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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT SJUTHERN DISTRICT CALIFORNIA BY: DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Bar #: 200424

Bar #: 185736

MANTIC ASHANTI'S CAUSE, SUING Case No.:
ON BEHALF OF THEODORE A.
PINNOCK AND ITS MEMBERS; and
THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An
Individual,

PUBLIC ACTUAL COMPANY

[42 U.S. 6]

Plaintiffs,

v.

HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE; BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN d.b.a. HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE; BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN; THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89; BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN, TRUSTEE OF THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89; And DOES 1 THROUGH 10, Inclusive

Defendants.

Case No.:
'04 CV 1368 LAB (WMc)

DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS [42 U.S.C. 12182(a) ET. SEQ; CIVIL CODE 51, 52, 54, 54.1]

NEGLIGENCE [CIVIL CODE 1714(a), 2338, 3333; EVIDENCE CODE 669(a)]

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
[F.R.Civ.P. rule 38(b);
Civ.L.R. 38.1]

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs MANTIC ASHANTI'S CAUSE SUING ON BEHALF OF THEODORE

A. PINNOCK AND ITS MEMBERS and THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual,
herein complain, by filing this Civil Complaint in accordance with
rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in the Judicial
District of the United States District Court of the Southern

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District of California, that Defendants have in the past, and presently are, engaging in discriminatory practices against individuals with disabilities, specifically including minorities with disabilities. Plaintiffs allege this civil action and others substantial similar thereto are necessary to compel access compliance because empirical research on the effectiveness of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act indicates this Title has failed to achieve full and equal access simply by the executive branch of the Federal Government funding and promoting voluntary compliance efforts. Further, empirical research shows when individuals with disabilities give actual notice of potential access problems to places of public accommodation without a federal civil rights action, the public accommodations do not remove the access barriers. Therefore, Plaintiffs make the following allegations in this federal civil rights action:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

The federal jurisdiction of this action is based on the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 United States Code 12101-12102, 12181-12183 and 12201, et seq. Venue in the Judicial District of the United States District Court of the Southern District of California is in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of Plaintiffs' claims arose within the Judicial District of the United States District Court of the Southern District of California.

SUPPLEMENTAL JURISDICTION

The Judicial District of the United States District Court of the Southern District of California has supplemental jurisdiction

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over the state claims as alleged in this Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). The reason supplemental jurisdiction is proper in this action is because all the causes of action or claims derived from federal law and those arising under state law, as herein alleged, arose from common nucleus of operative facts. common nucleus of operative facts, include, but are not limited to, the incidents where Plaintiff's Member Theodore A. Pinnock was denied full and equal access to Defendants' facilities, goods, and/or services in violation of both federal and state laws when they attempted to enter, use, and/or exit Defendants' facilities as described below within this Complaint. Further, due to this denial of full and equal access, Theodore A. Pinnock and other persons with disabilities were injured. Based upon the said allegations, the state actions, as stated herein, are so related to the federal actions that they form part of the same case or controversy and the actions would ordinarily be expected to be tried in one judicial proceeding.

NAMED DEFENDANTS AND NAMED PLAINTIFFS

3. Defendants are, and, at all times mentioned herein, were, a business or corporation or franchise organized and existing and/or doing business under the laws of the State of California.

Defendant HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE is located at 5039 Churchward

Street, San Diego, California 92113. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that the property address known as 5039 Churchward Street, San Diego, California 92113 is also known as 5039 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California 92113. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Defendant BOBBIE

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LORRAINE HUFFMAN is the owner, operator, and/or doing business as HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE. Defendant BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN is located at 1016 Woodward Avenue, San Diego, California 92114. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Defendant THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89 is the owner, operator, and/or lessor of the property located at 5039 Churchward Street, San Diego, California 92113, Assessor Parcel Number 548-250-14. Defendant BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN, TRUSTEE OF THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89 is located at 1016 Woodward Avenue, San Diego, California 92114. The words "Plaintiffs" and "Plaintiff's Member" as used herein specifically include the organization MANTIC ASHANTI'S CAUSE, its Members, its member Theodore A. Pinnock and persons associated with its Members who accompanied Members to Defendants' facilities, as well as THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual.

- Defendants Does 1 through 10, were at all times relevant herein subsidiaries, employers, employees, agents, of HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE; BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN d.b.a. HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE; BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN; THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89; and BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN, TRUSTEE OF THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names and capacities of Defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 10, inclusive, and therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will pray leave of the court to amend this complaint to allege the true names and capacities of the Does when ascertained.
 - Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that

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Defendants and each of them herein were, at all times relevant to the action, the owner, lessor, lessee, franchiser, franchisee, general partner, limited partner, agent, employee, representing partner, or joint venturer of the remaining Defendants and were acting within the course and scope of that relationship. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of the Defendants herein gave consent to, ratified, and/or authorized the acts alleged herein to each of the remaining Defendants.

CONCISE SET OF FACTS

- Plaintiff MANTIC ASHANTI'S CAUSE is an organization that advocates on the behalf of its members with disabilities when their civil rights and liberties have been violated. Plaintiff's member THEODORE A. PINNOCK is a member of Plaintiff Organization and has an impairment in that he has Cerebral Palsy and due to this impairment he has learned to successfully operate a wheelchair.
- On or about March 31, 2004, Plaintiff's member THEODORE A. PINNOCK went to Defendants' HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE facilities to utilize their goods and/or services. When Plaintiff's member patronized Defendants' HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE facilities, he was unable to use and/or had difficulty using the public accommodations' disabled parking, exterior path of travel, entrance, entrance to exterior seating, interior public seating, exterior public seating, cashier counter, condiment counter, and unisex restroom facilities at Defendants' business establishment because they failed to comply with ADA Access Guidelines For

Buildings and Facilities (hereafter referred to as "ADAAG") and/or California's Title 24 Building Code Requirements. Defendants failed to remove access barriers within the disabled parking, exterior path of travel, entrance, entrance to exterior seating, interior public seating, exterior public seating, cashier counter, condiment counter, and unisex restroom facilities of Defendants' HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE establishment.

- 8. Plaintiff's member personally experienced difficulty with said access barriers at Defendants' HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE facilities. For example, the parking facility of Defendants' establishment is inaccessible. The one (1) entryway into the parking lot fails to have the required signage warning motorists that anyone illegally parking in a disabled parking space would be towed/fined or both. The parking facility has a total of six (6) parking spaces, including one (1) disabled parking spaces. The existing disabled parking space is a "van accessible" space that is only fifteen feet (15') long, when it is required to be eighteen feet (18') long. The Defendants' fail to have the required "van accessible" disabled parking space.
- 9. The exterior path of travel of the Defendants' establishment is inaccessible. There fails to be a safe and accessible path of travel from the public sidewalk to the primary accessible entrance, as members of the disability community are forced to traverse through vehicular traffic without the benefit of a marked path of travel.
- 10. The front entrance to the Defendants establishment is inaccessible, as it fails to have the required disability signage.

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The entrance to the exterior seating at the Defendants' 11. establishment is inaccessible, as the entrance door fails to have the required smooth and uninterrupted surface on the bottom ten inches (10") of the door that allows the door to be opened with a wheelchair footrest without creating a hazard.

- 12. The interior public seating at the Defendants' establishment is inaccessible. There are thirty-six (36) seats located inside the restaurant, all of which have a knee clearance width of only twenty-two inches (22"). It is required that five percent 5% of all seats have a knee clearance width of no less than thirty inches (30").
- 13. The exterior public seating of the Defendants' establishment is inaccessible. There are twelve (12) seats located outside of the restaurant, all of which have a knee clearance depth of only ten inches (10"). It is required that five percent 5% of all seats have a knee clearance depth of at least nineteen inches (19").
- The cashier counter and condiment counter are both inaccessible, as they are both forty-five inches (45") high, when the maximum height requirement is thirty-four inches (34") high.
- The unisex restroom located inside the Defendants' establishment is inaccessible. The restroom area door has a threshold that is one inch (1") high and fails to have the required ramp. Changes in level greater than one half of an inch (1/2") are required to be ramped. The restroom area doorknob fails to be accessible, as it requires tight grasping and/or twisting of the wrist to operate. The clear opening width of the

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restroom area doorway is only twenty-seven inches (27"), when it is required to be at least thirty-two inches (32") wide. unisex restroom door fails to have the required disability signage. The restroom doorknob is inaccessible, as it requires tight grasping and/or twisting of the wrist to operate. The clear opening width of the restroom doorway is only twenty-two inches (22"), when it is required to be at least thirty-two inches (32") The strike clearance of the restroom door is only five wide. inches (5"), when it is required to be at least eighteen inches The round locking mechanism on the restroom door is (18"). inaccessible, as it requires tight grasping and/or twisting of the wrist to operate. The wheelchair turn around space in the restroom is only thirty inches by thirty-four inches (30"X 34"), when it is required to be at least sixty inches (60") in diameter. The commode does not have the required grab bars, as the existing side grab bar is not complaint and there fails to be a rear grab bar. The distance from the side edge of the commode to the far wall is only ten inches (10"), when it is required to be at least thirty-two inches (32"). The distance from the front edge of the commode to the front wall is only thirty inches (30"), when it is required to be at least forty-eight inches (48"). The distance from the centerline of the lavatory to the adjacent wall is only ten inches (10"), when it is required to be at least eighteen inches (18"). The area beneath the lavatory is enclosed and fails to have the required knee clearance. The lavatory faucet handles are inaccessible, as they require tight grasping and/or twisting of the wrist to operate. The air blower is inaccessible, as it is

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mounted at forty-seven inches (47"), when the maximum height requirement is forty inches (40"). The restroom fails to have the required audible and visual alarm system.

- 16. In addition to the violations personally experienced by Plaintiff's Member and Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK, additional violations of federal and state disability laws exist at Defendants' HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE. For example, the public pay telephone is inaccessible, as it fails to have the required volume control unit and the required signage.
- 17. Pursuant to federal and state law, Defendants are required to remove barriers to their existing facilities. Further, Defendants had actual knowledge of their barrier removal duties under the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Civil Code before January 26, 1992. Also, Defendants should have known that individuals with disabilities are not required to give notice to a governmental agency before filing suit alleging Defendants failed to remove architectural barriers.
- 18. Plaintiffs believe and herein allege Defendants' facilities have access violations not directly experienced by Plaintiff's Member which preclude or limit access by others with disabilities, including, but not limited to, Space Allowance and Reach Ranges, Accessible Route, Protruding Objects, Ground and Floor Surfaces, Parking and Passenger Loading Zones, Curb Ramps, Ramps, Stairs, Elevators, Platform Lifts (Wheelchair Lifts), Windows, Doors, Entrances, Drinking Fountains and Water Coolers, Water Closets, Toilet Stalls, Urinals, Lavatories and Mirrors, Sinks, Storage, Handrails, Grab Bars, and Controls and Operating Mechanisms,

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Alarms, Detectable Warnings, Signage, and Telephones. Accordingly, Plaintiffs allege Defendants are required to remove all architectural barriers, known or unknown. Also, Plaintiffs allege Defendants are required to utilize the ADA checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal approved by the United States Department of Justice and created by Adaptive Environments.

19. Based on these facts, Plaintiffs allege Plaintiff's Member and Plaintiff Theodore A. Pinnock was discriminated against each time he patronized Defendants' establishments. Plaintiff's Member and Plaintiff Theodore A. Pinnock was extremely upset due to Defendants' conduct. Further, Plaintiff's Member and Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK experienced pain in his legs, back, arms, shoulders and wrists when he attempted to enter, use, and exit Defendants' HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE establishment.

WHAT CLAIMS ARE PLAINTIFFS ALLEGING AGAINST EACH NAMED DEFENDANT

20. HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE; BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN d.b.a. HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE; BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN; THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89; BOBBIE LORRAINE HUFFMAN, TRUSTEE OF THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89; and Does 1 through 10 will be referred to collectively hereinafter as "Defendants."

21. Plaintiffs aver that the Defendants are liable for the following claims as alleged below:

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DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS- Claims Under The
Americans With Disabilities Act Of 1990

CLAIM I AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS: Denial Of Full And Equal
Access

22. Based on the facts plead at \P 6-19 above and elsewhere in this complaint, Plaintiff's Member was denied full and equal access to Defendants' goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations. Plaintiffs allege Defendants are a public accommodation owned, leased and/or operated by Defendants. Defendants' existing facilities and/or services failed to provide full and equal access to Defendants' facility as required by 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Thus, Plaintiff's Member was subjected to discrimination in violation of 42 United States Code 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and 42 U.S.C. § 12188 because Plaintiff's Member was denied equal access to Defendants' existing facilities. 23. Plaintiff's member Theodore A. Pinnock has physical impairments as alleged in ¶ 6 above because his conditions affect one or more of the following body systems: neurological, musculoskeletal, special sense organs, and/or cardiovascular. Further, Plaintiff's member Theodore A. Pinnock's said physical impairments substantially limits one or more of the following major life activities: walking. In addition, Plaintiff's member Theodore A. Pinnock cannot perform one or more of the said major life activities in the manner, speed, and duration when compared to the average person. Moreover, Plaintiff's member Theodore A. Pinnock has a history of or has been classified as having a

physical impairment as required by 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2)(A).

CLAIM II AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS: Failure To Make Alterations In Such A Manner That The Altered Portions Of The Facility Are Readily Accessible And Usable By Individuals With Disabilities

24. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-19 above and elsewhere in this complaint, Plaintiff's Member Theodore A. Pinnock was denied full and equal access to Defendants' goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations within a public accommodation owned, leased, and/or operated by Defendants.

Defendants altered their facility in a manner that affects or could affect the usability of the facility or a part of the facility after January 26, 1992. In performing the alteration, Defendants failed to make the alteration in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12183(a)(2).

25. Additionally, the Defendants undertook an alteration that affects or could affect the usability of or access to an area of the facility containing a primary function after January 26, 1992. Defendants further failed to make the alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities in violation 42 U.S.C. §12183(a)(2).

26. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12183(a), this failure to make the alterations in a manner that, to the maximum extent feasible, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities

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constitutes discrimination for purposes of 42 U.S.C. §12183(a). Therefore, Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff's Member Theodore A. Pinnock in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

27. Thus, Plaintiff's Member Theodore A. Pinnock was subjected to discrimination in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a), 42 U.S.C. §12182(a) and 42 U.S.C. §12188 because said Member Theodore A. Pinnock was denied equal access to Defendants' existing facilities.

CLAIM III AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS: Failure To Remove Architectural Barriers

Based on the facts plead at \P 6-19 above and elsewhere in this complaint, Plaintiff's Member was denied full and equal access to Defendants' goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations within a public accommodation owned, leased, and/or operated by Defendants. Defendants failed to remove barriers as required by 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Plaintiffs are informed, believe, and thus allege that architectural barriers which are structural in nature exist within the following physical elements of Defendants' facilities: Space Allowance and Reach Ranges, Accessible Route, Protruding Objects, Ground and Floor Surfaces, Parking and Passenger Loading Zones, Curb Ramps, Ramps, Stairs, Elevators, Platform Lifts (Wheelchair Lifts), Windows, Doors, Entrances, Drinking Fountains and Water Coolers, Water Closets, Toilet Stalls, Urinals, Lavatories and Mirrors, Sinks, Storage, Handrails, Grab Bars, and Controls and Operating Mechanisms, Alarms, Detectable Warnings, Signage, and Telephones. Title III requires places of public accommodation to remove

architectural barriers that are structural in nature to existing facilities. [See, 42 United States Code 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).]

Failure to remove such barriers and disparate treatment against a person who has a known association with a person with a disability are forms of discrimination. [See 42 United States Code 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).] Thus, Plaintiff's Member was subjected to discrimination in violation of 42 United States Code 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and 42 U.S.C. § 12188 because said Member was denied equal access to Defendants' existing facilities.

CLAIM IV AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS: Failure To Modify Practices, Policies And Procedures

- 29. Based on the facts plead at ¶ 6-19 above and elsewhere in this complaint, Defendants failed and refused to provide a reasonable alternative by modifying its practices, policies and procedures in that they failed to have a scheme, plan, or design to assist Plaintiff's Member and/or others similarly situated in entering and utilizing Defendants' services, as required by 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a). Thus, said Member was subjected to discrimination in violation of 42 United States Code 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and 42 U.S.C. § 12188 because said Member was denied equal access to Defendants' existing facilities.
- 30. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-19 above, Claims I, II, and III of Plaintiffs' First Cause Of Action above, and the facts elsewhere herein this complaint, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm unless Defendants are ordered to remove architectural, non-architectural, and communication barriers at Defendants' public accommodation. Plaintiffs allege that

Defendants' discriminatory conduct is capable of repetition, and this discriminatory repetition adversely impacts Plaintiffs and a substantial segment of the disability community. Plaintiffs allege there is a national public interest in requiring accessibility in places of public accommodation. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law to redress the discriminatory conduct of Defendants. Plaintiff's Member desires to return to Defendants' places of business in the immediate future. Accordingly, the Plaintiffs allege that a structural or mandatory injunction is necessary to enjoin compliance with federal civil rights laws enacted for the benefit of individuals with disabilities.

31. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment and relief as hereinafter set forth.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS - CLAIMS UNDER CALIFORNIA ACCESSIBILITY LAWS

CLAIM I: Denial Of Full And Equal Access

32. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-19 above and elsewhere in this complaint, Plaintiff's Member was denied full and equal access to Defendants' goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations within a public accommodation owned, leased, and/or operated by Defendants as required by Civil Code Sections 54 and 54.1. Defendants' facility violated California's Title 24 Accessible Building Code by failing to provide access to Defendants' facilities due to violations pertaining to the Space Allowance and Reach Ranges, Accessible Route, Protruding Objects, Ground and Floor Surfaces, Parking and Passenger Loading Zones, Curb Ramps, Ramps, Stairs, Elevators, Platform Lifts (Wheelchair

Lifts), Windows, Doors, Entrances, Drinking Fountains and Water Coolers, Water Closets, Toilet Stalls, Urinals, Lavatories and Mirrors, Sinks, Storage, Handrails, Grab Bars, and Controls and Operating Mechanisms, Alarms, Detectable Warnings, Signage, and Telephones.

33. These violations denied Plaintiff's Member full and equal access to Defendants' facility. Thus, said Member was subjected to discrimination pursuant to Civil Code §§ 51, 52, and 54.1 because Plaintiff's Member was denied full, equal and safe access to Defendants' facility, causing severe emotional distress.

CLAIM II: Failure To Modify Practices, Policies And Procedures

34. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-19 above and elsewhere herein this complaint, Defendants failed and refused to provide a reasonable alternative by modifying its practices, policies, and procedures in that they failed to have a scheme, plan, or design to assist Plaintiff's Member and/or others similarly situated in entering and utilizing Defendants' services as required by Civil Code § 54.1. Thus, said Member was subjected to discrimination in violation of Civil Code § 54.1.

CLAIM III: Violation Of The Unruh Act

35. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-19 above and elsewhere herein this complaint and because Defendants violated the Civil Code § 51 by failing to comply with 42 United States Code § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2), Defendants did and continue to discriminate against Plaintiff's Member and persons similarly situated in violation of Civil Code §§ 51, 52, and 54.1. 36. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-17 above, Claims I, II, and

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III of Plaintiffs' Second Cause Of Action above, and the facts elsewhere herein this complaint, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm unless Defendants are ordered to remove architectural, non-architectural, and communication barriers at Defendants' public accommodation. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants' discriminatory conduct is capable of repetition, and this discriminatory repetition adversely impacts Plaintiffs and a substantial segment of the disability community. Plaintiffs allege there is a state and national public interest in requiring accessibility in places of public accommodation. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law to redress the discriminatory conduct of Defendants. Plaintiff's Member desires to return to Defendants' places of business in the immediate future. Accordingly, the Plaintiffs allege that a structural or mandatory injunction is necessary to enjoin compliance with state civil rights laws enacted for the benefit of individuals with disabilities. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for damages and relief as

hereinafter stated.

Treble Damages Pursuant To Claims I, II, III Under The California Accessibility Laws

Defendants, each of them respectively, at times prior to and including, the month of March, 2004, and continuing to the present time, knew that persons with physical disabilities were denied their rights of equal access to all potions of this public facility. Despite such knowledge, Defendants, and each of them, failed and refused to take steps to comply with the applicable access statutes; and despite knowledge of the resulting problems and denial of civil rights thereby suffered by Plaintiff's Member

THEODORE A. PINNOCK and other similarly situated persons with disabilities. Defendants, and each of them, have failed and refused to take action to grant full and equal access to persons with physical disabilities in the respects complained of hereinabove. Defendants, and each of them, have carried out a course of conduct of refusing to respond to, or correct complaints about, denial of disabled access and have refused to comply with their legal obligations to make Defendants' HUFFMAN'S BAR B QUE facilities accessible pursuant to the Americans With Disability Act Access Guidelines (ADAAG) and Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (also known as the California Building Code). actions and continuing course of conduct by Defendants, and each of them, evidence despicable conduct in conscious disregard of the rights and/or safety of Plaintiff's Member and of other similarly situated persons, justifying an award of treble damages pursuant to sections 52(a) and 54.3(a) of the California Civil Code. Defendants', and each of their, actions have also been oppressive to persons with physical disabilities and of other members of the public, and have evidenced actual or implied malicious intent toward those members of the public, such as Plaintiff's Member and other persons with physical disabilities who have been denied the proper access to which they are entitled Further, Defendants', and each of their, refusals on a day-to-day basis to correct these problems evidence despicable conduct in conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff's Member THEODORE A. PINNOCK and other members of the public with physical disabilities.

40. Plaintiffs pray for an award of treble damages against Defendants, and each of them, pursuant to California Civil Code sections 52(a) and 54.3(a), in an amount sufficient to make a more profound example of Defendants and encourage owners, lessors, and operators of other public facilities from willful disregard of the rights of persons with disabilities. Plaintiffs do not know the financial worth of Defendants, or the amount of damages sufficient to accomplish the public purposes of section 52(a) of the California Civil Code and section 54.3 of the California Civil Code.

41. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for damages and relief as hereinafter stated.

PLAINTIFF THEODORE A. PINNOCK'S THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS- Negligence as to Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK only

42. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-19 above and elsewhere in this complaint, Defendants owed Plaintiff Theodore A. Pinnock a statutory duty to make their facility accessible and owed Plaintiff Theodore A. Pinnock a duty to keep Plaintiff Theodore A. Pinnock reasonably safe from known dangers and risks of harm. This said duty arises by virtue of legal duties proscribed by various federal and state statutes including, but not limited to, ADA, ADAAG, Civil Code 51, 52, 54, 54.1 and Title 24 of the California Administrative Code and applicable 1982 Uniform Building Code standards as amended.

43. Title III of the ADA mandates removal of architectural barriers and prohibits disability discrimination. As well, Defendants' facility, and other goods, services, and/or facilities

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provided to the public by Defendants are not accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities as required by Health and Safety Code § 19955 which requires private entities to make their facility accessible before and after remodeling, and to remove architectural barriers.

44. Therefore, Defendants engaged in discriminatory conduct in that they failed to comply with known duties under the ADA, ADAAG, Civil Code 51, 52, 54, 54.1, 54.3, ADAAG, and Title 24, and knew or should have known that their acts of nonfeasance would cause Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK emotional, bodily and personal injury. Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK alleges that there was bodily injury in this matter because when Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK attempted to enter, use, and exit Defendants' establishment, Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK experienced pain in his legs, back, arms, shoulders, and wrists. Plaintiffs further allege that such conduct was done in reckless disregard of the probability of said conduct causing Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK to suffer bodily or personal injury, anger, embarrassment, depression, anxiety, mortification, humiliation, distress, and fear of physical injury. Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual, alleges that such conduct caused THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual, to suffer the injuries of mental and emotional distress, including, but not limited to, anger, embarrassment, depression, anxiety, mortification, humiliation, distress, and fear of physical injury. Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual, additionally alleges that such conduct caused THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual, to suffer damages as a result of these

injuries.

45. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for damages and relief as hereinafter stated.

DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT FOR RELIEF:

- A. For general damages pursuant to Cal. Civil Code §§ 52, 54.3, 3281, and 3333;
- B. For \$4,000 in damages pursuant to Cal. Civil Code § 52 for each and every offense of Civil Code § 51, Title 24 of the California Building Code, ADA, and ADA Accessibility Guidelines;
- C. In the alternative to the damages pursuant to Cal. Civil
 Code § 52 in Paragraph B above, for \$1,000 in damages pursuant to
 Cal. Civil Code § 54.3 for each and every offense of Civil Code §
 54.1, Title 24 of the California Building Code, ADA, and ADA
 Accessibility Guidelines;
- D. For injunctive relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a) and Cal. Civil Code § 55. Plaintiffs request this Court enjoin Defendants to remove all architectural barriers in, at, or on their facilities related to the following: Space Allowance and Reach Ranges, Accessible Route, Protruding Objects, Ground and Floor Surfaces, Parking and Passenger Loading Zones, Curb Ramps, Ramps, Stairs, Elevators, Platform Lifts (Wheelchair Lifts), Windows, Doors, Entrances, Drinking Fountains and Water Coolers, Water Closets, Toilet Stalls, Urinals, Lavatories and Mirrors, Sinks, Storage, Handrails, Grab Bars, and Controls and Operating Mechanisms, Alarms, Detectable Warnings, Signage, and Telephones.
- F. For treble damages pursuant to Cal. Civil Code §§ 52(a),

For attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, 42 U.S.C.

§ 12205, and Cal. Civil Code § 55;

PLAINTIFF

(Rev. 07/89)	CIVIL COVER SHEET
local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference docket sheet (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE SECOND PAGE OF	DEFENDANTS
I (a) PLAINTIFFS MANTIC ASHANTI'S CAUSE, SUING ON BEHAL THEODORE A. PINNOCK AND ITS MEMBERS; A THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual	HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 18 39 A 30 B 12 LORRAINE
(b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED San Diego	HUFFMAN, TRUSTEE OF THE HUFFMAN LIVING TRUST DATED 6-8-89; And DOES 1 THROUGHERA PROTERVE HEAVERNIA

San Diego (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES JUSE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACEPURLY AND INVOLVED (c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER) ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN)

Citizen of This State

Michelle L. Wakefield, Esq. SBN: 200424 David C. Wakefield, Esq. SBN: 185736

Pinnock & Wakefield, A.P.C.; 3033 Fifth Avenue, Suite 410

San Diego, CA 92103

Telephone: (619) 858-3671; Facsimile: (619) 858-3646

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY)

☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ■ 3 Federal Question

2U.S. Government Defendant

(U.S. Government Not a Party)

☐4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX

FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT (For Diversity Cases Only)

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT

PUDEF \square_1 \square 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business \square_4 \square_4 in This State

PTDEF

 \square_6 \square_6

Citizen of Another State ☐2 ☐2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business ☐5 ☐5 in Another State

Citizen or Subject of a Foreign

□3 □3 Foreign Nation

'04 CV 1 36.8 LAB (WMc)

IV. CAUSE OF ACTION (CITE THE US CIVIL STATUTE UNDER WHICH YOU ARE FILING AND WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE. DO NOT CITE JURISDICTIONAL STATUTES UNLESS DIVERSITY).

Country

CONTRACT		ORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	G10 Agriculture	422 Appeal 28 USC 158	400 State Reappointment
Marine	310 Airplane	362 Personal Injury-	620 Other Food & Drug	423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	410 Antitrust
Miller Act	315 Airplane Product Liability	Medical Malpractice	2625 Drug Related Seizure	PROPERTY RIGHTS	430 Banks and Banking
Negotiable hirtrument	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	365 Personal Injury -	Of Property 21 USC 881	320 Copyrights	450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc.
150 Recovery of overpayment	330 Federal Employers'	Product Liability	E30 Liquor Laws	330 Patent	460 Deportation
&Enforcement of Judgment	Liability	368 Asbestos Personal Injury	640 RR & Truck	840 Trademark	470 Racketeer Influenced and
151 Medicare Act	340 Marine	Product Liability	650 Airline Regs	SOCIAL SECURITY	Corrupt Organizations
152 Recovery of Defaulted Student	345 Marine Product	PERSONAL PROPERTY	660 Occupational Safety#-leeth	261 HIA (13958)	810 Selective Service
Loan (Excl. Veterans)	Liability	370 Other Fraud	□ 690 Other	862 Black Lung (923)	850 Securities/Commodities
153 Recovery of Overpayment	350 Motor Vehicle	371 Truth in Lending	LABOR	863 DWC/DWW (405(g))	Exchange
of Veterans Benefits	355 Motor Vehicle Product	380 Other Personal	710 Fair Lebor Standards Act	864 SSID TIDE XVI	875 Customer Chattenge 12 US
160 Stockholders Suits	Liability	Property Darmage	720 Labor/Mgmt Relations	a65 RSI (405(g))	891 Agricultural Agis
Other Contract	360 Other Personal Injury	385 Property Damage	730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting &	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	892 Economic Stabilization, Ad
195 Contract Product Liability	,,	Product Liability	Disclosure Act	870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff	893 Environmental Matters
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	740 Railway Labor Act	or Defendant)	894 Energy Allocation Act
210 Land Condemnation ,	1441 Vating	510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	790 Other Labor Litigation	871 IRS - Third Party	895 Freedom of Information Ac
220 Foredosure	442 Employment	Habeas Corpus	791 Empl. Ret. Inc.	26 USC 7609	900 Appeal of Fee Determination
230 Rent Lease & Electmant	443 Housing/Accommodations	530 General	Security Act		Under Equal Access to Justice:
240 Tort to Land	D444 Westare	536 Death Penaty	,		950 Constitutionality of State
245 Tort Product Liability	440 Other Civil Rights	540 Mandamus & Other			890 Other Statutory Actions
290 All Other Real Property		550 Civil Rights			
		555 Prisoner Conditions			

2 1 Original Proceeding	2 Removal from State Court	3 Remanded from Appelate Court	4 Reinstated or Reopened	5 Transferred from another district (specify)		☐7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment
COMPLAINT:		CK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION	DEMAND \$		Check YES only if demanded in complaint:	
	UNDER fr.c.p. 23		To Be Determined At Trial		JURYDEMAND, 🛮 YES 🗖 NO	
VIII DELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See Instructions): ITTYE						

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

105225 150= 7/8/04 Makelle Dakifle