















SWD 7/6/04 14:49

3:04-CV-01341 PINNOCK V. MAPLE COTTAGE

\*1\*

\*CMP.\*

FILED

PINNOCK & WAKEFIELD

04 JUL -6 AM 10: 50

A Professional Corporation Michelle L. Wakefield, Esq. or Bary #15200424 David C. Wakefield, Esq. 5001HBar #1185736 David C. Wakefield, Esq.

3033 Fifth Ave., Suite 410 San Diego, CA 92103

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

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MANTIC ASHANTI'S CAUSE, SUING | Case N04:CV 1341 W ON BEHALF OF THEODORE A. PINNOCK AND ITS MEMBERS; and THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual,

Plaintiffs,

v.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE; MAPLE COTTAGE, INC.; RICHARD A. HANSEN; RODNEY E. HANSEN; And DOES 1 THROUGH 10, Inclusive

Defendants.

(WMc)

CIVIL COMPLAINT:

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 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

1. 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

2. The Judicial District of the United States District Court of the Southern District of California has supplemental jurisdiction 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. The 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 MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE is located at 2704 Highland Avenue, National City, California 91950. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Defendant MAPLE COTTAGE, INC. is the owner, operator, and/or doing business as MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE. Defendant MAPLE COTTAGE, INC. is located at 2704 Highland Avenue, National City, California 91950. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Defendants RICHARD A. HANSEN and/or RODNEY E. HANSEN are the owners, operators, and/or

28

ascertained.

lessors of the property located at 2704 Highland Avenue, National City, California 91950, Assessor Parcel Number 562-141-17. Defendant RICHARD A. HANSEN is located at 2575 Green Valley Road, Chula Vista, California 91915. Defendant RODNEY E. HANSEN is located at 2055 Port Cardiff, Chula Vista, California 91913. 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 MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE; MAPLE COTTAGE, INC.; RICHARD A. HANSEN; and RODNEY E. HANSEN. Plaintiffs are ignorant of the true names and capacities of Defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 10,

5. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that 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,

inclusive, and therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious

complaint to allege the true names and capacities of the Does when

names. Plaintiffs will pray leave of the court to amend this

5

6 7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15 16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23 24

25 26

27

28

and/or authorized the acts alleged herein to each of the remaining Defendants.

### CONCISE SET OF FACTS

- 6. 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 June 1, 2004, Plaintiff's member THEODORE A. PINNOCK went to Defendants' MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE facilities to utilize their goods and/or services. When Plaintiff's member patronized Defendants' MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE facilities, he was unable to use and/or had difficulty using the public accommodations' disabled parking, exterior path of travel, entrance, and interior path of travel 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, interior path of travel, and restroom facilities of Defendants' MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE establishment.
- Plaintiff's member personally experienced difficulty with said access barriers at Defendants' MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE facilities. For example, the parking facility of Defendants'

establishment is inaccessible. There are two (2) entryways into the parking lot, both of which fail 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 seven (7) parking spaces, none of which are a disabled parking space. It is required that there is at least One (1) "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 entrance to the Defendants establishment is inaccessible, as there are three (3) steps, each step is five inches (5") high, which fail to have the required ramp. Changes in level greater than one half of an inch (1/2") are required to have a ramp. 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. The front entrance door also fails to have the required disability signage. The slope of the ramp at the entrance door to the "office supply" is up to an impermissible thirty-five percent (35%), when the maximum slope requirement of any ramp is 8.33%.

11. The interior path of travel is inaccessible, as the interior path of travel is only twenty-three inches (23") wide. The interior path of travel is required to be at least thirty-six

7

10

12

11

14

13

15 16

17

18

19

21

22 23

24

25 26

27

28

(36") wide. The "bedroom" section of the Defendants' establishment is located on the second  $(2^{nd})$  floor and is inaccessible, as there fails to be an elevator.

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' MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE. For example, the unisex restroom located inside the defendants' establishment is inaccessible. 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-six inches (26"), when it is required to be at least thirty-two inches (32"). The restroom door fails to have the required disability The wheelchair turn around space in the restroom is only twenty-eight inches by fifty inches (28"X 50"), when it is required to be at least sixty inches (60") in diameter. The commode fails to have any of the required grab bars. The distance from the side edge of the commode to the far wall is only eighteen inches (18"), 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 twenty-eight inches (28"), when it is required to be at least forty-eight inches (48"). The height of the commode is only fifteen inches (15"), when it is required to be between seventeen inches and nineteen inches (17" - 19") high. toilet paper dispenser is inaccessible, as it is located thirty inches (30") from the front edge of the commode, when it is required to be mounted no further than twelve inches (12").

distance from the centerline of the lavatory to the adjacent wall if only fourteen inches (14"), when it is required to be at least eighteen inches (18"). The hot water and drainpipes under the lavatory fail to have the required covering. The lavatory faucet handles are inaccessible, as they require tight grasping and/or twisting of the wrist to operate. The paper towel dispenser is inaccessible, as it is mounted at fifty inches (50") high, when it is required to be mounted no higher than forty inches (40") from the floor surface. The restroom fails to have the required audible and visual alarm system.

- 13. 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.
- 14. 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,

5

8

11 12

10

13 14

15

16 17

18

20

21

19

22 23

24 25

26

28

27

Handrails, Grab Bars, and Controls and Operating Mechanisms, 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. 15. 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' MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE establishment.

#### WHAT CLAIMS ARE PLAINTIFFS ALLEGING AGAINST EACH NAMED DEFENDANT

- MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE; MAPLE COTTAGE, INC.; RICHARD A. HANSEN; RODNEY E. HANSEN; and Does 1 through 10 will be referred to collectively hereinafter as "Defendants."
- 17. Plaintiffs aver that the Defendants are liable for the following claims as alleged below:

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

Based on the facts plead at  $\P$  6-15 above and elsewhere in 18.

11

17

23

26

27

28

1 this complaint, Plaintiff's Member was denied full and equal 2 access to Defendants' goods, services, facilities, privileges, 3 advantages, or accommodations. Plaintiffs allege Defendants are a 4 public accommodation owned, leased and/or operated by Defendants. 5 Defendants' existing facilities and/or services failed to provide full and equal access to Defendants' facility as required by 42 7 U.S.C. § 12182(a). Thus, Plaintiff's Member was subjected to 8 discrimination in violation of 42 United States Code 9 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and 42 U.S.C. § 12188 because Plaintiff's 10 Member was denied equal access to Defendants' existing facilities. 19. Plaintiff's member Theodore A. Pinnock has physical 12 impairments as alleged in ¶ 6 above because his conditions affect 13 one or more of the following body systems: neurological, 14 musculoskeletal, special sense organs, and/or cardiovascular. 15 Further, Plaintiff's member Theodore A. Pinnock's said physical 16 impairments substantially limits one or more of the following major life activities: walking. In addition, Plaintiff's member 18 Theodore A. Pinnock cannot perform one or more of the said major 19 life activities in the manner, speed, and duration when compared 20 to the average person. Moreover, Plaintiff's member Theodore A. 21 Pinnock has a history of or has been classified as having a 22 physical impairment as required by 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2)(A). CLAIM II AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS: Failure To Make Alterations In 24 Such A Manner That The Altered Portions Of The Facility Are Readily Accessible And Usable By Individuals With Disabilities 25

20. Based on the facts plead at  $\P$  6-15 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).

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). 22. 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 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).

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.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

# CLAIM III AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS: Failure To Remove Architectural Barriers

Based on the facts plead at  $\P\P$  6-15 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

25. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-15 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.

26. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-15 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

11

12

14

13

16

15

17 18

19

20

21

23

2425

26 27

28

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.

27. 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

28. Based on the facts plead at  $\P$  6-15 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.

29. These violations denied Plaintiff's Member full and equal

1

4 5

3

6 7

9

8

10 11

12

13 14

15

16 17

18

19

20 21

22

24

25 26

27

28

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 30. Based on the facts plead at  $\P$  6-15 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 Thus, said Member was subjected to discrimination in Code § 54.1.

## CLAIM III: Violation Of The Unruh Act

violation of Civil Code § 54.1.

31. Based on the facts plead at ¶¶ 6-15 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. Based on the facts plead at  $\P\P$  6-17 above, Claims I, II, and 32. 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

Accessibility Laws

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.

33. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for damages and relief as

# hereinafter stated. Treble Damages Pursuant To Claims I, II, III Under The California

34. Defendants, each of them respectively, at times prior to and including, the month of June, 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

2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 |

about, denial of disabled access and have refused to comply with their legal obligations to make Defendants' MAPLE COTTAGE

FURNITURE 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). Such 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.

- 35. 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 by law. 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.
- 36. 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

8

7

10

11 12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20 21

22

23 24

25

26 27

28

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.

PLAINTIFF THEODORE A. PINNOCK'S THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION AGAINST ALL

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

DEFENDANTS- Negligence as to Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK only 38. Based on the facts plead at  $\P$  6-15 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.

39. 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 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.

Therefore, Defendants engaged in discriminatory conduct in 2 that they failed to comply with known duties under the ADA, ADAAG, 3 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 10 his legs, back, arms, shoulders, and wrists. Plaintiffs further 11 allege that such conduct was done in reckless disregard of the 12 probability of said conduct causing Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK 13 to suffer bodily or personal injury, anger, embarrassment, 14 depression, anxiety, mortification, humiliation, distress, and 15 fear of physical injury. Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An 16 Individual, alleges that such conduct caused THEODORE A. PINNOCK, 17 An Individual, to suffer the injuries of mental and emotional 18 distress, including, but not limited to, anger, embarrassment, 19 depression, anxiety, mortification, humiliation, distress, and 20 fear of physical injury. Plaintiff THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An 21 Individual, additionally alleges that such conduct caused THEODORE 22 A. PINNOCK, An Individual, to suffer damages as a result of these 23 injuries. 24 Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray for damages and relief as 25

hereinafter stated.

/// 27

26

28

///

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.
- E. For attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, 42 U.S.C. § 12205, and Cal. Civil Code § 55;
- F. For treble damages pursuant to Cal. Civil Code §§ 52(a), and 54.3(a);

28 | ///

///

A Jury Trial and; For such other further relief as the court deems proper. Н. Respectfully submitted: PINNOCK & WAKEFIELD, A.P.C. Dated: July 1, 2004 MICHELLE L. WAKEFIELD ESQ. DAVID C. WAKEFIELD, ESQ. Attorneys for Plaintiffs 

(Rev. 07/89)

CIVIL COVER SHEET



The JS-44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE SECOND PAGE OF THIS FORM.) DEFENDANTS MAPLE COTTAGE FURNITURE; MAPLE COTTAGE, INC.; MANTIC ASHANTI'S CAUSE, SUING ON BEHALF OF RICHARD A. HANSEN; ARPINHY9E. HANSEN; And DOES 1 THROUGH 10, Inclusive THEODORE A. PINNOCK AND ITS MEMBERS; And THEODORE A. PINNOCK, An Individual VLERS A TIST WET CALLED (WMC) (b) COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED San Diego PLAINTIFF COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OF FIRST LISTED DEFENDANT (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) San Diego (IN, U,S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLYDEPUTY San Diego AND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED ATTORNEYS (IF KNOWN) (c) ATTORNEYS (FIRM NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER) Michelle L. Wakefield, Esa. 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) HULCUTIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (PLACE AN X INTONDESOX (For Diversity Cases Only) FOR PLAINTIFF AND ONE BOX FOR DEFENDANT PTDEF PTDEF ☐ LUS Government Plaintiff 3 Federal Ouestion Citizen of This State ☐ Incorporated or Principal Place of Business ☐ 4 ☐ 4 ☐ 4 (U.S. Government Not a Party) Citizen of Another State □2 □2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business □5 □5 in Another State 2U.S. Government Defendant ☐4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Citizen or Subject of a Foreign □3 Foreign Nation  $\square_6$   $\square_6$ Country 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). 42 U.S.C. Sections 12101-12102, 12181-12183, and 12201, Et. Seq. V. NATURE OF SUIT (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY) CONTRACT FORFEITURE/PENALTY BANKRUPTCY OTHER STATUTES PERSONAL INJURY PERSONAL INJURY 110 Insurance 3610 Agriculture 422 Appeal 28 USC 156 ☐ Marine 362 Personal Injury 310 Amplane 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 410 Antitrust G20 Other Food & Drug Medical Maloractics PROPERTY RIGHTS 315 Airplane Product Liability 625 Drug Related Seizura 430 Banks and Banking Miller Act Of Property 21 USC 881 Negotiable hirtrument 2 820 Copyrights 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 365 Personal injury 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/etc. Product Llab@v 150 Recovery of overpayment 330 Federal Employers D<sub>630 Liquor Laws</sub> □ 830 Pa±ent 460 Departation &Enforcement of Judgment Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury G40 RR & Truck 840 Trademark 470 Racketeer Influenced and Product Liability Corrupt Organizations SOCIAL SECURITY 650 Airline Regs 151 Medicare Act 340 Marine PERSONAL PROPERTY 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student 345 Marine Product G60 Occupational Safety/Health 🛮 861 HIA (13958) 2 810 Selective Service Loan (Excl. Veterans) Llability 370 Other Fraud 0 680 Othe 2 862 Black Lung (923) 🛘 850 Securities/Commodities LABOR Exchange 153 Recovery of Overpayment 371 Truth in Lending 🗖 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) 350 Motor Vehicle of Veterans Benefits 380 Other Personal 710 Fair Labor Standards Act 355 Motor Vehicle Product 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC ⊒ 864 SSID Tate XVI Property Damage Llability 720 Labor/Mgmt Relations 160 Stockholders Suits D 891 Agriculaurai Acas 965 RSI (405(q)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Other Contract 385 Property Damage 892 Economic Stabilization. Act 360 Other Personal Injury Product Liability Disclosure Act 370 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) ☐ 195 Contract Product Liability 893 Environmental Matters CIVIL RIGHTS PRISONER PETITIONS REAL PROPERTY 894 Energy Allocation Act 740 Railway Labor Act 210 Land Condamnation 510 Motions to Vaca 441 Voting 790 Other Labor Litigation 2 871 IRS - Third Party B95 Freedom of Information Act 26 USC 7609 Habeas Corous 220 Forectosure 442 Employment 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice: 230 Rent Leese & Electmant 443 Housing/Accommodations 530 General Security Act 240 Tort to Land 535 Death Penaty 444 Whitam → 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 VI. ORIGIN (PLACE AN X IN ONE BOX ONLY) ☑ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removal from ☐ 3 Remanded from Appelate ☐ 4 Reinstated or ☐ 5 Transferred from ☐6 Multidistrict Litigation ☐7 Appeal to District Judge from Court Remened another district (specify) Magistrate Judgment VII. REQUESTED IN Check YES only if demanded in DEMAND S ☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT: complaint: UNDER f.r.c.p. 23 To Be Determined At Trial JURY DEMAND: YES ONO VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See Instructions): JUDGE Docket Number SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD DATE July 2, 2004 hell Ste

105143

150° 7/6/04