1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Mary Shea Hagebols (SBN 113222) SHEA LAW OFFICES 1814 Franklin Street, Suite 800 Oakland, CA 94612 Tel: 510-208-4422 Fax: 415-520-9407 mary@shealaw.com Carney R. Shegerian, Esq. (SBN 150461) SHEGERIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC. 225 Arizona Avenue, Suite 400 Santa Monica, California 90401 Tel: (310) 860-0770 Fax: (310) 860-0771 Email: <u>cshegerian@shegerianlaw.com</u>	CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED Los Angeles Suberior Court APR 1 7 2014 John A. Clarke Assentive Officer/Clerk By CUMPERTIA ROBINSON	
10	Attorneys for Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2		
10	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
12	LOS ANGELES COUNTY		
13	CIVIL UNLIMITED BY FAX		
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15	JANE DOE NO. 2 (a pseudonym);	CASE NO.: BC508089 DEP. 38	
16	Plaintiff,	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES	
17	v.	1. SEXUAL BATTERY IN VIOLATION OF	
18	BIKRAM CHOUDHURY, an individual, BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA,	CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE §1708.5 2. CIVIL ACTION FOR GENDER VIOLENCE IN	
19	L.P., a California Limited Partnership; and	VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE	
20	DOES 1-25;	§52.4 3. False Imprisonment	
21	Defendants.	4. VIOLATION OF THE RALPH ACT [CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 51.7]	
22 23		5. INTERFERENCE WITH THE EXERCISE OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN VIOLATION OF THE	
24		BANE ACT [CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 52.1]	
24		6. INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS	
25		7. NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL	
27		DISTRESS 8. NEGLIGENCE	
28		9. CLAIM FOR DECLARATORY AND	
	- 1 - FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF		

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL

AMOUNT IN CONTROVERSY EXCEEDS MINIMUM JURISDICTIONAL AMOUNT

Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 (a pseudonym) complains against Defendants BIKRAM CHOUDHURY, an individual; BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., and DOES 1-25 as follows. Defendants BIKRAM CHOUDHURY, an individual; BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., and DOES 1-25 are collectively referred to herein as "Bikram Yoga" or "Bikram Family" or "The Community."

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 brings this lawsuit because she was raped by Defendant Bikram Choudhury on about November 18, 2010. Further, Plaintiff JANE DOE NO. 2 was a victim of gender violence and other unlawful acts that caused her physical and emotional harm as well as deprivation of a meaningful income.

2. Plaintiff also contends that Defendants 1-25 (whose precise names are not known to Plaintiff), who were other persons in Defendant Bikram Choudhury's inner circle, were aware of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's pattern and practice of causing, inducing, or persuading young women to enroll in teacher training classes to become yoga instructors only so he can sexually assault and/or rape them. Plaintiff also contends that Defendants 1-25 (whose precise names are not known to Plaintiff), who were other persons in Defendant Bikram Choudhury's inner circle, were aware of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's propensities to sexually assault and/or rape yet they did nothing to prevent this from happening to Plaintiff or to protect her.

3. Plaintiff is informed and believes and otherwise contends that all the Defendants (including those whose precise names are not known to Plaintiff) in some manner or another conspired to facilitate, ratify or authorize Defendant Bikram Choudhury's unlawful conduct as alleged here or otherwise engaged in their own unlawful acts toward Plaintiff.

4. As a direct consequence of these unlawful acts, Plaintiff has suffered severe emotional distress including post-traumatic stress disorder, as well as economic, consequential, and other damages, all to her detriment. Defendants' actions forced Plaintiff to hire attorneys and file suit and she, therefore, has incurred substantial attorneys' fees and costs.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Jane Doe No 2. (hereinafter, "Jane Doe No. 2," "Plaintiff," or "Jane") is a pseudonym for a woman whose name is kept confidential for personal safety and privacy reasons. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2, is a resident of a state outside of California and a citizen of the United States of America. Jane Doe No. 2 is a young woman who is fully qualified as a yoga teacher and who was certified by Defendants Bikram Choudhury (hereinafter, "Choudhury" or "Defendant Choudhury") and Bikram's Yoga College of India, L.P. (hereinafter, "Yoga College.") to teach "Bikram Yoga" which is a type of Hatha Yoga practiced in rooms heated to 105 degrees Fahrenheit.

6. Defendant Bikram Choudhury is an individual and a resident of Los Angeles, California in the County of Los Angeles at all times material to this complaint.

7. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant Yoga College was a California Limited Partnership (California Secretary of State No. 200223100010) and operated in the City and County of Los Angeles at all times material to this complaint. Plaintiff is informed and believed that Defendant Bikram Choudhury treats the partnership as his "alter ego" rather than as a separate entity, and that upholding this legal entity and allowing Defendant Bikram Choudhury to escape personal liability for its actions would sanction a fraud or promote an injustice.

8. Plaintiff is informed and believes that the true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise, of Defendants Does 1 through 25, are

unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint by inserting the true names and capacities of each such Defendant, with appropriate charging allegations, when they are ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants designated herein as a "Doe" is responsible in some manner for the injuries suffered by Plaintiff and for damages proximately caused by the conduct of each such Defendant as herein alleged.

9. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all times material to this Complaint, Defendant and each of the Defendants fictitiously named in this Complaint, in addition to acting for himself, herself or itself, and on his, her or its own behalf individually, is and was acting as the agent, servant, employee and representative of, and with the knowledge, consent and permission of, and in conspiracy with each and all of the Defendants and within the course, scope and authority of that agency, service, employment, representation and conspiracy. Plaintiff further alleges on information and belief that the acts of each of the Defendants were fully ratified by each and all of the Defendants. Specifically, and without limitation, Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that the actions, failures to act, breaches, conspiracy and misrepresentations alleged herein and attributed to one or more of the specific Defendants were approved, ratified and done with the cooperation and knowledge of each and all of the Defendants.

10. The allegations of this Complaint stated on information and belief are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation and discovery.

VENUE

11. Venue is proper because Defendant Yoga College is a limited partnership that is doing business, or has done business during the times related herein, in the City and County of Los Angeles.

12. Defendant Bikram Choudhury, individually and as a managing agent of Defendant Yoga College, resides in Los Angeles, California and committed acts causing harm to Plaintiff in the State of California. 13. The injuries to Plaintiff occurred in San Diego, California.

CONTINUING VIOLATIONS

14. The wrongful acts and omissions giving rise to the Defendants' liability in this action commenced in or about Fall 2010 and have been and are "continuing" in nature as of the date of filing this Complaint. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint as new and additional facts and claims arise or become known to Plaintiff.

TOLLING DUE TO DURESS AND DISABILITY

15. Plaintiff was incapacitated for period at a time due to severe depression as a result of Defendant Choudhury's actions, and as a result was incapable of transacting business or understanding the nature and effect of her actions, and as a result is entitled to equitable tolling of her claim as well at tolling under California Code of Civil Procedure section 352.

16. Further, Defendants placed Plaintiff under emotional duress in an attempt to prevent her from filing suit or otherwise complaining of their unlawful acts. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Bikram Choudhury has made threatening comments or otherwise engages in implicitly threatening actions in an attempt to prevent her from coming forward. Under California law, threats and undue influence are both grounds for tolling based on estoppel. "It is well settled that where delay in commencing an action is induced by the conduct of the Defendant, he cannot avail himself of the defense of the statute [of limitations]. [Citations.]" (*Gaglione v. Coolidge* (1955) 134 Cal.App.2d 518, 527, 286 P.2d 568; see also Rupley v. Huntsman (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 307, 313, 324 P.2d 19; Langdon v. Langdon (1941) 47 Cal.App.2d 28, 32, 117 P.2d 371; Industrial Indem. Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com. (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 684, 689, 252 P.2d 649; Carruth v. Fritch (1950) 36 Cal.2d 426, 434, 224 P.2d 702.)

TOLLING DUE TO DEFENDANT UNAVAILABILITY

17. On information and belief, Defendant Choudhury regularly leaves the State of California and the United States for at least three (3) to six (6) months a year, if not longer.

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Under California law, the statute of limitations does not run while a resident Defendant is out of state. (Code Civ. Proc., § 351.)

FACTUAL DISCUSSION

A. **BIKRAM YOGA**

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18. Bikram Yoga is a system of yoga that Defendant Bikram Choudhury claims he synthesized from traditional Hatha yoga techniques and popularized beginning in the early 1970s. All Bikram Yoga classes run for 90 minutes and consist of the same series of 26 postures and 2 breathing exercises. Bikram Yoga is typically practiced in a room heated to $105^{\circ}F \approx 40.6^{\circ}C$) with a humidity of 40%.

19. On information and belief, there are over 650 Bikram Yoga studios around the world. On information and belief, in an effort to endear themselves to Defendant Bikram Choudhury, certain Bikram Yoga studio owners, instructors and practitioners encourage young, attractive and/or vulnerable female students to attend Teacher training ("TT") and become certified because they know of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's penchant for small, younger women who are flexible and "love the yoga."

B. BIKRAM YOGA TT.

20. The only way to become a Bikram certified yoga instructor and teach at an official Bikram yoga studio is to complete Bikram Yoga TT. The course lasts nine weeks, six days a week, more than twelve hours a day, and costs approximately \$13,000 for tuition and room. Students are required to stay in the hotel where TT is occurring and pay for their own food. They must leave behind their family, their jobs, their entire life, and during TT, are barred from having sex, even if they are married. It is a total immersion experience.

21. At least twice a year, Defendant Bikram Choudhury and his wife Rajashree hold a TT in California. They also held TTs in Acapulco, Mexico, Hawaii and provide "recertification" training and yoga seminars around the world.

22. Defendant Bikram Choudhury requires past students to volunteer to work at TT under the guise of "Karma Yoga" saying that it was their obligation to give back what they

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have been given by Defendant Bikram Choudhury. There is an undercurrent of promises that if you serve "the Family" or "the Community" it will help you becomes a better teacher, help you to become a studio owner, and/or promote the benefits of yoga. Certified Bikram Yoga teachers work at the TT for little or no pay. Many of these "volunteers" step away from their jobs or income-producing work and travel to these TT's at great personal expense for fear that if they do not do as Defendant Bikram Choudhury demands, they will suffer and be barred from teaching. Some "volunteers" are so in fear of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's wrath that they will travel from other countries and enter the United States illegally to work for Bikram for free, risking violating immigrations laws. Once in the United States, these "volunteers" are required to serve Defendant Bikram Choudhury for zero or little pay. Their duties include grooming him, massaging him, making his tea, bring him food and being forced to submit to sexual assaults and rapes against their will.

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23. During TT, every moment of a student's day is controlled by the schedule set by Defendant Bikram Choudhury. The day usually starts at 7:00 a.m., and ends between 2:00 and 3:00 a.m. Students are required to attend each and every class, and spend eight plus hours a day being instructed. When they can eat, what they can drink during class (water only, and even that is heavily frowned upon by Defendant), what they wear (must not wear color green and must wear tight, skimpy clothing), the expressions on their faces, the words that come out of their mouths and the position of their bodies are all controlled by Defendant Choudhury and other instructors.

24. If students miss a TT class, or accidentally forget to sign in to class at the very beginning, they must attend makeup classes.

25. On a typical day, students will do the ninety-minute (90) Bikram Yoga sequence twice, and spend five hours or more in posture clinic, practicing the postures and learning The Dialogue. Plaintiff and others sit through hours of lectures, and read extensively on the subjects of another and yoga. Nighttime, with what little free time they have, is often spent studying "The Dialogue," which they must memorize and perform, at times in front of hundreds of students.

26. In retrospect, Plaintiff is informed and believes, that the sole purpose of the TT was to break down her body, will and spirit to rebuilt in the vision and teachings of Defendant Bikram Choudhury. Day in and day out TT students are pounded with, among other things, the "knowledge" that:

a. Bikram Yoga is the only true yoga – all others are false;

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- b. That Bikram Yoga can cure cancer and other life threatening illnesses;
- c. That Bikram Yoga will enable practitioners to live to be 100 years old;
- d. That Defendant Bikram Choudhury is on the same level as Jesus Christ or the Buddha;
 - e. That Defendant Bikram Choudhury was given special knowledge by his Guru;
 - f. That TT students lives will be ruined if they don't follow the teachings of Defendant Bikram Choudhury; and,

g. That the TT students must completely submit their lives, will and spirit to TT and to Defendant Bikram Choudhury.

27. During lectures, Defendant Bikram Choudhury would chant the first part of a phrase he had been teaching, and hundreds of students would shout back in unison the rest of the phrase.

28. As for the classes, Defendant Bikram Choudhury would greet the students by saying, "Welcome to my torture chamber." During the classes only Defendant Bikram Choudhury is allowed to speak. No one else may speak unless they are spoken to. Defendant Bikram Choudhury demands complete and total unquestioning obedience. When Defendant Bikram Choudhury enters the room, it goes silent. No one speaks. Defendant Bikram Choudhury will make an example out of anyone who does not give him complete obedience. Plaintiff remembers one occasion where a student did something that offended Defendant Bikram Choudhury, like rolling their eyes, and Defendant Bikram Choudhury became enraged. He topped the class, came down off his throne and walked over to the student who was in the middle of hundreds of people, and proceeded to rant at the student about, "I see everything you do! You think you can mess with me? I will ruin you!" The entire class was speechless. It was horrific and terrified Plaintiff to listen to him.

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29. Then, almost immediately after Defendant Bikram Choudhury humiliated the student, he preached about love and harmony. Defendant Bikram Choudhury said he had to be hard on people like the student he humiliated because, "I love them so much."

30. In the case of one student who was not thin and had large breasts, Defendant Bikram Choudhury would humiliate her daily and called her "Ms. Boobs," instead of her given name.

31. Plaintiff was present with other students who met with the other teachers one evening, outside the presence of Defendant Bikram Choudhury, as they tearfully begged them to intervene and stop Defendant Bikram Choudhury; that his conduct was very disturbing, upsetting and not consisted with the practice of yoga. They were told that nothing to could be done about Defendant Bikram Choudhury.

32. Students are also often required to attend evening lectures, where Defendant Choudhury rants on subjects including his negative views on certain races; negative views on homosexuality; the moral lassitude of Americans; his guru; his views on sex, marriage, and relationships; and whatever else he should care to talk about. In addition to this indoctrination, Defendant Choudhury will often require that students stay up until 2:00 a.m. or 3:00 a.m., watching Bollywood movies with him while young female followers, sometimes students, sometimes teachers, rub his feet and massage him for hours.

33. Even for devoted students who have been performing Bikram Yoga once a day, TT was brutal. People who did the practice daily were breaking down. A medical tent is set up next door, and students are known to faint during class for a number of reasons including dehydration, gastrointestinal problems, vomit on their mate, pee on themselves, suffer heat stroke, and according to a reporter who attended TT, seizures. Other students have reported that it is

common for students to collapse and be unable to rise, or to be overcome with weeping in a room full of hundreds of people due to the sheer physical exhaustion. These experiences are dismissed by staff members and Bikram himself, often times being chalked up to healing reactions, and promises that the yoga will "build character" and "make you stronger" or "make you bullet proof," instead of being acknowledged as bodies crying out for food and rest. Trainees are given a false impression that if they "get through it," (TT) they are somehow physically, mentally, emotionally, and spiritually superior to people who have not submitted to such intense training. This creates dangerous and confusing approaches to yoga practice that is subsequently passed on to the public studying with students who are taught in this environment.

34. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants do not pay a medical professional to be on staff during the training. Defendant Bikram Choudhury discourages followers from attending psychotherapy, regardless of their mental state. He publicly discourages students from getting help, saying, "your only problem is that you have no problem" and/or "Western people have too many choices, I give you no choice."

35. If a student objects to anything Defendant Bikram Choudhury says or does, he or she risks being banished and losing everything. If a student drops out of the course or is ejected, he or she generally will not receive a refund. The decision as to whether a student will be certified is in the sole discretion of Defendant Bikram Choudhury. Once certified, the newlycertified instructor may only teach at an approved Bikram Yoga studio.

36. Each and every student who attends TT attends weeks of classes led by Defendant Bikram Choudhury. Defendant Choudhury's classes are peppered with highly offensive and inappropriate language, sexual talk, and even sexual commentary directed at individual students, particularly women. Defendant Choudhury requires certain female followers to brush his hair in front of the entire class, and has been known to demand kisses from female students in public.

37. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, taken together, these practices enabled Defendant Choudhury to wear down the resistance of Plaintiff.

C. PLAINTIFF JANE DOE NO. 2 IS INTRODUCED TO BIKRAM YOGA.

38. Before Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 went to Teacher Training ("TT") in San Diego in the Fall of 2010, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2, a small town girl who only saw the good in others; was a happy care free person. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 loved to hike bike run, surf, do yoga, and spend time with friends. She was outside and active all the time. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was very soft spoken yet social and had a love for life.

39. When Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was introduced to Bikram Yoga, she really liked the experience. She often went of Bikram Yoga classes with her boyfriend of many years. Realizing how much Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 loved practicing Bikram Yoga, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2's boyfriend gifted her with a trip to the Bikram Yoga nine-week TT. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was deeply touched. She was both delighted and excited about the opportunity to learn how to teach this amazing yoga that Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 had come to love. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 hoped this would give her a new career and she wanted to share it with others in her community.

40. During TT, Defendant Bikram Choudhury was positioned on a platform that was raised about over feet off the ground. Everyone had to look up to him. The platform held a huge throne; a large white overstuffed chair with orange draping. While everyone was working in the heat, Defendant Bikram enjoyed fresh cool air that he could pump directly on himself.

41. When Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 first started TT, she was in the middle and only two or three rows back from Bikram Choudhury's platform; Jane Doe No. 2 worked very hard during class and tried to keep the postures in sync with his commands.

42. After class Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 would walk back to her room. She often observed Defendant Bikram Choudhury being wiped down with towels from his inner circle of staff. One day, after Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 finished her class and was heading to her room, Defendant Bikram Choudhury stopped her and said, "What is your name?" Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 gave her name. Then he said "[Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2], there were hundreds of bodies in that room tonight but you were the only one that listened to me. You will never learn to do yoga until you first learn to listen. [Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2], put your mat upfront and close to me every class." 43. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 felt very special and proud and even reported back to her beloved boyfriend that she was doing well in the class and that the Guru seems to be impressed with her.

44. In response to Defendant Bikram Choudhury's instruction, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 placed her mat right in front of Defendant Bikram Choudhury during the yoga class. She wanted to get the most out of every session as TT was given to her as a gift. She wanted to make the most of this experience to express her appreciation.

45. At first, TT was great. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 loved that her new Guru Defendant Bikram Choudhury was giving her special attention in every class. She thought her boyfriend would be proud that she was taking full advantage of his gift and was really excelling at the training.

46. Every day during TT, Defendant Bikram Choudhury was right in front of Plaintiff, watching her, correcting her postures, and giving her compliments. As any young enthusiastic student would, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 appreciated the encouragement. As the weeks wore on, this became bittersweet.

47. What once had been praise, correction, and compliments for Plaintiff's postures, soon became unwanted and uncomfortable sexual comments about Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2's body. Defendant Bikram Choudhury correlated the corrections that needed to be made in her posture to corrections that needed to be made in her sexual life. It was offensive and off putting. But Plaintiff was too far into TT to turn back. She did not want to disappoint her boyfriend who had invested so much money in the TT.

48. Plaintiff, who was physically and emotionally weak from weeks of little sleep, little food and endless training, became confused and fearful. She was surround by hundreds of people who appeared to be devoted to Defendant Bikram and she did not know who she could true or go to for help. She saw how he banished anyone who spoke against him. She did not know what to do because she saw Defendant Bikram Choudhury blow up at anyone who spoke out

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against him, and she heard his rants about how he would crush anyone who opposed him. In fact his verbal abuse of student Pandhora Williams was particularly chilling and frightening to Plaintiff.

49. After each yoga class when we would be laying in Savasana, Defendant Bikram Choudhury would come down off his throne and put his foot on Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2's stomach or just look over her with an odd smile.

50. One evening after lecture, Defendant Bikram Choudhury gave everyone a ten (10) minute break before the nighttime movie started. The tent cleared out quickly, but as Plaintiff started to leave, Defendant Bikram Choudhury yelled out Plaintiff's name and asked her to stay behind. Then, Defendant Bikram Choudhury came and sat with Plaintiff and began to talk about her future with him.

51. Defendant Bikram Choudhury told Plaintiff he wanted her to move to L.A. and work at headquarters. When Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 asked why, he said, "I can see something inside of you that no one else can; You will be greater than Mother Teresa, but you have to follow me. You have to do everything I tell you to do." Then, Defendant Bikram Choudhury grabbed Plaintiff's hand and looked her in the eye and said, "I am your guru, I am your god, I see your future that you cannot see. You are a piece of gold in a room full of brass, but I must melt you down and mold you into what you are meant to be. Without me, you will be a piece of gold undiscovered and covered in dirt."

52. Defendant Bikram Choudhury continued to have these interactions with Plaintiff on a nearly nightly basis. It became common for Defendant Bikram Choudhury to ask Plaintiff to stay behind and spend one on one time with him while others were going about their business.

53. Defendant Bikram Choudhury told Plaintiff, many times, that "You have no family; the Bikram Yoga Family is your new family; and "You have no family to go back to."

54. During one break he called for Plaintiff to stay behind and Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 said she had to go to the bathroom. He said, "I'll walk with you." When Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 came out of the bathroom, he was standing there. Out of the blue, Defendant Bikram Choudhury grabbed Plaintiff and hugged her. He told Plaintiff that he had never felt this way about anyone before in his life, "No one has ever made me feel the way you do. Ever since the moment I saw you, I knew, I knew I was in love with you. It's something that only my heart can explain." Then, Defendant Bikram Choudhury began to wipe away "tears" and pulled Plaintiff into him and kissed her.

55. In total shock, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 pushed Defendant Bikram Choudhury away and told him, "This is not right!" Defendant Bikram Choudhury immediately apologized and asked for Plaintiff's forgiveness. Defendant Bikram Choudhury told Plaintiff that he just "cannot help myself around you;" he would say, "there is just something about you." Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 made it clear to Defendant Bikram Choudhury that she only loved him as Guru but that was it. Period. Nothing more.

56. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 reminded Defendant Bikram Choudhury, "You are married and I have a boyfriend that I love very much." Defendant Bikram Choudhury promised that this behavior would never happen again and he asked her to still come to L.A. to work saying, "I just need you to be around me all the time." In his relentless pursuit, Defendant Bikram Choudhury said, "You have a spirit of gold that I to need to learn from."

57. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was extremely shook up by Defendant Bikram Choudhury's behavior, but convinced herself that it was aberrant and that her beloved Guru was just overwhelmed with emotion.

58. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 accepted his apology and agreed to his request that they she never speak of this to anyone.

59. As TT carried on, Defendant Bikram Choudhury continued to single Plaintiff out more and more. He made comments about her body and her postures. If Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 did a posture well, he would tell the class that it was not Plaintiff that did it, but rather his mind taking over her mind and body. He would tell the students, "You are not clapping for her, but for me. She only does good because I take over her." 60. As the days and nights of TT grew longer and longer, Plaintiff and the other students became weaker and weaker – physically and emotionally. They we were deprived of sleep, deprived of sunlight, malnourished, and the exhaustion from the intensity of the day in and day out grind had started to truly beak down Plaintiff and her class mates. It was not unusual to see people vomit, or collapse and be taken to the medical area or to burst into tears for no apparent reason. She remembers one women running out screaming and in tears that she could not take it anymore – that she had been yelled at all her life and could not take Defendant Bikram Choudhury's yelling

61. At Defendant Bikram Choudhury's insistence, students would be expected to stay up until 2:00AM, 3:00AM, and 4:00AM watching movies of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's choice and he would have young girls including Plaintiff, massage him during the movies claiming that he was in great pain and needed their help.

62. Around 6 weeks into TT, Defendant Bikram Choudhury told Plaintiff to start spending time with A. and to tell her that Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was coming to L.A. Defendant Bikram Choudhury said that A. would take care of everything Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 needed to get moved. This was very disturbing to Plaintiff as she had not agreed to make such a move and did not know what the job entailed. It seemed presumptuous and made her feel pressured.

D.

PLAINTIFF JANE DOE NO. 2 IS ATTACKED BY DEFENDANT BIKRAM CHOUDHURY.

63. One night/morning during a movie, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was sitting on the arm of the chair massaging him. Defendant Bikram Choudhury continued to press her about working for him at headquarters in Los Angeles. Defendant Bikram Choudhury kept saying don't worry about the pay; that he would take care of her if she would follow him.

64. As Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 began to ask for more details about the job, he said "Let's go up to my room. We can talk about it there." Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 became concerned and it must have showed on her face. Defendant Bikram Choudhury assured Plaintiff, "Don't worry, we won't be alone." 65. Hoping that Defendant Bikram Choudhury was going to tell her about a new exciting job in the yoga world, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 went with Defendant Bikram Choudhury to discuss a career opportunity.

66. As they entered the room Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 quickly realized that they were the only two people in there and she became panicky. She immediately said "I can't stay here. I need to leavel," and then started to walk out the door. As Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 turned to leave, Defendant Bikram Choudhury began crying for help and begged her "to save" him. Defendant Bikram Choudhury pleaded, "I am all alone. I need someone to love me. I need someone to touch me with love." He said "I am weak. You saw me today, I couldn't even make it through advanced class (referring to a demonstration advanced class he had done earlier in the day), but if you will love me it will give me strength." Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 let him talk as she tried to figure out how to leave without getting him angry.

67. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 tried redirecting the conversation by reminding him (again) that he was married and she had a boyfriend she loved dearly. In an apparent attempt to manipulate her emotions, Defendant Bikram Choudhury said that his wife "was mean" to him and that "she hates me." Defendant Bikram Choudhury said, "My marriage to her is like a business but my love for you is deep within my soul."

68. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 continued to remind Defendant Bikram Choudhury to remember that she had a boyfriend and told him that, regardless of what he said, Plaintiff valued his marriage to his wife.

69. Defendant Bikram Choudhury then said to Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2, "I have waited until tonight because before now, you were not ready, but I know you are ready now."

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70. "Ready for what?" Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 asked.

71. Defendant Bikram Choudhury said he saw himself in Plaintiff (he had said that to her before) and that, "I need to spiritually enlighten you. In order to do that, we need to become one." Then, without warning or consent, Defendant Bikram Choudhury forcefully pulled Plaintiff towards him and had one hand around her and the other was unbuttoning her jeans. He hooked his hand at the top of her pants and tried to pull them down with force. 72. In her weakened state. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 tried desperately to fight

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72. In her weakened state, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 tried desperately to fight him off. She pushed Defendant Bikram Choudhury away with both hands and she fell down onto the ottoman that they were standing next to. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 sat up and started to cry and told him that she needed to go.

73. Defendant Bikram Choudhury threatened, "You are not going anywhere! I need you here."

74. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was scared for her life. She had seen his temper explode several times when people did not do what he said or if people challenged his authority and it terrified her.

75. "Stand up!," Defendant Bikram Choudhury ordered loudly, "Let me show you something that will help you." Then he grabbed her wrist and forced her into the room where the bed was.

76. Plaintiff was sobbing and in sheer terror

77. Then, Defendant Bikram Choudhury, said "We need to have the same mind body and spirit. We already have the same mind and spirit but now we are going to have the same body."

78. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 begged Defendant Bikram Choudhury to stop, "I don't want to do this," and "I'm not going to do this."

79. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was too weak and overwrought to fight him off and escape.

80. Defendant Bikram Choudhury pulled her pants down and forced her onto the bed. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 could not stop crying and kept begging him over and over to stop. He forced his unprotected penis in her vagina. Within moments it was over. The only thing Defendant Bikram Choudhury said was, "How many times did you come?" Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was in pain, in shock and could not speak. Defendant Bikram Choudhury then ordered Plaintiff to watch him until he fell asleep.

81. As soon as he fell asleep, After Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 escaped the room and went to one of the restaurants. She felt completely numb. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 ordered something (didn't eat it) and sat there trying to gather her emotions. She did not know what to do.

82. The next day during lecture, Defendant Bikram Choudhury made offensive sexual comments to the whole class. It was demoralizing and humiliating. He told the Plaintiff and rest of the class that when he first moved to the U.S. women raped him all the time and taught him how to have sex. Defendant Bikram Choudhury said he would have sex marathons. Then he started talking about women's body's and how he liked "pussy" without hair on it. Defendant Bikram Choudhury said, "I can't stand fat unattractive women." As he spoke, his voice was becoming more and more intense and his language more vulgar.

83. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was distraught and overcome with emotion. She put her face in her lap and started crying. Another student reached over and said, "He did something to you didn't he? What did he do to you?" Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 couldn't answer him. She just sobbed.

84. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 looked at the doors behind her and one of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's male assistants was standing right behind her watching her like a hawk. She felt trapped and afraid. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 stood up and ran out crying. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 got half way around the tent when another instructor came running after her.

85. "You can't just leave," he said, "You won't graduate if you don't attend every lecture."

86. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 started screaming, "Bikram is a rapist! This is all an act and a scam. All of you know what's going on here and yet you turn a blind eye! I'm going home. You people are all sick and I'm not going to be a part of this anymore."

87. The instructor tried to calm Plaintiff down and said, "We all know how Bikram is, that's just part of it." He said, "If you leave now, you will never be able to come back. You will be out of the Family forever. You will not graduate and all of your hard work will be for nothing." This caused her further confusion and despair. How could she tell her boyfriend she was quitting right before graduation? How could she tell him what happened?

88. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 ran back to her room and began to frantically pack her bags when her roommate walked in. They cried together but Plaintiff could not tell her what happened. Her roommate eventually calmed her down and convinced her to stay due to the fact that they were almost at the finish line.

89. As Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 walked to the yoga tent for evening yoga Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was crying. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was told, "You can't let Boss know you are upset. You need to act normal. Go put your mat where you usually do and compose yourself. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 started to walk away and another student came up to her and hugged her and said, "I'm so sorry!" Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 said, "Thanks" and went to put her mat down and "composed" herself before boss walked in.

90. During graduation, Defendant Bikram Choudhury insisted that Plaintiff stay by his side the whole time. By this point her spirit was drained and she was operating out of total fear. Defendant Bikram Choudhury made her sit next to him at the dinner table even though his wife Rajashree ("Raj") was there. It was humiliating. At one point during the dinner, as if knowing what had happened, Raj told Defendant Bikram Choudhury to "let her go."

91. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 finally summoned the courage to tell Defendant Bikram Choudhury that she was going home. Defendant Bikram Choudhury was insistent that she did not her leave. Defendant Bikram Choudhury just wanted her to drive straight to L.A. and work for him and never go home.

92. Before Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 left the ballroom, Defendant Bikram Choudhury grabbed her arm and said, "If you leave and never come back, your whole life will be a disaster. Your career will fail, your relationship will fail and you will be miserable for the rest of your life. If you come be with me, you will have everything you have ever dreamed of. I will give you life. You will flourish."

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93. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 just looked at him and then looked down. Then he said, "Hey, look at me." Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 looked up and his entire demeanor had changed. For the last few minutes he had been begging her to stay and speaking of love. Suddenly he turned into a monster. His face went from soft to one of outrage and he threatened, "If you fuck with me, I'll fuck with you."

94. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 began to tremble in fear. She then turned and walked away. She packed her car and left California.

95. After she got home and was able to meet up with her boyfriend of many years, he immediately saw a change in her but he did not know what it was. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was like a zombie. It was as if the life and spirit in her had left. She was too overwhelmed to speak of what happened. She felt her life was over.

96. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2's life unraveled after she returned home. Her long term relationship fell apart, she went into a severe depression, attempted suicide, started drinking, doing drugs, engaged in uncharacteristically impulsive behavior, quit her job and cut off communication from almost everyone in her life. Plaintiff could not sleep and lived in constant fear that Defendant Bikram Choudhury, or one of his cronies, was going to come to her home and hurt her. During the day, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was sure that people were following her. When Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was able to sleep, she had nightmares of Defendant Bikram Choudhury locking her and other girls in a house and raping them or setting the house on fire. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 would rarely go out in public. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 mostly stayed in the house and Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 would sleep most of the day.

97. Not only did Defendant Bikram Choudhury take away Plaintiff's love for yoga, and her potential career, but he took away her life, her joy, her boyfriend, her friends, and her job. He destroyed her spirit. He took away her trust for others and all the trust and confidence Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 had in herself.

98. Plaintiff's life has changed forever. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is trying desperately to put her life back together but she will never be the same. Plaintiff has come to

believe that the only way for her to have true peace is to stand up to the Defendant Bikram Choudhury, the man that took away her life and hold him accountable for what he did. Plaintiff believes he must to pay for what he did to her and to countless other women. Most importantly, he needs to be stopped from ever doing this again.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

SEXUAL BATTERY IN VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 1708.5 Against Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25

99. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As a first separate and distinct claim for relief, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 complains against all Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25 as follows:

100. California Civil Code §1708.5 provides as follows:(a) A person commits a sexual battery who does any of the following:

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(1) Acts with the intent to cause a harmful or offensive contact with an intimate part of another, and a sexually offensive contact with that person directly or indirectly results.

(2) Acts with the intent to cause a harmful or offensive contact with another by use of his or her intimate part, and a sexually offensive contact with that person directly or indirectly results.

(3) Acts to cause an imminent apprehension of the conduct described in paragraph (1) or (2), and a sexually offensive contact with that person directly or indirectly results.

(b) A person who commits a sexual battery upon another is liable to that person for damages, including, but not limited to, general damages, special damages, and punitive damages.

(c) The court in an action pursuant to this section may award

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equitable relief, including, but not limited to, an injunction, costs, and any other relief the court deems proper.

(d) For the purposes of this section "intimate part" means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, or the breast of a female.

(e) The rights and remedies provided in this section are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law.

(f) For purposes of this section "offensive contact" means contact that offends a reasonable sense of personal dignity.

101. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Bikram Choudhury committed the act of civil sexual battery in violation of California Civil Code §1708.5, on or about November 18, 2010 in San Diego when Defendant Bikram Choudhury, willfully, maliciously, intentionally and without the consent of Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 subjected to forceful, harmful and/or offensive touching of Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2's breasts, buttocks and vagina, including viciously raping Plaintiff by way of vaginal penetration with his unprotected penis, potentially exposing her to unknown sexually transmitted diseases, against her will, without her consent, and in spite of her express objection.

102. Plaintiff contends that a question of fact exists as to whether the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled.

103. Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure § 351 for an additional six (6) months because of Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25 's absence from the State of California. Cal Civil Code § 351 provides: "If, when the cause of action accrues against a person, he is out of the State, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited, after his return to the State, and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from the State, the time of his absence is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action."

104. Further, Plaintiff contends that that statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled because Plaintiff was incapacitated for period at a time due to severe depression as a result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Doe 1 to 25's actions, and as a result was incapable of transacting business or understanding the nature and effect of her actions, and as a result is entitled to equitable tolling of her claim as well at tolling under California Code of Civil Procedure section 352.

105. Further, Defendants placed Plaintiff under emotional duress in an attempt to prevent her from filing suit or otherwise complaining of their unlawful acts. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Bikram Choudhury made threatening comments or otherwise engages in implicitly threatening actions in an attempt to prevent her from coming forward. Under California law, threats and undue influence are both grounds for tolling based on estoppel. "It is well settled that where delay in commencing an action is induced by the conduct of the Defendant, he cannot avail himself of the defense of the statute [of limitations]. [Citations.]" (Gaglione v. Coolidge (1955) 134 Cal.App.2d 518, 527, 286 P.2d 568; see also Rupley v. Huntsman (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 307, 313, 324 P.2d 19; Langdon v. Langdon (1941) 47 Cal.App.2d 28, 32, 117 P.2d 371; Industrial Indem. Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com. (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 684, 689, 252 P.2d 649; Carruth v. Fritch (1950) 36 Cal.2d 426, 434, 224 P.2d 702.)pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 352 due to Plaintiff's mental incapacity.

106. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is informed and believe and otherwise alleges that Defendants BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-25 are strictly liable for Defendants' actions under the principles of *respondeat superior*, as alleged herein and otherwise had advance knowledge that Defendant Choudhury would engage in this despicable conduct and by their actions and inactions ratified, authorized and condoned this unlawful behavior.

107. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 has suffered severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, mental and emotional distress and anxiety, all in an amount according to proof at trial. 108. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 has suffered economic harm and other consequential damages all in an amount according to proof at trial.

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109. The acts of Defendant Bikram Choudhury, as alleged herein were willful, wanton, and malicious and were intended to oppress and cause injury to Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2. In light of the willful, wanton, malicious and intentional conduct engaged in by Defendant Bikram Choudhury, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

110. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 also seeks declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth below.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 prays for judgment against Defendants as set forth below<u>.</u>

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

CIVIL ACTION FOR GENDER VIOLENCE IN VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE §52.4 Against Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1 to 25

111. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As a second separate and distinct claim for relief, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 complains against all Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1 to 25 as follows:

112. California Civil Code Section 52.4 provides:

(a) Any person who has been subjected to gender violence may bring a civil action for damages against any responsible party. The Plaintiff may seek actual damages, compensatory damages, punitive damages, injunctive relief, any combination of those, or any other appropriate relief. A prevailing Plaintiff may also be awarded attorney's fees and costs.

(b) An action brought pursuant to this section shall be commenced

within three years of the act, or if the victim was a minor when the act occurred, within eight years after the date the Plaintiff attains the age of majority or within three years after the date the Plaintiff discovers or reasonably should have discovered the psychological injury or illness occurring after the age of majority that was caused by the act, whichever date occurs later.

(c) For purposes of this section, "gender violence," is a form of sex discrimination and means any of the following:

(1) One or more acts that would constitute a criminal offense under state law that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, committed at least in part based on the gender of the victim, whether or not those acts have resulted in criminal complaints, charges, prosecution, or conviction.

(2) A physical intrusion or physical invasion of a sexual nature under coercive conditions, whether or not those acts have resulted in criminal complaints, charges, prosecution, or conviction.

(d) Notwithstanding any other laws that may establish the liability of an employer for the acts of an employee, this section does not establish any civil liability of a person because of his or her status as an employer, unless the employer personally committed an act of gender violence.

113. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 alleges that Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Does 1 2- 25 violated California Civil Code Section 52.4 in that one or more acts inflicted on Plaintiff constitutes a criminal offense under state law that has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, committed at least in part based on the gender of the victim, whether or not those acts have resulted in criminal complaints, charges, prosecution, or conviction.

114. Plaintiff Jane Doe alleges that Defendant Bikram Choudhury violated California Civil Code Section 52.4 in that he engaged in a physical intrusion or physical invasion of a sexual nature under coercive conditions, even if those acts have not yet resulted in criminal complaints, charges, prosecution, or conviction.

115. Plaintiff is informed and believe and otherwise alleges that each of the other Defendants BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership ,and DOES 1-25 are strictly liable for Defendant Bikram Choudhury's actions under the principles of *respondeat superior*, as alleged herein and otherwise had advance knowledge that Defendant Bikram Choudhury would engage in this despicable conduct and by their actions and inactions ratified, authorized and condoned this unlawful behavior.

116. As direct and proximate result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's violated California Civil Code Section 52.4, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 suffered severe emotional distress, post traumatic stress disorder, humiliation, embarrassment, mental and emotional distress and anxiety, all in an amount according to proof at trial.

117. As direct and proximate result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury's violation of California Civil Code Section 52.4, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 suffered economic harm and other consequential damages all in an amount according to proof at trial.

118. The acts of Defendant Bikram Choudhury, as alleged herein were willful, wanton, and malicious and were intended to oppress and cause injury to Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2. In light of the willful, wanton, malicious and intentional conduct engaged in by Defendant Bikram Choudhury, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

119. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 also seeks declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth below.

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120. Plaintiff has incurred, and will continue to incur, attorneys' fees in the prosecution of this action and therefore demand such reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as set by the court.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth herein.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

FALSE IMPRISONMENT

Against all Defendants

121. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As a separate and distinct claim for relief, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 complains against all Defendants BIKRAM CHOUDHURY, an individual, BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership ,and DOES 1-25 as follows:

122. On about November 18, 2010, Plaintiff was subjected false imprisonment by Defendant BIKRAM CHOUDHURY when he lured her into his hotel room on false pretenses, or otherwise entrapped her, and prevented Plaintiff from leaving his room while he forcibly raped her, as herein alleged.

123. Defendant BIKRAM CHOUDHURY intended to confine and in fact confined Plaintiff against her will for an appreciable period of time of at least thirty (30) minutes or more.

124. At no time did Plaintiff consent to any of the acts of Defendant BIKRAM CHOUDHURY, as alleged herein.

125. Plaintiff is informed and believe and otherwise alleges that each of the other Defendants BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-25 are strictly liable for Defendant Bikram Choudhury's actions under the principles of *respondeat superior*, as alleged herein and otherwise had advance knowledge that Defendant Bikram Choudhury would engage in this despicable conduct and by their actions and inactions ratified, authorized and condoned this unlawful behavior.

126. Plaintiff contends that a question of fact exists as to whether the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled.

127. Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure § 351 for an additional six (6) months because of Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25 's absence from the State of California. Cal Civil Code § 351 provides: "If, when the cause of action accrues against a person, he is out of the State, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited, after his return to the State, and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from the State, the time of his absence is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action."

128. Further, Plaintiff contends that that statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled because Plaintiff was incapacitated for period at a time due to severe depression as a result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Doe 1 to 25's actions, and as a result was incapable of transacting business or understanding the nature and effect of her actions, and as a result is entitled to equitable tolling of her claim as well at tolling under California Code of Civil Procedure section 352.

129. Further, Defendants placed Plaintiff under emotional duress in an attempt to prevent her from filing suit or otherwise complaining of their unlawful acts. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Bikram Choudhury made threatening comments or otherwise engages in implicitly threatening actions in an attempt to prevent her from coming forward. Under California law, threats and undue influence are both grounds for tolling based on estoppel. "It is well settled that where delay in commencing an action is induced by the conduct of the Defendant, he cannot avail himself of the defense of the statute [of limitations]. [Citations.]" (Gaglione v. Coolidge (1955) 134 Cal.App.2d 518, 527, 286 P.2d 568; see also Rupley v. Huntsman (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 307, 313, 324 P.2d 19; Langdon v. Langdon (1941) 47 Cal.App.2d 28, 32, 117 P.2d 371; Industrial Indem. Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com. (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 684, 689, 252 P.2d 649; Carruth v. Fritch (1950) 36 Cal.2d 426, 434, 224 P.2d 702.)pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 352 due to Plaintiff's mental incapacity.

130. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 suffered severe emotional distress as a legal result of the confinement by Defendants of which Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 complains. Specifically, Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 suffered post traumatic stress disorder, mental distress, indignity, great humiliation, emotional distress manifesting in physical symptoms, humiliation, embarrassment, anger, disappointment and worry, all of which is substantial and enduring.

131. Defendants' actions have caused and continue to cause Plaintiff substantial losses in earnings, significant professional injury and other economic harm as well as medical expenses, future earnings and benefits, cost of suit, humiliation, embarrassment and anguish, all to his damage in an amount according to proof.

132. At all material times, Defendants, and each of them, knew that Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 depended on her income as a yoga teacher for her livelihood. At all material times, Defendants were in a position of power over Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 – physically and financially – with the potential to abuse that power.

133. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 was in a vulnerable position because she was in a physically weakened physical and emotional state due to sleep deprivation and malnutrition having worked for Defendants at the Bikram Yoga TT Los Angeles of nearly 8 weeks (two 90 minute hot yoga sessions a day, 3 hours of sleep a night and minimal food intake), because of her small size and stature , relative lack of power, because she had placed her trust in Defendants, and because she depended on Defendants for her self esteem and sense of belonging. Defendants were aware of Plaintiff's vulnerability and the reasons for it.

134. Notwithstanding such knowledge, Defendants, and each of them, acted oppressively, fraudulently, and maliciously, in willful and conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, and with the intention of causing or in reckless disregard of the probability of causing injury and emotional distress to Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2. Further, Defendants were informed of the oppressive, fraudulent and malicious conduct of their employees, agents and subordinates, and ratified, approved, and authorized that conduct. The acts of Defendants, as alleged herein, were willful, wanton, and malicious and were intended to oppress and cause injury to Plaintiff. In light of the willful, wanton, malicious and intentional conduct engaged in by Defendants, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

135. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 also seeks declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth below.

136. Plaintiff has incurred, and will continue to incur, attorneys' fees in the prosecution of this action and therefore demand such reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as set by the court.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants as set forth below.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

. VIOLATION OF THE RALPH ACT [CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 51.7]

(Against All Defendants)

137. Plaintiff, individually, incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As a separate and distinct cause of action, Plaintiff complains against Defendants as follows:

138. Civil Code section 51.5, the Ralph Act, provides that persons have the right to be free from violence or threat of violence, committed against their persons or property due to, among other things, their gender.

139. On or about Fall 2010, Defendant Bikram Choudhury began making sexual advances on Plaintiff. These advances were physical and verbal in nature, at times involving touching the person of Plaintiff and/or making inappropriate sexual comments, and eventually culminating in a violent sexual assault (rape). Subsequently, Defendant Bikram Choudhury threatened he threatened, "If you fuck with me, I'll fuck with you."

140. Plaintiff's sex was the reason for Defendant's unwanted physical contact and ultimate sexual assault.

141. Plaintiff is informed and believed and thereon alleges that the aforementioned conduct of Defendants, and each of them, denied, aided, or incited in a denial of, discriminated or made a distinction that denied Plaintiff full and equal advantages, privileges, and services to Plaintiff, based solely upon Plaintiff's refusal to submit to sexual advances and her objections to the physical assault that was inflicted upon her, and therefore constituted a violation of the Ralph Act.

142. Plaintiff contends that a question of fact exists as to whether the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled.

143. Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure § 351 for an additional six (6) months because of Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25 's absence from the State of California. Cal Civil Code § 351 provides: "If, when the cause of action accrues against a person, he is out of the State, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited, after his return to the State, and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from the State, the time of his absence is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action."

144. Further, Plaintiff contends that that statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled because Plaintiff was incapacitated for period at a time due to severe depression as a result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Doe 1 to 25's actions, and as a result was incapable of transacting business or understanding the nature and effect of her actions, and as a result is entitled to equitable tolling of her claim as well at tolling under California Code of Civil Procedure section 352.

145. Further, Defendants placed Plaintiff under emotional duress in an attempt to prevent her from filing suit or otherwise complaining of their unlawful acts. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Bikram Choudhury made threatening comments or otherwise engages in implicitly threatening actions in an attempt to prevent her from coming forward. Under California law, threats and undue influence are both grounds for tolling based on estoppel. "It is well settled that where delay in commencing an action is induced by the conduct of the Defendant, he cannot avail himself of the defense of the statute [of limitations]. [Citations.]" (Gaglione v. Coolidge (1955) 134 Cal.App.2d 518, 527, 286 P.2d 568; see also Rupley v. Huntsman (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 307, 313, 324 P.2d 19; Langdon v. Langdon (1941) 47 Cal.App.2d 28, 32, 117 P.2d 371; Industrial Indem. Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com. (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 684, 689, 252 P.2d 649; Carruth v. Fritch (1950) 36 Cal.2d 426, 434, 224 P.2d 702.)pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 352 due to Plaintiff's mental incapacity.

146. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is informed and believe and otherwise alleges that Defendants BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-25 are strictly liable for Defendants' actions under the principles of *respondeat superior*, as alleged herein and otherwise had advance knowledge that Defendant Choudhury would engage in this despicable conduct and by their actions and inactions ratified, authorized and condoned this unlawful behavior.

147. As a proximate result of the wrongful actions of Defendants, and each of them, Plaintiff has suffered harm, including but not limited to, lost earnings and other employment benefits, loss of future employment benefits, including insurance and pension, all in an amount to be proven at trial but exceeding the minimum jurisdictional limits of this court.

148. As a proximate result of the wrongful actions of Defendants, and each of them, Plaintiff has suffered harm, including but not limited to, severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, mental anguish, and physical harm, all in an amount to be proven at trial but exceeding the minimum jurisdictional limits of this court.

149. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and each of them, acted and continue to act, with full knowledge of the consequences and damage being caused to Plaintiff, by Defendants' actions, and Defendants' actions were, and are, willful, oppressive, and malicious. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages against Defendants, and each of them, in a sum according to proof at trial.

150. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 also seeks declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth below.

1	151. Plaintiff has incurred, and will continue to incur, attorneys' fees in the		
2	prosecution of this action and therefore demand such reasonable attorneys' fees and costs as set by		
3	the court.		
4	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth herein.		
5	FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION		
6	INTERFERENCE WITH THE EXERCISE OF CIVIL RIGHTS		
7	IN VIOLATION OF THE BANE ACT [CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 52.1]		
8	(Against All Defendants)		
9	152. Plaintiff, individually, incorporates by reference as though fully set forth		
10	herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As a separate and distinct cause		
11	of action, Plaintiff complains against Defendants as follows:		
12	153. Civil Code section 52.1, the Bane Act, provides that it is unlawful to		
13	interfere with the exercise or enjoyment of any rights under the Constitution and laws of this state		
14	and the United States by use or attempted use of threats, intimidation or coercion.		
15	154. At all times herein mentioned, there was a professional relationship between		
16	Plaintiff and the Defendants, namely, that Plaintiff was a student whom they taught Bikram Yoga		
17	to and certified as an instructor.		
18	155. On or about Fall of 2010, Defendant Bikram Choudhury began making		
19	sexual advances toward Plaintiff. These advances were at times physical and violent in nature, at		
20	times involved touching the person of Plaintiff while making sexual comments and eventually		
21	culminated in a violent sexual assault (rape).		
22	156. Under Civil Code \S 51, Plaintiff has the right to full and equal		
23	accommodation and service in all business establishments within the state, and may not be refused		
24	entry or service because of her gender.		
25	157. Plaintiff's sex was the reason for Defendant's unwanted physical contact		
26	and ultimate sexual assault.		
27			
28			
	- 33 -		

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

158. 142. Plaintiff contends that a question of fact exists as to whether the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled.

ca

159.

143.

cause of action must be tolled pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure § 351 for an additional six (6) months because of Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25's absence from the State of California. Cal Civil Code § 351 provides: "If, when the cause of action accrues against a person, he is out of the State, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited, after his return to the State, and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from the State, the time of his absence is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action."

Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the statute of limitations for this

160. 144. Further, Plaintiff contends that that statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled because Plaintiff was incapacitated for period at a time due to severe depression as a result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Doe 1 to 25's actions, and as a result was incapable of transacting business or understanding the nature and effect of her actions, and as a result is entitled to equitable tolling of her claim as well at tolling under California Code of Civil Procedure section 352.

161. 145. Further, Defendants placed Plaintiff under emotional duress in an attempt to prevent her from filing suit or otherwise complaining of their unlawful acts. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Bikram Choudhury made threatening comments or otherwise engages in implicitly threatening actions in an attempt to prevent her from coming forward. Under California law, threats and undue influence are both grounds for tolling based on estoppel. "It is well settled that where delay in commencing an action is induced by the conduct of the Defendant, he cannot avail himself of the defense of the statute [of limitations]. [Citations.]" (Gaglione v. Coolidge (1955) 134 Cal.App.2d 518, 527, 286 P.2d 568; see also Rupley v. Huntsman (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 307, 313, 324 P.2d 19; Langdon v. Langdon (1941) 47 Cal.App.2d 28, 32, 117 P.2d 371; Industrial Indem. Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com. (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 684, 689, 252 P.2d 649; Carruth v. Fritch (1950) 36 Cal.2d 426, 434, 224 P.2d 702.) pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 352 due to Plaintiff's mental incapacity.

162. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is informed and believe and otherwise alleges that Defendants BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-25 are strictly liable for Defendants' actions under the principles of respondeat superior, as alleged herein and otherwise had advance knowledge that Defendant Choudhury would engage in this despicable conduct and by their actions and inactions ratified, authorized and condoned this unlawful behavior.

163. Plaintiff is informed and believed and thereon alleges that the aforementioned conduct of Defendants, and each of them, denied, aided, or incited in a denial of, discriminated or made a distinction that denied Plaintiff full and equal advantages, privileges, and services to Plaintiff, based solely upon Plaintiff's refusal to submit to sexual advances and her objections to the physical assault that was inflicted upon her, and therefore constituted a violation of the Bane Act.

164. As a proximate result of the wrongful actions of Defendants, and each of them, Plaintiff has suffered harm, including but not limited to, lost earnings and other employment benefits, loss of future employment benefits, including insurance and pension all in an amount to be proven at trial but exceeding the minimum jurisdictional limits of this court.

165. As a proximate result of the wrongful actions of Defendants, and each of them, Plaintiff has suffered harm, including but not limited to, severe emotional distress, humiliation, embarrassment, mental anguish, and physical harm, all in an amount to be proven at trial but exceeding the minimum jurisdictional limits of this court.

166. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, and each of them, acted and continue to act, with full knowledge of the consequences and damage being caused to Plaintiff, by Defendants' actions, and Defendants' actions were, and are, willful, oppressive, and malicious. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages against Defendants, and each of them, in a sum according to proof at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth herein.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

(Against All Defendants)

167. Plaintiff incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As a separate and distinct claim for relief, Plaintiff complains against Defendants:

168. This is an action for damages pursuant to the common law of the State of California as mandated by the California Supreme Court in the decision of Rojo v. Kliger (1990) 52 Cal. 3d 65.

169. Defendants engaged in the extreme and outrageous conduct herein above alleged with wanton and reckless disregard of the probability of causing Plaintiff to suffer severe emotional distress.

170. Plaintiff contends that a question of fact exists as to whether the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled.

171. Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure § 351 for an additional six (6) months because of Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25 's absence from the State of California. Cal Civil Code § 351 provides: "If, when the cause of action accrues against a person, he is out of the State, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited, after his return to the State, and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from the State, the time of his absence is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action."

172. Further, Plaintiff contends that that statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled because Plaintiff was incapacitated for period at a time due to severe depression as a result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Doe 1 to 25's actions, and as a result was incapable of transacting business or understanding the nature and effect of her actions, and as a result is entitled to equitable tolling of her claim as well at tolling under California Code of Civil Procedure section 352. 173. Further, Defendants placed Plaintiff under emotional duress in an attempt to prevent her from filing suit or otherwise complaining of their unlawful acts. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Bikram Choudhury made threatening comments or otherwise engages in implicitly threatening actions in an attempt to prevent her from coming forward. Under California law, threats and undue influence are both grounds for tolling based on estoppel. "It is well settled that where delay in commencing an action is induced by the conduct of the Defendant, he cannot avail himself of the defense of the statute [of limitations]. [Citations.]" (Gaglione v. Coolidge (1955) 134 Cal.App.2d 518, 527, 286 P.2d 568; see also Rupley v. Huntsman (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 307, 313, 324 P.2d 19; Langdon v. Langdon (1941) 47 Cal.App.2d 28, 32, 117 P.2d 371; Industrial Indem. Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com. (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 684, 689, 252 P.2d 649; Carruth v. Fritch (1950) 36 Cal.2d 426, 434, 224 P.2d 702.)pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 352 due to Plaintiff's mental incapacity.

174. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is informed and believe and otherwise alleges that Defendants BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-25 are strictly liable for Defendants' actions under the principles of *respondeat superior*, as alleged herein and otherwise had advance knowledge that Defendant Choudhury would engage in this despicable conduct and by their actions and inactions ratified, authorized and condoned this unlawful behavior.

175. As a proximate result of the extreme and outrageous conduct engaged in by Defendants, Plaintiff suffered humiliation, mental anguish and extreme emotional and physical distress all to her general damage in an amount according to proof at trial.

176. Defendants' conduct as herein alleged was malicious and oppressive in that it was conduct carried on by Defendants in a willful and conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights and subjected her to cruel and unjust hardship. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an award of punitive damages against Defendants.

177. As a direct, foreseeable and legal result of Defendants' unlawful acts, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer substantial losses in earnings, bonuses and other

1	employment benefits, in addition to expenses incurred in obtaining alternative employment, and		
2	has suffered and continues to suffer humiliation, embarrassment, severe mental and emotional		
. 3	distress, and discomfort, all to Plaintiff 's damage in an amount to be proven at trial.		
4	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth herein.		
5			
6	SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION		
7	NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS		
8	(Against All Defendants)		
9	178. Plaintiff, individually, incorporates by reference as though fully set forth		
10	herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As a separate and distinct caus		
11	of action, Plaintiff complains against Defendants as follows:		
12	179. Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty of care not to cause her emotional		
13	distress.		
14	180. Defendants breached this duty of care by way of their own conduct as		
15	alleged herein.		
16	181. Defendants' conduct from Fall 2010 and continuing in the present has		
17	caused Plaintiff emotional distress.		
18	182. Plaintiff contends that a question of fact exists as to whether the statute of		
19	limitations for this cause of action must be tolled.		
20	183. Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the statute of limitations for this cause		
21	of action must be tolled pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure § 351 for an additional six (6		
22	months because of Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25 's absence from the State of		
23	California. Cal Civil Code § 351 provides: "If, when the cause of action accrues against a person, he		
24	is out of the State, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited, after his return to		
25	the State, and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from the State, the time of his absence		
26	is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action."		
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184. Further, Plaintiff contends that that statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled because Plaintiff was incapacitated for period at a time due to severe depression as a result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Doe 1 to 25's actions, and as a result was incapable of transacting business or understanding the nature and effect of her actions, and as a result is entitled to equitable tolling of her claim as well at tolling under California Code of Civil Procedure section 352.

185. Further, Defendants placed Plaintiff under emotional duress in an attempt to prevent her from filing suit or otherwise complaining of their unlawful acts. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Bikram Choudhury made threatening comments or otherwise engages in implicitly threatening actions in an attempt to prevent her from coming forward. Under California law, threats and undue influence are both grounds for tolling based on estoppel. "It is well settled that where delay in commencing an action is induced by the conduct of the Defendant, he cannot avail himself of the defense of the statute [of limitations]. [Citations.]" (Gaglione v. Coolidge (1955) 134 Cal.App.2d 518, 527, 286 P.2d 568; see also Rupley v. Huntsman (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 307, 313, 324 P.2d 19; Langdon v. Langdon (1941) 47 Cal.App.2d 28, 32, 117 P.2d 371; Industrial Indem. Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com. (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 684, 689, 252 P.2d 649; Carruth v. Fritch (1950) 36 Cal.2d 426, 434, 224 P.2d 702.)pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 352 due to Plaintiff's mental incapacity.

186. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is informed and believe and otherwise alleges that Defendants BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-25 are strictly liable for Defendants' actions under the principles of *respondeat superior*, as alleged herein and otherwise had advance knowledge that Defendant Choudhury would engage in this despicable conduct and by their actions and inactions ratified, authorized and condoned this unlawful behavior.

187. As a proximate result of Defendants' extreme and outrageous acts, Plaintiff has suffered emotional distress, humiliation and embarrassment.

188. Defendants' conduct has caused and continues to cause Plaintiff substantial losses in earnings, significant reputation and professional injury, medical expenses, future earnings and benefits, costs of suit, embarrassment and anguish, all to her damage in an amount according to proof.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth herein.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

NEGLIGENCE

(Against All Defendants)

189. Plaintiff, individually, incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As a fifteenth, separate and distinct cause of action, Plaintiff complains against Defendants as follows:

190. Defendants and Does 1-25 inclusive, owed a duty of care not to cause harm to Plaintiff;

191. Defendants and Does 1-25 inclusive, in their individual capacities and official capacities, committed the negligent actions and/or negligent failures to act, as set forth herein above and those acts proximately caused the emotional, physical and financial injuries visited upon Plaintiff.

192. Plaintiff contends that a question of fact exists as to whether the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled.

193. Specifically, Plaintiff contends that the statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled pursuant to Cal. Code of Civil Procedure § 351 for an additional six (6) months because of Defendants Bikram Choudhury and Does 1-25 's absence from the State of California. Cal Civil Code § 351 provides: "If, when the cause of action accrues against a person, he is out of the State, the action may be commenced within the term herein limited, after his return to the State, and if, after the cause of action accrues, he departs from the State, the time of his absence is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the action." 194. Further, Plaintiff contends that that statute of limitations for this cause of action must be tolled because Plaintiff was incapacitated for period at a time due to severe depression as a result of Defendant Bikram Choudhury and Doe 1 to 25's actions, and as a result was incapable of transacting business or understanding the nature and effect of her actions, and as a result is entitled to equitable tolling of her claim as well at tolling under California Code of Civil Procedure section 352.

195. Further, Defendants placed Plaintiff under emotional duress in an attempt to prevent her from filing suit or otherwise complaining of their unlawful acts. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Bikram Choudhury made threatening comments or otherwise engages in implicitly threatening actions in an attempt to prevent her from coming forward. Under California law, threats and undue influence are both grounds for tolling based on estoppel. "It is well settled that where delay in commencing an action is induced by the conduct of the Defendant, he cannot avail himself of the defense of the statute [of limitations]. [Citations.]" (Gaglione v. Coolidge (1955) 134 Cal.App.2d 518, 527, 286 P.2d 568; see also Rupley v. Huntsman (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 307, 313, 324 P.2d 19; Langdon v. Langdon (1941) 47 Cal.App.2d 28, 32, 117 P.2d 371; Industrial Indem. Co. v. Ind. Acc. Com. (1953) 115 Cal.App.2d 684, 689, 252 P.2d 649; Carruth v. Fritch (1950) 36 Cal.2d 426, 434, 224 P.2d 702.)pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 352 due to Plaintiff's mental incapacity.

196. Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 is informed and believe and otherwise alleges that Defendants BIKRAM'S YOGA COLLEGE OF INDIA, L.P., a California Limited Partnership, and DOES 1-25 are strictly liable for Defendants' actions under the principles of *respondeat superior*, as alleged herein and otherwise had advance knowledge that Defendant Choudhury would engage in this despicable conduct and by their actions and inactions ratified, authorized and condoned this unlawful behavior.

197. Plaintiff brings this action and claim for damages from said Defendants for negligent actions and failures to act, and the resulting injuries and damages.

198. As a proximate result of Defendants' extreme and outrageous acts, Plaintiff has suffered emotional distress, humiliation and embarrassment.

199. Defendants' conduct has caused and continues to cause Plaintiff substantial losses in earnings, significant reputation and professional injury, medical expenses, future earnings and benefits, costs of suit, embarrassment and anguish, all to her damage in an amount according to proof.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth herein.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CLAIM FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

(Against All Defendants)

200. Plaintiff incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth above in this Complaint. As an eighteenth, separate and distinct claim for relief, Plaintiff complains against Defendants and each of them, as follows:

201. For all the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff seeks a declaration from the Court that Defendant Bikram Choudhury behavior is that of a sexual predator and that his words and conduct at the Bikram Yoga TT violates the civil rights of women under the various Acts alleged above;.

202. Further, Plaintiff seeks a Court Order enjoining Defendant Bikram Choudhury from (a) being alone with any female student during TT; (b) prohibiting Defendant Bikram Choudhury from making sexual comments or comments of a sexual nature at TT; and (c) debasing or humiliating women in word or conduct..

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as set forth herein.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 prays for judgment against Defendants, and each of them, as follows:

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1. For a money judgment representing compensatory damages including consequential 1 damages, lost wages, earnings, and all other sums of money, together with interest on 2 these amounts, according to proof; 3 2. For an award of money judgment for mental pain and anguish and severe emotional 4 distress, according to proof; 5 3. Punitive damages, according to proof; 6 4. For attorney's fees and costs; 7 5. For an additional statutory civil penalties including those allowed under Civ. Code 8 §§52(b), 52.5 and 52.5 9 6. For prejudgment and post-judgment interest; 10 7. For declaratory and injunctive relief; and 11 8. For any other relief that is just and proper. 12 13 Dated: April 17, 2014 SHEA LAW OFFICES 14 15 By 16 Mary Shea Hagebols 17 Attorney for Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 18 19 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED** 20 Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 demands trial of all issues by jury. 21 SHEA LAW OFFICES Dated: April 17, 2014 22 23 By: 24 Mary Shea Hagebols Attorney for Plaintiff Jane Doe No. 2 25 26 27 28 - 43 -FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

PROOF OF SERVICE

Jane Doe No. 2 v. Bikram Choudhury, et al. Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. BC 508089

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 1814 Franklin Street, Suite 800, Oakland, California 94612 and is in the County of Alameda. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within entitled action. I served the within:

1. FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

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[X] (By U.S. Mail) I deposited the above listed document(s) with the United States Postal Service with postage fully prepaid to the person(s) at the address(es) listed below.

[] (By United Parcel Service Overnight) I deposited the above listed document(s) with the United Parcel Service (UPS) with postage fully prepaid to the person(s) at the address(es) listed below.

[] (By Facsimile Transmission) By transmitting a true copy thereof to the following person(s) at the receiving facsimile machine numbers shown below. The transmission was reported as complete and without error.

[X] (By Electronic Mail) By transmitting a true copy thereof as a .pdf attachment on April 17, 2014 to the following person(s) at the receiving e-mail addresses shown below. The transmission was reported as complete and without error.

[] (By Personal Service) I caused each such envelope to be delivered by hand to the addressee(s) noted below.

On the following attorney(s) of record and/or interested parties:

20		
	Carney R. Shegerian, Esq.	Co-Counsel for Plaintiff
21	SHEGERIAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.	
22	225 Arizona Avenue, Suite 400	
22	Santa Monica, California 90401	
23	Fax: (310) 860-0771	
	Email: cshegerian@shegerianlaw.com	
24	Diana Spielberger, Esq.	Attorneys for Defendants Bikram
25	Law Offices of Diana Spielberger	Choudhury
2.5	2115 Main Street	
26	Santa Monica, CA 90405	
	Fax: (310) 914-1879	
27	Email: <u>Diana@janddlaw.com</u>	

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Paul K. Schrieffer, Esq.	Attorneys for Defendant Bikram's Yoga	
pks@pksllp.com Tami K. Lee, Eso	College of India, L.P.	
tkl@pksllp.com		
West Covina, CA 91791	3	
Fax: (626) 974-8403	·	
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this		
declaration was executed on Thursday, April 17, 2014, in Oakland, California.		
	$1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow - 1$	
-	Mary Shea Hagebols	
	• • •	
·	- 45 -	
	MPLAINT FOR DAMAGES	
AND DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF		
	pks@pksllp.com Tami K. Lee, Esq. tkl@pksllp.com P.K. SCHRIEFFER LLP 100 North Barranca Avenue, Suite 1100 West Covina, CA 91791 Fax: (626) 974-8403 I declare under penalty of perjury that f declaration was executed on Thursday, April 1 `` `` FIRST AMENDED CO	