#### USDC SCAN INDEX SHEET

















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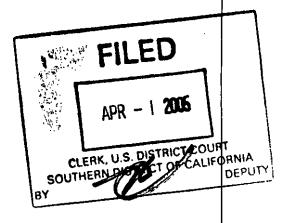
3:05-CV-00651 HUBBARD V. CSK AUTO INC

\*1\*

\*CMP.\*

LYNN HUBBARD, III, SBN 69773 SCOTTLYNN J HUBBARD, IV, SBN 212970 LAW OFFICES OF LYNN HUBBARD 12 WILLIAMSBURG LANE CHICO, CA. 95926 (530) 895-3252

Attorney for Plaintiffs



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LYNN J. AND BARBARA J. HUBBARD

Plaintiffs,

VS.

CSK AUTO, INC. dba KRAGEN AUTO PARTS; GEORGE A NAJOR AND AMIRA NAJOR; MASHE SHERME, LLC.

Defendants,

No. '05 CV 0651 J (NLS)

Plaintiffs' Complaint

Hubbards v. Kragen Plaintiffs' Complaint

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#### IV. PARTIES

- 7. Kragen owns, operates, or leases the Store, and consists of a person (or persons), firm, or corporation.
- 8. The Hubbards have multiple conditions that affect one or more major life functions Plaintiffs require the use of motorized wheelchairs and a mobility-equipped vehicle, when traveling about in public. Consequently, the Hubbards are "physically disabled," as defined by all applicable California and United States laws, and a member of the public whose rights are protected by these laws.

#### V. FACTS

- 9. The Store is a sales or retail establishment, open to the public, which is intended for nonresidential use and whose operation affects commerce.
- 10. The Hubbards visited the Store and encountered barriers (both physical and intangible) that interfered with—if not outright denied—their ability to use and enjoy the goods, services, privileges, and accommodations offered at the facility. To the extent known by the Hubbards, attached as Exhibit A to this complaint is a true and accurate list (with photos) of barriers that denied their access at the Store.
- 11. Notwithstanding that visit, the Hubbards were also deterred from visiting the Store on approximately four occasions (as of the filing of this complaint), because they knew that the Store's goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations at the store were unavailable to physically disabled patrons (such as themselves). They still refuse to visit the Store because of the future threats of injury created by these barriers.

Hubbards v. Kragen Plaintiffs' Complaint

- 12. The Hubbards also encountered barriers at the Store, which violate state and federal law, but were unrelated to their disability; these unrelated barriers were included within Exhibit A, as a courtesy to the defendants, so the defendants can avoid inadvertent acts of discrimination against the disabled. Nothing within this complaint, however, should be construed as an allegation that the Hubbards are seeking to remove barriers unrelated to their disability.
- 13. Kragen knew that these elements and areas of the Store were inaccessible, violate state and federal law, and interfere with (or deny) access to the physically disabled. Moreover, defendants have the financial resources to remove these barriers from the Store (without much difficulty or expense), and make the facility accessible to the physically disabled. To date, however, defendants refuse to either remove those barriers or seek an unreasonable hardship exemption to excuse non-compliance.

#### VI. FIRST CLAIM

#### Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

## Denial of "Full and Equal" Enjoyment and Use

- 14. The Hubbards incorporate the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 13 for this claim.
- 15. Title III of the ADA holds as a 'general rule' that no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment (or use) of goods, services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).
- 16. Kragen discriminated against the Hubbards by denying "full and equal enjoyment" and use of the goods, services, facilities, privileges or

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accommodations of The Store during each visit and each incident of deterrence.

## Failure to Remove Architectural Barriers in an Existing Facility

- 17. The ADA specifically prohibits failing to remove architectural barriers, which are structural in nature, in existing facilities where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv). The term "readily achievable" is defined as "easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense." <u>Id.</u> § 12181(9).
- 18. When an entity can demonstrate that removal of a barrier is not readily achievable, a failure to make goods, services, facilities, or accommodations available through alternative methods is also specifically prohibited if these methods are readily achievable. <u>Id.</u> § 12182(b)(2)(A)(v).
- 19. Here, the Hubbards allege that Kragen can easily remove the architectural barriers at the Store without much difficulty or expense, and that Kragen violated the ADA by failing to remove those barriers, when it was readily achievable to do so.
- 20. In the alternative, if it was not "readily achievable" for Kragen to remove the Store's barriers, then Kragen violated the ADA by failing to make the required services available through alternative methods, which are readily achievable.

## Failure to Design and Construct an Accessible Facility

- 21. On information and belief, the Store was designed or constructed (or both) after January 26, 1992—independently triggering access requirements under Title III of the ADA.
- 22. The ADA also prohibits designing and constructing facilities for first occupancy after January 26, 1993, that aren't readily accessible to,

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Plaintiffs' Complaint

and usable by, individuals with disabilities when it was structurally practicable to do so. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(1).

23. Here, Kragen violated the ADA by designing or constructing (or both) the Store in a manner that was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public—including the Hubbards—when it was structurally practical to do so.<sup>1</sup>

## Failure to Make an Altered Facility Accessible

- 24. On information and belief, the Store was modified after January 26, 1992, independently triggering access requirements under the ADA.
- 25. The ADA also requires that facilities altered in a manner that affects (or could affect) its usability must be made readily accessible to individuals with disabilities to the maximum extent feasible. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2). Altering an area that contains a facility's primary function also requires adding making the paths of travel, bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving that area accessible to the maximum extent feasible. Id.
- 26. Here, Kragen altered the Store in a manner that violated the ADA and was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public—including the Hubbards—to the maximum extent feasible.

## Failure to Modify Existing Policies and Procedures

27. The ADA also requires reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the

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Plaintiffs' Complaint

Nothing within complaint should be construed as a allegation that plaintiffs is bringing this action as a private attorney general under either state or federal statutes.

entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter their nature. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

- 28. Here, Kragen violated the ADA by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures at the Store, when these modifications were necessary to afford (and would not fundamentally alter the nature of) these goods, services, facilities, or accommodations.
- 29. The Hubbards seek all relief available under the ADA (*i.e.*, injunctive relief, attorney fees, costs, legal expense) for these aforementioned violations. 42 U.S.C. § 12205.
- 30. The Hubbards also seek a finding from this Court (*i.e.*, declaratory relief) that Kragen violated the ADA in order to pursue damages under California's Unruh Civil Rights Act or Disabled Persons Act.

#### VII. SECOND CLAIM

#### **Disabled Persons Act**

- 31. The Hubbards incorporate the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 30 for this claim.
- 32. California Civil Code § 54 states, in part, that: Individuals with disabilities have the same right as the general public to the full and free use of the streets, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings and facilities, and other public places.
- 33. California Civil Code § 54.1 also states, in part, that: Individuals with disabilities shall be entitled to full and equal access to accommodations, facilities, telephone facilities, places of public accommodation, and other places to which the general public is invited.
- 34. Both sections specifically incorporate (by reference) an individual's rights under the ADA. See Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d).

- 35. Here, Kragen discriminated against the physically disabled public—including the Hubbards—by denying them full and equal access to the Store. Kragen also violated the Hubbards' rights under the ADA, and, therefore, infringed upon or violated (or both) the Hubbards's rights under the Disabled Persons Act.
- 36. For each offense of the Disabled Persons Act, the Hubbards seek actual damages (both general and special damages), statutory minimum damages of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), declaratory relief, and any other remedy available under California Civil Code § 54.3.
- 37. They also seeks to enjoin Kragen from violating the Disabled Persons Act (and ADA) under California Civil Code § 55, and to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and incurred under California Civil Code §§ 54.3 and 55.

#### VIII. THIRD CLAIM

### **Unruh Civil Rights Act**

- 38. The Hubbards incorporate the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 30 for this claim.
- 39. California Civil Code § 51 states, in part, that: All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever.
- 40. California Civil Code § 51.5 also states, in part, that: No business establishment of any kind whatsoever shall discriminate against any person in this state because of the disability of the person.
- 41. California Civil Code § 51(f) specifically incorporates (by reference) an individual's rights under the ADA into the Unruh Act.

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- 42. Kragen's aforementioned acts and omissions denied the physically disabled public—including the Hubbards—full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges and services in a business establishment (because of their physical disability).
- 43. These acts and omissions (including the ones that violate the ADA) denied, aided or incited a denial, or discriminated against the Hubbards by violating the Unruh Act.
- 44. The Hubbards were damaged by Kragen's wrongful conduct, and seek statutory minimum damages of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) <u>for</u> each offense.
- 45. The Hubbards also seek to enjoin Kragen from violating the Unruh Act (and ADA), and recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred under California Civil Code § 52(a).

#### IX. FOURTH CLAIM

## **Denial of Full and Equal Access to Public Facilities**

- 46. The Hubbards incorporate the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 13 for this claim.
- 47. Health and Safety Code § 19955(a) states, in part, that: California public accommodations or facilities (built with private funds) shall adhere to the provisions of Government Code § 4450.
- 48. Health and Safety Code § 19959 states, in part, that: Every existing (non-exempt) public accommodation constructed prior to July 1, 1970, which is altered or structurally repaired, is required to comply with this chapter.
- 49. The Hubbards allege the Store is a public accommodation constructed, altered, or repaired in a manner that violates Part 5.5 of the

This includes attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

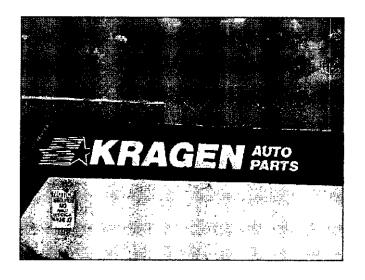
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## PRELIMINARY SITE ACCESSIBILITY REPORT

Kragen Auto Parts 101 S. Mollison El Cajon, California

## KRAGEN AUTO PARTS 101 S. Mollison El Cajon, CA

1129 B Fig 21		1. No tow away sign at vehicular driveway or accessible parking space.
		SEE PHOTO No. I
1129B.5	4.6.4	2. Incorrect parking signage. No separate van accessible sign.
		SEE PHOTO No. 2
1129 B. 4.2	4.1.2 (5) (d)	3. No required van accessible parking space.
1129 B. 4.3		4. Arrangement of accessible parking spaces compels a wheelchair occupant to travel behind other vehicles.
1129 B.	4.6.3	5. No access aisle for the accessible parking space.
1129 B.4.1	4.6.3	6. Incorrect parking space/access aisle dimensions.
1129 B.5.1&2	4.6.4	7. Accessible parking space and access aisle not outlined white.
CVC 21 458(a)(3)(A	A)	8. Access aisle not striped in white.
1129B.4.1 Fig 11 B-18 A		9. Missing no parking painted in accessible aisle.
		SEE PHOTO Nos. 3, 4, and 5
1102 B.2.6 DSA pg 2D&3D	4.3	<ul><li>10. No accessible route of travel from parking.</li><li>Stop signs not painted for crossing vehicular path.</li></ul>
		SEE PHOTO Nos. 3, 4, and 5

11. No detectable warnings.

1127 B. 5.8

1127 B.5.8	4.29.2	12. Detectable warning not visually contrasting, light on dark or dark on light.				
1127 B.	36.304	13. No exterior route of travel from the property border.				
1127 B.	4.3.2	14. No exterior route of travel from parking.				
1127 B. 3		15. No exterior route of travel signs.				
1117 B.5 Fig 11 B-6	4.30	16. Entrance door has no ISA.				
1124 B.3	4.5.3	17. Floor mats are not attached.				
1122 B. 4	4.30.7	18. This location does not have an accessible check stand.				
1122 B. 4 Fig11B- 5D and F	4.32.3	19. Check in counter does not have a section 28 to 34 inches high and 36 inches wide and 24 inches deep maximum to accommodate a wheelchair occupant.				
1102 B	4.3					
1102 B 4.3 1114 B.1.2 4.3.3 Fig 7 (a & b) 1117 B. 5.4 1117 B. 5.1.3 4.1.2 (7) (d) 1115 B. Fig 82	20. No accessible route through store. At least one aisle is less than 36 inches wide.					
	4.1.2 (7) (d)	21. No directional signage to the restroom.				
		22. Restrooms signs incorrect shape, triangle for men, circle for women.				
1117 B. 5.6.3	4.1.3 (16) (a)	23. Restroom signs are not on the wall, latch side.				
1117 B. 5.5.3	4.30.4	24. Restroom door sign has no ISA, wall mounted, latch side.				
1117 B. 5.6.3	4.30.4	25. Restroom door signs do not have a verbal description below the ISA, latch side.				
1115 B. 5	4.30.4	26. Restroom door not identified in Braille, latch side.				

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1117 B. 5.1.1 1117 B. 5.6.3	4.1.2 (7) (d)	27. Restroom signs are not centered 60 inches from the floor, latch side.				
1115B. 7.1.4		28. Restroom door not self closing.				
1115 B. 7.1.4	4.13.9	29. Restroom door does not have flip or sliding latch.				
SEE PHOTO No. 6						
1102 B	4.3	30. Toilet tissue dispenser is an obstruction to the water closet.				
1115B.9.3		31. Toilet tissue dispenser is not in front of the water closet. It is required 12 inches in front.				
1115B.9.3 Fig 11B-1-A 1118 B.6 11B-5D (a) and (b)	4.2.6	32. Toilet tissue dispenser is 32 inches from the water closet, out of required reach range limits.				
1115B.8.1	4.17.6 Fig 30	33. Side grab bar 35 inches from floor, not 33 inch maximum.				
	SE	E PHOTO Nos. 7 and 8				
	4.17.3 Fig 30	<ul><li>34. Second toilet tissue dispenser leading edge is</li><li>52 inches from back wall, not 36 inches maximum.</li></ul>				
1115 B.9.3	4.16.6	35. Toilet paper dispenser does not allow for a continuous flow.				
SEE PHOTO No. 9						
1133 B.8.6.1	4.4.1	36. Toilet tissue dispenser protrudes more than 4 inches from wall.				

SEE PHOTO No. 10

1115 B. 2.1.2.1 Fig 11 B. –D		37. Center of lavatory 9 inches from the wall not 18 inch minimum.
1115 B. 2.1.2.1	4.27.4	38. Lavatory faucet controls require manual dexterity.
1115 B.2.1.2.1	4.27.4	39. Faucet controls require more than 5 lbs of force to activate.
		SEE PHOTO No. 11
1115 B.2.1.2.1 Fig 11 B. –D	4.19.2 Fig 31	40. Drainpipes under lavatory 9 inches from the wall not 6 inch maximum.
1115 B. 2.1.2.2	4.19.4	41. Hot water and drainpipes are not insulated.
		SEE PHOTO No. 12
1115 B.9.2		42. Towel dispenser operable part 56 inches from

# SEE PHOTO No. 13

floor, not required 40 inches.

1115B.9.2

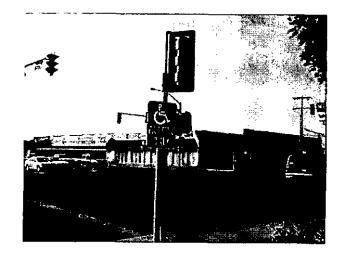
43. Soap dispenser operable part 56 inches from floor, not required 40 inches.

## SEE PHOTO No. 14

# THESE VIOLATIONS WERE FOUND IN THE WOMEN'S RESTROOM. ADDITIONAL VIOLATIONS MAY BE FOUND IN THE MEN'S RESTROOM.

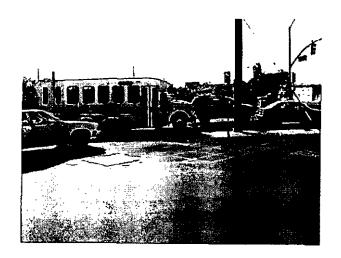






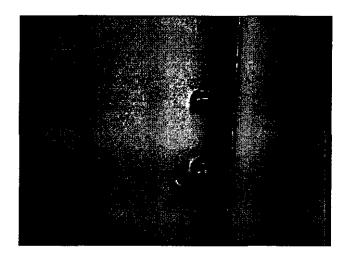
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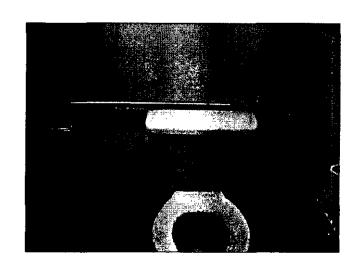


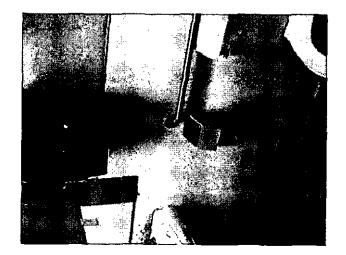




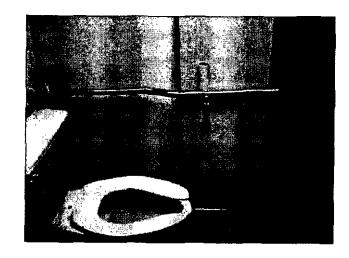
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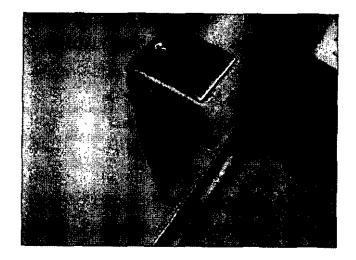






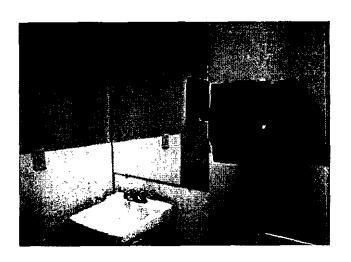
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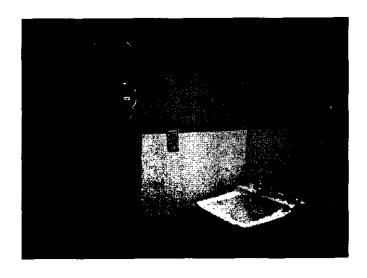






13.





JS 44 (Rev. 12/96)

## **CIVIL COVER SHEET**

**FILED** 

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 currose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE ROPM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDANTS  APR -   200								
LYNN J HUBBARD and BARBARA J GUBBARD				CSK AUTO, INC. dba KRAGEN AUTO PARTS: CEORGEOURT NAJOR AND AMIRA NAJOR; MASEE SHESMESUROT COURT CLERK. DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA							
	OF FIRST LISTED PLAINTIFF PT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF C				re: In Land Cont	N U.S. F EMNATI	ISTED DEFENDANT PLAINTIFF CASES ON CASES, USE TH	S ONLY	<u></u>		
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	, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE	•		ATT	ORNEYS (IF KNOWN)	5 C	V 0651			/MI	LS)
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II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (PLACE AN "X"	IN ONE BOX ONLY)	l		ENSHIP OF PR ersity Cases Only)		PLAINT		ONE BOX F	OR DEFEN	NDANT)
U.S. Government	Federal Question (U.S. Government	t Not a Party)			of This State		Incorporated of of Business I	n This S	tate	PTF □ 4	□ 4
2 U.S Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizens in Item III)	hip of Parties	_	itizen d	of Another State   or Subject of a   ign Country	2 □2 3 □3	Incorporated ai of Business I Foreign Nation	n Anothe		□ 5 □ 6	□ 5 □ 6
VI. ORIGIN		(PLACE AN "X	" IN ONE		<u> </u>				Anr	eal to Di	
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V. NATURE OF SUIT	(PLACE AN "X" IN ONE I	BOX ONLY)	1	EODE	EITURE/PENALTY	i R	ANKRUPTCY	T	OTHER ST	ATUTES	
110   Insurance   120   Marine   130   Marine   130   Marine   130   Miller Act   Negotiable Instrument & Enforcement of Judgment   151   Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment   152   Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Exd. Veterans) Benefits   160   Stockholders' Suits   190   Other Contract   195   Contract Product Liability   REAL PROPERTY   210   Land Condemnation   220   Foreclosure   230   Rent Lease & Ejectment   240   Torts to Land   245   Tort Product Liability   290   All Other Real Property   VI. CAUSE OF ACTIO   42 U.S.C. Section   Ongoing violation	DO NOT CITE JUNISDIC	TIONAL UNLESS DIVER	fice y- ility sonal t Liability tTY ing al alage lage lage lage loose too Other ion YOU ARE F	620   625   630   640   650   680   710   720   730   740   791	of Property 21 USC 881 Liquor Laws R.R. & Truck Airline Regs. Occupational Safety/Health Other  LABOR  Fair Labor Standards Act Labor/Mgmt. Relational Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act Railway Labor Act Other Labor Litigation Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	423	Trademark  CIAL SECURITY  HIA (1395ff) Black Lung (923) DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) SSID Title XVI RSI (405(g))  ERAL TAX SUITS  Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) IRS - Third Party 26 USC 7609	410	Banks and Commerce Deportation Racketeer Corrupt On Selective S Secunties/ Exchange Customer ( 12 USC 34 Agricultura Economic : Environme Energy Alk Freedom o	Banking //ICC Rates Influenced ganizations service Commodit Challenge 10 I Acts Stabilization tal Matter position Act Informatis See Determ al Access anality of St	s/etc. d and s dies/ on Act rs t on Act nination to
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS IS UNDER F.R.C.P.	S A CLASS ACT	TION	DEM	AND \$ Excess \$75,000	0.00	CHECK YES	•	demande	d in com	•
VIII. RELATED CASE IF ANY	(S) (See instructions):	UDGE	1	1	<u> </u>	DOO	CKET NUMBER				
DATE March 2	9, 2005	SIGNATURE OF	ATON		FARCORD.						
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	W	all									
RECEIPT # 113 43 #	* AMOUNT 25	APPLYING IFP			JUDGE		MAG.	JUDGE			