
six months before their split, the result of his sperm and her eggs being fertilized. Nick, who filed the suit under the pseudonym John Doe for anonymity, "seeks to ensure that the Female Embryos are not destroyed, but Jane Doe [Sofía] refuses to agree to their preservation under all circumstances," states the explosive documents, obtained by In Touch. (The lawsuit was originally filed in August 2014; it was amended with new information and refiled on April 1 after Nick sought new representation.) The court papers claim that the 42 -year-old actress "was physically and mentally abusive" to Nick on numerous occasions. "She punched him in the face on two occasions, kicked him, and threw her phone at his head. She also routinely bullied him, calling him a 'loser,' 'worthless' and other

4, 188 Cal . App. 4ith $758.765-66$ (2010) (there bave been countless publishod state court visions where one or more of the parties have used fictitious names.")
8. This lawsuiti tinvolves matters that are highly sensitive and personal, including JOHN d JANE's medical and reproductive history and the Parties' respective desires regarding the . The proin of the Female Embryos, which could become children. articulariy since phis involves personal and private reproductive and medical matters.
10. Upon 10. Upon information and belief, JANE also desires to proceed anonymausis:

## the facts

12. JOHN and JANE began a romantic relationship in 2010.
13. In July of 2012, JOHN and JANE were engaged to be mariied and made plans to stan Tamily. After consuling with physicians and staff at ART, JOHN and JANE decided to underge those fartiliz to create fertilizod embryos using foHN's spem and JANE's ove, and to then have those fartibizd embryos transferred to a gessational surrogate 10 carry the pregnancy to term.
14. JOHN
TOFIN and JANE considered varions surrogaty options. JANE insisped that her 44 . objections as well as the recommendations of the Parties' doctor. The Parties rettaned joint on's to draft a Gestational Surogate Parenting Agreement to be entered into with the Surrogate, which conirmed that JOHN and JANE "desire to have a Child biologically related to latended Parents, an to take into their home the Child as their own."
15. Although the Parties' counsel expressly advised the Parties against compensating gestational surrogate (and agsinst using an employee as a surrogate), upon information and belief, without JOHN's consent, and over JOHN's repeated objections, JANE provided the Surrogate a variety of expensive giffs in exchange for her services. Those gifts had a total value of approximately \$200,000 and included mortgage payments for the Surrogate's home. 15. In the spring of 2013, the Parties underwent their first round of IVF. JOHN deposited sperm, JANE's egss were retrieved, and JOHN and JANE directed ART to atcempt to ferilize each of the retrieved eggs. Two embryos, both female, ulimately survived to viability.
16. JOHN and JANE agreed to immediately use those two female embryos to atempt to have children.
17. In early 2013, one of the Parties' female embryos was implanted in the Surrogute Unfortunately, the implantation was unsuccesssful and did not result in a viable pregnancy. 18. In April of 2013, the Parties' sceond female embryo was implanted in the Surrogate. Unforiunately, the second implautration was likewise unsucecessful and did not result in a viable pregnancy.
18. The Parties' desire to create children remained strong, and accordingly they decided to undergo a second round of IVF. This time, JANE agreed to select a more appropriate gestational surrogate to attempt to carry the pregrancy to term.
19. The Paries immediately began working with a professional agency to find a new zestational surrogate candicate. According to the Surrogayy Progran Retaioer Agrvement ontered into by the Parries and the agency, JOHN and JANE "intend[] to have a child or children," and the yency tareed to locate and match women to act as potential surrogates on behalf of JOHN and JaNe.
20. The agency presented JOFFN and JANE with swo sarrogaty candidates. On Junc 24 1013. JANE wrote JOHN an email stating that she wished to meet with both candidutes in person. ater chat day, JOHN wrote the agency an email stating that he and JANE would like to meet with mogacy candidates in Augest, the nexx time they were rcheduled to be in Los Angeles. 22. In Novembec of 2013, JOHN and JANE wace prepared to underge the IVF procedure t the second time. On November 16,2013 , JOHN and JANE met with staff af ART and signed a ncral Informed Consent for Procedtures Invohed in in Yitoo Fertilization (hbe -General Informed
 ormed Consent is made up of a number of docurnents, one of which is titled "Directive for mers Regarding the Storage and Disposition of CryoProserved Materials Which May Include bryos" (the "Form Directive") (EX. A, p. 15-20.)
21. Neither Party and no attomey for either Pany drafted the Form Difective. Instead, the 1. Directive was a form document first presented to JOHN and JANE by ART on the same day

I

## The Shocking Court Papers

that they signed the document. The Parties were given no opportunity to modify the Form Directive 14 or include additional terms in the Form Directive, nor were they advised to consult with legal counsel prior to signing the Form Directive.
24. In the Form Directive, the Parties were given the opportunity to select from just three 17 listed options indicating how the Female Embryos should be disposed of in the event of the death of 18 either one or both of them. (Id. at p. 16.) JANE insisted that in such a circumstance, the Female 19 Embryos be thawed with no further action. JOHN did not agree with JANE, and refused to initial hi: 20 agreement regarding that term. JOHN did not want the Female Embryos to be destroyed under any circumstance. However, JANE insisted that JOHN agree to the destruction of the Female Embryos under that circumstance, and began vigorously berating him in the ART offices. Such abuse was unfortunately common in the Parties' relationship, as JANE was on many occasions physically, emotionally and mentally abusive to JOHN. For example, she physically abused him on four separate occasions: she punched him in the face on two occasions, kicked him, and threw her phone at his head. She also routinely bullied him, calling him a "loser," "worthless," and other degrading names. JOHN accordingly signed this portion of the Form Directive, even though he did not agree with it, in order to avoid further abuse Further, the Parties had agreed to immediately implant the Fernale Embryos in a surrogate in an attempt to have children. JOHN therefore assumed that the disposition of these embryos in event of the death of one of the Parties was a circumstance that would never arise.
25. The Form Directive failed to give the Parties the opportunity to specify how the Female Embryos should be disposed of in the event of their separation, nor did anyone at ART ever discuss this circumstance with them. The Form Directive likewise failed to give the Parties the option to donate the Female Embryos to another couple or individual in the event of either or both of their deaths.
26. Shortly after the execution of the General Informed Consent, JOHN deposited sperm and JANE's eggs were retrieved. JOHN and JANE directed ART to attempt to fertilize each of the eggs. Two embryos-both female--survived to viability. It is those Female Embryos that are the subject of this dispute.
27. In May of 2014, before the Female Embryos could be implanted in a surrogate, the Parties ended their romantic relationship.
28. Subsequent to the end of the relationship, JOHN attempted to get JANE to agree that, if one of the Parties should die, the other Party should control the Female Embryos. JANE refused to even respond to this request, apparently because she hoped for the Female Embryos to ultimately be destroyed.
29. JOFN does not desire for the Female Embryos to be destroyed. By this lawsuit, JOHN seeks an order prohibiting ART from destroying the Female Embryos under any circumstance. COUNT 1 ave, sectary Judgment against JANE and ART
46. When the Parties signed the Form Directive, they were involved in a romantic relationship. They were never advised that the Form Directive would control the disposition of the Female Embryos if and when their relationship ended.
47. The Form Directive fails to set forth the Parties' intent regarding the disposition of the Female Embryos if the Parties were to separate.
48. The Parties have now separated, and therefore a circumstance has arisen that is not contemplated under the Form Directive.
49. inter an ort untuning the 1 adder declaring that the Form Directive does not between JOHN and JANE regarding the disposition or we n...... of their separation of the death of either or both party in violation of Section 125315 of the California Health \& Safety Code;
3. If the Form Directive is considered a binding agreement, enter an order declaring that it does not control the disposition of the Female Embryos upon separation of the Parties, under the current circumstance in which the Parties find themselves;
4. If the Form Directive is considered a binding agreement, enter an order rescinding the Form n $\quad$ between JOHN and JANE; and

ART Reproductive Center, Inc. 450 N. Roxbury Drive, Suite 520 Beverly Hills, CA 90210

## DECLARATION OF DONOR/RECIPIENT RELATIONSHIP NEEDS TO BE SIGNED BY UNMARRIED COUPLES ONLY

The ART Reproductive Center (the "Center") is ficensed by the California Department of Health Services (DHS) and follows the voluntary standards and guidelines developed by the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) and the American Association of Tissue Banks (AATB). As such, the Center follows their standards and makes every effort to protect the recipient from sexually transmitted diseases.

The Center is sensitive to the difficulty many people have in answering highly personal anections. We wish th
dean, it.
child. (Applies to ty) (hat the child be recognized in law as my

1. Disposition in the event of my death, or my partner's death. In the event of the death of either the Patient partner's death. be of as follows: (Note: write-in one choice listedtner, the embryo's disposition shall Thawed with no frothed action.
2. Disposition in the event of death of both partners.

In the event of death of both partners, the embryo's dis
(Note: write-in one choice listed
Note. write-in one choice listed above and both parties initial be of as follows: thawed with no rube action
degrading names," according to the papers. The suit also reveals that the couple previously used a surrogate and twice unsuccessfully had their embryo implanted in her. Says an insider close to the situation, "Nick has always wanted to be a father and will do whatever it takes to save these two remaining female embryos."

And in early April, Nick served Sofia again. "John seeks to save from destruction two of two cryopreserved Female Embryos created using John's sperm and Jane's ova for
the purposes of attempting to have children. However, before the Female Embryos could be implanted in a surrogate, the Parties ended their relationship," detail the documents, adding that Sofia "hoped for the Female Embryos to ultimately be destroyed" but "John does not desire for the Female Embryos to be destroyed."
It's caused a war, and the 39-year-old businessman will do whatever it takes to win. "Nick is very emotionally invested in these female embryos because he's pro-life
and believes life begins at conceplion," the source says of the former couple, who, according to the documents, began working with a professional agency in early 2013 to find a gestational surrogate candidate to carry their baby after the previous two unsuccessful implantations.

The lawsuit could go either way. "At the time, there is no California state law that has a specific directive on what should be done with cases like these," attorney Steven Klein, a pioneer in reproductive law, tells

In Touch, explaining that the embryos are legally considered to be a type of personal property, not an actual child. "Ultimately," adds Klein, who does not represent Nick or Sofía, "it will be up to the discretion of the judge." It is unlikely, though, that Nick will be able to use the embryos without Sofía's consent. "The general rule of thumb in most states, including California, is that you cannot force someone to be a parent if he or she does not want to," says Stephanie Caballero of The Surrogacy Law Center in Carlsbad, California, who does not represent Nick or Sofía.

Nothing about the case is clear-cut. The documents claim that when Nick and Sofía met at the California-based fertility center on Nov. 16, 2013 - four months after their engagement and prior to undergoing a second round of IVF - they got into a heated argument about what should happen to the new embryos in the event of their death. (The center provided forms to the couple for a decision about what would happen in the event of death - but not separation, Nick claims. Because of this, he is also suing the center to prevent them from destroying the embryos.) "Jane insisted that in such a circumstance, the Female Embryos be thawed with no further action," state the documents. "John did not agree with Jane and refused to initial his agreement regarding that term."
Things quickly turned nasty. "Jane insisted that John agree to the destruction of the Female Embryos under that circumstance, and began vigorously berating him in the offices," the documents continue. The papers claim that Sofía had a history of physically and emotionally abusing Nick. "John Doe signed this portion of the Former Directive, even though he did
not agree with it, in order to avoid further abuse."

## Sofía and Nick previously used

 a surrogate who was a friend of the A-list beauty. On two separate occasions in early 2013, according to court papers, an embryo from the couple was implanted in the surrogate. Those implantations were "unsuccessful and did not result in a viable pregnancy," the papers state. The choice of surrogate was controversial. According to the documents, "Jane insisted that her 44 -year-old friend ... serve as the Parties' surrogate, over John's objections as well as the recommendations of the Parties' doctor." Sofía also defied Nick and their attorney by showering the surrogate with offerings, say the papers. "Although going all the way with this, so Sofía has a fighton her hands"
-AN INSIDER the Parties' counsel expressly advised the Parties against compensating a gestational surrogate, upon information and belief, without John's consent, and over John's repeated objections, Jane provided the Surrogate a variety of expensive gifts in exchange for her services. Those gifts had a total value of approximately $\$ 200,000$ and included mortgage payments for the Surrogate's home."

Sofía has talked publicly about wanting another child. "I froze my eggs," the actress - who is already a mom to son Manolo, 23, from her first marriage - admitted in April 2013, confirming that she had planned to use a surrogate "because I had thyroid cancer [in 2000] and lots of radiation." As In Touch previously reported, she and Joe have found a surrogate and are trying for a baby of their own. "Nick wishes her the best," says the insider, "but he's not going to stop fighting her for their embryos. It's too important to him. She may want them destroyed, but he doesn't. It's in the court's hands now." .

"From day one, it had been a rollercoaster relationship," an insider says of Soffa and Nick, who began dating in 2010 and quickly become known for their public brawls.


BIZARRE PROPOSAL In July 2012, one month after Nick was accused of partying with prostitutes, he proposed to Sofia. "She was desperate to believe him, so she accepted," says the insider.


FLIRTING
In September 2013, Nick was spied chatting with Jessica Alba at a party. "He rolled his eyes when anyone asked about Soffa," says an eyewitness.


