B10 (Official Form 10) (04/13)			T
UNITED STATES BANKRUPT	CY COURT District of	of Delaware	PROOF OF CLAIM
Name of Debtor:		Case Number:	
FriendFinder Networks, Inc.		13-12405-CSS	
may file a request for pay	claim for an administrative expense that a ment of an administrative expense accord	ing to 11 U.S.C. § 503.	
Name of Creditor (the person or other en Quy Dong	ntity to whom the debtor owes money or pr	operty):	COURT USE ONLY
Name and address where notices should Theodore A Cohen Sheppard Mullin Richter & Ham 333 South Hope Street, 43rd Fi	•	2	☐ Check this box if this claim amends a previously filed claim. Court Claim Number:
Telephone number: (213) 617-4237	_		(If known) Filed on:
Name and address where payment should	d be sent (if different from above):		☐ Check this box if you are aware that anyone else has filed a proof of claim relating to this claim. Attach copy of statement giving particulars.
Telephone number:	email:		RECEIVED
1. Amount of Claim as of Date Case F	iled: \$ According to prod	of. See attached complaint.	-
If all or part of the claim is secured, com	plete item 4.		NOV 0 6 2013
If all or part of the claim is entitled to pri		win single amount of the plains. Attach	BMC GROUP statement that itemizes interest or charges.
(See instruction #2)	See attached complaint. EPLI cov		
3. Last four digits of any number by which creditor identifies debtor:	3a. Debtor may have scheduled accou	int as: 3b. Uniform Claim Identif	ier (optional):
<u> </u>	(See instruction #3a)	(See instruction #3b)	
4. Secured Claim (See instruction #4)		Amount of arrearage and of included in secured claim,	other charges, as of the time case was filed, if any:
Check the appropriate box if the claim is setoff, attach required redacted documen	s secured by a lien on property or a right of ats, and provide the requested information.	f	s
Nature of property or right of setoff: Describe:	□ Real Estate □ Motor Vehicle □ Oth	er Basis for perfection:	
Value of Property: \$	_	Amount of Secured Claims	.
Annual Interest Rate% ☐Fixe (when case was filed)	ed or ⊡ Variable	Amount Unsecured:	s
5. Amount of Claim Entitled to Priori the priority and state the amount.	ity under 11 U.S.C. § 507 (a). If any par	t of the claim falls into one of the foll	lowing categories, check the box specifying
☐ Domestic support obligations under 1 U.S.C. § 507 (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B).	Wages, salaries, or commissions earned within 180 days before the ca debtor's business ceased, whichever 11 U.S.C. § 507 (a)(4).	ase was filed or the employee ben	efit plan –
☐ Up to \$2,775* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or househouse – 11 U.S.C. § 507 (a)(7).	☐ Taxes or penalties owed to gover 11 U.S.C. § 507 (a)(8).	rnmental units –	agraph of 07 (a)().
*Amounts are subject to adjustment on 4	1/01/16 and every 3 years thereafter with r	espect to cases commenced on or after	PMGI Holdings POC the date of at O0038

6. Credits. The amount of all payments on this claim has been credited for the purpose of making this proof of claim. (See instruction #6)

B10 (Official Form 10) (04/13) 7. Documents: Attached are redacted copies of any documents that support the claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, itemized statements of running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, security agreements, or, in the case of a claim based on an open-end or revolving consumer credit agreement, a statement providing the information required by FRBP 3001(c)(3)(A). If the claim is secured, box 4 has been completed, and reducted copies of documents providing evidence of perfection of a security interest are attached. If the claim is secured by the debtor's principal residence, the Mortgage Proof of Claim Attachment is being filed with this claim. (See instruction #7, and the definition of "redacted".) DO NOT SEND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. ATTACHED DOCUMENTS MAY BE DESTROYED AFTER SCANNING. If the documents are not available, please explain: 8. Signature: (See instruction #8) Check the appropriate box. I am the creditor. I am the creditor's authorized agent. ☐ I am the trustee, or the debtor, ☐ I am a guarantor, surety, indorser, or other codebtor. or their authorized agent. (See Bankruptcy Rule 3005.) (See Bankruptcy Rule 3004.) I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided in this claim is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and reasonable belief. Print Name: _Quy Dong Title:

email: quy dong@hotmail.com Penalty for presenting fraudulent claim: Fine of up to \$500,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152 and 3571.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROOF OF CLAIM FORM

The instructions and definitions below are general explanations of the law. In certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy cases not filed voluntarily by the debtor, exceptions to these general rules may apply.

Items to be completed in Proof of Claim form

Court, Name of Debtor, and Case Number:

Telephone number: (408) 888-5821

Fill in the federal judicial district in which the bankruptcy case was filed (for example, Central District of California), the debtor's full name, and the case number. If the creditor received a notice of the case from the bankruptcy court, all of this information is at the top of the notice.

Address and telephone number (if different from notice address above): 7198 Via Romera

Creditor's Name and Address:

Company:

San Jose CA 95139

Fill in the name of the person or entity asserting a claim and the name and address of the person who should receive notices issued during the bankruptcy case. A separate space is provided for the payment address if it differs from the notice address. The creditor has a continuing obligation to keep the court informed of its current address. See Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure (FRBP) 2002(g).

1. Amount of Claim as of Date Case Filed:

State the total amount owed to the creditor on the date of the bankruptcy filing. Follow the instructions concerning whether to complete items 4 and 5. Check the box if interest or other charges are included in the claim.

2. Basis for Claim:

State the type of debt or how it was incurred. Examples include goods sold, money loaned, services performed, personal injury/wrongful death, car loan, mortgage note, and credit card. If the claim is based on delivering health care goods or services, limit the disclosure of the goods or services so as to avoid embarrassment or the disclosure of confidential health care information. You may be required to provide additional disclosure if an interested party objects to the claim.

3. Last Four Digits of Any Number by Which Creditor Identifies Debtor: State only the last four digits of the debtor's account or other number used by the creditor to identify the debtor.

3a. Debtor May Have Scheduled Account As:

Report a change in the creditor's name, a transferred claim, or any other information that clarifies a difference between this proof of claim and the claim as scheduled by the debtor.

3b. Uniform Claim Identifier:

If you use a uniform claim identifier, you may report it here. A uniform claim identifier is an optional 24-character identifier that certain large creditors use to facilitate electronic payment in chapter 13 cases.

4. Secured Claim:

Check whether the claim is fully or partially secured. Skip this section if the

claim is entirely unsecured. (See Definitions.) If the claim is secured, check the box for the nature and value of property that secures the claim, attach copies of lien documentation, and state, as of the date of the bankruptcy filing, the annual interest rate (and whether it is fixed or variable), and the amount past due on the claim.

5. Amount of Claim Entitled to Priority Under 11 U.S.C. § 507 (a).

If any portion of the claim falls into any category shown, check the appropriate box(es) and state the amount entitled to priority. (See Definitions.) A claim may be partly priority and partly non-priority. For example, in some of the categories, the law limits the amount entitled to priority.

6. Credits:

An authorized signature on this proof of claim serves as an acknowledgment that when calculating the amount of the claim, the creditor gave the debtor credit for any payments received toward the debt.

7. Documents:

Attach redacted copies of any documents that show the debt exists and a lien secures the debt. You must also attach copies of documents that evidence perfection of any security interest and documents required by FRBP 3001(c) for claims based on an open-end or revolving consumer credit agreement or secured by a security interest in the debtor's principal residence. You may also attach a summary in addition to the documents themselves. FRBP 3001(c) and (d). If the claim is based on delivering health care goods or services, limit disclosing confidential health care information. Do not send original documents, as attachments may be destroyed after scanning.

8. Date and Signature:

The individual completing this proof of claim must sign and date it. FRBP 9011. If the claim is filed electronically, FRBP 5005(a)(2) authorizes courts to establish local rules specifying what constitutes a signature. If you sign this form, you declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided is true and correct to the best of your knowledge, information, and reasonable belief. Your signature is also a certification that the claim meets the requirements of FRBP 9011(b). Whether the claim is filed electronically or in person, if your name is on the signature line, you are responsible for the declaration. Print the name and title, if any, of the creditor or other person authorized to file this claim. State the filer's address and telephone number if it differs from the address given on the top of the form for purposes of receiving notices. If the claim is filed by an authorized agent, provide both the name of the individual filing the claim and the name of the agent. If the authorized agent is a servicer, identify the corporate servicer as the company. Criminal penalties apply for making a false statement on a proof of claim.

DEFINITIONS

Debtor

A debtor is the person, corporation, or other entity that has filed a bankruptcy case.

Creditor

A creditor is a person, corporation, or other entity to whom debtor owes a debt that was incurred before the date of the bankruptcy filing. See 11 U.S.C. §101 (10).

Claim

A claim is the creditor's right to receive payment for a debt owed by the debtor on the date of the bankruptcy filing. See 11 U.S.C. §101 (5). A claim may be secured or unsecured.

Proof of Claim

A proof of claim is a form used by the creditor to indicate the amount of the debt owed by the debtor on the date of the bankruptcy filing. The creditor must file the form with the clerk of the same bankruptcy court in which the bankruptcy case was filed.

Secured Claim Under 11 U.S.C. § 506 (a)

A secured claim is one backed by a lien on property of the debtor. The claim is secured so long as the creditor has the right to be paid from the property prior to other creditors. The amount of the secured claim cannot exceed the value of the property. Any amount owed to the creditor in excess of the value of the property is an unsecured claim. Examples of liens on property include a mortgage on real estate or a security interest in a car. A lien may be voluntarily granted by a debtor or may be obtained through a court proceeding. In some states, a court judgment is a lien.

A claim also may be secured if the creditor owes the debtor money (has a right to setoff).

Unsecured Claim

An unsecured claim is one that does not meet the requirements of a secured claim. A claim may be partly unsecured if the amount of the claim exceeds the value of the property on which the creditor has a lien.

Claim Entitled to Priority Under 11 U.S.C. § 507

Priority claims are certain categories of unsecured claims that are paid from the available money or property in a bankruptcy case before other unsecured claims.

Redacted

A document has been redacted when the person filing it has masked, edited out, or otherwise deleted, certain information. A creditor must show only the last four digits of any social-security, individual's tax-identification, or financial-account number, only the initials of a minor's name, and only the year of any person's date of birth. If the claim is based on the delivery of health care goods or services, limit the disclosure of the goods or services so as to avoid embarrassment or the disclosure of confidential health care information.

Evidence of Perfection

Evidence of perfection may include a mortgage, lien, certificate of title, financing statement, or other document showing that the lien has been filed or recorded.

INFORMATION

Acknowledgment of Filing of Claim

To receive acknowledgment of your filing, you may either enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope and a copy of this proof of claim or you may access the court's PACER system

(www.pacer.psc.uscourts.gov) for a small fee to view your filed proof of claim.

Offers to Purchase a Claim

Certain entities are in the business of purchasing claims for an amount less than the face value of the claims. One or more of these entities may contact the creditor and offer to purchase the claim. Some of the written communications from these entities may easily be confused with official court documentation or communications from the debtor. These entities do not represent the bankruptcy court or the debtor. The creditor has no obligation to sell its claim. However, if the creditor decides to sell its claim, any transfer of such claim is subject to FRBP 3001(e), any applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code (11 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.), and any applicable orders of the bankruptcy court.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL BY DEFENDANTS VARIOUS, INC. AND FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS INC.

BACKGROUND

- 1. On May 28, 3013, Plaintiff QUY DONG ("Plaintiff") filed a Complaint against Defendants in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara, entitled: *QUY DONG*, v. *VARIOUS, INC.; FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS, INC.; and DOES 1-10, inclusive,* Case No. 113CV246959.
- 2. Plaintiff's Complaint purports to allege claims for relief against Defendants stemming from Plaintiff's termination of employment with defendant Various, Inc. Plaintiff bases her claims on, among other things, alleged violations by Defendants of the Family and Medical Leave Act ("FMLA") for alleged failure to grant FMLA leave, and alleged retaliation under the FMLA. Plaintiff also asserts claims pursuant to the California Family Rights Act, Cal. Gov. Code § 12945.2, et seq. ("CFRA"), the California Fair Employment and Housing Act, Government Code §§12900 12996 ("FEHA"), and pleads a tort claim for Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy.

TIMELINESS OF REMOVAL

- 3. On May 29, 2013, Plaintiff served Defendants with the Summons and Complaint.
- 4. This Notice of Removal is timely filed as it is filed within thirty (30) days of the service upon Defendants of a copy of the Summons and Complaint. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b); Murphy Bros., Inc. v. Michetti Pipe Stringing, Inc., 526 U.S. 344 (1999) (30-day deadline to remove commences upon service of the summons and complaint).

BASES FOR REMOVAL

FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION

- 5. Plaintiff asserts claims under the FMLA, a federal statute codified at 29 U.S.C. sections 28, et seq. ("FMLA"). This action therefore presents a federal question over which this Court has original jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (conferring original jurisdiction upon federal courts for actions arising under the laws of the United States).
- 6. Plaintiff asserts the remainder of her claims under the CFRA, the FEHA, and California common law. Plaintiff's claims under California law arise from her employment with

defendant Various, Inc., and are based on the same factual allegations as those underlying her FMLA claims. Therefore, the claims are so related that they form part of the same case or controversy. Accordingly, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over all of Plaintiff's claims pled under California law, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1367(a).

VENUE

Venue lies in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sections 1441, 1446(a), and 84 (a). This action originally was brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, County Santa Clara and thus should be removed to the San Jose Division of the Northern District of California per Northern District Civil Local Rule 3-2 subsections (c) & (e).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

- This Notice of Removal will be promptly served on Plaintiff and filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Santa Clara.
- In compliance with 28 U.S.C. section 1446(a), a copy of Plaintiffs' Summons and Complaint, Civil Cover Sheet, Answer and all other process, pleadings, and orders served on Defendants in the state court action are attached as **Exhibit A**.

WHEREFORE, Defendants pray that this civil action be removed from the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, San Jose Division.

Respectfully submitted,

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

By:

Catherine M. Dacre Andrew M. McNaught Emily E. Barker Attorneys for Defendants VARIOUS, INC. and

FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS INC.

15785309v.1

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-	SUMMONS CITACION JUDICIAL)	FOR COURT USE ONLY PROLIP PARA USO DE LA CORTE) ANY 28 2013
NOTICE TO DEFENDANT (AVISO AL DEMANDADO)		.,
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YOU ARE BEING SUED B		C CONTROL
QUY DONG		* C
NOTICE! You have been sued. T	The court may decide against you without your being heard unles	3 VOU respond within 30 days. Rest the Information
case. Index may de a soun torm ordino Sell-Help Center (www.co the court clerk for a fee walver to may be taken without further war. There are other legal requiren relenal service. If you cannot affit these nonprofit groups at the Cell (www.courtinfo.ca.gow/selfnelp), (costs on any settlement or arbitra (AVISO) Lo han demandado. Si continueción. Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDAR-corte y hacer que se entregue un en formato legal correcto si deses Puede encontrar estos formulario biblioteca de leyes de su condade que le dé un formulario de exencipodrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bitay otros requisitos legales. Es remisión a abogados. Si no puede programa de servictos legales sin (www.lawhelpcallifomla.org), en el colegio de abogados locales. AVIS cuelquiar recuperación de \$10,000 pagar el gravamen de la corte anti-	nente. You may want to call an ettomey right away. If you do not and an attomey, you may be eligible for the legal services from a formit Legal Services Web site (www.fawhelpoalifomis.org), the or by contecting your local court or county bar association. NOTE alton award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's iten muon responde deniro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contilio assués de que le entreguen esta citación y papeies legales a copia al demandante. Una carta o una liameda teleidonica no lo que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un form as de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Corto en la corte que la quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cur on de poper de curtas. Si no presente su respueste a tiempo, pur lenes sin más advertencia. Procemendable que liames a un abogado inmediatemente. Si no pagar a un abogado as posible que cumple con los requisitos y finas de tucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin finas de lucro e Centro de Ayuda de las Cortas de Catitorita, (www.aucorte.ca; finas de tucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin finas de lucro e Centro de Ayuda de las Cortas de Catitorita, (www.aucorte.ca; 60: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho e reclamar las cuotas y tos co di más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión es de que la corte pueda desector el caso.	ms and more information at the California Courts be nearast you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask se by default, and your wages, money, and property know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney monprofit legal services program. You can tocate California Courts Ordina Salf-Help Canter: The court has a statutory fien for welved fees and ust be paid before the court will dismiss the case. It is not to paid before the court will dismiss the case. It is no securitar su versión. Les la información a para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta protegen. Su respuesta por escrito inne que estar ultario que ustad pueda usar para su respuesta, utendo California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la tad de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte ede parder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le conoce a un abogado, puede lismar a un servicio de para obtener servicios legales gratutos de un en el sido web de California Legal Services, por o poniándose en contacto con la corte o el sido serentos pur imponer un gravermen sobre de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que
The name and address of the or El nombre y dirección de la cor	te es):	CASE NUMBER: (Minoro dal Caza):
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El nombre, la dirección y el nún	one number of piaintiffs attorney, or plaintiff without an an nero de telefono del abogado del demandante, o del dem Minnis & Smallets LLP, 315 Noe St., San Franc DAVID H. YAMASAFI	endante que no tiene abogado, es):
DATE: Fecha) MAY 2 8 2013	Chief Recours Officer, Cl. 3 Clerk, by (Secretario)	Deputy (Adjunto)
or amount service of this sum	mons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010). chatton use el formulado Proof of Service of Summons,	1
ICEAL	NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served 1. as an individual defendant. 2. as the person sued under the fictitious name of	(specify):
	3. on behalf of (specify): Various,	Inc.
	under: CCP 418.10 (corporation) CCP 418.20 (defunct corporation) CCP 416.40 (association or partnership	CCP 416.60 (minor) CCP 416.70 (conservatee) CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
	other (specify): 4 by personal delivery on (data):	Page 1 of 1
Form Adapted for Mandalory Use	SUMMONS	Codo of CMI Procedure 412.20, 465

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ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY MOTE, SOLD BEAUTY S	mumber, and address):	FOR COURT USE OWLY
MINNIS & SMALLETS LLP	•	
315 Noe Street		HAY 28 2018
San Francisco, California 94114 TELEPHONE NO.: (415) 551-0883	Eavan. (A15) 697, 7157	·
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Quy Dong	FAX NO.: (415) 683-7157	David H. Yester (2), Chely of sing Super or Court
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SE	enta Clara	iyasayo (ara Cisa, Celon)
STREET ADDRESS. 191 North First Street	t	For Deputy Clark
MALING ADDRESS:		1 1
CITY AND ZIP CODE: SRD JOSE 95113	Court	7
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Dong v. Various Inc., et al.	•	<u>د</u>
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET		
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exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.40)	
	ow must be completed (see Instructions	s on page 2).
Check One box below for the case type the Auto Tort	Dest describes this case:	Preside Charles Charles Ch. S. J. H
Auto (22)	Breach of contract/warranty (06)	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cel. Rules of Court, rules 3.409–3.403)
Uninsured motorist (46)	Pule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
Other PVPD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (16)	Mass tort (40) BY FAX
Asbestos (04) Product liability (24)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)
Medical majoractice (45)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
Other PVPD/WD (23)	Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)	insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case
Non-PVPD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)
Business tort/unfair business prectice (07)	Other real property (26)	Enforcement of Judgment
Civil rights (08)	<u>Unla</u> wful Deteiner	Enforcement of judgment (20)
Detamation (13)	Commercial (31)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	☐ RICO (27)
intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Professional negligence (25)	Judichal Review	Miscallaneous Civil Pelition
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Employment Wrongful termination (35)	Petition re: erbitration award (11)	Other polition (not specified above) (43)
Other employment (15)	Writ of mandate (02)	
	Other judicial review (39)	21-10-1
factors requiring exceptional judicial manag	ement:	Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
a. Large number of separately repres	ented parties d. Large numb	oer of witnesses
b. Extensive motion practice raising d	· —	n with related actions pending in one or more courts
issues that will be time-consuming	to resolve In other cour	nties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
c. Substantial amount of documentar	y evidence f. Substantial p	postjudgment judicial supervision
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a.[7 monetary b 7 nonmonetary	declaratory or injunctive relief c. punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 9		
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6. If there are any known related cases, file ar		may use form CM-015.)
Date: 5/23/2013		
Sonya L. Smallets, Esq.	▶ Xe	mys Smallts
(TYPE OR PRINT HAME)		(SIGNATULE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the file	NOTICE The part of the section of conceeds	ing (except cond) claims cases or cases filed
under the Probate Code, Family Code, or W	/eliare and institutions Code). (Cal. Ru	iles of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result
in sanctions.		
 File this cover sheet in addition to any cover If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et s 	: sneet required by local court rule. eq. of the California Rules of Court. vo.	IV must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all
other parties to the action or proceeding.		
 Unless this is a collections case under rule; 	3.740 or a complex case, this cover shows	leet will be used for statistical purposes only.
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1	Sonya L. Smallets, Esg. (SBN226190)
2	Aaron P. Minnis, Esq. (SBN202935) Sean D. McHenry, Esq. (SBN284175) MINNIS & SMALLETS LLP	HAY 28 2013
3	#315 Noe Street	Devit H. Harristic Devit of the Superis Count
4	San Francisco, California 94114 T: (415) 551-0885	Tod/Odi
5	F: (415) 683-7157 E: sonya@minnlsandsmallets.com	
6	Attorney for Plaintiff OUY DONG	W.cadel D
7	QUI DONG	HE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF T	HE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ၌
9	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	-UNLIMITED JURISDICTION 2
10		·
11	QUY DONG,	Case No.:
12		113CV 246959
13	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
14	Figure 1,	}
15	vs.) (1) Violation of CRFA) (2) Retaliation in Violation of CFRA
16) (3) Violation of FMLA) (4) Retaliation in Violation of FMLA
17) (5) Disability Discrimination in) Violation of FEHA
18	VARIOUS, INC.; FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS, INC.; & DOES 1	(6) Failure to Provide Reasonable Accommodation in Violation of FEHA
19	THROUGH 10, INCLUSIVE,	(7) Failure to Engage in Interactive Process in Violation of FEHA
20		(8) Retaliation in Violation of FEHA (9) Wrongful Termination in Violation
21		of Public Policy
22	Defendants.	Jury Trial Demanded
23		
24		
25		BY FAX
26	COMES NOW Plaintiff QUY DONG	G for causes of action, and alleges as
27	follows:	
28		
		1-
	COMO ANT	FOR DAMAGES
	COMPLAINT	FOR DAMAGES

I. ALLEGATIONS

- 1. Plaintiff QUY DONG ("Ms. Dong") is a former employee of FriendFinder Networks, Inc. and Various, Inc., who resides in Santa Clara County.
- 2. Defendants VARIOUS, INC. and FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS, INC. ("Defendants") provide online dating and social networking services. Defendant Various, Inc. is incorporated in the state of California. Defendant Various, Inc. is identified as plaintiff's employer on her W-2. Defendant FriendFinder Networks, Inc. is incorporated in the state of Nevada. Defendant FriendFinder Networks, Inc. is identified as plaintiff's employer on personnel documents plaintiff was provided during her employment.
- 3. Plaintiff worked for Defendants in Sunnyvale in Santa Clara County. Defendants were plaintiff's employer.
- 4. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate or otherwise, of DOES 1 through 10 are at this time unknown to plaintiff, who therefore sues said defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will ask leave to amend this complaint to reflect their true names and capacities when the same have been ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of said defendants is responsible, jointly and severally, for the events and injuries described herein and caused damages thereby as alleged herein.
- 5. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times mentioned herein each and every co-defendant was and is the joint employer, predecessor-in-interest, successor-in-interest, agent, counselor, employee, servant, partner, franchisee and/or joint venturer of each of other co-defendant, and in doing the actions hereinafter mentioned, was and/or is acting within the scope of its authority within such agency, employment, counseling, service, partnership, franchise and/or joint venture or single

 enterprise, and with the permission and consent of each co-defendant.

Plaintiff alleges that each of said defendants is responsible, jointly and severally, for the events and injuries described herein and caused damages thereby to plaintiff as alleged herein.

- 6. Ms. Dong was hired by defendants in January of 2005 as a Marketing Coordinator. Over the next several years, she was promoted several times, from Marketing Coordinator to Financial Analyst to Senior Financial Analyst. In January of 2012, she was promoted again, this time to Operations Manager. Throughout her employment, Ms. Dong received excellent performance reviews. She led several operational Initiatives that saved the company approximately one million dollars. Her performance was rewarded with multiple salary increases. In May of 2012, she was given yet another raise.
- 7. In March 2012, defendants hired Renee Kemmerrer as Corporate Controller. Ms. Dong reported directly to Ms. Kemmerrer.
- 8. Ms. Kemmerrer created an abusive work environment. For example, Ms. Dong heard Ms. Kemmerrer tell non-exempt employees who reported to her that overtime work was not allowed and she would not authorize it, but she expected them to stay at work off the clock to complete the work that needed to be done. In another instance, Ms. Kemmerrer told Ms. Dong that she suspected a colleague was an alcoholic. Ms. Dong told Ms. Kemmerrer that she did not think that that was true, as Ms. Dong knew that the colleague was diabetic and thus not supposed to drink alcohol. Ms. Kemmerrer then told Ms. Dong that she was building a case to fire that employee. In yet another instance, Ms. Dong told Ms. Kemmerrer that she thought her year-old daughter was suffering an allergic reaction to an antibiotic, with the intention of asking Ms. Kemmerrer for permission to leave work early to take care of her daughter. Ms. Kemmerrer, however,

dismissed Ms. Dong's concerns and told her to go back to her desk and get back to work.

- 9. By June 2012, Ms. Dong had witnessed enough incidents of inappropriate conduct by Ms. Kemmerrer that she felt compelled to bring the matter to the attention of Chief Executive Officer Anthony Previte. Ms. Dong told Mr. Previte that there were things going on at the company that could be illegal. By way of example, Ms. Dong told Mr. Previte that when she told Ms. Kemmerrer that her daughter was ill, Ms. Kemmerrer brushed off her concerns. Ms. Dong told Mr. Previte that she did not know what she should do to address the situation.
- 10. Mr. Previte told Ms. Dong that he was not surprised to hear this, as the executive management team had seen Ms. Kemmerrer engage in inappropriate behavior. Mr. Previte told Ms. Dong to "hang in there," as management supposedly was working on a solution to the situation. Mr. Previte then emailed Myra Tallerico, the highest ranking human resources official in defendants' California offices, and directed her to assist Ms. Dong.
- 11. Instead of helping Ms. Dong, Ms. Tallerico along with Carmela Monti, Vice President of Human Resources, and Sophia Mankund, the recently hired Consolidations Manager called Ms. Dong into Ms. Tallerico's office and proceeded to grill her for four hours about the contents of Mr. Previte's email. They repeatedly told her that she should have kept Ms. Kemmerrer's "dirty laundry" to herself, rather than bringing it to the attention of Mr. Previte. Thereafter, Ms. Kemmerrer, Ms. Mankund, and Ms. Tallerico falsely accused Ms. Dong of incompetence and misconduct on several occasions, attempting to destroy her excellent reputation with senior management.
- 12. By early July of 2012, Ms. Dong was experiencing significant depression and anxiety as a result of the way that she was being treated at

work. She was unable to sleep. She was experiencing great difficulty concentrating. Ms. Dong therefore sought treatment from her primary care physician. He instructed Ms. Dong to take time off work to enable her to obtain treatment for anxiety and depression.

- 13. Ms. Dong's physician provided Ms. Dong with a doctor's note to give to her employer. The note indicated that Ms. Dong was suffering from work-related stress and that she was expected to be off work for approximately one to two weeks. Ms. Dong emailed the doctor's note to Ms. Tallerico and to Chau Nguyen, Human Resources Generalist, that same day. In the email, Ms. Dong told Ms. Tallerico and Ms. Nguyen that she anticipated being out of work for two weeks, based on the advice she had received from her doctor.
- 14. In addition, on the same day, Ms. Dong's husband took a copy of the doctor's note to defendants' Sunnyvale office, giving it to the receptionist, to further ensure that they had received the note. At the same time, Ms. Dong's husband picked up the paperwork necessary for Ms. Dong to file a workers' compensation claim, which Ms. Dong completed.
- 15. On July 16, Ms. Dong had a follow-up appointment with her physician. During the appointment, he instructed Ms. Dong to take an additional month of medical leave.
- 16. That day, Ms. Dong received an email from Ms. Nguyen, asking Ms. Dong if she would be returning to work on July 18. Ms. Nguyen told Ms. Dong that she needed to submit a doctor's note if she needed to be out for additional time. Ms. Nguyen specifically instructed Ms. Dong to submit the doctor's note by emailing it to her or by fax.
- 17. Ms. Dong responded to Ms. Nguyen later that day, sending her a doctor's note taking her off work for an additional month. Ms. Nguyen

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responded to Ms. Dong, confirming that she had received the note. Ms. Nguyen did not request any additional information from Ms. Dong.

- 18. Two days later, Defendants sent Ms. Dong a letter, terminating her employment for "excessive absenteeism."
- 19. After her termination, Ms. Dong learned for the first time that Tobi Wu, a human resources employee with whom Ms. Dong had had no previous dealings regarding her medical leave, had emailed Ms. Dong an FMLA application on July 5. Ms. Wu's email was sent to Ms. Dong's spam folder by her email program, so she did not see it. Neither Ms. Nguyen who was copied on Ms. Wu's email and with whom Ms. Dong was actively in communication nor Ms. Tallerico ever told Ms. Dong that she needed to complete any additional paperwork in order to take a medical leave.
- 20. Plaintiff timely filed administrative charges with DFEH and obtained her right to sue.
- 21. Defendants' actions were undertaken for improper purposes as alleged above and were willful, oppressive and in conscious disregard of plaintiff's rights, and were designed and intended to cause and did, in fact, cause plaintiff to suffer severe emotional distress, pain and suffering, and substantial economic damage and, therefore, Justify the awarding of exemplary and punitive damages.
- 22. The above allegations are incorporated by reference in each and every cause of action stated below.

	11	· ·
1		II. CAUSES OF ACTION
2		FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
3		(Violation of CFRA)
4		Against All Defendants
5	23.	Plaintiff was eligible for medical leave under the California Family
6	Rights Act.	•
7	24.	Plaintiff requested leave for Plaintiff's own serious health
8	condition t	hat made her unable to perform the functions of her job.
9	25.	Plaintiff provided reasonable notice of her need for medical
10	leave.	·
11	26.	Defendants refused to grant Plaintiff's request for medical leave.
12	27.	Plaintiff was harmed.
13	28.	Defendants' conduct was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's
14	harm.	
15		SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
16		(Retaliation in Violation of CFRA)
17		Against All Defendants
18	29.	Plaintiff was eligible for medical leave under the California Family
19	Rights Act.	
20	30.	Plaintiff requested medical leave.
21	31.	Defendants discharged Plaintiff.
22	32.	Plaintiff's request to take a medical leave motivated Defendants'
23	decision to	discharge Plaintiff.
24	33.	Plaintiff was harmed.
25	34.	Defendants' retaliatory conduct was a substantial factor in
26	causing Pla	intiff's harm.
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1		THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION	
2		(Violation of FMLA)	
3		Against All Defendants	
4	35.	Plaintiff was eligible for medical leave under the Family and	
· 5	Medical Le	ave Act.	
6	36.	Defendants are employers covered by the FMLA.	
7	37.	Plaintiff was entitled to leave under the FMLA.	
8	38.	Plaintiff provided sufficient notice of her intent to take leave.	
9	39.	Defendants denied her FMLA benefits to which she was entitled.	
10	·	FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION	
11	(Retaliation in Violation of FMLA)		
12		Against All Defendants	
13	40.	Plaintiff was eligible for medical leave under the Family Medica	
14	Leave Act.		
15	41.	Plaintiff requested medical leave.	
16	42.	Defendants discharged Plaintiff.	
17	43.	Plaintiff's request to take a medical leave was a negative factor	
18	in Defendants' decision to discharge Plaintiff.		
19	44.	Plaintiff was harmed.	
20		FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION	
21		(Disability Discrimination in Violation of FEHA)	
22		Against All Defendants	
23	45.	Defendants are employers within the meaning of FEHA.	
24	46.	Plaintiff was an employee of Defendants.	
25	47.	Plaintiff has a mental condition that limits her in a major life	
26	activity, in	cluding working.	
27	48.	Defendants knew of Plaintiff's disability.	
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1	49.	Plaintiff was able to perform the essential functions of her job	
2	with reasonable accommodations for her condition.		
3	50.	Defendants terminated Plaintiff.	
4	51.	Plaintiff's disability and her need for reasonable accommodations	
5	was a sub	stantial motivating reason in Defendants' decision to discharge	
6	Plaintiff.		
7	52.	Defendants' conduct was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff'	
8	harm.		
9		SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION	
10	(Failure t	to Provide Reasonable Accommodation in Violation of FEHA	
11		Against All Defendants	
12	53.	Defendants are employers within the meaning of FEHA.	
13	54.	Plaintiff was an employee of Defendants.	
14	55.	Defendants knew that Plaintiff has a mental condition that limits	
15	her in a m	ajor life activity, including working.	
16	56.	Plaintiff was able to perform the essential functions of her job	
17	with reaso	nable accommodations for her condition.	
18	57.	Defendants failed to provide reasonable accommodations for	
19	Plaintiff's disability.		
20	58.	Plaintiff was harmed.	
21	59.	Defendants' failure to provide reasonable accommodations was	
22	substantial	l factor in causing Plaintiff's harm.	
23		SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION	
24	(Failu	re to Engage in Interactive Process in Violation of FEHA)	
25		Against All Defendants	
26	60.	Defendants are employers within the meaning of FEHA.	
27	61.	Plaintiff was an employee of Defendants.	
28	62.	Plaintiff has a mental disability that was known to Defendants.	
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1	75. Defendants terminated Plaintiff because she exercised her rights		
2	under FEHA to request accommodation for a mental disability, and under		
3	CFRA and FMLA to request and take medical leave.		
4	76. Said termination violated fundamental public policy, as reflected		
5	in FEHA, CFRA, and FMLA.		
6	77. The termination caused Plaintiff harm.		
7	III. PRAYER FOR RELIEF		
8	WHEREFORE, plaintiff seeks relief as follows:		
9	For First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, & Eighth Causes of Action:		
10	Economic damages;		
11	Non-economic damages for pain, suffering and emotional distress;		
12	Exemplary damages;		
13	Legal interest;		
14	Injunctive relief;		
15	Statutory attorney's fees;		
16	Costs of suit; and		
17	Such other relief as the court deems just.		
18	For the Third & Fourth Causes of Action:		
19	Economic damages;		
20	Legal interest;		
21	Liquidated damages in an amount equal to the sum of the economic		
22	damages and legal interest;		
23	Equitable relief;		
24	Statutory attorney's fees;		
25	Expert witness fees;		
26	Costs of suit; and		
27	Such other relief as the court deems just.		
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1	For the Ninth Cause of Action:
2	Economic damages;
3	Non-economic damages for pain, suffering and emotional distress;
4	Exemplary damages;
5	Legal interest;
6	Costs of suit; and
7	Such other relief as the court deems just.
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9	DATED: May 24, 2013
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11	Ву:
12	AARON P. MINNIS, ESQ.
13	Attorney for Plaintiff
14	QUY DONG
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CIVIL LAWSUIT NOTICE

Form CV-5012 REV 7/01/08

113 CV 246959

Page 1 of 1

Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara 191 N. First St., San Jose, CA 95113 CASE NUMBER:

PLEASE READ THIS ENTIRE FORM

<u>PLAINTIFF</u> (the person suing): Within 60 days after filing the lawsuit, you must serve each Defendant with the Complaint, Summons, an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Information Sheet, and a copy of this Civil Lawsuit Notice, and you must file written proof of such service.

DEFENDANT (The person sued): You must do each of the following to protect your rights:

- You must file a written response to the Complaint, using the proper legal form or format, in the Clerk's Office of the Court, within 30 days of the date you were served with the Summons and Complaint;
- 2. You must serve by mail a copy of your written response on the Plaintiff's attorney or on the Plaintiff if Plaintiff has no attorney (to "serve by mail" means to have an adult other than yourself mail a copy); and
- 3. You must attend the first Case Management Conference.

Warning: If you, as the Defendant, do not follow these instructions, you may automatically lose this case.

<u>RULES AND FORMS:</u> You must follow the California Rules of Court and the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara Local Civil Rules and use proper forms. You can obtain legal information, view the rules and receive forms, free of charge, from the Self-Help Center at 99 Notre Dame Avenue, San Jose (408-882-2900 x-2926), <u>www.scselfservice.org</u> (Select "Civil") or from:

- State Rules and Judicial Council Forms: www.courtinfo.ca.gov/forms and www.courtinfo.ca.gov/forms
- Local Rules and Forms: http://www.sccsuperiorcourt.org/civil/rule1toc.htm

<u>CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE (CMC)</u>: You must meet with the other parties and discuss the case, in person or by telephone, at least 30 calendar days before the CMC. You must also fill out, file and serve a Case Management Statement (Judicial Council form CM-110) at least 15 calendar days before the CMC.

You or your attorney must appear at the CMC. You may ask to appear by telephone - see Local Civil Rule 8.

Your Case Management Judge is: Honorable Peter Kirw	/an	Department:	_8
The 1st CMC is scheduled for: (Completed by Clerk of Court) Date: SEP 2 4 2013	Tlme: 3:00 PM	in Department: 8	
The next CMC is scheduled for: (Completed by party if the 1st			
Date:	Time:	_ in Department:	
TERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR): If all parties have in CV-5008) at least 15 days before the CMC, the Court will can it the Court's website at www.sccsuperiorcourt.org/clviVADR/ or or R providers and their qualifications, services, and fees.	icel the CMC and ma	I notice of an ADR St	atus Conf

CIVIL LAWSUIT NOTICE

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION INFORMATION SHEET / CIVIL DIVISION

Many cases can be resolved to the satisfaction of all parties without the necessity of traditional litigation, which can be expensive, time consuming, and stressful. The Court finds that it is in the best interests of the parties that they participate in alternatives to traditional litigation, including arbitration, mediation, neutral evaluation, special masters and referees, and settlement conferences. Therefore, all matters shall be referred to an appropriate form of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) before they are set for trial, unless there is good cause to dispense with the ADR requirement.

What is ADR?

ADR is the general term for a wide variety of dispute resolution processes that are alternatives to litigation. Types of ADR processes include mediation, arbitration, neutral evaluation, special masters and referees, and settlement conferences, among others forms.

What are the advantages of choosing ADR instead of litigation?

ADR can have a number of advantages over hitigation:

- ADR can save time. A dispute can be resolved in a matter of months, or even weeks, while litigation can take years.
- ADR can save money. Attorney's fees, court costs, and expert fees can be reduced or avoided altogether.
- <ADR provides more participation. Parties have more opportunities with ADR to express their interests and concerns, instead of focusing exclusively on legal rights.</p>
- < ADR provides more control and ficability. Parties can choose the ADR process that is most likely to bring a satisfactory resolution to their dispute.
- < ADR can reduce stress. ADR encourages cooperation and communication, while discouraging the adversarial atmosphere of litigation. Surveys of parties who have participated in an ADR process have found much greater satisfaction than with parties who have gone through litigation.

What are the main forms of ADR offered by the Court?

- Mediation is an informal, confidential, flexible and non-binding process in the mediator helps the parties to understand the interests of everyone involved, and their practical and legal choices. The mediator helps the parties to communicate better, explore legal and practical settlement options, and reach an acceptable solution of the problem. The mediator does not decide the solution to the dispute; the parties do.
- < Mediation may be appropriate when:
 - < The parties want a non-adversary procedure
 - < The parties have a continuing business or personal relationship
 - < Communication problems are interfering with a resolution
 - < There is an entotional element involved
 - < The parties are interested in an injunction, consent decree, or other form of equitable relief
- Neutral evaluation, sometimes called "Early Neutral Evaluation" or "ENE". is an informal process in which the evaluator, an experienced neutral lawyer, hears a compact presentation of both sides of the case, gives a non-binding assessment of the strengths and weaknesses on each side, and predicts the likely outcome. The evaluator can help parties to identify issues, prepare stipulations, and draft discovery plans. The parties may use the neutral's evaluation to discuss settlement.

Neutral evaluation may be appropriate when:

- < The parties are far apart in their view of the law or value of the case
- The case involves a technical issue in which the evaluator has expertise
- < Case planning assistance would be helpful and would save legal fees and costs
- < The parties are interested in an injunction, consent decree, or other form of equitable relief

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Arbitration is a less formal process than a trial, with no jury. The arbitrator hears the evidence and arguments of the parties, then makes a written decision. The parties can agree to binding or non-binding arbitration. In binding arbitration, the arbitrator's decision is final and completely resolves the case, without the opportunity for appeal. In non-binding arbitration, the arbitrator's decision could resolve the case, without the opportunity for appeal, unless a party timely rejects the arbitrator's decision within 30 days and requests a trial. Private arbitrators are allowed to charge for their time.

Arbitration may be appropriate when:

- < The action is for personal injury, property damage, or breach of contract
- < Only monetary damages are sought
- < Witness testiniony, under oath, needs to be evaluated
- < An advisory opinion is sought from an experienced litigator (if a non-binding arbitration)

< Civil Judge ADR allows parties to have a mediation or settlement conference with an experienced judge of the Superior Court. Mediation is an informal, confidential. flexible and non-binding process in which the judge helps the parties to understand the interests of everyone involved, and their practical and legal choices. A settlement conference is an informal process in which the judge meets with the parties or their attorneys, hears the facts of the dispute, helps identify issues to be resolved, and normally suggests a resolution that the parties may accept or use as a basis for further negotiations. The request for mediation or settlement conference may be made promptly by stipulation (agreement) upon the filing of the Civil complaint and the answer. There is no charge for this service.</p>

Civil Judge ADR may be appropriate when:

- < The parties have complex facts to review
- < The case involves multiple parties and problems
- < The courthouse surroundings would be helpful to the settlement process

< Special masters and referees are neutral parties who may be appointed by the coun to obtain information or to make specific fact findings that may lead to a resolution of a dispute.

Special masters and referees can be particularly effective in complex cases with a number of parties, like construction disputes.

< Settlement conferences are informal processes in which the neutral (a judge or an experienced attorney) meets with the parties or their attorneys, hears the facts of the dispute, helps identify issues to be resolved, and normally suggests a resolution that the parties may accept or use as a basis for further negotiations.

Settlement conferences can be effective when the authority or expertise of the judge or experienced attorney may help the parties reach a resolution.

What kind of disputes can be resolved by ADR?

Although some disputes must go to court, almost any dispute can be resolved through ADR. This includes disputes involving business matters; civil rights; collections; corporations: construction; consumer protection; contracts: copyrights; defamation; disabilities; discrimination; employment; environmental problems; fraud; harassment; health care; housing; insurance; intellectual property; labor; landford/tenant; media; medical malpractice and other professional negligence; neighborhood problems; partnerships; patents; personal injury; probate; product liability; property damage; real estate; securities; sports; trade secret; and wrong ful death, among other niatters.

lYhere can you get assistance with selecting an appropriate form of ADR and a neutral for your case, information about ADR procedures, or answers to other questions about ADR?

Contact:
Santa Clara County Superior Court
ADR Administrator
408-882-2530

Santa Clara County DRPA Coordinator 408-792-2704

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION INFORMATION SHEET/ CIVIL DIVISION

CV-5003 REV 6/D8

1 SEYFARTH SHAW LLP Catherine M. Dacre (SBN 141988) 2 cdacre@seyfarth.com Andrew M. McNaught (SBN 209093) amenaught@seyfarth.com 3 Emily E. Barker (SBN 275166) 4 ebarker@seyfarth.com 560 Mission Street, 31st Floor 5 San Francisco, California 94105 Telephone: (415) 397-2823 6 Facsimile: (415) 397-8549 7 Attorneys for Defendants VARIOUS, INC. and 8 FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS INC. 9 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 10 COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA 11 12 OUY DONG. Case No. 113CV246959 13 Plaintiff. UNLIMITED JURISDICTION 14 ٧. DEFENDANT VARIOUS, INC.'s AND 15 FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS INC.'s VARIOUS, INC.; FRIENDFINDER ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S NETWORKS, INC.; and DOES 1 THROUGH UNVERIFIED COMPLAINT 16 10, INCLUSIVE, 17 Defendants. Trial Date: NONE SET Date Action Filed: MAY 28, 2013 18 19 VARIOUS, INC. and FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS INC. ("Answering Defendants") 20 hereby submit their Answer to plaintiff OUY DONG's ("Plaintiff") Complaint for Damages, as 21 follows: 22 **GENERAL DENIAL** 23 Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 431.30(d), Answering Defendants 24 generally deny each and every allegation in the Complaint. In further answer to the Complaint, 25 Answering Defendants deny that Plaintiff has suffered any injury, damage, or loss in any nature 26 or manner whatsoever by reason of any act or omission of Answering Defendants, or any of 27 28 them. DEFENDANTS' ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S UNVERIFIED COMPLAINT - CASE NO. 113CV246959

1 SEPARATE DEFENSES 2 FIRST SEPARATE DEFENSE 3 (Failure to State Claim for Relief - All Causes of Action) 4 The Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted against Answering 5 Defendants. 6 SECOND SEPARATE DEFENSE 7 (Statute of Limitations – All Causes of Action) Each of Plaintiff's claims as set forth in the Complaint is barred by the applicable statutes 8 9 of limitations, including but not limited to California Code of Civil Procedure §§ 335.1, 337(1), 10 338, 339(1), and California Government Code sections 12940, 12960 and 12965, et seq., all 11 other statutes of limitations in Code of Civil Procedure §§ 337-343 et seq., and the Family and Medical Leave Act, 29 U.S.C. Section 2617(c). 12 13 THIRD SEPARATE DEFENSE 14 (Good Cause - All Causes of Action) Each of Plaintiff's claims as set forth in the Complaint is barred because Answering 15 Defendants had good cause for their conduct. 16 17 FOURTH SEPARATE DEFENSE 18 (Management Discretion - All Causes of Action) 19 Any and all conduct of which Plaintiff complains or which is attributable to Answering 20 Defendants was a just and proper exercise of management discretion undertaken for fair, honest and lawful reasons. 21 22 FIFTH SEPARATE DEFENSE (Waiver - All Causes of Action) 23 Each of Plaintiff's claims as set forth in her Complaint is barred to the extent Plaintiff has 24 waived her right(s) to recover, if any. 25 26 // // 27 // 28 DEFENDANTS' ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S UNVERIFIED COMPLAINT - CASE NO. 113CV246959

SIXTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Unclean Hands - All Causes of Action)

Each of Plaintiff's claims as set forth in the Complaint is barred to the extent Plaintiff is guilty of unclean hands in connection with the allegations set forth in the Complaint.

SEVENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Good Faith - All Causes of Action)

Defendants and their agents acted reasonably and in good faith at all times material herein based on all relevant facts and circumstances known by them at the time they so acted. Accordingly, Plaintiff is barred from any and all recovery, including but not limited to recovery of penalties, in this action.

EIGHTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Equitable Estoppel - All Causes of Action)

Answering Defendants allege upon information and belief that Plaintiff is equitably estopped from asserting the claims alleged in her Complaint because Plaintiff has, by her own conduct, intentionally induced, caused, and/or contributed to the alleged conduct of which Plaintiff now complains.

NINTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Business Necessity-All Causes of Action)

Any and all of the acts alleged to have been performed by Defendants, if performed at all, were justified by legitimate, nondiscriminatory, and non-retaliatory business necessity and were not otherwise unlawful.

TENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Privilege/Justification - All Causes of Action)

Any recovery on Plaintiff's Complaint, or any purported cause of action alleged therein, is barred because assuming *arguendo* that discriminatory or retaliatory reasons had been a motivating factor in any decisions toward Plaintiff, which Defendant expressly denies, Defendant would have made the same decisions toward Plaintiff in any case for legitimate, non-discriminatory, non-retaliatory business reasons.

1 ELEVENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE (At-Will Employment – All Causes of Action) 2 Plaintiff's employment with defendant FriendFinder Networks, Inc. was at will, pursuant 3 to California Labor Code §2922, and thus could be terminated by either party at any time with or 4 without cause. 5 6 TWELFTH SEPARATE DEFENSE (Presumption Of At-Will Employment – All Causes of Action) 7 Plaintiff was presumed to be an at-will employee, pursuant to California Labor Code 8 Section 2922. Plaintiff cannot offer any facts to rebut or overcome this presumption of at-will 9 employment. 10 THIRTEENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE 11 (Employment Decisions Contrary to Employer's Policies – All Causes of Action) 12 Plaintiff may not recover punitive damages for allegedly unlawful employment decisions 13 to the extent that those decisions are contrary to policies that Answering Defendants, or either of 14 them, instituted in good faith against wrongful conduct. 15 16 FOURTEENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE (After-Acquired Evidence-All Causes of Action) 17 Plaintiff's claims are barred and/or Plaintiff's damages are limited to the extent that she 18 engaged in misconduct of which Answering Defendants were unaware at the time of her 19 terminations. 20 FIFTEENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE 21 (Laches — All Causes of Action) 22 Answering Defendants allege that Plaintiff's action should be barred by the doctrine of 23 laches because Plaintiff unreasonably delayed bringing her action against Answering 24 Defendants, which has substantially prejudiced Answering Defendants. 25 // 26 // 27 // 28 DEFENDANTS' ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S UNVERIFIED COMPLAINT - CASE NO. 113CV246959

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SIXTEENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Preemption by Workers' Compensation-All Causes of Action)

The exclusive remedy for the alleged damages to Plaintiff is provided by the Workers' Compensation Act, California Labor Code section 3200, et seq. Additionally, to the extent Plaintiff receives workers' compensation benefits and/or an award attributable to an injury for which they seek compensation here, then such benefits and/or awards should offset, in whole or in part, any award they have received for the same injury.

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Offset— All Causes of Action)

Any recovery on Plaintiff's Complaint, or any purported cause of action alleged therein, is barred in whole or in part because Defendant is entitled to an offset for any monies Plaintiff received from any source after Plaintiff ceased to be employed under the doctrine prohibiting double recovery set forth by *Witt v. Jackson*, 57 Cal. 2d 57 (1961) and its progeny.

EIGHTEENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Failure To Mitigate Damages— All Causes of Action)

To the extent of Plaintiff's failure to mitigate her alleged damages, any damages awarded to Plaintiff should be barred or reduced accordingly.

NINETEENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Civ. Code § 3294 Unconstitutional on its Face — All Causes of Action)

California Civil Code section 3294, relating to the imposition of punitive damages, is invalid on its face, or as applied to Defendants in this action, pursuant to Article I, Section 10, Article IV, Section 2, and the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and Articles I and IV of the California Constitution.

TWENTIETH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(No Punitive Damages — All Causes of Action)

Defendant is not liable for any alleged exemplary or punitive damages because such damages violate its rights under the United States and California Constitutions, including, but not limited to, its right to due process and against excessive fines. Plaintiff has also failed to allege

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sufficient facts showing "fraud, oppression or malice" as required for recovery of punitive damages. Plaintiff has also failed to allege sufficient facts showing conduct by an "officer, director or managing agent" of Defendant in support of her claim for punitive damages.

TWENTY-FIRST SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Attorneys' Fees- All Causes of Action)

Plaintiff knew or should have known that her claims are without any reasonable basis in law and equity and cannot be supported by a good faith argument for extension, modification or reversal of existing law. As a result of Plaintiff's filing of this lawsuit, Defendants have been required to obtain the services of the undersigned attorneys and have and will continue to incur substantial costs and attorneys' fees in defense of this frivolous case. Defendants are, therefore, entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred by and through this action in accordance with the California Code of Civil Procedure Section 128.5.

TWENTY-SECOND SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Conduct Does Not Violate Public Policy-Ninth Cause of Action)

Answering Defendants' conduct did not violate the language or public policy of the State of California, the Constitution of the State of California, or any California statute or regulation, and therefore cannot form the basis for a claim of unfair competition, tortuous interference, or related claims.

TWENTY-THIRD SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Exhaustion Of Administrative Remedies — All Causes of Action)

To the extent Plaintiff has asserted claims that were not raised in a complaint or untimely raised filed with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing or the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Plaintiff failed to exhaust her administrative remedies and such claims are barred.

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TWENTY-FOURTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Scope of Administrative Charge — All Causes of Action)

Plaintiff's causes of action are barred in whole or in part to the extent the Complaint's allegations do not appear in any timely and proper administrative charge filed by Plaintiff before commencing this lawsuit.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Legitimate Non-Discriminatory Factors—All Causes of Action)

Plaintiff may not obtain any of the relief requested in her Complaint because any adverse employment action(s) taken against her were based on legitimate, non-discriminatory and non-retaliatory factors unrelated to Plaintiff's purported disability, or participation in any alleged protected activity, and were free from unlawful discrimination or retaliation of any kind.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Scope of Authority—All Causes of Action)

Plaintiff's causes of action, in whole or in part, are barred against Defendants to the extent that the actions of Defendants' agents, employees, and representatives, if the actions occurred, were not actions taken with the course and scope of their employment.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Failure To Take Advantage Of Preventive/Corrective Opportunities—All Causes of Action)

Defendant exercised reasonable care to prevent and/or correct any unlawfully discriminatory and/or retaliatory workplace conduct allegedly experienced by Plaintiff. Plaintiff unreasonably failed to take advantage of any preventive or corrective opportunities provided by Defendant or to avoid harm otherwise, and thus Plaintiff's claims are barred or, alternatively, her relief is limited. State Dept. of Health Servs. v. Superior Ct. of Sacramento County (McGinnis), 31 Cal. 4th 1026 (2000).

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Mixed-Motive; Bar to Monetary Recovery-All Causes of Action)

To the extent Plaintiff demonstrates her protected status was a substantial motivating factor for any challenged employment action, Defendant would have taken the same action absent the substantial motivating factor. As such, the Court may not award Plaintiff damages, backpay, or order reinstatement. *Harris v. City of Santa Monica*, 56 Cal. 4th 211 (2013).

TWENTY-NINTH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(No Protected Activity—Second, Fourth, and Eighth Causes of Action)

Plaintiff's retaliation claims are precluded as plaintiff has not engaged in any protected activity upon which to base a retaliation claim.

THIRTIETH SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Interactive Process / Accommodation - All Causes of Action)

Plaintiff's claims are barred because she failed to participate in good faith, or at all, in an interactive process with Defendant regarding her purported need for a reasonable accommodation for her alleged disability. To the extent she did, Defendant engaged in a timely, good faith interactive process with Plaintiff to determine effective reasonable accommodation for any physical and or mental disability, and further provided reasonable accommodation.

THIRTY-FIRST SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Inability to Perform Essential Functions - All Causes of Action)

Plaintiff's claims based on her purported disability fail to the extent that she could not perform the essential functions of the job, with or without reasonable accommodation.

THIRTY-SECOND SEPARATE DEFENSE

(Undue Hardship -All Causes of Action)

Providing Plaintiff a reasonable accommodation that would enable her to perform the essential functions of her position would place an undue hardship upon Defendant.

1	THIRTY-THIRD SEPARATE DEFENSE
2	(No Liquidated Damages Third and Fourth Causes of Action)
3	Plaintiff is not entitled to liquidated or punitive damages because Defendant made good
4	faith efforts to comply with the FMLA, the ADA, and all applicable anti-discrimination laws.
5	THIRTY-FOURTH SEPARATE DEFENSE
6	(No Injury–All Causes of Action)
7	Plaintiff sustained no injury or damages by reason of any act of Defendant.
8	THIRTY-FIFTH SEPARATE DEFENSE
9	(Failure to Exhaust Internal Grievance Procedures All Causes of Action)
10	Plaintiff's claims are barred in whole or in part to the extent she failed to exhaust
11	available internal dispute-resolution procedures before filing the Complaint.
12	THIRTY-SIXTH SEPARATE DEFENSE
13	(Failure to Comply with FMLA and CFRA Requirements First, Second, Third, Fourth and Ninth Causes of Action)
14	Fourth and Minth Causes of Action)
15	Plaintiff's FMLA and CFRA claims are barred to the extent she failed to comply with the
16	obligations and requirements of either or both statutes.
17	
18	ADDITIONAL DEFENSES
19	Defendants presently have insufficient knowledge or information upon which to form a
20	belief whether there may be additional, as yet unstated, defenses and reserve the right to assert
21	additional defenses in the event that discovery indicates that such defenses are appropriate.
22	PRAYER
23	WHEREFORE, the Answering Defendants pray for judgment as follows:
24	1. That judgment be entered in favor of Answering Defendants and against Plaintiff
25	on all causes of action;
26	2. That Plaintiff take nothing by her Complaint, and that this Complaint be
27	dismissed with prejudice;
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1	3.	That the Court award Answering Defendants their costs of suit and attorneys'
2	fees; and	
3	4.	That the Court award Answering Defendants such further relief as the Court may
4	deem just ar	nd proper.
5		
6		
7	DATED: Ju	ne 27, 2013 Respectfully submitted,
8		SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
9		←
10		By:
11		Catherine M. Dacre Andrew M. McNaught
12		Emily E. Barker
13		Attorneys for Defendants VARIOUS, INC. and FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS INC.
14		FRIENDFINDER NET WORKS INC.
15	15774161v.1	
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	DEFENDA	10 ANTS' ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S UNVERIFIED COMPLAINT - CASE NO. 113CV246959

ì	PROOF OF SERVICE
2	I am a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 560 Mission Street, 31st Floor, San Francisco, California 94105. On June 27, 2013, I served the within document(s):
4	DEFENDANT VARIOUS, INC.'S AND FRIENDFINDER NETWORKS INC.'S ANSWER TO PLAINTIFF'S UNVERIFIED COMPLAINT
6 7 8	I sent such document from facsimile machines (415) 397-8549 on June 27, 2013. I certify that said transmission was completed and that all pages were received and that a report was generated by said facsimile machine which confirms said transmission and receipt. I, thereafter, mailed a copy to the interested party(ies) in this action by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in sealed envelope(s) addressed to the parties listed below.
9 10	by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at San Francisco, California, addressed as set forth below.
11 12	by personally delivering the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the address(es) set forth below.
13 14	by placing the document(s) listed above, together with an unsigned copy of this declaration, in a sealed envelope or package provided by an overnight delivery carrier with postage paid on account and deposited for collection with the overnight carrier at San Francisco, California, addressed as set forth below.
15 16	by transmitting the document(s) listed above, electronically, via the e-mail addresses set forth below.
17	electronically by using the Court's ECF/CM System.
18 19 20	Sonya L. Smallets Minnis & Smallets LLP 315 Noe St., San Francisco, CA 94114 Phone: 415-551-0885 Fax: 415-683-7157 Email: sonya@minnisandsmallets.com Attorneys for Plaintiff
21 22 23	I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.
24 25	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.
26	Executed on June 27, 2013, at San Francisco, California.
27	Kathy Shees Lale Kathy J. Truesdale
28	
	PROOF OF SERVICE - CASE NO. 113CV246959

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ORIGINAL

SheppardMullin

Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP 333 South Hope Street, 43rd Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-1422 213.620.1780 main 213.620.1398 main fax www.sheppardmullin.com
Writer's Direct Line 213-617-4237 tcohen@sheppardmullin.com

November 5, 2013

VIA FEDEX

BMC Group, Inc.

Attn: FriendFinder Networks Claims Processing

18675 Lake Drive East Chanhassen, MN 55317

Re:

In Re PMGI, et al.

Two (2) Proofs O Claim Creditor: Quy Dong

First Debtor: FriendFinder Networks, Inc., Case No. 13-12405

Second Debtor: Various, Inc., Case No. 13-12439

Dear BMC Group, Inc.:

We are counsel to Quy Dong, a creditor of both above-referenced debtors. Enclosed herewith for filing in the above-referenced cases are **two (2)** Proofs of Claim of Ms. Dong containing her original signature, as follows:

- 1. Proof of Claim of Quy Dong in <u>FriendFinder Networks</u>, Inc., Case No. 13-12405; and
- 2. Proof of Claim of Quy Dong in Various, Inc., Case No. 13-12439.

Please note that the Proofs of Claim contain supporting documentation.

I. Offen

We have also enclosed herewith copies of each of the foregoing claims, together with a return FedEx envelope. Please file the original Proofs of Claim, and return to us in the enclosed FedEx envelope stamped/conformed copies of both Proofs of Claim.

Very truly yours,

Theodore A Cohen

for SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP

SMRH:412434826.1 Enclosures From: (213) 620-1780

Alice Montoya Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hamp 333 South Hope Street - 48th Floor

Los Angeles, CA 90071

Origin ID: EMTA



SHIP TO: (213) 620-1780 X 14000 **BILL SENDER**

FriendFinder Networks Claims Proces **BMC Group, Inc** 18675 Lake Drive East

CHANHASSEN. MN 55317

Ship Date: 05NOV13 ActWgt: 5.0 LB CAD: 100134291/INET3430

Delivery Address Bar Code



Ref#

Invoice # PO# Dept#

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BMC GROUP

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