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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

NELSON CHILIN,
Plaintiff,
vs.

AMV INVESTMENTS, LLC; and DOES
1 to 10,
Defendants.

Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF AND DAMAGES FOR DENIAL
OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF A DISABLED
PERSON IN VIOLATIONS OF

1. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 42 U.S.C. §12131 et seq.;
2. CALIFORNIA’S UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT;
3. CALIFORNIA’S DISABLED PERSONS ACT;
4. CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE;
5. NEGLIGENCE

Plaintiff NELSON CHILIN (“Plaintiff”) complains of Defendants AMV INVESTMENTS, LLC; and DOES 1 to 10 (“Defendants”) and alleges as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a California resident with a physical disability. Plaintiff is a paraplegic due to spinal cord injury and is substantially limited in his ability to walk. Plaintiff requires the use of a wheelchair at all times when traveling in public.

1 9. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 USC §1391(b). The real
2 property which is the subject of this action is located in this district, San Bernardino
3 County, California, and that all actions complained of herein take place in this district.

4 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

5 10. In or about December of 2023, Plaintiff went to the Business.

6 11. The Business is a restaurant business establishment, open to the public, and
7 is a place of public accommodation that affects commerce through its operation.
8 Defendants provide parking spaces for customers.

9 12. While attempting to enter the Business during each visit, Plaintiff personally
10 encountered a number of barriers that interfered with his ability to use and enjoy the
11 goods, services, privileges, and accommodations offered at the Business.

12 13. To the extent of Plaintiff's personal knowledge, the barriers at the Business
13 included, but were not limited to, the following:

- 14 a. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for
15 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants
16 failed to provide the parking space identification sign with the
17 International Symbol of Accessibility.
- 18 b. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for
19 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants
20 failed to post required signage such as "Van Accessible," "Minimum
21 Fine \$250" and "Unauthorized Parking."
- 22 c. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for
23 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants
24 failed to paint the ground as required, as the International Symbol of
25 Accessibility was a mirrored version of the standard. Additionally, the
26 "NO PARKING" markings failed to meet the minimum width and
27 height requirements, resulting in the markings being difficult to read
28 and recognize.

1 d. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for
2 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants
3 failed to provide a van parking space with level surface slope, as there
4 was a permanent ramp installed on the accessible parking space.

5 14. These barriers and conditions denied Plaintiff full and equal access to the
6 Business and caused Plaintiff difficulty and frustration. Plaintiff wishes to return and
7 patronize the Business; however, Plaintiff is deterred from visiting the Business because
8 his knowledge of these violations prevents him from returning until the barriers are
9 removed.

10 15. Based on the violations, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that
11 there are additional barriers to accessibility at the Business after further site inspection.
12 Plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. *See Doran v. 7-*
13 *Eleven, Inc.* 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008).

14 16. In addition, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that Defendants
15 knew that particular barriers render the Business inaccessible, violate state and federal
16 law, and interfere with access for the physically disabled.

17 17. At all relevant times, Defendants had and still have control and dominion
18 over the conditions at this location and had and still have the financial resources to
19 remove these barriers without much difficulty or expenses to make the Business
20 accessible to the physically disabled in compliance with ADDAG and Title 24
21 regulations. Defendants have not removed such barriers and have not modified the
22 Business to conform to accessibility regulations.

23 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990**

25 18. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
26 paragraphs in this complaint.

27 19. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), no individual
28 shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of

1 the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of
2 public accommodation by any person who owns, leases, or leases to, or operates a place
3 of public accommodation. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

4 20. Discrimination, *inter alia*, includes:

- 5 a. A failure to make reasonable modification in policies, practices, or
6 procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such
7 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations
8 to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that
9 making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of
10 such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or
11 accommodations. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 12 b. A failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no
13 individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or
14 otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the
15 absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can
16 demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the
17 nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or
18 accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden. 42
19 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii).
- 20 c. A failure to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers
21 that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and transportation
22 barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an
23 establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that
24 can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail
25 passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where
26 such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).
- 27 d. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum
28 extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily

1 accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including
2 individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum
3 extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the
4 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered
5 area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with
6 disabilities where such alterations to the path or travel or the
7 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area
8 are not disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and
9 scope. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

10 21. Where parking spaces are provided, accessible parking spaces shall be
11 provided. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5); 2010 ADA Standards § 208. One in every
12 eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in
13 (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated “van accessible.” 1991 ADA
14 Standards § 4.1.2(5)(b). For every six or fraction of six parking spaces, at least one shall
15 be a van accessible parking space. 2010 ADA Standards § 208.2.4.

16 22. Under the ADA, the method and color of marking are to be addressed by
17 State or local laws or regulations. See 36 C.F.R., Part 1191. Under the California
18 Building Code (“CBC”), the parking space identification signs shall include the
19 International Symbol of Accessibility. Parking identification signs shall be reflectorized
20 with a minimum area of 70 square inches. Additional language or an additional sign
21 below the International Symbol of Accessibility shall state “Minimum Fine \$250.” A
22 parking space identification sign shall be permanently posted immediately adjacent and
23 visible from each parking space, shall be located with its centerline a maximum of 12
24 inches from the centerline of the parking space and may be posted on a wall at the
25 interior end of the parking space. See CBC § 11B-502.6, et seq.

26 23. Moreover, an additional sign shall be posted either in a conspicuous place at
27 each entrance to an off-street parking facility or immediately adjacent to on-site
28 accessible parking and visible from each parking space. The additional sign shall not be

1 less than 17 inches wide by 22 inches high. The additional sign shall clearly state in
2 letters with a minimum height of 1 inch the following: “Unauthorized vehicles parked in
3 designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special license
4 plates issued for persons with disabilities will be towed away at the owner’s expense...”
5 See CBC § 11B-502.8, et seq.

6 24. Here, Defendants failed to provide the parking space identification sign with
7 the International Symbol of Accessibility. In addition, Defendants failed to provide the
8 signs stating, “Minimum Fine \$250” and “Van Accessible.” Moreover, Defendants failed
9 to provide the additional sign with the specific language stating “Unauthorized vehicles
10 parked in designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special
11 license plates issued for persons with disabilities will be towed away at the owner’s
12 expense...”

13 25. For the parking spaces, access aisles shall be marked with a blue painted
14 borderline around their perimeter. The area within the blue borderlines shall be marked
15 with hatched lines a maximum of 36 inches (914 mm) on center in a color contrasting
16 with that of the aisle surface, preferably blue or white. The words "NO PARKING" shall
17 be painted on the surface within each access aisle in white letters a minimum of 12 inches
18 (305 mm) in height and located to be visible from the adjacent vehicular way. CBC §
19 11B-502.3.3.

20 26. Here, Defendants failed to provide a proper access aisle as the “NO
21 PARKING” markings were not painted to the standard set forth by the American with
22 Disabilities Act. The markings failed to meet the minimum width and height
23 requirements, resulting in the markings being difficult to read and recognize.

24 27. The surface of each accessible car and van space shall have surface
25 identification complying with either of the following options: The outline of a profile
26 view of a wheelchair with occupant in white on a blue background a minimum 36” wide
27 by 36” high (914 mm x 914 mm). The centerline of the profile view shall be a maximum
28 of 6 inches (152 mm) from the centerline of the parking space, its sides parallel to the

1 length of the parking space and its lower side or corner aligned with the end of the
2 parking space length or by outlining or painting the parking space in blue and outlining
3 on the ground in white or a suitable contrasting color a profile view of a wheel chair with
4 occupant. See CBC § 11B-502.6.4, et seq.

5 28. Here, Defendants failed to paint the International Symbol of Accessibility on
6 the surface to the standards set forth by the Americans with Disabilities Act, as the
7 symbol was a mirrored version of the standard image.

8 29. Under the 1991 Standards, parking spaces and access aisles must be level
9 with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.2.
10 Accessible parking spaces shall be at least 96 in (2440 mm) wide. Parking access aisles
11 shall be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance and shall comply
12 with 4.3. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. Parked
13 vehicle overhangs shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route. Parking spaces
14 and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all
15 directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.3.

16 30. Here, the van parking space is not properly leveled, as there was a
17 permanent ramp installed on the van parking space. Under the 2010 Standards, access
18 aisles shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve. Changes in level are not
19 permitted. 2010 Standards § 502.4. “Access aisles are required to be nearly level in all
20 directions to provide a surface for transfer to and from vehicles.” 2010 Standards § 502.4
21 Advisory. Id. No more than a 1:48 slope is permitted.

22 31. A public accommodation shall maintain in operable working condition those
23 features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable
24 by persons with disabilities by the Act or this part. 28 C.F.R. 35.211(a).

25 32. By failing to maintain the facility to be readily accessible and usable by
26 Plaintiff, Defendants are in violation of Plaintiff’s rights under the ADA and its related
27 regulations.

28

1 33. The Business has denied and continues to deny full and equal access to
2 Plaintiff and to other people with disabilities. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be
3 discriminated against due to the lack of accessible facilities, and therefore, seeks
4 injunctive relief to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable
5 by individuals with disabilities.

6 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

8 34. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
9 paragraphs in this complaint.

10 35. California Civil Code § 51 states, “All persons within the jurisdiction of this
11 state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry,
12 national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual
13 orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full
14 and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business
15 establishments of every kind whatsoever.”

16 36. California Civil Code § 52 states, “Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial,
17 or make any discrimination or distinction contrary to Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6, is liable
18 for each and every offense for the actual damages, and any amount that may be
19 determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the
20 amount of actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and any
21 attorney’s fees that may be determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any
22 person denied the rights provided in Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6.

23 37. California Civil Code § 51(f) specifies, “a violation of the right of any
24 individual under federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336)
25 shall also constitute a violation of this section.”

26 38. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial
27 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services by
28 physically disabled persons within the meaning of California Civil Code §§ 51 and 52.

1 Defendants have discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code §§
2 51 and 52.

3 39. The violations of the Unruh Civil Rights Act caused Plaintiff to experience
4 difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for statutory
5 damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

6 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA DISABLED PERSONS ACT**

8 40. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
9 paragraphs in this complaint.

10 41. California Civil Code § 54.1(a) states, “Individuals with disabilities shall be
11 entitled to full and equal access, as other members of the general public, to
12 accommodations, advantages, facilities, medical facilities, including hospitals, clinics,
13 and physicians’ offices, and privileges of all common carriers, airplanes, motor vehicles,
14 railroad trains, motorbuses, streetcars, boats, or any other public conveyances or modes
15 of transportation (whether private, public, franchised, licensed, contracted, or otherwise
16 provided), telephone facilities, adoption agencies, private schools, hotels, loading places,
17 places of public accommodations, amusement, or resort, and other places in which the
18 general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by
19 law, or state or federal regulation, and applicable alike to all persons.

20 42. California Civil Code § 54.3(a) states, “Any person or persons, firm or
21 corporation who denies or interferes with admittance to or enjoyment of public facilities
22 as specified in Sections 54 and 54.1 or otherwise interferes with the rights of an
23 individual with a disability under Sections 54, 54.1 and 54.2 is liable for each offense for
24 the actual damages, and any amount as may be determined by a jury, or a court sitting
25 without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damages but in no
26 case less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and any attorney’s fees that may be
27 determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights
28 provided in Section 54, 54.1, and 54.2.

1 43. California Civil Code § 54(d) specifies, “a violation of the right of an
2 individual under Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) also
3 constitute a violation of this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed to limit
4 the access of any person in violation of that act.

5 44. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial
6 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled
7 persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have
8 discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.

9 45. The violations of the California Disabled Persons Act caused Plaintiff to
10 experience difficulty, discomfort, and embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for
11 statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

12 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 19955, et seq.**

14 46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
15 paragraphs in this complaint.

16 47. Plaintiff and other similar physically disabled persons who require the use of
17 a wheelchair are unable to use public facilities on a “full and equal” basis unless each
18 such facility is in compliance with the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §
19 19955 et seq. Plaintiff is a member of the public whose rights are protected by the
20 provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq.

21 48. The purpose of California Health & Safety Code § 1995 et seq. is to ensure
22 that public accommodations or facilities constructed in this state with private funds
23 adhere to the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 4450) of Division 5 of
24 Title 1 of the Government Code. The code relating to such public accommodations also
25 require that “when sanitary facilities are made available for the public, clients, or
26 employees in these stations, centers, or buildings, they shall be made available for
27 persons with disabilities.

1 49. Title II of the ADA holds as a “general rule” that no individual shall be
2 discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of goods
3 (or use), services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who
4 owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).
5 Further, each and every violation of the ADA also constitutes a separate and distinct
6 violation of California Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d), thus independently justifying an
7 award of damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including but not
8 limited to Civil Code § 54.3 and Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

9 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **NEGLIGENCE**

11 50. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
12 paragraphs in this complaint.

13 51. Defendants have a general duty and a duty under the ADA, Unruh Civil
14 Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act to provide safe and accessible facilities
15 to the Plaintiff.

16 52. Defendants breached their duty of care by violating the provisions of ADA,
17 Unruh Civil Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act.

18 53. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ negligent conduct, Plaintiff
19 has suffered damages.

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for relief and judgment against
22 Defendants as follows:

23 1. For preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to comply
24 with the Americans with Disability Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act;

25 2. Award of all appropriate damages, including but not limited to statutory
26 damages, general damages and treble damages in amounts, according to proof;

27 3. Award of all reasonable restitution for Defendants’ unfair competition
28 practices;

- 1 4. Reasonable attorney’s fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit in this
- 2 action;
- 3 5. Prejudgment interest pursuant to California Civil Code § 3291; and
- 4 6. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

5 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

6 Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby
7 demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

8
9 Dated: March 26, 2024 SO. CAL. EQUAL ACCESS GROUP

10
11
12 By: /s/ Jason J. Kim
13 Jason J. Kim, Esq.
14 Attorneys for Plaintiff