

1 SO. CAL. EQUAL ACCESS GROUP  
Jason J. Kim (SBN 190246)  
2 Jason Yoon (SBN 306137)  
Kevin Hong (SBN 299040)  
3 101 S. Western Ave., Second Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90004  
4 Telephone: (213) 252-8008  
Facsimile: (213) 252-8009  
5 cm@SoCalEAG.com

6 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
CAMERON HARRELL

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

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11 CAMERON HARRELL,  
12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14  
15 GENERAL PARTS DISTRIBUTION LLC  
16 D/B/A CARQUEST AUTO PARTS;  
17 DANIEL HOWARD DINGLE, AS  
18 TRUSTEE OF THE TRUST C UNDER  
THE WILLIAM T. DINGLE AND  
19 ELIZABETH G. DINGLE 1978 TRUST;  
and DOES 1 to 10,  
20 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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27 Plaintiff CAMERON HARRELL (“Plaintiff”) complains of Defendants  
28 GENERAL PARTS DISTRIBUTION LLC D/B/A CARQUEST AUTO PARTS;

1 DANIEL HOWARD DINGLE, AS TRUSTEE OF THE TRUST C UNDER THE  
2 WILLIAM T. DINGLE AND ELIZABETH G. DINGLE 1978 TRUST; and DOES 1 to  
3 10 (“Defendants”) and alleges as follows:

4 **PARTIES**

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

9 2. Defendants are, or were at the time of the incident, the real property owners,  
10 business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the real property for an auto parts store  
11 (“Business”) located at or about 645 W. Holt Blvd., Ontario, California.

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

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

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

1 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2 6. The Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC §§ 1331 and  
3 1343 for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 USC §12101, *et*  
4 *seq.*).

5 7. Pursuant to pendant jurisdiction, attendant and related causes of action,  
6 arising from the same nucleus of operating facts, are also brought under California law,  
7 including, but not limited to, violations of California Civil Code §§51, 51.5, 52(a), 52.1,  
8 54, 54., 54.3 and 55.

9 8. Plaintiff’s claims are authorized by 28 USC §§ 2201 and 2202.

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

13 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

14 10. In or about April of 2024, Plaintiff went to the Business.

15 11. The Business is an auto parts store business establishment, open to the  
16 public, and is a place of public accommodation that affects commerce through its  
17 operation. Defendants provide parking spaces for customers.

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

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

- 23 a. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for  
24 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants  
25 failed to post required signage such as “Van Accessible,” “Minimum  
26 Fine \$250” and “Unauthorized Parking.”
- 27 b. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for  
28 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants

1 failed to provide proper van accessible space designated for the  
2 persons with disabilities as there were no “NO PARKING” markings  
3 painted on the surface of the access aisle. Additionally, the access  
4 aisle did not meet the minimum required 96-inch width.

5 c. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for  
6 the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants  
7 failed to provide an access aisle with level surface slope as there was a  
8 permanent ramp installed within the boundary of the access aisle.

9 14. These barriers and conditions denied Plaintiff the 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 always 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.” In addition, Defendants failed to provide the additional sign with  
14 the specific language stating “Unauthorized vehicles parked in designated accessible  
15 spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special license plates issued for persons  
16 with disabilities will be towed always at the owner’s expense...”

17 25. For the parking spaces, access aisles shall be marked with a blue painted  
18 borderline around their perimeter. The area within the blue borderlines shall be marked  
19 with hatched lines a maximum of 36 inches (914 mm) on center in a color contrasting  
20 with that of the aisle surface, preferably blue or white. The words "NO PARKING" shall  
21 be painted on the surface within each access aisle in white letters a minimum of 12 inches  
22 (305 mm) in height and located to be visible from the adjacent vehicular way. CBC §  
23 11B-502.3.3.

24 26. Here, Defendants failed to provide a proper access aisle as there were no  
25 “NO PARKING” markings painted on the parking surface. Moreover, Defendants failed  
26 to provide the access aisle with the minimum width of 96 inches.

27 27. Under the 1991 Standards, parking spaces and access aisles must be level  
28 with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.2.



1 Accessible parking spaces shall be at least 96 in (2440 mm) wide. Parking access aisles  
2 shall be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance and shall comply  
3 with 4.3. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. Parked  
4 vehicle overhangs shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route. Parking spaces  
5 and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all  
6 directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.3.

7 28. Here, the access aisle is not level with the parking spaces as there was a  
8 permanent ramp installed within the boundary of the access aisle. Under the 2010  
9 Standards, access aisles shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve.  
10 Changes in level are not permitted. 2010 Standards § 502.4. “Access aisles are required  
11 to be nearly level in all directions to provide a surface for transfer to and from vehicles.”  
12 2010 Standards § 502.4 Advisory. Id. No more than a 1:48 slope is permitted.

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

16 30. By failing to maintain the facility to be readily accessible and usable by  
17 Plaintiff, Defendants are in violation of Plaintiff’s rights under the ADA and its related  
18 regulations.

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

24 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

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

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

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

24           42. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial  
25 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled  
26 persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have  
27 discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.  
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1 43. The violations of the California Disabled Persons Act caused Plaintiff to  
2 experience difficulty, discomfort, and embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for  
3 statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

4 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

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

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

8 45. Plaintiff and other similar physically disabled persons who require the use of  
9 a wheelchair are unable to use public facilities on a “full and equal” basis unless each  
10 such facility is in compliance with the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §  
11 19955 et seq. Plaintiff is a member of the public whose rights are protected by the  
12 provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq.

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

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

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**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**NEGLIGENCE**

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

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

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

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

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

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

- 1. For preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to comply with the Americans with Disability Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act;
- 2. Award of all appropriate damages, including but not limited to statutory damages, general damages and treble damages in amounts, according to proof;
- 3. Award of all reasonable restitution for Defendants’ unfair competition practices;
- 4. Reasonable attorney’s fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit in this action;
- 5. Prejudgment interest pursuant to California Civil Code § 3291; and
- 6. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

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

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Dated: July 8, 2024

SO. CAL. EQUAL ACCESS GROUP

By: /s/ Jason J. Kim  
Jason J. Kim, Esq.  
Attorneys for Plaintiff