Electronically FILED by Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles on 11/16/2022 12:14 AM Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court, by D. Camacho, Deputy Clerk

against Defendants, and each of them, alleges as follows:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 1. On the afternoon of November 15, 2021, PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE ("Plaintiff") went to the Bank of America branch at 5025 Lankershim Blvd., North Hollywood, CA (hereinafter, the "Bank") to perform a simple transaction.
- 2. While he was waiting in line at the Bank, Plaintiff began to feel extremely overheated, as if he had a fever; he also started feeling like he had some chest pain and difficulty breathing.
- 3. Plaintiff worried that these symptoms portended a case of Covid-19. Although he was double-vaccinated at that point, he had not yet had any booster shots, and—having once had Covid in December 2020 and been hospitalized at that time for the better part of a week—felt he had good cause for concern.
- 4. Plaintiff began to feel weaker. He became increasingly anxious that he might be having a serious health crisis, and thus approached a man who appeared to be the Bank's manager or assistant manager, (hereinafter, the "Bank Manager"). Plaintiff told him that he was having chest pains, trouble breathing, felt overheated, and that he needed help.
- 5. The Bank Manager asked Plaintiff if he wanted him to call the paramedics, to which Plaintiff responded in the affirmative, and that he thought this would be a good idea. The Bank Manager then informed Plaintiff he would call the paramedics and told Plaintiff to relax.
- 6. Plaintiff attempted to relax, but found it difficult to do so; he was in acute distress, suffering from breathing difficulty, chest pain, weakness, and feeling overly hot, creating continued anxiety within Plaintiff.
- 7. Plaintiff explained to the Bank Manager that while he waited for the paramedics, he wanted needed to do the transaction, which, hopefully, would be quick; the Bank Manager told Plaintiff he would have his teller assist Plaintiff.
- 8. In the meantime, Plaintiff felt so weak that he had to sprawl out underneath one of the Bank's tables. The line eventually dwindled, Plaintiff made his way to the window, and began his transaction with the teller.

Just as the teller was beginning to assist Plaintiff in processing his transaction, at least two
PARAMEDICS from Defendant LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT (hereinafter, collectively,
"Paramedics") appeared at the Bank. Plaintiff did not get their names at the time. Plaintiff told the
Paramedics he just needed a moment, as the teller was helping him to complete an important transaction.

- 9. The Paramedics, however, said Plaintiff needed to go with them outside immediately, even though Plaintiff was just about finished. Plaintiff accompanied them outside.
- 10. The Paramedics instructed Plaintiff to get into their ambulance. Plaintiff began to do so, but attempted to explain to Paramedics his concerns that: (1) his transaction with the teller was incomplete; and (2) his ID and debit card, which he needed, might still be inside the Bank.
- 11. The Paramedics told Plaintiff that his "transaction had "been declined," but, according to Plaintiff's recollection, when asked for a receipt of such a decline, the Paramedics stated that there was one, but failed to produce it. Plaintiff then expressed concern to the Paramedics about his debit card and ID still being in the Bank, to which the Paramedics indicated that they had those items.
- 12. The Paramedics then stated sternly, "You're going to the hospital!"—as if somehow Plaintiff had any thoughts to the contrary—and ordered Plaintiff not to "resist" the Paramedics, or else they would have no choice but to put Plaintiff in restraints. Plaintiff was completely shocked by this statement, and told the Paramedics that *of course* he understood that they were taking him to the hospital because *he* had requested their help in the first place. Plaintiff also said that he wanted to specifically reiterate that he felt that he had a medical condition, perhaps Covid, and that this was not a psychiatric call, nor did he feel that there was any cause to be treated as a psychiatric patient.
- 13. In the ambulance, the Paramedics asked Plaintiff about his prior medical history, which Plaintiff provided in a fair amount of detail. In response to their questions, Plaintiff listed his current medications, medical conditions, and reported—truthfully—that he had no prior history of alcohol or drug abuse. The Paramedics acted openly doubtful of Plaintiff's statements. For example, when Plaintiff recited his medication list, the Paramedics interjected that they wanted to know if Plaintiff had been taking any street drugs. Plaintiff again responded truthfully, denying that he had ever taken any street drugs in his entire life, and even inviting the Paramedics to test him for alcohol, and for any illicit drugs they wished.

- 14. Plaintiff asked to be taken to USC Verdugo Hills Hospital, as they have extensive records on him but the Paramedics ignored his request, taking him instead to Sherman Oaks Hospital without informing him of same.
- 15. The Paramedics then asked Plaintiff, in an almost presumptive and conclusory manner, whether he were "homeless" and "on Medi-Cal"; further, they seemed unwilling to believe Plaintiff's averments that he was neither. Plaintiff then offered to show the Paramedics his Blue Shield PPO insurance card as proof, yet they still remained openly doubtful and contemptuous of him.
- 16. Plaintiff continued to feel in severe respiratory distress, as well as a feeling of pain in his arms and legs, was trying to stretch them out, and stated his discomfort, which should have been apparent. The Paramedics told Plaintiff that he needed to "calm down," at which point he said, "I'm having trouble breathing."
- 17. The Paramedics indicated that they wanted to "give [Plaintiff] something to help [him] calm down," whereupon Plaintiff asked what they intended to give him. One of the Paramedics responded that this would be midazolam, to which Plaintiff objected, stating that he was "allergic to Versed." The Paramedic's response was (to the best of Plaintiff's recollection) "No, you're not!" Plaintiff asked him how he would know that, and stated that regardless, he did "not consent" to being administered "any benzodiazepine" (Versed, the trade name for midazolam, is a highly sedating benzodiazepine), explaining that benzodiazepines have a dangerous interaction with one of the drugs [oxycodone] he was prescribed.
- 18. Plaintiff had furthermore explicitly, and in no uncertain terms, advised the Paramedics that he did not want to be administered any medication unless he had been informed of its name/identity beforehand, and had given the Paramedics specific consent for its administration.
- 19. Plaintiff heard one of the Paramedics say, either to another, or over radio, that Plaintiff was "tachy," meaning tachycardic. Said Paramedica then stated to Plaintiff that he was concerned about his fast heart rate, and, to the best of Plaintiff's recollection, asked him, "If you don't want us to give you benzodiazepines, what do you think we should give you to slow down your heart rate and help you calm down?" Plaintiff—who graduated from UCLA with his master's degree in organic chemistry, and who worked for over 15 years as a medical writer for doctors and hospitals—suggested a beta- or alpha-

blocker. At no time did the Paramedics say that they found this to be an absurd or irrational suggestion.

- 20. Plaintiff then requested, and was given, supplemental oxygen, which he told the Paramedics was beginning to help improve his symptoms.
- 21. One of the Paramedics, on information and belief, Defendant JEFFREY BLAKE ("Paramedic Blake" or "Blake"), then returned with a syringe, which he injected into Plaintiff's arm. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that what Paramedic Blake injected into Plaintiff was a five-milligram intramuscular dose of midazolam (Versed), which was administered in direct contravention of Plaintiff's wishes, and without his consent; it also caused him to fall unconscious without Plaintiff having any agency in the process.
- 22. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that just minutes later, Defendant AUGUST WEIDEMAN ("Weideman") injected Plaintiff with another five-milligram intramuscular dose of midazolam (Versed), in direct contravention of Plaintiff's wishes, and without his consent.
- 23. The Paramedics, and each of them, delivered Plaintiff to Defendant Sherman Oaks Hospital's emergency room in an unconscious state. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that SOH medical staff administered haloperidol (Haldol) decanoate, a major tranquilizer. Plaintiff never consented to being administered Haldol, nor was there any good cause for its use.
- 24. On the following day, November 16, 2022, Plaintiff awoke at Defendant Sherman Oaks Hospital (hereinafter, "SOH" or the "Hospital"), whereupon he was told he had rhabdomyolysis. Plaintiff was familiar with the term and was completely at a loss to understand why he had developed such a serious form of muscle damage and acute kidney injury ("AKI").
- 25. The Hospital, its doctors, and staff failed to inform Plaintiff during his stay that he had also suffered a form of heart attack known as a Type 2 NSTEMI. Plaintiff was shocked to discover this in his medical records, which also disclosed conclusionary, capricious, and manifestly false interpretations of lab results, such as that Plaintiff engaged in "polysubstance abuse," which included "positive" results for "meth," "EtOH" (meaning alcohol), and that he should be "discharged to a [homeless] shelter." When Plaintiff informed the Hospital and its representatives of these grave problems, he received no apology, nor were any of the false statements ever corrected. These medical records are now publicly accessible to other doctors and hospitals, but are manifestly inaccurate and paint Plaintiff in a false light.

- 26. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the administration of Haldol was the likely proximate cause of his rhabdomyolysis.
- 27. Plaintiff has not suffered physically, but continues to suffer severe emotional distress as a result of all of Defendants' acts and omissions.

PARTIES

- 28. PLAINTIFF JOHN DOE (hereinafter, "Plaintiff") is, and at all times relevant to this action, was, an individual over the age of 18 years; disabled within the meaning of Gov. Code, §§ 12926 (j), (m), and 12926.1; and a resident of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
- 29. The incidents which are the subject of this Complaint occurred within the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California.
- 30. Defendant THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES (hereinafter, "The City") is a municipal Corporation organized under Article XI of the California Constitution and located in the County of Los Angeles.
- 31. Defendant LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT (hereinafter, "LAFD") is a government entity organized under the laws of the City of Los Angeles.
- 32. Defendant AUGUST WEIDEMAN ("Weideman"), was, at all relevant times, a paramedic employed by LAFD.
- 33. Defendant JEFFREY BLAKE ("Blake"), was, at all relevant times, a paramedic employed by LAFD.
- 34. Defendant PRIME HEALTHCARE SERVICES-SHERMAN OAKS, LLC dba SHERMAN OAKS HOSPITAL (hereinafter, "Sherman Oaks Hospital" or "SOH") is a Delaware corporation licensed to operate a general acute care hospital within the meaning of Health & Safety Code section 1250(a) whose principal business address in California is 4929 Van Nuys Blvd., Sherman Oaks, CA 91403.
- 35. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are unknown to PLAINTIFF, who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. PLAINTIFF will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities, with appropriate charging allegations, when the

same are fully ascertained, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure, Section 474. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of the Defendants designated as a DOE is a resident of, or business entity doing business in, the State of California; and that each of them participated in, and was responsible in some manner for, the wrongful conduct alleged herein, the injuries suffered by PLAINTIFF, and for the damages proximately caused thereby.

36. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each and every one of the Defendants, including each of the fictitiously named defendants, DOES 1-100, inclusive, in addition to acting for himself, herself or itself, and on his, her, or its own behalf individually, is, and was the agent, employee, alter-ego, partner, joint venturer, servant, representative, and co-conspirator of each and every one of the remaining Defendants; and, in performing, or failing to perform, the acts herein alleged, was acting within the course, scope, purpose, and authority of said agency, employment, partnership, joint venture and/or corporate relationship, service, representation, and conspiracy. Because of the agency, employment, partnership, joint venture and/or corporate relationship, service, representation, and conspiracy between Defendants, PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of the Defendants had actual knowledge, collective knowledge, or constructive notice of, and ratified, confirmed, accepted the benefits of, and approved of the acts and omissions of each of the remaining Defendants with full knowledge of the nature and effect of said acts and omissions. In doing the acts alleged herein, each Defendant caused, and/or aided and abetted the wrongful acts and omissions of the other.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 37. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to section 410.10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and pursuant to the California Constitution because Defendants' conduct, and PLAINTIFF's injuries, occurred within the jurisdictional boundaries of this Court, and because Defendant City of Los Angeles is a California Municipal Corporation in the County of Los Angeles, California. Additionally, Plaintiff's damages exceed the jurisdictional minimum for this Court. Finally, all of the Defendants conduct business within the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
- 38. Venue is proper in this Court under Code of Civil Procedure sections 395 and 395.5 because all Defendants are located and/or conducted business within the County of Los Angeles. Further, the

events, acts, omissions, obligations, and/or transactions complained of herein occurred, and/or originated within, the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

- 39. Pursuant to Los Angeles Administrative Code sections 5.169-5.170, Plaintiff timely filed and presented a claim to the City. On April 15, 2022, Plaintiff filed a claim online with the City of Los Angeles by filling out the online form and submitting it to the Office of the City Clerk utilizing the following link: https://claims.lacity.org/, and received confirmation of such filing the following day. However, due to reasons including mistake and inadvertence, among other Plaintiff realized that he had not set forth a complete factual record. Additionally, although he wished to file a claim for over \$25,000 (for which no specific dollar amount need be stated), the online form interface forced Plaintiff to choose such a defined dollar amount option; therefore, he felt no other choice but to close the number closest to zero, namely, \$1.00. It was obvious, or should have been obvious, to Defendant The City that Plaintiff was not seeking \$1.00 in damages.
- 40. On April 16, 2022, Plaintiff then sent an email to The City advising them of his desire to amend his claim. One of the reasons he needed to do so was that he had yet to receive the incident and medical records from the Defendant the City. Plaintiff believed in good faith that he would have ample time in which to do so. That was unfortunately not the case.
- 41. On or about May 16-20, 2022, and even though he had submitted his claim *online*, Plaintiff received a letter from the City—dated May 4, 2022—summarily rejecting his claim.
- 42. Plaintiff has nonetheless complied with the administrative prerequisites (exhaustion of administrative remedies) mandated by the Los Angeles City Charter and Government Code sections 911.2 and 945. He is thus now free to bring suit and recover against Defendants City and LAFD.
- 43. This Court is a court of general jurisdiction and has concurrent jurisdiction to adjudicate certain federal causes of action, e.g. those brought under Title 42 U.S.C. Section 1983.

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES		