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7  
8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10  
11 DARWIN BOGGS,  
12 Plaintiff,  
13 vs.

14  
15 MG TAX SERVICE LLC; ERNESTO  
16 IBARRA; and DOES 1 to 10,  
17 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

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23 Plaintiff DARWIN BOGGS (“Plaintiff”) complains of Defendants MG TAX  
24 SERVICE LLC; ERNESTO IBARRA; and DOES 1 to 10 (“Defendants”) and alleges as  
25 follows:

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1 **PARTIES**

2 1. Plaintiff is a California resident with a physical disability. Plaintiff suffers  
3 from paraplegia and is substantially limited in his ability to walk. Plaintiff requires the  
4 use of a wheelchair at all times when traveling in public.

5 2. Defendants are, or were at the time of the incident, the real property owners,  
6 business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the real property for a notary public  
7 (“Business”) located at or about 288 W Highland Ave., San Bernardino, California.

8 3. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or  
9 otherwise of Defendant DOES 1 through 10, and each of them, are unknown to Plaintiff,  
10 who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will ask leave of  
11 Court to amend this Complaint when the true names and capacities have been  
12 ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and, based thereon, alleges that each such  
13 fictitiously named Defendants are responsible in some manner, and therefore, liable to  
14 Plaintiff for the acts herein alleged.

15 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that, at all relevant  
16 times, each of the Defendants was the agent, employee, or alter-ego of each of the other  
17 Defendants, and/or was acting in concert with each of the other Defendants, and in doing  
18 the things alleged herein was acting with the knowledge and consent of the other  
19 Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency or employment relationship.

20 5. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or  
21 failure to act by a defendant or Defendants, such allegations and references shall also be  
22 deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly  
23 and severally.

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 6. The Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC §§ 1331 and  
26 1343 for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 USC §12101, *et*  
27 *seq.*).  
28



- 1 c. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for  
2 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants  
3 failed to paint the ground as required, as there were no blue  
4 borderlines indicating the perimeter of the accessible parking space.
- 5 d. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for  
6 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants  
7 failed to mark the space with the International Symbol of  
8 Accessibility.

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

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

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

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

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**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

19. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases, or leases to, or operates a place of public accommodation. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

20. Discrimination, *inter alia*, includes:

- a. A failure to make reasonable modification in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- b. A failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii).
- c. A failure to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and transportation barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an

1 establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that  
2 can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail  
3 passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where  
4 such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

5 d. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum  
6 extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily  
7 accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including  
8 individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum  
9 extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the  
10 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered  
11 area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with  
12 disabilities where such alterations to the path or travel or the  
13 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area  
14 are not disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and  
15 scope. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

16 21. Where parking spaces are provided, accessible parking spaces shall be  
17 provided. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5); 2010 ADA Standards § 208. One in every  
18 eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in  
19 (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated “van accessible.” 1991 ADA  
20 Standards § 4.1.2(5)(b). For every six or fraction of six parking spaces, at least one shall  
21 be a van accessible parking space. 2010 ADA Standards § 208.2.4.

22 22. Under the ADA, the method and color of marking are to be addressed by  
23 State or local laws or regulations. See 36 C.F.R., Part 1191. Under the California  
24 Building Code (“CBC”), the parking space identification signs shall include the  
25 International Symbol of Accessibility. Parking identification signs shall be reflectorized  
26 with a minimum area of 70 square inches. Additional language or an additional sign  
27 below the International Symbol of Accessibility shall state “Minimum Fine \$250.” A  
28 parking space identification sign shall be permanently posted immediately adjacent and

1 visible from each parking space, shall be located with its centerline a maximum of 12  
2 inches from the centerline of the parking space and may be posted on a wall at the  
3 interior end of the parking space. See CBC § 11B-502.6, et seq.

4 23. Moreover, an additional sign shall be posted either in a conspicuous place at  
5 each entrance to an off-street parking facility or immediately adjacent to on-site  
6 accessible parking and visible from each parking space. The additional sign shall not be  
7 less than 17 inches wide by 22 inches high. The additional sign shall clearly state in  
8 letters with a minimum height of 1 inch the following: “Unauthorized vehicles parked in  
9 designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special license  
10 plates issued for persons with disabilities will be towed away at the owner’s expense...”  
11 See CBC § 11B-502.8, et seq.

12 24. Here, Defendants failed to provide the signs stating, “Minimum Fine \$250”  
13 and “Van Accessible.”

14 25. For the parking spaces, access aisles shall be marked with a blue painted  
15 borderline around their perimeter. The area within the blue borderlines shall be marked  
16 with hatched lines a maximum of 36 inches (914 mm) on center in a color contrasting  
17 with that of the aisle surface, preferably blue or white. The words "NO PARKING" shall  
18 be painted on the surface within each access aisle in white letters a minimum of 12 inches  
19 (305 mm) in height and located to be visible from the adjacent vehicular way. CBC §  
20 11B-502.3.3.

21 26. Here, Defendants failed to provide a proper access aisle as there were no  
22 “NO PARKING” markings, blue borderlines, or blue hatched lines painted on the parking  
23 surface to indicate the presence of an access aisle.

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 as required. Additionally, Defendants failed to indicate the perimeter of the  
7 accessible parking space by painting blue borderlines surrounding the space.

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

11 30. By failing to maintain the facility to be readily accessible and usable by  
12 Plaintiff, Defendants are in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the ADA and its related  
13 regulations.

14 31. The Business has denied and continues to deny full and equal access to  
15 Plaintiff and to other people with disabilities. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be  
16 discriminated against due to the lack of accessible facilities, and therefore, seeks  
17 injunctive relief to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable  
18 by individuals with disabilities.

19 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

21 32. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior  
22 paragraphs in this complaint.

23 33. California Civil Code § 51 states, "All persons within the jurisdiction of this  
24 state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry,  
25 national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual  
26 orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full  
27 and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business  
28 establishments of every kind whatsoever."





1 provided), telephone facilities, adoption agencies, private schools, hotels, loading places,  
2 places of public accommodations, amusement, or resort, and other places in which the  
3 general public is invited, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by  
4 law, or state or federal regulation, and applicable alike to all persons.

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

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

18 42. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial  
19 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled  
20 persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have  
21 discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.

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

25 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

27 44. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior  
28 paragraphs in this complaint.

1 45. Plaintiff and other similar physically disabled persons who require the use of  
2 a wheelchair are unable to use public facilities on a “full and equal” basis unless each  
3 such facility is in compliance with the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §  
4 19955 et seq. Plaintiff is a member of the public whose rights are protected by the  
5 provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq.

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

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

21 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **NEGLIGENCE**

23 48. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior  
24 paragraphs in this complaint.

25 49. Defendants have a general duty and a duty under the ADA, Unruh Civil  
26 Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act to provide safe and accessible facilities  
27 to the Plaintiff.  
28

