woods* (collectively, the "Films"). Although accrued interest was capitalized monthly, Mr. Depp's business entity received Film residuals less frequently, resulting in significant additions to the outstanding principal in between each repayment.
- 67. Under the terms of the loan, each time Mr. Depp's business entity received a residual payment from one of the Films, that payment would be used to pay back a portion of the interest and principal of the loan, to pay the large amounts of fees charged by Tryon, Fintage, and related entities, and to put a certain amount of money in a tax reserve to pay tax payments on the residuals. Another portion of the residual would be used to pay in full TMG's and Mr. Depp's other entertainment lawyers' and talent agent's fees. Thus, TMG guaranteed that it and other advisors would obtain their full commission on Mr. Depp's residuals regardless whether Mr. Depp actually retained any of that money. This provided TMG and other advisors with a right to receive fees superior to Mr. Depp's own, to which they were not entitled and which created serious conflicts of interest.
- 68. Further, if any residuals remained after these payments were disbursed, the remainder also went to repay the loan, *not* to Mr. Depp. Thus, even though TMG earned its full fee for each residual, Mr. Depp would not actually receive a penny from his earnings on these Films until the entire loan was repaid.
- 69. Despite these unreasonable and unfavorable terms, TMG caused Mr. Depp's entities to take out a further advance from Tryon in or around August 2015 in the amount of \$6,500,000.00. This brought the total amount borrowed from Tryon to \$19,000,000.00.
- 70. Over the short two-year period since this loan was initiated, Mr. Depp should have received a total of approximately \$25,722,467.00 in residuals from the Films. Instead, neither he

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nor any of his businesses entities received a penny of that money. Moreover, Tryon asserts that Mr. Depp still owes approximately \$8,521,056.00 on the Tryon loan, which continues to capitalize unreasonable interest at unreasonable rates and to charge unreasonable fees in collecting on the loan. Even accounting for contractually required payments to Mr. Depp's representatives and tax payments for these residuals, this loan has cost Mr. Depp millions of dollars in interest and fees to date. In contrast, TMG received \$917,564.00 in fees from the film residuals alone during that same period.

- 71. On information and belief, TMG caused Mr. Depp to incur over \$40 million in debt since 2006—and millions of dollars in unnecessary interest and fees as a result—to cover for its own mismanagement and fraud.
 - G. TMG's Conflicts of Interest and Self-Dealing in Loaning \$5,000,000 Directly
 to Mr. Depp and Servicing That Loan on His Behalf
 - (i) TMG's Conflicts of Interest in Loaning \$5,000,000 Directly to Mr. Depp
- 72. In or around March or April 2012, as referenced above, TMG caused Mr. Depp to obtain a \$5,000,000 unsecured line of credit from City National Bank. In or around late 2012, TMG, on behalf of Mr. Depp, failed to meet the payment obligations of this line of credit. As such, the Bank accelerated a promissory note signed by Mr. Depp, which required payment of \$5,000,000 by December 1, 2012. On information and belief, this default would not have occurred but for TMG's expenditure of millions of dollars in unauthorized disbursements and exorbitant expenses during the same time period.
- 73. Rather than explain the situation to Mr. Depp, TMG obtained a separate \$5,000,000 loan from City National Bank in their own name, and lent that money to Mr. Depp.
- 74. Even though the particular City National Bank promissory note representing TMG's loan was unsecured, TMG required Mr. Depp to execute a Lending Agreement and a Promissory Note ("Promissory Note" or "Note") to TMG secured by deeds of trust (the "Trust Deeds") on the five Sweetzer Properties that formed Mr. Depp's primary residence. Thus, TMG caused Mr. Depp to exchange an uncollateralized debt for one secured by Mr. Depp's own primary residence. TMG also added terms to the Promissory Note enabling them to declare a

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default if Mr. Depp ever terminated TMG, regardless of what was in Mr. Depp's best interests.

- 75. Before making this loan, neither TMG nor J. Mandel had any discussions with Mr. Depp regarding alternate means of satisfying Mr. Depp's existing indebtedness, such as selling assets, reducing spending, or obtaining a bridge loan to be satisfied by anticipated future income. Nor did they have any meaningful discussions with Mr. Depp regarding his financial status or the need to reduce expenditures in order to create a self-sustaining financial model.
- 76. On its face, the Lending Agreement between Mr. Depp and TMG sought to disclaim TMG's fiduciary duties to Mr. Depp for purposes of the transaction, and gave Mr. Depp the opportunity to seek independent counsel. In reality, however, neither TMG nor J. Mandel actually informed Mr. Depp of his right to independent counsel to review the Lending Agreement and Promissory Note. They did not explain the documents or their purpose. They did not explain that TMG would be loaning \$5,000,000 directly to Mr. Depp or why such extreme and unusual action was required. They did not explain that they were causing Mr. Depp's primary residence to be pledged as collateral for the loan even though his previous loan had been unsecured, or that Mr. Depp might lose his home if he failed to pay the loan back.
- 77. Based on the position of trust and loyalty that TMG occupied with respect to the management of Mr. Depp's finances, Mr. Depp did as they asked and signed the documents. Based on their position as Mr. Depp's business managers, Mr. Depp trusted TMG to act in his best interest and to make financially responsible decisions for him.
 - (ii) TMG's Conflicts of Interest in Servicing Their Loan to Mr. Depp
- 78. The Lending Agreement between Mr. Depp and TMG provides that "the Parties shall be considered to be entirely independent respecting all matters herein described including, without limitation ... the creation, operation and *repayment* of the TMG/Depp Note and the execution and potential enforcement of the Deeds of Trust." (emphasis added).
- 79. In reality, however, TMG—as Mr. Depp's business managers and financial advisors—had full practical responsibility for paying back the loan. They controlled Mr. Depp's accounts and paid all of his debts. As such, TMG was responsible for complying with the terms of the loan, just as they were for every other debt owed by Mr. Depp.

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80. In undertaking to service the Note on behalf of Mr. Depp, TMG violated industry standards applicable to business managers and financial advisors in a number of ways.

- 81. First, despite holding themselves out as independent to Mr. Depp in the Lending Agreement, TMG undertook to service the loan in their capacity as Mr. Depp's business managers and financial advisors. This created an unavoidable conflict of interest by requiring TMG to effectively make payments to themselves, entangling TMG's own interests with those of Mr. Depp.
- 82. Second, in undertaking to service the loan on behalf of Mr. Depp, TMG failed to follow their own repayment terms as provided in the Promissory Note, and, in fact, did not pay down the Note at all until *after* it should have been satisfied in full. This failure to repay even a single dollar of their own debt during the expressed lifetime of the Note allowed TMG to later declare the present default. Thus, TMG's own failures in repaying the loan led directly to putting TMG in a position to foreclose on the Sweetzer Properties.
- 83. Third, after failing to repay the Promissory Note by the express deadline, TMG created a Loan Amortization Schedule in April 2014, which purported to set a new 15-year repayment schedule for Mr. Depp, but also included an interest rate far higher than the rate set forth in the original Promissory Note. Immediately after creating this Schedule, however, TMG failed to follow it, making only sporadic payments over the next two years that varied widely from the Schedule's terms. By failing to pay in accordance with the Loan Amortization Schedule (and at times paying more than the Schedule prescribed), TMG tied up funds which might have been used by Mr. Depp to meet other obligations. It also presumably subjected Mr. Depp to an interest rate far higher than that stated in the Promissory Note.
- 84. Finally, by creating the Loan Amortization Schedule after Mr. Depp should have previously satisfied the loan, TMG effectively amended the terms of the loan to allow repayment over the next 15 years. Nevertheless, after TMG was dismissed as Mr. Depp's business manager, TMG effectively repudiated the Loan Amortization Schedule by declaring a default and demanding repayment in full of the remaining balance. Given its fiduciary relationship to Mr. Depp, TMG could not, on the one hand, create a payment schedule through which Mr. Depp was

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allowed to repay the loan while TMG remained Mr. Depp's business manager, but then unilaterally ignore that payment schedule once Mr. Depp replaced TMG with a new business manager. TMG's refusal to honor the Loan Amortization Schedule once Mr. Depp removed TMG as his business manager further highlights the significant conflicts of interest present throughout their relationship.

H. TMG's Other Conflicts of Interest and Self-Dealing

- 85. As early as 2004, J. Mandel used his position as trustee of one of Mr. Depp's trusts to invest millions of dollars in various entities in which either J. Mandel, TMG, or J. Mandel's immediate family members also had a direct ownership interest. J. Mandel did this without notifying Mr. Depp, as the beneficiary of the trust and as a client of TMG, that he intended to use his position as trustee to invest Mr. Depp's money in entities that J. Mandel either partially owned or controlled. Nor did J. Mandel seek authorization or obtain written waivers of the conflicts of interest that had been created by his and TMG's actions.
- 86. For example, in or about September 1, 2004, a company called Lionheart, L.P. ("Lionheart") made an offering for an aggregate amount of \$50,000,000 in limited partnership interests. J. Mandel and R. Mandel possessed ownership interests in Lionheart as members of Lionheart's sole general partner. The two brothers were also separately listed as directors of Lionheart. Yet despite this direct ownership interest, J. Mandel caused Mr. Depp's trust to invest over \$2,000,000 in Lionheart over a period of years.
- 87. Similarly, TMG caused Mr. Depp's trust to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars in two companies, Matar, LLC ("Matar"), and Matar II, LLC ("Matar II"), two entities in which both TMG and multiple TMG employees possess ownership interests. Currently, Mr. Depp's trust owns 21.80% of Matar and 23.000% of Matar II, while TMG owns 20.00% of the former and 16.667% of the latter. Other TMG employees also own substantial percentages of both companies.
- 88. TMG never disclosed any of these investments to Mr. Depp or sought authorization from Mr. Depp before causing them to occur. Nor did TMG seek any waiver of the conflicts of interest they engendered.

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V. Mr. Depp Learns for the First Time That He Suffered Significant Financial Losses Due to TMG's Gross Mismanagement, and Promptly Terminates TMG

- 89. Mr. Depp placed TMG in a position of trust and loyalty with respect to the management of his finances and personal life, and, as a result, relied entirely on TMG to manage his finances and grow his wealth. Mr. Depp is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that TMG knew that Mr. Depp relied entirely on them with respect to the management of his finances.
- 90. Yet in reality, as discussed above, TMG's gross mismanagement of almost every aspect of Mr. Depp's affairs caused Mr. Depp to lose tens of millions of dollars. TMG then sought to hide its losses from Mr. Depp by creating the illusion of wealth and financial stability, making improper disbursements to Mr. Depp's friends and acquaintances, and causing Mr. Depp to take out tens of millions of dollars in exorbitant and undisclosed loans.
- 91. Eventually, TMG informed Mr. Depp that he would need to sell a large piece of property in France in order to remain financially solvent. In light of his earnings over the years and the supposed management of his affairs by TMG, Mr. Depp could not imagine that he could be required to sell one of his properties in order to pay his debts. Later that fall, Mr. Depp's talent agent wrote to Mandel: "Did you tell [J]ohnny . . . he needs to make 25 million by the end of the year????? What are you doing?????"
- 92. Mr. Depp ultimately decided to terminate his relationship with TMG and to retain a new business manager and accountant, Edward White & Co., LLP ("EWC"). Mr. Depp retained EWC in March of 2016, and, as part of their representation, EWC engaged in a full review of Mr. Depp's financial situation. It was only after this review (which is ongoing) that Mr. Depp learned of TMG's misconduct and began to understand the financial harm TMG had caused Mr. Depp to suffer. Because of TMG's concealment of Mr. Depp's true financial situation, as well as their sole possession of his books and records, Mr. Depp did not know of TMG's acts of concealment until this time, nor did he have a reasonable opportunity to discover such acts of concealment before that time.
 - 93. Since its engagement, EWC has done everything in its power to correct Mr.

MANATT, PHELPS & PHILLIPS, LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW LOS ANCELES Depp's financial situation. EWC has caused Mr. Depp to substantially reduce unnecessary expenses, sell real and personal property, and has carefully monitored income and outflow to stabilize Mr. Depp's fiscal condition.

- 94. EWC has worked to mitigate TMG's mismanagement. By way of example, EWC has cut off unauthorized disbursements to Mr. Depp's friends and family and is correcting his federal income taxes. In addition, EWC has reduced many of Mr. Depp's unnecessary expenditures, such as the security services procured by TMG. Now, through EWC, Mr. Depp has secured adequate security services for a fraction of what he previously paid. EWC is also currently working to move the retaining wall onto Mr. Depp's property so that Mr. Depp can terminate the easement payments.
- 95. EWC has been unable to resolve other issues caused by TMG. For example, EWC is still repaying many of the loans taken out by TMG, and is seeking to protect the various properties of Mr. Depp that TMG caused to be pledged as collateral. EWC also continues to service the Tryon loan, despite its horrible terms, because of the loan's high pre-payment penalties. This has made it economically infeasible to find other financing to satisfy the loan until the prepayment penalty is reduced over time, despite the millions of dollars in unreasonably high interest and fees Mr. Depp is still incurring.
- 96. All told, TMG's gross mismanagement and fraud with respect to Mr. Depp's affairs has resulted in tens of millions of dollars of losses to Mr. Depp that have been discovered to date, and given the disarray in the books and records provided by TMG to EWC, additional losses are sure to be discovered.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

- 97. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 98. TMG agreed to, and did in fact, act as Mr. Depp's business managers, accountants, and financial advisors from in or around September 1999 to March 2016 and continued to render some services thereafter.
- 99. As Mr. Depp's business managers, accountants, and financial advisors, TMG owed Mr. Depp duties of professional care to use such skill, care, and diligence as other business managers, accountants, and financial advisors commonly possess and exercise on behalf of high net worth individuals under similar circumstances in similar communities.
- Specifically, among other duties, business management industry standards required TMG to: (1) discharge their responsibilities with integrity, objectivity, due professional care and a genuine interest in serving their clients; (2) remain free of conflicts of interest; (3) perform their professional services to the best of their ability with concern for the best interest of Mr. Depp and consistent with Defendants' responsibilities to the public; (4) maintain accurate books of account, including cash receipts, cash disbursements, and general ledgers and journals; (5) compile statements of assets and liabilities and related statements of receipts and disbursements at least quarterly on a cash basis; (6) timely and accurately prepare and file income tax returns and provide overall tax planning services in connection with all personal and business activities; (7) ensure that comprehensive financial planning is formulated, implemented. monitored, and revised, including monthly and annual budgeting and longer term wealth planning; (8) take primary responsibility for collecting, properly categorizing and analyzing financial information related to a client's financial activities, including income received, processing disbursements and reconciling books of account and banking records; (9) ensure that a system of internal control procedures is planned, developed, and implemented to safeguard the client's assets and promote the accuracy and reliability of the financial information being

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processed and reported; (10) provide investment advice and analyze potential investments, including the risks involved; (11) review insurance coverage and consult with insurance advisors to ensure adequate coverage; (12) timely prepare accurate and meaningful financial reports to the client; and (13) actively and truthfully engage in dialogue with the client regarding his or her financial situation, including written and verbal professional communications and comprehensive written reports containing financial, accounting and tax related planning and compliance information.

Despite the duties of professional care owed to Mr. Depp, TMG failed to use such degree of professional care, competence, and skill commonly possessed and exercised by business managers, accountants, and financial advisors under similar circumstances in similar communities. TMG negligently, carelessly, and recklessly rendered the services for which they were retained by, among other things: (1) failing to properly keep Mr. Depp's books and records and commingling funds between business entities without proper agreements or documentation; (2) failing to keep Mr. Depp informed of material information regarding Mr. Depp's finances and business affairs; (3) failing to inform Mr. Depp of and seek his authorization for major transactions, disbursements or expenses that cost Mr. Depp millions of dollars; (4) failing to invest Mr. Depp's earnings in stocks, funds, or other similar plans and failing to create or implement any strategic long-term investment plan to maximize Mr. Depp's wealth; (5) failing to file Mr. Depp's taxes in a timely manner, resulting in millions of dollars of penalties, interest, and fees; (6) disbursing close to ten million dollars to third parties close to Mr. Depp without proper disclosures, interest, or terms of repayment; (7) failing to manage almost every aspect of Mr. Depp's expenses, including failing to budget for expenses, failing to implement proper mechanisms for approving and controlling expenses, and failing to advise on the financial consequences of excessive expenses, as well as Defendants personally engaging in millions of dollars of financial mismanagement; (8) causing trusts for which Mr. Depp was the beneficiary to invest millions of dollars in ventures in which both TMG and the Mandels had direct ownership interests, thereby creating serious conflicts of interest; (9) borrowing over \$40,000,000 from various banks and a hard money lender at increasingly unreasonable interest rates and fees while

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using Mr. Depp's properties and movie royalties as collateral in order to make up for the tens of
millions of dollars in losses caused by Defendants' unauthorized disbursements and exorbitant
expenses; (10) loaning Mr. Depp an additional \$5,000,000 directly and securing that loan with
Mr. Depp's primary residence, all without making proper disclosures or attempting to find
alternative methods to secure the needed financing; (11) servicing the loan Defendants made to
Mr. Depp but failing to adequately repay the loan and unilaterally changing the payment terms as
Defendants saw fit, thereby enabling Defendants to seek to foreclose on Mr. Depp's primary
residence; and (12) providing Mr. Depp with legal services without a written retainer agreement
and requiring 5% of Mr. Depp's gross revenue without any written agreement and despite the fac
that Defendants' services were worth far less than the amount received.

- skill commonly possessed and exercised by business managers, accountants, and financial advisors under similar circumstances in similar communities involved both the want of even scant care by TMG and represent an extreme departure from the ordinary standard of conduct applicable in such situations. As such, TMG's mismanagement of Mr. Depp's financial affairs also rises to the level of gross negligence.
- 103. In that TMG was solely and exclusively in possession of Mr. Depp's financial books and records, Mr. Depp did not discover, and could not have reasonably discovered, the facts underlying TMG's mismanagement and gross negligence until 2016, after Mr. Depp retained a new business management firm. TMG's numerous acts of mismanagement constituted continuing wrongs throughout their relationship with Mr. Depp that did not cease until Mr. Depp retained a new business management firm in 2016.
- 104. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid gross negligence, mismanagement, and professional negligence, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount that has not yet been fully ascertained but which is believed to be in excess of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000).

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

105. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

between Mr. Depp and TMG, wherein TMG acted as Mr. Depp's business managers, accountants and financial advisors from 1999 until 2016, where Mr. Depp placed trust and confidence in the fidelity and integrity of TMG and entrusted TMG with Mr. Depp's financial well-being, and where TMG assumed control over Mr. Depp's business and financial affairs and property, a fiduciary duty existed between Mr. Depp and TMG. At all relevant times, Mr. Depp reasonably relied upon TMG's superior knowledge and expertise, and trusted that TMG would conduct themselves in his best interest and not in their own self-interest.

the highest duty of loyalty, and to disclose to Mr. Depp all material facts concerning his business and financial affairs, the services rendered by TMG in connection therewith, and the fees charged by TMG for such services. This fiduciary duty further required TMG to truthfully and completely disclose all relevant information to Mr. Depp and to not misrepresent or conceal any facts in connection with any of the aforementioned services that TMG provided to Mr. Depp. Furthermore, TMG owed Mr. Depp a duty to refrain from conducting themselves in any manner that was in conflict with the best interests of Mr. Depp. TMG further owed Mr. Depp a fiduciary duty to refrain from fraud, bad faith, concealment or nondisclosure of material facts, gross misconduct, gross mismanagement, self-dealing, engaging in conflicts of interest, and failing to follow instructions of the principal. In addition, TMG owed Mr. Depp a duty of due diligence that required TMG to verify the legitimacy and soundness of the business, accounting, tax and/or financial and investment advice they offered to Mr. Depp.

108. TMG breached their fiduciary duties to Mr. Depp by, among other things: (1) misrepresenting facts in connection with Mr. Depp's finances and business affairs; (2) concealing 28

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material facts concerning the true financial condition of Mr. Depp; (3) failing to properly keep Mr. Depp's books and records and commingling funds between business entities without proper agreements or documentation; (4) failing to inform Mr. Depp of and seek his authorization for major transactions, disbursements or expenses that cost Mr. Depp millions of dollars; (5) failing to invest Mr. Depp's earnings in stocks, funds, or other similar plans and failing to create or implement any strategic long-term investment plan to maximize Mr. Depp's wealth; (6) failing to file Mr. Depp's taxes in a timely manner, resulting in millions of dollars of penalties, interest, and fees; (7) disbursing close to ten million dollars to third parties close to Mr. Depp without proper disclosures, interest, or terms of repayment; (8) failing to manage almost every aspect of Mr. Depp's expenses, including failing to budget for expenses, failing to implement proper mechanisms for approving and controlling expenses, and failing to advise on the financial consequences of excessive expenses, as well as Defendants personally engaging in millions of dollars of financial mismanagement and waste; (9) causing trusts for which Mr. Depp was the beneficiary to invest millions of dollars in ventures in which both TMG and the Mandels had direct ownership interests, thereby creating serious conflicts of interest; (10) borrowing over \$40,000,000 from various banks and hard money lenders at increasingly unreasonable interest rates and fees while using Mr. Depp's properties and movie royalties as collateral, all to create the illusion of financial health and to make up for the tens of millions of dollars in losses caused by Defendants' unauthorized disbursements and exorbitant expenses; (11) loaning Mr. Depp an additional \$5,000,000 directly, inserting improper default terms, and securing that loan with Mr. Depp's primary residence, all without making proper disclosures or attempting to find alternative methods to secure the needed financing; (12) servicing the loan Defendants made to Mr. Depp but failing to adequately repay the loan and unilaterally changing the payment terms as Defendants saw fit, thereby enabling Defendants to seek to foreclose on Mr. Depp's primary residence; (13) providing Mr. Depp with legal services without a written retainer agreement and requiring 5% of Mr. Depp's gross revenue without any written agreement and despite the fact that Defendants' services were worth far less than the amount received; and (14) continuing to misrepresent and conceal Mr. Depp's true financial condition so as to avoid discovery of Defendants' wrongdoing

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and mismanagement and to continue making millions of dollars in exorbitant fees despite their malfeasance.

- 109. In that TMG was solely and exclusively in possession of Mr. Depp's financial books and records and actively worked to conceal their misconduct from Mr. Depp, Mr. Depp did not discover, and could not have reasonably discovered, the facts underlying TMG's breaches of fiduciary duties until 2016, after Mr. Depp retained a new business management firm. TMG's numerous breaches of fiduciary duty constituted continuing wrongs throughout their relationship with Mr. Depp that did not cease until Mr. Depp retained a new business management firm in 2016.
- 110. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid breaches of TMG's fiduciary duties, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount that has not yet been fully ascertained, but which is believed to be in excess of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000). Plaintiffs are also entitled to disgorgement of all sums paid to TMG while these breaches of duty occurred.
- 111. In doing the things herein alleged, TMG acted with malice, oppression and/or fraud pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 3294(c), and acted willfully and with the intent to cause injury to Mr. Depp. As such, TMG are therefore guilty of malice, oppression and/or fraud, and Mr. Depp is entitled to recover an award of exemplary and/or punitive damages.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY AS TRUSTEE)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST J. MANDEL AND DOES 13 THROUGH 15)

- 112. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 113. From 2005 until 2016, by serving as trustee of the Sweetzer Trust, which was created for the benefit of Mr. Depp, a fiduciary duty existed between Mr. Depp, as beneficiary, and J. Mandel, as trustee. At all relevant times, Mr. Depp reasonably relied upon J. Mandel's superior knowledge and expertise, and trusted that J. Mandel would conduct himself in the best interests of Mr. Depp and not in his own self-interest in administering the Sweetzer Trust.
 - 114. This fiduciary duty included, among others, a duty of loyalty, requiring the trustee

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to administer the trust solely in the interest of Mr. Depp, a duty not to use trust property for the trustee's own profit or for any other purpose unconnected with the trust, and a duty to exercise reasonable care, skill, and prudence in administering the trust, including a duty to diversify investments unless it is not prudent to do so. J. Mandel's fiduciary duties required him to truthfully and completely disclose all relevant information to Mr. Depp and to not misrepresent any or conceal any facts in connection with any of the services that J. Mandel provided as trustee of the Sweetzer Trust. Furthermore, J. Mandel owed Mr. Depp a fiduciary duty to refrain from fraud, bad faith, concealment or nondisclosure of material facts, gross misconduct, gross mismanagement, self-dealing, and engaging in conflicts of interest in administering the Sweetzer Trust.

In violation of the relationship of trust, confidence and loyalty between Mr. Depp and J. Mandel, J. Mandel breached his fiduciary duties as trustee by, among other things: (1) misrepresenting facts in connection with the Sweetzer Trust's finances and business affairs; (2) concealing material facts concerning the true financial condition of the Sweetzer Trust; (3) failing to properly keep the Sweetzer Trust's books and records and commingling funds between the Trust and other business entities without proper agreements or documentation; (4) failing to manage the Sweetzer Trust's expenses, including failing to budget for expenses, failing to implement proper mechanisms for approving and controlling expenses, and failing to advise on the financial consequences of excessive expenses, as well as Defendants personally engaging in numerous examples of financial mismanagement and waste; (5) causing the Sweetzer Trust to invest millions of dollars in ventures in which both TMG and the Mandels had direct ownership interests, thereby creating serious conflicts of interest; (6) borrowing tens of millions of dollars using the Sweetzer Trust's properties as collateral in order to create the illusion of financial health and to make up for the tens of millions of dollars in losses caused by Defendants' unauthorized disbursements and exorbitant expenses; (7) loaning Mr. Depp an additional \$5,000,000 directly. inserting improper default terms, and securing that loan with properties owned by the Sweetzer Trust, all without making proper disclosures or attempting to find alternative methods to secure the needed financing; (8) servicing the loan Defendants made to Mr. Depp and the Sweetzer Trust

but failing to adequately repay the loan and unilaterally changing the payment terms as Defendants saw fit, thereby enabling Defendants to seek to foreclose on Mr. Depp's primary residence; and (9) continuing to misrepresent and conceal the Sweetzer Trust's true financial condition so as to avoid discovery of Defendants' wrongdoing and mismanagement and to continue making millions of dollars in exorbitant fees as Mr. Depp's business manager.

- 116. In that J. Mandel was solely and exclusively in possession of the Sweetzer Trust's financial books and records and actively worked to conceal his misconduct from Mr. Depp, Mr. Depp and Mr. White did not discover, and could not have reasonably discovered the facts underlying J. Mandel's breaches of fiduciary duties until 2016, after Mr. Depp retained a new business management firm. J. Mandel's numerous breaches of fiduciary duty constituted continuing wrongs throughout his time as trustee that did not cease until Mr. Depp retained a new business management firm in 2016.
- 117. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid breaches of J. Mandel's fiduciary duties, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount that has not yet been fully ascertained, but which is believed to be in excess of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000;000). Plaintiffs are also entitled to disgorgement of all sums paid to Defendants while these breaches of fiduciary duty occurred.
- 118. In doing the things herein alleged, J. Mandel acted with malice, oppression and/or fraud pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 3294(c), and acted willfully and with the intent to cause injury to Mr. Depp. As such, J. Mandel is therefore guilty of malice, oppression and/or fraud, and Mr. Depp is entitled to recover an award of exemplary and/or punitive damages.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(FRAUD IN THE INDUCEMENT)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

- 119. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 120. As discussed above, in or around March or April 2012, TMG caused Mr. Depp to

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obtain a \$5,000,0000 unsecured line of credit from City National Bank. In or around late 2012, TMG, on behalf of Mr. Depp, failed to meet the payment obligations of this line of credit, and City National Bank accelerated a Promissory Note requiring payment of \$5,000,000 by December 1, 2012. To satisfy this obligation, TMG decided to loan the funds directly to Mr. Depp.

- 121. In doing so, TMG provided Mr. Depp with a Lending Agreement and Promissory Note that (a) contained broad disclaimers of TMG's fiduciary duties to Mr. Depp for the purposes of the transaction, (b) waived the conflicts of interest this transaction created, (c) purported to give Mr. Depp the opportunity to seek independent counsel, and (d) secured the loan with the Sweetzer Properties, which constitute Mr. Depp's primary residence, even though the \$5,000,000 loan being satisfied had been unsecured.
- 122. TMG did not disclose any of these facts to Mr. Depp, however. Instead, Mr. Depp was told to sign the documents, just like he would do for other transactions. Prior to signing the documents, TMG failed to disclose that (a) this was a self-interested transaction that created serious conflicts of interest between TMG and their fiduciary, Mr. Depp; or (b) TMG had collateralized what had previously been an unsecured debt with Mr. Depp's primary residence. These constituted misrepresentations or omissions of material fact to Mr. Depp.
- 123. TMG was aware of the existence of their material omissions and the falsity of their actions, and TMG further intended Mr. Depp to rely on their misrepresentations and omissions by signing the loan documents without any meaningful review. In fact, on information and belief, TMG took such actions in order to avoid disclosing the true state of Mr. Depp's financial affairs, as caused by TMG's own actions.
- 124. Mr. Depp justifiably relied on TMG's material misrepresentations and omissions. Based on TMG's representations regarding the nature of the transaction and their failure to notify Mr. Depp of (a) the conflicts of interest the transaction created and (b) the collateralization of his primary residence as a result, Mr. Depp signed the loan agreements without review by independent counsel or any attempt to understand the consequences of his entering into the loan. Mr. Depp would not have entered into this loan but for TMG's material misrepresentations and omissions, which in fact prevented Mr. Depp from discovering the true state of his financial

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affairs.

- 125. As a direct and proximate result of TMG's material misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiffs have been damaged, both by virtue of the interest payments on the loan currently sought by TMG, and because TMG are currently seeking to foreclose on the Sweetzer Properties. As a direct and proximate result of TMG's fraud in the inducement, Plaintiffs are entitled to void the loan contract that resulted from that fraud.
- 126. In doing the things herein alleged, TMG acted with malice, oppression and/or fraud pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 3294(c), and acted willfully and with the intent to cause injury to Plaintiffs. As such, TMG is therefore guilty of malice, oppression and/or fraud, and Plaintiffs are entitled to recover an award of exemplary and/or punitive damages.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

- 127. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 128. Throughout TMG's employment as Mr. Depp's business managers, accountants, and financial advisors, TMG failed to disclose to Mr. Depp material facts regarding TMG's gross mismanagement of Mr. Depp's personal and financial affairs and the true state of Mr. Depp's financial condition.
- 129. For example, TMG concealed, among countless of other examples, the following material facts from Mr. Depp, which they were duty-bound to disclose:
- (a) Between October 3, 2014, and October 7, 2014, Defendants caused \$410,000 of Mr. Depp's funds to be transferred to an individual close to Mr. Depp without any loan documents, contracts, or notes memorializing this disbursement or any terms of repayment. TMG never disclosed to Mr. Depp that they had made this disbursement.
- (b) Between July 14, 2015 and August 4, 2015, TMG caused \$50,000 of Mr. Depp's funds to be transferred to an individual close to Mr. Depp without any loan documents,

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contracts, or notes memorializing this disbursement or any terms of repayment. TMG never disclosed to Mr. Depp that they had made this disbursement.

- (c) Between October 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016, TMG caused a total of \$226,500.00 of Mr. Depp's funds to be transferred to an individual close to Mr. Depp without any loan documents, contracts, or notes memorializing this disbursement or any terms of repayment. TMG never disclosed to Mr. Depp that they had made this disbursement.
- (d) Between February 2006 and April 2012, as described in paragraphs 61-62, TMG caused Mr. Depp to borrow approximately \$22,000,000 from City National Bank to make up for their gross mismanagement of Mr. Depp's financial affairs, without making proper disclosures to Mr. Depp or explaining the reasons for the loans.
- (e) In or around October 2014 as described in paragraphs 63-68, TMG borrowed \$12,500,000 from Tryon at unreasonable interest rates and high fees and promised Mr. Depp's royalty payments from the Films to pay back the loan. In doing so, TMG did not provide Mr. Depp with complete loan documents, did not disclose the terms of the loan to him, and did not have any meaningful discussions with Mr. Depp regarding the need for the loan or its consequences on Mr. Depp's financial situation.
- (f) In or around August 2015 as described in paragraph 69, TMG borrowed another \$6,500,000 from Tryon at the same unreasonable and exorbitant terms. In doing so, TMG did not provide Mr. Depp with complete loan documents, did not disclose the terms of the loan to him, and did not have any meaningful discussions with Mr. Depp regarding the need for the loan or its consequences on Mr. Depp's financial situation.
- TMG suppressed and failed to disclose information for the purpose of concealing their negligence and wrongdoing from Mr. Depp. TMG intended that Mr. Depp act in reliance on their misrepresentations and omissions by retaining TMG as Mr. Depp's business managers, accountants, and financial advisors, so that they could continue to pay themselves exorbitant commissions from Mr. Depp.
- Based on their relationship of trust and confidence and the many years TMG spent as Mr. Depp's business managers, Mr. Depp reasonably relied on TMG's misrepresentations and

omissions. Mr. Depp did not understand his true financial situation and believed that he was in excellent financial health, that he had saved millions of dollars, and that he had funds at his disposal to spend as needed. Had Mr. Depp been aware of TMG's concealment and wrongful conduct, Mr. Depp would not have continued to incur the loans that he did and would have terminated TMG as his business managers.

- 132. Instead, in reliance on TMG's material misrepresentations and omissions, Mr. Depp was induced to and did continue to incur excessive and unnecessary expenses and continued to pay tens of millions of dollars to TMG in exorbitant fees.
- 133. Because of TMG's intentional concealment, as well as their sole possession of his books and records, Mr. Depp did not know of TMG's acts of intentional concealment until in or after March 2016 when he retained new business managers, nor did he have a reasonable opportunity to discover such acts of concealment before that time. TMG's numerous acts of fraud throughout their relationship with Mr. Depp constituted continuing wrongs that did not cease until Mr. Depp retained a new business management firm in 2016.
- 134. As a direct and proximate result of TMG's fraud and concealment, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount that has not yet been fully ascertained, but which is believed to be in excess of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000).
- 135. In doing the things herein alleged, TMG acted with malice, oppression and/or fraud pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 3294(c), and acted willfully and with the intent to cause injury to Mr. Depp. As such, TMG is therefore guilty of malice, oppression and/or fraud, and Plaintiffs are entitled to recover an award of exemplary and/or punitive damages.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

- 136. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 137. As Mr. Depp's business managers, accountants, and financial advisors, TMG

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- 138. As set forth above, TMG breached their fiduciary duties and concealed material facts from Mr. Depp.
- 139. TMG misrepresented facts in connection with Mr. Depp's finances and business affairs and concealed material facts concerning his true financial condition. TMG made close to ten million dollars in unauthorized disbursements in order to curry favor and solidify their position with Mr. Depp, borrowed tens of millions of dollars without proper disclosures to Mr. Depp at increasingly unreasonable terms, and continually misrepresented Mr. Depp's financial health, all to hide their years of gross misconduct, negligence, and waste in almost every aspect of their business management and accounting services.
- 140. TMG concealed the truth behind these matters with the intent to deceive and defraud Mr. Depp and to prevent Mr. Depp from learning the true facts, and to induce Mr. Depp to act in reliance on TMG's acts and omissions, or with the expectation that Mr. Depp would act in reliance on that information.
- 141. Mr. Depp justifiably relied on the fact that TMG was fulfilling their fiduciary duties to Mr. Depp and not concealing their gross mismanagement of Mr. Depp's financial affairs.
- 142. TMG gained an advantage as a result of their breach of fiduciary duty and deception in that Mr. Depp retained TMG as his business managers, accountants, and financial advisors, where otherwise they would surely have been terminated. As a result, TMG earned tens of millions of dollars in exorbitant commissions.
- 143. By virtue of the breaches of fiduciary duties and obligations owed by TMG to Mr. Depp as alleged herein, TMG has engaged in constructive fraud pursuant to California Civil Code Section 1573 and other applicable California law.
- 144. As a direct and proximate result of TMG's constructive fraud, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount that has not yet been fully ascertained, but which is believed to be in excess of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000).
 - 145. In doing the things herein alleged, TMG acted with malice, oppression and/or

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fraud pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 3294(c), and acted willfully and with the intent to cause injury to Plaintiffs. As such, TMG is therefore guilty of malice, oppression and/or fraud, and Plaintiffs are entitled to recover an award of exemplary and/or punitive damages.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, and R. MANDEL, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

- 146. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 147. As set forth herein, throughout the course of their relationship, TMG made myriad representations of past or existing material facts regarding Mr. Depp's financial condition, investments, expenditures, and rendering of services in conformity with their fiduciary duties.
- 148. Many of these representations, such as Mr. Depp's financial condition being healthy and sustainable, were not true, and TMG made them without reasonable grounds for believing them to be true.
 - 149. TMG intended to induce Mr. Depp to rely on their representations.
- 150. As trusted fiduciaries, Mr. Depp reasonably relied upon TMG's representations, which reliance, over time, has resulted in millions of dollars of damages, including undisclosed disbursements to third parties, and the payment of commissions to which TMG was not entitled as a result of their misfeasance.
- 151. Because of TMG's negligent misrepresentation of Mr. Depp's true financial situation, as well as their sole possession of his books and records, Mr. Depp did not know of, or have a reasonable opportunity to discover, TMG's wrongful acts until in or after March 2016 when he retained new business managers. TMG's negligent misrepresentations throughout their relationship with Mr. Depp constituted continuing wrongs that did not cease until Mr. Depp retained a new business management firm in 2016.
- 152. As a direct and proximate result of TMG's negligent misrepresentation, Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount that has not yet been fully ascertained, but which is believed to

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be in excess of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000).

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(UNJUST ENRICHMENT)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

- 153. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 154. Mr. Depp paid TMG undeserved and exorbitant commissions for their services, despite their gross mismanagement of almost every aspect of Mr. Depp's finances, and their fraudulent misconduct taken to conceal the true nature of Mr. Depp's financial condition. TMG entirely abdicated their responsibilities to Mr. Depp and cost him tens of millions of dollars before Mr. Depp finally discovered their misconduct and negligence and terminated them. Mr. Depp's payment of these commissions provided TMG with an unlawful benefit at Mr. Depp's expense, to which TMG had no right.
 - 155. TMG would not have received the unlawful benefit but for their wrongful conduct.
- 156. Plaintiffs suffered compensatory injury as a proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct.
- 157. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are entitled to restitution from Defendants, in addition to all monetary damages due, in an amount to be determined according to proof at trial.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(INJUNCTION AGAINST WRONGFUL FORECLOSURE IN VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL, FIRST AMERICAN, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 12)

- 158. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 159. On or about October 27, 2016, defendant First American, as trustee under the Trust Deeds, recorded with the County Recorder for the County of Los Angeles two Notices of Default and Election to Sell Under Deed of Trust ("Notices of Default"), which initiated non-judicial foreclosure proceedings on the Sweetzer Properties under the Trust Deeds, as collateral

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for the Note.

160. The said foreclosure proceedings are improper in that, among other things: (A) the Note, being secured by the Trust Deeds, is the result of TMG's breaches of fiduciary duty as alleged above and are therefore void and invalid; (B) as a result of the improper and fraudulent acts of TMG as herein alleged, TMG are indebted to Mr. Depp in a sum far exceeding any sums which may allegedly be owing under the Note. Mr. Depp therefore has setoffs against the Note that reduce its balance to \$0, and there is no indebtedness to be secured by the Trust Deeds; (C) the Notices of Default materially overstate the balance owing under the Note, and such Notices are therefore deficient under California Civil Code § 2924; and (D) even if there were a balance owing under the Note, the Note is not in default and is therefore not due. The "default" relied upon by TMG and First American was self-manufactured by TMG. TMG, in a further breach of their fiduciary duty, inserted a provision in the Note providing for a default in the event that TMG's services as Mr. Depp's business manager were terminated. TMG, by their wrongful conduct, have compelled Mr. Depp to terminate their services as business manager. TMG are attempting to take advantage of their own wrongful conduct by using that termination as a pretext to foreclose, in violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 3517.

. 161. Defendants have threatened to proceed with the foreclosure sale of the Sweetzer Properties, and unless enjoined, will proceed with such a sale improperly and in violation of the rights of Plaintiffs.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(DECLARATORY JUDGMENT)

(BY ALL PLAINTIFFS AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

- 162. Plaintiffs incorporate all of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 163. California Business and Professional Code § 6147 requires contingency fee arrangements with attorneys to be documented in a written agreement, which must further contain a host of statutorily mandated disclosures. Section 6147 governs all such agreements, whether in the litigation context or otherwise. See Arnall v. Superior Court, 190 Cal. App. 4th 360, 367

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(2010). In the absence of a writing that complies with the requirements of section 6147, a contingency fee arrangement with an attorney is voidable at the client's election, in which case, the attorney is only "entitled to collect a reasonable fee." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6147(b).

164. Moreover, when an attorney serves a single client both as an attorney and one who renders non-legal services, he or she must conform to the Rules of Professional Conduct in the provision of all services. *Kelly v. State Bar*, 53 Cal. 3d 509, 517 (1991). California Rule of Professional Conduct 3-300 requires that "[a] member shall not enter into a business transaction with a client . . . unless . . . the transaction . . . and its terms are . . . fully disclosed and transmitted in writing to the client[.]" Further, California Rule of Professional Conduct 3-310 prohibits representations imbued with conflicts of interest.

165. The California Rules of Professional Conduct embody the public policy of California. Shepard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton, LLP v. J-M Mfg. Co., Inc., 198 Cal. Rptr. 3d 253, 265 (2016). The violation of public policies central to the attorney-client relationship render any agreement – whether written or unwritten – unenforceable and entitles the injured party to disgorgement of fees paid. See id. at 270-71.

166. Thus, had TMG, J. Mandel and R. Mandel provided their legal services free of conflicts of interest, which they did not, then, in the absence of a written agreement that complies with Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 6147, they could be entitled, at Mr. Depp's election, to retain only a "reasonable fee" for their legal services. But The Management Group, J. Mandel and R. Mandel not only provided legal services without the statutorily mandated written contingency fee arrangement, they also repeatedly violated the public policy of California by failing to fully disclose and transmit in writing to Mr. Depp the terms of their non-legal business relationship and by creating a host of conflicts of interest through their self-dealing.

167. At all relevant times, J. Mandel and R. Mandel were members in good standing of the Bar of California.

168. At all relevant times, The Management Group, J. Mandel and R. Mandel, on the one hand, and Mr. Depp, on the other, were in an attorney-client relationship and identified themselves as lawyers and business managers to both Mr. Depp and the outside world.

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Throughout the course of TMG's relationship with Mr. Depp, they provided legal advice and services including, among other things, drafting corporate documents and negotiating and reviewing various contracts related to both Mr. Depp's personal life and his business entities.

- and used this fact to distinguish themselves from other business managers. In an interview with Aish.com, J. Mandel and R. Mandel noted when asked how they "distinguish from other business managers," that "I [Robert Mandel] was a practicing tax lawyer and Joel was a practicing transaction lawyer, and with that background we have been successful in helping our clients with a broad spectrum of issues tax, transactional, etc." When asked "more specifically about your role as a business manager," R. Mandel replied: "[A] business manager is a hybrid of personal assistant, bookkeeper, accountant and attorney....we help negotiate their contracts."
- 170. In exchange for their legal and other services, TMG paid themselves 5% of Mr. Depp's gross earnings during the course of their relationship.
- 171. Despite collecting over \$28,000,000 over the course of their relationship with Mr. Depp, TMG had no written agreement with Mr. Depp for the provision of legal services, failed to document the terms of their non-legal business transactions with Mr. Depp, and through their self-dealing, polluted their entire relationship with Mr. Depp with conflicts of interest.
- 172. An actual controversy relating to the legal rights and duties of the parties exists; namely: (a) whether, in the absence of violations of the California Rules of Professional Conduct TMG, at Mr. Depp's election, are entitled to anything more than a "reasonable fee;" (b) whether the California Rules of Professional Conduct apply to all of TMG's services, both legal and non-legal; and (c) whether, in light of TMG's self-dealing, conflicts of interest, and failure to document the terms of their business transactions with Mr. Depp, the agreement between TMG and Mr. Depp is invalid and unenforceable, entitling Mr. Depp to disgorgement of all fees he has paid to Defendants.
- 173. Accordingly, Mr. Depp seeks a declaration that the agreement between him and TMG is invalid and unenforceable, that he is entitled to disgorgement and restitution of all fees paid to TMG, and that TMG is not entitled to a "reasonable fee" for legal services as a result of

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their violations of the California Rules of Professional Conduct. In addition, Mr. Depp seeks a judgment of the Court awarding him monetary relief against TMG in the amount of all contingent fees he paid to TMG, plus interest at the legal rate.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(ACCOUNTING)

(BY DEPP AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT GROUP, J. MANDEL, R. MANDEL, AND DOES 1 THROUGH 10)

- 174. Plaintiffs incorporate the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 175. As alleged herein, TMG, as Mr. Depp's business managers, accountants, and investment advisors, had and continue to have a fiduciary duty to Mr. Depp requiring TMG to act only in Mr. Depp's best interest and to not engage in any acts or omissions which would cause Mr. Depp to suffer any harm or damages.
- 176. As further alleged above, during the period of time that TMG rendered accounting and business management services to Mr. Depp, TMG solely controlled and maintained Mr. Depp's financial books and records. Mr. Depp is unaware of the full amounts TMG paid themselves or otherwise misappropriated from Mr. Depp's accounts.
- 177. Accordingly, Mr. Depp is entitled to a full and complete accounting to all amounts TMG paid themselves, misappropriated from Mr. Depp's accounts, secreted, misplaced, or otherwise used to or paid without Mr. Depp's informed consent. Wherefore, the full amount owed and becoming due to Mr. Depp can only be determined pursuant to a full and accurate accounting of all books and records of TMG.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment in their favor and against the Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, as follows:

On All Causes of Action Except the Ninth Cause of Action:

- A. For compensatory damages in an amount subject to proof at trial, in an amount in excess of twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000);
 - B. For restitution and disgorgement of all gains and profits by Defendants The

LOS ANCELES

Management Group, J. Mandel and R. Mandel as a result of their wrongful and unlawful conduct; I 2 C. For rescission of the Lending Agreement and Promissory Note lending \$5,000,000 3 directly to Mr. Depp by TMG, and of the corresponding Deeds of Trust, through which TMG 4 currently seeks to foreclose on the Sweetzer Properties; 5 D. For setoff of any amounts allegedly owed to Defendants against amounts 6 Defendants owe Plaintiffs; E. 7 For punitive and exemplary damages in an amount subject to proof; and 8 F. For interest and prejudgment interest. 9 On the Ninth Cause of Action: G. 10 For a temporary restraining order, and preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from proceeding with the foreclosure of the Sweetzer Properties. 11 12 On All Causes of Action: H. An award of attorneys' fees and costs, except as to Defendant First American; and 13 14 I. For such other and further relief as deemed just and proper. 15 16 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 13th day of January 2017. 17 MANATT, PHELPS & PHILLIPS, LLP 18 19 20 11355 W. Olympic Blvd. 21 Los Angeles, California 90064 22 and MANATT, PHELPS & PHILLIPS, LLP 23 Benjamin G. Chew Rory E. Adams 24 Joshua N. Drian 1050 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600 25 Washington, DC 20036 26 and 27 28 MANATT, PHELPS & 44 PHILLIPS, LLP COMPLAINT

THE ENDEAVOR LAW FIRM, P.C. Adam R. Waldman 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 350 Washington, DC 20006 Counsel for Plaintiffs John C. Depp, II and Edward L. White as trustee for the Sweetzer Trust and as trustee for the Mooh Investment Trust 1 Í MANATT, PHELPS & PHILLIPS, LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW COMPLAINT LOS ANCELES

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL 1 2 Plaintiffs hereby demand trial by jury for this matter. 3 4 Dated: January 13, 2017 MANATT, PHELPS & PHILLIPS, LLP 5 6 7 1135 W. Olympic Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90064 8 and 9 MANATT, PHELPS & PHILLIPS, LLP Benjamin G. Chew 10 Rory E. Adams Joshua N. Drian 11 1050 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600 Washington, DC 20036 12 and 13 THE ENDEAVOR LAW FIRM, P.C. 14 Adam R. Waldman 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 350 15 Washington, DC 20006 16 Counsel for Plaintiffs John C. Depp, II and Edward L. White as trustee for the Sweetzer Trust and as 17 trustee for the Mooh Investment Trust 18 19 20 21 22 23 203899676.1 24 25 26 27 28 MANATT, PHELPS & PHILLIPS, LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW COMPLAINT . LOS ANGELES

**i.		CM-01			
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar nu	nber, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY			
Matthew P. Kanny, Esq (SBN 167118)					
Manatt, Phelps & Phillips LLP					
11355 W. Olympic Blvd.		FILED			
Los Angeles CA 90064					
TELEPHONE NO.: 310-312-4000	FAX NO.: 310-312-4224	Superior Court Of California County Of Los Angeles			
TTORNEY FOR (Name): JOHN C. DEPP, II and E					
Sweetzer Trust, and as trustee of the Moo		JAN 1 3 2017			
JPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS					
• •	Aligeles	Sherri R. Cartor, Executive Officer/Clerk			
STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street		By Cacitan Marialia, Deputy			
MAILING ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street		Chines Grijava			
CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles, CA 90012					
BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk Courthous					
CASE NAME: JOHN C. DEPP, II et al. v. Th	IE MANDEL COMPANY, INC. et al				
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER: BC 6 4 6 8 8 2			
Unlimited Limited	☐ Counter ☐ Joinder				
(Amount (Amount demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defend	JUDGE:			
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	Jant OEPT:			
	elow must be completed (see instruction				
. Check one box below for the case type that		ns un page zj.			
Auto Tort		Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation			
Auto (22)		(Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)			
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)			
Other Pl/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)			
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)			
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)			
Product liability (24)	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)	lypes (41) Enforcement of Judgment			
Business tort/unfair business practice (07)	Under real property (26)	Enforcement of judgment (20)			
Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer	Miscelfaneous Civil Complaint			
Defamation (13)	Commercial (31)	RICO (27)			
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)			
Intellectual property (19)	U Drugs (38) Judicial Review	Miscellaneous Civil Petition			
Professional negligence (25)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)			
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)			
Employment	Writ of mandate (02)				
Wrongful termination (36)	Other judicial review (39)	•			
Other employment (15)		land One of the same to construct the			
This case is is is not complex factors requiring exceptional judicial manage		les of Court. If the case is complex, mark the			
a. Large number of separately repres		r of witnesses			
b. Extensive motion practice raising of		with related actions pending in one or more cou			
issues that will be time-consuming	to resolve in other coun	ties, states, or countries, or in a federal court			
c. Substantial amount of documentar		ostjudgment judicial supervision			
Remedies sought (check all that apply): a.	monetary b. nonmonetary; dec	laratory or injunctive relief c. X punitive			
Mumber of causes of action (specify): 11					
This case is is is not a class as	tion suit				
If there are any known related cases, file ar		may use form CM-015)			
igię: January 13, 2017	o solve a notice of related case. [700]				
	<i>■ 1111</i>	WHY L			
Tathew P. Kanny, Esq.		SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)			
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	NOTICE /	Comparison of treat of or product real real real real real real real real			
		ng (except small claims cases or cases filed			
 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	r sheet required by local court rule.				
	seq. of the California Rules of Court, yo	u must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all			
other parties to the action or proceeding.	3.740 or a compley case, this course	act will be used for statistical numbers only			
Unless this is a collections case under rule	a.rao or a complex case, tris cover sn	eet will be used for statistical purposes only. Page t			

Form Adopted for Mendatory Use Judicial Council of Celifornia CM-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET

Cal. Rufas of Court, rufes 2.30, 3.220, 3.400–3.403, 3.740; Cal. Standards of Judicial Administration, std. 3.10 www.courtinfo.ca.gov

CM-010

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

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.

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Auto Tort
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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)

Asbestos (04)

Asbestos Property Damage Asbestos Personal Injury/ Wrongful Death Product Liability (not asbestos or

toxic/environmental) (24) Medical Malpractice (45) Medical Malpractice

Physicians & Surgeons Other Professional Health Care Malpractice

Other PI/PD/WD (23)

Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)

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

Emotional Distress Negligent Infliction of **Emotional Distress**

Other PI/PD/WD Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business

Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (not civil harassment) (08)

Defamation (e.g., slander, libel)

(13) (13) Fraud (16)

Intellectual Property (19) eProfessional Negligence (25)

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

Employment Wrongful Termination (36) Other Employment (15)

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Contract Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)

Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction)

Contract/Warranty Breach-Seller Plaintiff (not fraud or negligence)

Negligent Breach of Contract/ Warranty Other Breach of Contract/Warranty

Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09) Collection Case-Seller Plaintiff

Other Promissory Note/Collections Case

Insurance Coverage (not provisionally complex) (18)

Auto Subrogation Other Coverage

Other Contract (37) Contractual Fraud

Other Contract Dispute

Real Property
Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)

Wrongful Eviction (33)

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

Mortgage Foreclosure Quiet Title

Other Real Property (not eminent domain, fandlord/tenant, or

foreclosure) **Unlawful Detainer**

Commercial (31)

Residential (32) Drugs (38) (if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential)

Judicial Review Asset Forfeiture (05)

Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11) Writ of Mandate (02)

Writ-Administrative Mandamus Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court

Case Matter Writ-Other Limited Court Case Review

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

Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal.

Rules of Court Rules 3.400-3.403) Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03) Construction Defect (10)

Claims Involving Mass Tort (40) Securities Litigation (28)

Environmental/Toxic Tort (30) Insurance Coverage Claims

(arising from provisionally complex case type listed above) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment Enforcement of Judgment (20)

Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)

Confession of Judgment (nondomestic relations) Sister State Judgment

Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes

Other Enforcement of Judgment 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

Other Civil Petition

CM-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET

Page 2 of 2

American Lega!Net, Inc. ww.FormsWorkilov

John C. Depp, II et al. v. The Mandel Company, inc. et al.

CASE NUMBER

BC646882

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

This form is required pursuant to Local Rule 2.3 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

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

Applicable Reasons for Choosing Court Filing Location (Column C)

- 1. Class actions must be filed in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, Central District.
- 2. Permissive filing in central district.
- 3. Location where cause of action grose.
- 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 untawful detainer, limited non-collection, limited collection, or personal injury).

Civil Case Cover She Category No.	Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons – See Step 3 Above
Auto (22)	A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4, 11
Uninsured Motorist (4	6) A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death - Uninsured Motorist	1, 4, 11
Asbestos (04)	☐ A6070 Asbestos Property Damage ☐ A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	1, 11 1, 11
Product Liability (24	A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental)	1, 4, 11
Medical Malpractice (45) A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1, 4, 11
Other Personal Injury Property Damage Wrongful Death (23)	□ A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) □ A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., assault, vandalism, etc.) □ A7270 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress □ A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11 1, 4, 11

LACIV 109 (Rev 2/16) LASC Approved 03-04

Auto

Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/Wrongful/Death Tort

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

Local Rule 2.3 Page 1 of 4

American LegalNet, Inc., www.FormsWorkFlow.com

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	CASE NUMBER
John C. Depp, II et al. v. The Mandel Company, Inc. et al.	
111	

	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above	
perty 1 Tort	Business Tort (07)	A6029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1, 2, 3	
	Civil Rights (08)	A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1, 2, 3	
ry/ Pro Deatl	Defamation (13)	A6010 Defamation (slander/libel)	1, 2, 3	
al Inju ongful	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	
žä	Other (35)	A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	1, 2, 3	
ent	Wrongful Termination (36)	A6037 Wrongful Termination	1, 2, 3	
Employment	Other Employment (15)	ment (15) A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals		
	Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance)	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)	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	
operty	Wrongful Eviction (33)	A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2, 6	
Unlawful Detaineिट्र/रेन्द्रिम्सहेंबी 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	
	Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (31)	A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11	
i Detži	Unfawful Detainer-Residential (32)	A6020 Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	6, 11	
ılawfu	Unlawful Detainer- Post-Foreclosure (34)	A6020F Unlawful Detainer-Post-Foreclosure	2, 6, 11	
<u>5</u>	Unlawful Detainer-Drugs (38)	2, 6, 11		

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

Local Rule 2.3

Page 2 of 4



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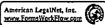
SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER	

	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above
Judicial Review	Asset Forfeiture (05)	A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case	2, 3, 6
	Petition re Arbitration (11)	A6115 Petition to Compet/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
5	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1, 2, 8
itigati	Construction Defect (10)	A6007 Construction Defect	1, 2, 3
ıplex L	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	A6006 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1, 2, 8
у Соп	Securities Litigation (28)	A6035 Securities Litigation Case	1, 2, 8
Provisionally Complex Litigation	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	A6036 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1, 2, 3, 8
Provi	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1, 2, 5, 8
Enforcement of Judgment	Enforcement of Judgment (20)		
, 0	RICO (27)	A6033 Rackeleering (RICO) Case	1, 2, 8
Miscellaneous Civil Complaints	Other Complaints (Not Specified Above) (42)	A6030 Declaratory Relief Only A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment) A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex) A6000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)	1, 2, 8 2, 8 1, 2, 8
172-	Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2, 8
Mscellaneous / The Givil Petitions / The	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 A6100 Other Civil Petition	2, 3, 9 2, 3, 9 2, 3, 9 2 2, 7 2, 3, 8 2, 9

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

Local Rule 2.3

Page 3 of 4



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	ORT TITLE: hn C. [Depp, II and Edward L. Whi	te v. The I	Mandel Company	y, Inc.	CASE NUMBER
St	ep 4:		re selecte	d. Enter the add	•	s for the numbers shown under Column C for the he basis for the filing location, including zip code.
	REASO	N:] 2.] 7. 🔲 8. [9. 🗌 10. 🔲 11		RE BLVD., #400
	city: BEVEF	RLY HILLS	STATE: CA	ZIP CODE: 90211		
St	ep 5:	Certification of Assignme the Superior Court of Calife				I in the Central District of Proc., §392 et seq., and Local Rule 2.3(a)(1)(E)].
	Dated:	January 13, 2017			(s N	SIGNATURE OF ATTORKEY/FILING PART) Matthew P. Kanny, Esq.
		SE HAVE THE FOLLOWIN IENCE YOUR NEW COUR		COMPLETED A	ND READY T	O BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY
	1.	Original Complaint or Pet	ition.			
	2.	If filing a Complaint, a cor	npleted S	ummons form fo	r issuance by t	he Clerk.
	3.	Civil Case Cover Sheet, 3	ludicial Co	ouncil form CM-0	10.	:
	4.	Civil Case Cover Sheet A 02/16).	ddendum	and Statement o	f Location forn	n, LACIV 109, LASC Approved 03-04 (Rev.
	5.	Payment in full of the filing	g fee, unle	ess there is court	order for waiv	er, partial or scheduled payments.

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.

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

Local Rule 2.3 Page 4 of 4

