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16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
17 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18 MICHAEL BLOOM, STEPHEN )  
19 CHATZKY, TONY DIAZ, VALERIE )  
20 GRISCHY, PENNY HELMS, )  
21 BENJAMIN HERNANDEZ, DOUG )  
22 HIGGINS, SUZONNE KEITH, DAVID )  
23 WILSON, individually and on behalf of )  
24 themselves and all others similarly )  
25 situated, )

26 Plaintiffs

27 vs.

28 CITY OF SAN DIEGO; MAYOR )  
29 KEVIN FAULCONER; CITY )  
30 COUNCIL MEMBERS DAVID )  
31 ALVAREZ, BARBARA BRY, CHRIS )  
32 CATE, MYRTLE COLE, )  
33 GEORGETTE GOMEZ, MARK )  
34 KERSEY, SCOTT SHERMAN, CHRIS )  
35 WARD & LORI ZAPF; SAN DIEGO )  
36 POLICE DEPARTMENT; POLICE )  
37 CHIEF SHELLEY ZIMMERMAN, in )  
38 their official capacities only; )

39 Defendants.

Case No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR  
DECLARATORY RELIEF,  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF,  
RESTITUTION AND DAMAGES  
UNDER THE UNITED STATES CIVIL  
RIGHTS ACT (42 U.S.C. § 1983),  
AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES  
ACT (42 U.S.C. § 12132), SECTION  
504 OF THE REHABILITATION ACT  
(29 U.S.C. § 794), THE UNITED  
STATES CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (42  
U.S.C. § 1983), THE U.S. AND  
CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTIONS,  
AND CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE  
§52.1

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

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1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. In the midst of a severe housing crisis characterized by dramatically rising  
3 rents, a shrinking affordable housing supply, long waits for housing subsidies, scarcity  
4 of shelter beds, and a homeless population that has grown 23% in five years, the City  
5 of San Diego (“the City”) is targeting its most vulnerable residents. There are at least  
6 817 unsheltered homeless residents in San Diego, many with disabilities, who seek  
7 shelter in their recreational vehicles (“RVs”), campers, or other vehicles. For these  
8 people, their vehicles are their only reliable, safe shelter from the elements and only  
9 place to store their belongings. Yet, even though there are no adequate alternatives, the  
10 City has repeatedly ticketed and harassed these individuals for seeking shelter in their  
11 vehicles or simply for owning vehicles and having nowhere else to park. Specifically,  
12 the City has used its ordinance prohibiting RV parking from 2:00 AM to 6:00 AM, San  
13 Diego Muni. Code § 86.0139(a) (“the nighttime RV parking ordinance”), and its  
14 ordinance prohibiting vehicle habitation, San Diego Muni. Code § 86.0137(f) (“the  
15 vehicle habitation ordinance”), to target homeless vehicle owners, ticketing them and  
16 impounding their vehicles for unpaid tickets. In addition, the City has threatened  
17 homeless vehicle owners with arrest and misdemeanor charges for illegal lodging.

18 2. Even after being alerted to these issues, the City has refused to modify its  
19 policies to provide an opportunity for homeless individuals to park their vehicles  
20 legally on City streets or other public property, at least until affordable, accessible, and  
21 medically appropriate housing is made available to them. While failing to provide any  
22 accommodation for homeless individuals, including those with disabilities, the City  
23 has created an exemption to the nighttime RV parking ordinance, via a permit system,  
24 for persons who have a physical address. In other words, under certain circumstances,  
25 the City allows people who are not homeless to park their RVs overnight, but imposes  
26 penalties against those who are homeless for the same behavior.

27 3. The City has carried out this discriminatory, cruel, punitive, and  
28 unconstitutional policy against homeless vehicle owners, many of whom have

1 disabilities, despite the fact that these individuals have nowhere else to go. Sky-high  
2 rents and extremely low incomes, among other factors, have excluded these City  
3 residents from the housing market. RV parks are often as costly as renting an  
4 apartment, and so are not viable options. “Safe lots” that allow overnight parking for  
5 homeless individuals do not accept RVs and have far fewer spaces than the number of  
6 homeless persons with vehicles in San Diego. The number of unsheltered homeless  
7 people far outnumbers available emergency shelter beds, which are generally filled and  
8 cannot accommodate the hundreds of people who are forced to seek shelter in their  
9 vehicles. Moreover, emergency and temporary shelter beds are functionally  
10 unavailable to many homeless people with disabilities because the conditions in the  
11 shelter environment are not medically acceptable given those disabilities. Homeless  
12 vehicle owners therefore do not have either a place to seek shelter in their vehicles  
13 legally in the City or the availability of adequate, accessible, and medically appropriate  
14 housing that they can afford. In addition, homeless vehicle owners have no funds with  
15 which to pay the excessive fines associated with the nighttime RV parking and vehicle  
16 habitation citations without jeopardizing their ability to buy food, medicine, or other  
17 necessities. As a result, homeless vehicle owners have had and are at risk of having  
18 their only shelter taken away by the City for unpaid tickets.

19 4. The nighttime RV parking ordinance and vehicle habitation ordinance  
20 both violate numerous U.S. and State Constitutional rights, including the Eighth  
21 Amendment prohibition on Cruel and Unusual Punishment and the Fourteenth  
22 Amendment Substantive Due Process protections, including the prohibition on reckless  
23 endangerment; the Right to Equal Protection; and the Right to Travel. The vehicle  
24 habitation ordinance is also so vague and ambiguously worded that neither homeless  
25 individuals nor anyone else can ascertain what is or is not prohibited or how to comply  
26 with the ordinance to avoid receiving a ticket or having their vehicle impounded. In  
27 addition, enforcement of the ordinances discriminates against homeless vehicle owners  
28 based on disability in violation of the antidiscrimination protections of Title II of the

1 Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

2 5. Rather than adequately accommodating this homeless, largely disabled  
3 group of individuals and complying with statutory and constitutional requirements, the  
4 City has instead chosen to place the health, safety, and lives of homeless vehicle owners  
5 in further jeopardy, in the hope that the continuing and escalating harassment will force  
6 these residents simply to leave town.

7 6. Plaintiffs seek a Court order requiring that the City put an end to these  
8 harmful, discriminatory, and unconstitutional practices against this defenseless group  
9 of individuals.

### 10 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

11 7. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and  
12 1343, 42 U.S.C. § 12132 and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 because Plaintiffs' claims arise under  
13 the laws and Constitution of the United States. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, this  
14 Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law and state constitutional claims  
15 because Plaintiffs' state claims are related to Plaintiffs' federal claims, arise out of a  
16 common nucleus of operative facts and form part of the same case or controversy under  
17 Article III of the U.S. Constitution.

18 8. Venue is proper in the Southern District of California because Defendants  
19 reside in the District and all events given rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in the  
20 District. The relief Plaintiffs seek is within this Court's power to grant.

### 21 **PARTIES**

#### 22 **A. Plaintiffs**

23 9. Plaintiff MICHAEL BLOOM is 68 years-old and a life-long resident of  
24 the City of San Diego. Mr. Bloom previously worked as an electrician and carpenter  
25 but suffered several accidents that left him with a severely damaged arm and foot, and  
26 led to his suffering from hypoglycemia and severe depression. Because of these  
27 debilitating physical and mental health issues, Mr. Bloom has not been able to engage  
28 in gainful employment since his last accident in 1982. His sole source of income is

1 Social Security benefits, and he cannot afford market rents in San Diego. Even if Mr.  
2 Bloom were able to locate an open bed at an emergency or temporary shelter, which  
3 are generally full and cannot accommodate the hundreds of homeless people who  
4 currently seek shelter in their vehicles, it would be functionally unavailable to him  
5 because his physical disabilities require him to lie down frequently during the day and  
6 the overcrowding and lack of privacy would worsen his mental health condition. As a  
7 result, for the last ten years, his only available shelter has been his RV. Mr. Bloom is  
8 not able to park his RV in the existing City “safe lots” because the “safe lots” do not  
9 allow RVs. Despite this, and even though he has a disability placard on his vehicle,  
10 Mr. Bloom has received at least a dozen tickets for parking his RV at night on city  
11 streets, about five tickets for vehicle habitation, and has been threatened with arrest for  
12 vehicle habitation. When he has paid these tickets, Mr. Bloom has not had enough  
13 money to pay for food or gasoline. If Mr. Bloom does not pay the tickets, however,  
14 the City may impound his RV, which would be devastating for his mental and physical  
15 health and put him at far greater physical risk. It would also leave Mr. Bloom without  
16 the only form of shelter available to him. Mr. Bloom meets the definition of  
17 “chronically homeless” as defined by the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of  
18 Housing and Urban Development (HUD). 24 C.F.R. § 91.5(1). Mr. Bloom is also a  
19 qualified individual with disabilities within the meaning of the Americans With  
20 Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12102, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29  
21 U.S.C. § 706(8).

22 10. Plaintiff STEPHEN CHATZKY is 70 years old and resides in the City of  
23 San Diego with his domestic partner, Suzonne Keith, and her disabled adult daughter.  
24 Mr. Chatzky is a lawyer, but his Attention Deficit Disorder and memory problems have  
25 made it difficult for him practice law. As a result, since 2002, his sole source of income  
26 has been Social Security benefits, and he cannot afford market rents in San Diego.  
27 Even if Mr. Chatzky were able to locate an open bed at a temporary or emergency  
28 shelter, which are generally filled and cannot accommodate the hundreds of homeless

1 people forced to seek shelter in their vehicles, it would be functionally unavailable to  
2 him because shelter conditions would force the family to separate. A psychologist who  
3 evaluated Mr. Chatzky opined that if Mr. Chatzky were separated from his family, it  
4 would worsen his mental health condition. Additionally, Mr. Chatzky has asthma and  
5 sleep apnea and is prone to lung infections. Shelters typically reek of tobacco smoke,  
6 which make it difficult for him to breathe and put him at risk for lung infections.  
7 Because of these circumstances, the family has lived in an RV since 2008. The City of  
8 San Diego impounded the family's first RV for failure to pay tickets, including tickets  
9 for nighttime RV parking and vehicle habitation, even though the family had a  
10 disability placard on the vehicle at that time. After the impoundment, the family had  
11 no regular shelter, and they were forced to sleep cramped in a car for five months until  
12 they were able to obtain another RV through a family member's assistance. Because  
13 Mr. Chatzky and Ms. Keith live in an RV, they are unable to utilize existing City "safe  
14 lots" because "safe lots" do not accept RVs. As a result, Mr. Chatzky and Ms. Keith  
15 continue to receive tickets for parking their RV at night. Mr. Chatzky meets the  
16 definition of "chronically homeless" as defined by HUD regulations and is a qualified  
17 individual with disabilities within the meaning of the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act.

18 11. Plaintiff SUZONNE KEITH is 68 years old and a resident of the City of  
19 San Diego. Ms. Keith has held a range of government jobs, including as an equal rights  
20 investigator, but her disabilities have made her unable to engage in gainful employment  
21 for the last 19 years. She has severe arthritis and edema that interfere with her ability  
22 to stand or walk, depression, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder ("PTSD") from  
23 having survived domestic violence prior to meeting Mr. Chatzky, and debilitating  
24 migraines. Ms. Keith's sole source of income is a pension of \$400 per month, and she  
25 cannot afford market rents in San Diego. As a result, Ms. Keith's only option for shelter  
26 has been to live in an RV with Mr. Chatzky and her daughter. After the couple's first  
27 RV was impounded for not paying parking tickets, the couple slept cramped in a car  
28 for five months. Because the police continue to ticket the couple, Ms. Keith is terrified

1 that the City will also impound their second RV, which is the only form of shelter  
2 available to her. Even if Ms. Keith were able to locate an open bed at a temporary or  
3 emergency shelter, which are generally filled and cannot accommodate the hundreds  
4 of homeless people forced to seek shelter in their vehicles, it would be functionally  
5 unavailable to her because it would require that Ms. Keith be separated from Mr.  
6 Chatzky and her adult daughter, triggering her trauma symptoms and worsening her  
7 depression. Additionally, the conditions of shelters, including the high noise level,  
8 triggers migraines for Ms. Keith. When Ms. Keith is suffering from a debilitating  
9 migraine, she needs to rest in a private and dark space, which is usually not available  
10 at shelters. Ms. Keith is a qualified individual with disabilities within the meaning of  
11 the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act and meets the definition of “chronically homeless”  
12 as defined by the HUD regulations.

13 12. Plaintiff TONY DIAZ is 58 years old and a resident of the City of San  
14 Diego. Mr. Diaz worked as a welder until 2011, when worsening pain and other  
15 symptoms of his anxiety disorder, diabetes, hypertension, severe respiratory problems,  
16 and bad knee and shoulder prevented him from working. He also recently had major  
17 heart surgery. Mr. Diaz has been homeless for approximately five years and owns a  
18 pick-up truck with a shell that serves as his only shelter and place to keep his  
19 belongings. He has no regular income, and he cannot afford market rents in San Diego.  
20 Mr. Diaz has received four vehicle habitation tickets, even though he spends nights  
21 parked at a local 7-Eleven store with the permission of the manager and does not sleep  
22 in his vehicle when it is parked on City property. On August 25, 2016 at approximately  
23 6:30 a.m., Mr. Diaz came out of a bathroom in a public park when a member of the San  
24 Diego Police Department issued him a vehicle habitation ticket. Mr. Diaz explained to  
25 the officer that he had just arrived to go fishing and told the officer that he was disabled  
26 and had just had heart surgery. The officer nonetheless issued the ticket and threatened  
27 to ticket him anytime he saw Mr. Diaz’s vehicle. The officer also threatened to have  
28 Mr. Diaz arrested for vehicle habitation. Since that incident, police officers have



1 continued to harass and ticket Mr. Diaz under the vehicle habitation ordinance. Mr.  
2 Diaz has done his best to comply with the vehicle habitation ordinance by parking  
3 overnight on private property with the owner's permission but does not understand  
4 what he needs to do in order to stop the ticketing. Even if Mr. Diaz were able to locate  
5 an open bed at a temporary or emergency shelter, which are generally full and cannot  
6 accommodate the hundreds of homeless people forced to seek shelter in their vehicles,  
7 it would be functionally unavailable to him because the tobacco smoke, cleaning fluid  
8 odors, and lack of fresh air would aggravate his respiratory condition. Moreover, the  
9 crowded, noisy, and regimented environment of shelters would worsen his symptoms  
10 of anxiety. Mr. Diaz is a qualified individual with disabilities within the meaning of  
11 the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act. He also meets the definition of "chronically  
12 homeless" as defined by HUD regulations.

13 13. Plaintiff VALERIE GRISCHY is 58 years old and a resident of the City  
14 of San Diego. Ms. Grischy was a licensed chiropractor and had a successful career,  
15 until she became disabled by a serious car accident in 2009. Since shortly after the  
16 accident, she has been unable to work due to severe back pain, depression, anxiety, and  
17 panic attacks stemming from a traumatic brain injury and PTSD. Ms. Grischy's sole  
18 source of income is Supplementary Security Income (SSI), and she cannot afford  
19 market rents in San Diego. Because she has not been able to afford housing, Ms.  
20 Grischy has been living in her RV since 2012. She has received tickets from the City  
21 of San Diego for vehicle habitation and nighttime RV parking even though she has a  
22 disability placard on the vehicle. Ms. Grischy has tried to find places to park, driving  
23 up to 30 miles a day, in an attempt to avoid being ticketed. Despite her efforts, Ms.  
24 Grischy continued to receive written warnings and tickets from police. Paying these  
25 parking tickets would be a severe financial hardship for her. The threat of ticketing  
26 also forced her to leave San Diego temporarily, which she considers her home, to avoid  
27 further ticketing. Even if Ms. Grischy were able to locate an open bed at a temporary  
28 or emergency shelter, which are generally full and cannot accommodate the hundreds

1 of homeless people forced to seek shelter in their vehicles, it would be functionally  
2 unavailable to her because her medical history and medical needs require that she live  
3 alone. Communal shelter life is simply untenable. The current City “safe lots” are not  
4 an option for Ms. Grischy because RVs are not allowed in those lots. Ms. Grischy is a  
5 qualified individual with disabilities within the meaning of the ADA and the  
6 Rehabilitation Act. She also meets the definition of “chronically homeless” as defined  
7 by HUD regulations.

8 14. Plaintiff PENNY “GRACE” HELMS is 58 years old and a resident of the  
9 City of San Diego. Ms. Helms supported herself throughout her 20s working as a  
10 waiter and dancer. At the age of 29, the long-term effects of chronic illnesses, and the  
11 physical and emotional trauma that she experienced as a child, became so debilitating  
12 that she had to stop working. Ms. Helms suffers from fibromyalgia; chronic fatigue  
13 syndrome; arthritis; six bulging disks; hypersensitivity and allergy to environmental  
14 pollutants such as cigarette smoke and perfume; and various neurological disorders  
15 including PTSD, hypervigilance, emotional hypersensitivity, and dissociative identity  
16 disorder. Over the past two decades, she has tried to earn a living by working as a  
17 house cleaner, dog groomer, among other jobs, whenever her disabilities permit. But  
18 none of that income has been steady or sufficient for her to support herself, and that  
19 income has only fallen over the years. Ms. Helms’ main, and often the only, source of  
20 income for the past few years has been Social Security disability benefits. She cannot  
21 afford market rents in San Diego. Because of this, Ms. Helms had been forced to seek  
22 shelter in her RV. She has been threatened multiple times by police with ticketing for  
23 vehicle habitation and impoundment for living in her RV. She has also been threatened  
24 with arrest for encroachment near her RV. The threat of receiving citations she cannot  
25 afford to pay, impoundment, and arrest terrifies her and exacerbates her disabilities,  
26 including her hypervigilance. She has recently left San Diego for periods of weeks due  
27 to her fear of being ticketed, arrested, and having her RV impounded. Ms. Helms  
28 currently does not have a place in San Diego where she can safely park or seek shelter

1 in her RV. Even if Ms. Helms were able to locate an open bed at a temporary or  
2 emergency shelter, which are generally full and cannot accommodate the hundreds of  
3 homeless people forced to seek shelter in their vehicles, it would be functionally  
4 unavailable to her because she cannot tolerate communal living given her myriad  
5 disabilities. The current City “safe lots” are not an option for Ms. Helms because RVs  
6 are not allowed. Ms. Helms is a qualified individual with disabilities within the  
7 meaning of the ADA, and the Rehabilitation Act. She also meets the definition of  
8 “chronically homeless” as defined by HUD regulations.

9 15. Plaintiff BENJAMIN HERNANDEZ is a 54-year-old man and a resident  
10 of the City of San Diego. Mr. Hernandez was a stonemason and primary breadwinner  
11 for his family until he was involved in a pedestrian accident in 2015. After the accident,  
12 the orthopedic impairments from his injuries, along with depression, left him unable to  
13 work. Mr. Hernandez was only given a small, one-time disability award and does not  
14 receive ongoing disability benefits. Though his wife works, her wages are extremely  
15 modest and insufficient to afford the high cost of housing in San Diego. Their lack of  
16 funds has caused Mr. Hernandez and his wife to utilize their RV as their primary shelter  
17 for the past year. On July 26, 2017, however, the City impounded their RV for unpaid  
18 nighttime RV parking citations. Since they cannot afford to pay the citations in order  
19 to retrieve their RV from impoundment, the couple is now forced to use his truck as  
20 shelter from the elements. Now in his truck, Mr. Hernandez remains at risk for vehicle  
21 habitation tickets. Even if Mr. Hernandez were able to locate an open bed at a  
22 temporary or emergency shelter, which are generally full and cannot accommodate the  
23 hundreds of homeless people forced to seek shelter in their vehicles, it would be  
24 functionally unavailable to him because it would force him to separate from his wife,  
25 significantly worsening his depression. Mr. Hernandez is a qualified individual with  
26 disabilities within the meaning of the Rehabilitation Act, the ADA, and California law.  
27 He also meets the definition of “chronically homeless” as defined by the regulations  
28 issued by HUD.

1           16. Plaintiff DOUG HIGGINS is 68 years old, a resident of the City of San  
2 Diego, and a veteran who was honorably discharged from the U.S. Army. He had a  
3 successful career as a car dealer until his symptoms of anxiety and depression, along  
4 with a painful back condition, worsened in 2009. His bad back, which is aggravated  
5 by stress, keeps him from standing, sitting, or walking for any length of time. His sole  
6 source of income is Social Security benefits, and he cannot afford to pay market rent  
7 in San Diego. Even if Mr. Higgins were able to locate an open bed at a temporary or  
8 emergency shelter, which are generally full and cannot accommodate the hundreds of  
9 homeless people forced to seek shelter in their vehicles, it would be functionally  
10 unavailable to him because it would exacerbate his mental health symptoms. For the  
11 past three years, his RV has been the only shelter available to him. Mr. Higgins has  
12 received tickets both for vehicle habitation and for nighttime RV parking, but paying  
13 the tickets jeopardizes his ability to pay for food and other necessities. The threat of  
14 ticketing and fear of losing his RV to impoundment increases his stress and exacerbates  
15 the symptoms of his disabilities. Police have told him to leave the City if he does not  
16 like the ticketing, but he considers San Diego to be his home. Mr. Higgins is a qualified  
17 individual with disabilities within the meaning of the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act.  
18 Mr. Higgins also meets the definition of “chronically homeless” as defined by the  
19 regulations issued by HUD.

20           17. Plaintiff DAVID WILSON is 47 years old and a resident of the City of  
21 San Diego. Mr. Wilson previously worked as an actor, taxi driver, and security guard.  
22 Mr. Wilson has a range of conditions arising from a car accident, including  
23 compression of the spine, peripheral neuropathy, edema in both feet and ankles  
24 (requiring him to elevate his feet), depression, PTSD, Social Anxiety Disorder, an  
25 eating disorder, and porphyria (a skin condition that makes him highly susceptible to  
26 infection). Mr. Wilson also suffers from asthma, hypersomnia (a condition in which a  
27 person has trouble staying awake during the day), and social anxiety. Because of these  
28 conditions, Mr. Wilson had to stop working in 1999. His sole source of income is SSI,

1 and he cannot afford to pay market rent in San Diego. In 2013, Mr. Wilson purchased  
2 an RV, giving him a place to lie down and take shelter from the elements. Mr. Wilson  
3 has received numerous tickets from the City of San Diego, including for vehicle  
4 habitation and nighttime RV parking, and has been threatened with arrest for vehicle  
5 habitation. This happened despite his having a disabled placard on the vehicle. In an  
6 attempt to save the little money he has to pay the tickets, Mr. Wilson has resorted to  
7 eating out of the trash. Ultimately unable to pay all the tickets, Mr. Wilson sold his RV  
8 in December 2015 to avoid imminent impoundment and purchased a truck with the  
9 proceeds. Deprived of his RV, he began sleeping outside or cramped in the cab of the  
10 truck. Without a proper place to lie down and elevate his feet, and forced to sleep  
11 outside or in his truck, Mr. Wilson ended up hospitalized soon after losing his RV to  
12 impoundment. Even if Mr. Wilson were able to locate an open bed at a temporary or  
13 emergency shelter, which are generally full and cannot accommodate the hundreds of  
14 homeless people forced to seek shelter in their vehicles, it would be functionally  
15 unavailable to him because the crowded and noisy shelter environment would  
16 aggravate Mr. Wilson's mental health conditions and, due to his vulnerability to  
17 infection and asthma, put his physical condition at further risk. Police have also  
18 continued to issue Mr. Wilson warnings and threatened him with further ticketing for  
19 vehicle habitation in his truck, which is the only reasonable form of shelter available  
20 to him. Mr. Wilson is a qualified individual with disabilities within the meaning of the  
21 ADA and the Rehabilitation Act. Mr. Wilson also meets the definition of "chronically  
22 homeless" as defined by HUD regulations.

23 18. The term "Named Plaintiffs" or "Plaintiffs" refers to all the individual  
24 Plaintiffs named in this section.

25 **B. Defendants**

26 19. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO is now, and at all times mentioned in  
27 this Complaint, was a local government agency and subdivision of the State of  
28 California. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, through its agents the Mayor, City

1 Council, City Attorney, Parking Enforcement, Police Department, and the Police Chief  
2 undertakes to cite Plaintiffs and Class members for nighttime RV parking and for  
3 vehicle habitation. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO also demands exorbitant  
4 penalties that Plaintiffs and Class members cannot afford to pay, impounds and/or  
5 threatens to impound their RVs or other vehicles, and threatens them with arrest, all  
6 the while refusing to provide reasonable modifications of these policies based on  
7 Plaintiffs' and Class members' disabilities. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO  
8 implements the ticketing and impoundment of Plaintiffs' and Class members' vehicles  
9 under the nighttime RV parking ordinance and the vehicle habitation ordinance even  
10 though Plaintiffs' and Class Members' vehicles are the only shelter from the elements  
11 available to them and the only secure place they have to keep their belongings. In  
12 addition, the Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO has threatened Plaintiffs and Class  
13 members with arrest and misdemeanor charges for illegal lodging.

14 20. Defendant KEVIN FAULCONER is the Mayor of the City of San Diego  
15 and sued in his official capacity only as an elected official responsible in whole or in  
16 part for designing and/or carrying out the above-described anti-homeless enforcement  
17 policies against Plaintiffs and Class members.

18 21. Defendants DAVID ALVAREZ, BARBARA BRY, CHRIS CATE,  
19 MYRTLE COLE, GEORGETTE GOMEZ, MARK KERSE, SCOTT SHERMAN,  
20 CHRIS WARD AND LORI ZAPF, are members of the San Diego City Council and  
21 sued in their official capacities only as elected officials who are responsible in whole  
22 or in part for designing and/or implementing the anti-homeless enforcement policies  
23 challenged herein.

24 22. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO POLICE DEPARTMENT is the City's  
25 law enforcement department, which is involved in enforcement of the City's parking  
26 and habitation regulations, including the nighttime RV parking ordinance and the  
27 vehicle habitation ordinance at issue in this Complaint.

28 23. Defendant SHELLEY ZIMMERMAN is the duly appointed Chief of

1 Police for the City of San Diego that is authorized to appoint, direct, and supervise the  
2 personnel of the Police Department and exercises all powers and duties provided by  
3 general laws or by ordinances of the City Council, including through the San Diego  
4 Police Department’s Parking Enforcement Unit. Ms. Zimmerman is sued only in her  
5 official capacity.

6 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

7 24. Plaintiffs bring this action against Defendants on their own behalf and on  
8 behalf of all other persons similarly situated pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and  
9 23(b)(2).

10 25. The main class, referred to as the “Homeless Ticketing Class” or “Main  
11 Class” is defined as:

12 All homeless persons who have been cited and/or subject to citation by  
13 the City of San Diego pursuant to San Diego Muni. Code §§ 86.0137(f);  
14 San Diego Muni. Code § 86.0139(a); and/or are at risk of arrest for illegal  
15 lodging.

16 26. Plaintiffs also bring this action on behalf of a subclass, referred to as the  
17 “Disability Subclass” or “Subclass,” which is defined as:

18 All Class members who have a “disability” as defined under the ADA, 42  
19 U.S.C. § 12102.

20 27. All members of the Subclass are also members of the Main Class. The  
21 terms “Class” and “Classes” refers to both the Main Class and the Subclass collectively.

22 28. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend or modify the Class definitions in  
23 connection with a motion for class certification and/or with the result of discovery.

24 **Numerosity**

25 **Main Class**

26 29. Plaintiffs do not know the exact size or identities of the Class. However,  
27 Plaintiffs believe that the Class encompasses a minimum of several hundred homeless  
28 individuals who are dispersed geographically throughout the City of San Diego as well

1 as California and neighboring states. (2017 *We All Count Results*, REGIONAL TASK  
2 FORCE ON THE HOMELESS (2017), [http://www.rtfhsd.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/  
3 2017-PITC-Results-Powerpoint.pdf](http://www.rtfhsd.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/2017-PITC-Results-Powerpoint.pdf).) Therefore, the members of the Class are so  
4 numerous that individual joinder of all members is impracticable.

5 30. All members of the Class are subject to Defendants' policies and practice  
6 in enforcing the nighttime RV parking ordinance /or the vehicle habitation ordinance.  
7 The Class is united in its interests with respect to proof of Defendants' conduct, and  
8 the effects caused by Defendants' actions.

#### 9 Subclass

10 31. Plaintiffs do not know the exact size or identities of the Disability  
11 Subclass. Plaintiffs believe that the Subclass consists of hundreds of homeless  
12 individuals based on the high number of persons with disabilities found in surveys of  
13 the homeless population in San Diego. See ¶ 43, *infra*.

14 32. All members of the Sub-Class are subject to Defendants' discriminatory  
15 policies and practice in enforcing the nighttime RV parking ordinance and/or the  
16 vehicle habitation ordinance. The Class is united in its interests with respect to proof  
17 of Defendants' discriminatory conduct, and the effects caused by Defendants' actions.

### 18 **Predominance of Common Issues**

#### 19 Main Class

20 33. The questions of law and fact common to members of the Class  
21 predominate over questions that may affect individual Class members. Such common  
22 questions of law and fact include but are not limited to the following:

- 23 (i) whether Defendants' enforcement of San Diego Muni. Code  
24 §§ 86.0137(f) and 86.0139(a) has and continues to violate 42 U.S.C.  
25 § 1983 by infringing upon Named Plaintiffs' and Class members'  
26 constitutional rights, including by recklessly endangering Plaintiffs and  
27 Class members, and by violating their right to travel, right to equal  
28 protection, and right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment.



- 1 (ii) whether Named Plaintiffs and other Class members are at risk of arrest for  
2 illegal lodging under Defendants' existing policies because they are  
3 homeless and need to live in their vehicles;
- 4 (iii) whether Named Plaintiffs and other Class members are at risk that their  
5 RV, camper or other vehicle will be impounded by the City for unpaid  
6 tickets along with their personal belongings seized because they are  
7 homeless and need to use their vehicles as shelter;
- 8 (iv) whether Named Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled to  
9 equitable relief, including system-wide policy changes to address the  
10 constitutional and statutory violations detailed in this Complaint.

11 Subclass

- 12 (i) whether Defendants' policies, including their policies regarding  
13 enforcement of San Diego Muni. Code §§ 86.0137(f) and 86.0139(a)  
14 discriminate on the basis of disability; and
- 15 (ii) whether Defendants have failed or refused to provide reasonable  
16 modifications of their policies as required under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12132,  
17 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 749.

18 Typicality

19 Main Class

20 34. Named Plaintiffs are asserting claims typical of the claims of the entire  
21 class of affected persons described above and do not conflict with the interests of any  
22 other members of the Classes. Named Plaintiffs and Class members have been injured  
23 by the same wrongful policies, practices, and conduct of Defendants. Named  
24 Plaintiffs' claims arise from the same practices and conduct that give rise to the claims  
25 of all Class members and are based on the same legal theories.

26 Subclass

27 35. Named Plaintiffs are all qualified individuals with disabilities and assert  
28 claims typical of the claims of the entire Disability Subclass. The interests of the

1 Named Plaintiffs do not conflict with those of the Disability Subclass. All have been  
2 injured by the same wrongful policies, practices, and conduct of Defendants, which  
3 discriminate on the basis of disability. Named Plaintiffs' claims arise from the same  
4 practices and conduct that give rise of all Subclass members and are based on the same  
5 legal theories.

### 6 Adequate Representation

7 36. Named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the  
8 Main Class and the Subclass, and they have no interests antagonistic to those of the  
9 Classes. Indeed, Named Plaintiffs' interests are aligned with those of the Class  
10 members. Named Plaintiffs have retained lawyers who are competent and experienced  
11 in class action litigation.

### 12 Superiority

13 37. A class action is preferable and superior to other available methods for the  
14 fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Class treatment will permit the  
15 adjudication of claims by many Class members who could not afford to individually  
16 litigate their claims or vindicate their rights against the government. There are no  
17 difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of this case that might preclude  
18 its maintenance as a class action, and no superior alternative exists for the fair and  
19 efficient adjudication of this matter.

### 20 COMMON FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

21 Plaintiffs allege the following common facts on information and belief.

#### 22 San Diego's Lack of Affordable Housing Has Created a Homelessness Crisis

23 38. San Diego now has the fourth largest homeless population in the country.  
24 (*The 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, DEPT. OF HOUSING AND  
25 URBAN DEV. 29 (Nov. 2016), [https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/  
26 2016-AHAR-Part-1.pdf](https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-1.pdf).) Based on a January 2017 survey, the Regional Task Force  
27 on the Homeless found that there are 5,619 homeless people in the City of San Diego,  
28 an increase of 10% since 2016. (*2017 We All Count Results, supra at 16.*) The

1 Regional Task Force further found that 3,231 of these 5,619 homeless individuals are  
2 unsheltered and living in places not meant for human habitation, an 18% increase from  
3 the previous year. According to the same survey, San Diego County now has a  
4 homeless population of 9,116, more than double the approximately 4,000 shelter beds  
5 available in the County. The results of this crisis have been seen in the rapidly  
6 expanding tent encampments in downtown San Diego that have more than doubled in  
7 size in the past year.

8 39. The homelessness crisis in San Diego is directly linked to the lack of  
9 affordable housing. As of 2014, the median cost of an efficiency studio apartment in  
10 San Diego was 110% of the amount of an SSI check, which is less than \$900/month.  
11 (Emily Cooper et al., *Priced Out in 2014: The Housing Crisis for People with*  
12 *Disabilities*, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COLLABORATIVE (June 2015), [http://www.tacinc.  
13 org/media/52012/Priced%20Out%20in%202014.pdf](http://www.tacinc.org/media/52012/Priced%20Out%20in%202014.pdf).) Since then, rents have  
14 continued to rise. The San Diego Housing Federation found that there is a shortfall of  
15 135,749 homes affordable to low income San Diegans, with rents up 32% in the last  
16 decade. Average rent and utilities for a two-bedroom apartment has climbed to \$1618  
17 a month. (Stephen Russell, *The Affordable Housing Crisis in San Diego: How Do We*  
18 *Meet the Need?*, SAN DIEGO HOUSING FEDERATION (January 25, 2017), [http://docs.  
19 sandiego.gov/councilcomm\\_agendas\\_attach/2017/sglu\\_170125\\_4c.pdf](http://docs.sandiego.gov/councilcomm_agendas_attach/2017/sglu_170125_4c.pdf).) In addition,  
20 the demand for housing subsidies far exceeds the supply. There is a 10 to 12 year  
21 waiting list for a Section 8 housing voucher, with over 60,000 persons on the waiting  
22 list. The small amount of existing affordable or subsidized housing also has long  
23 waiting lists.

24 40. The Regional Task Force on Homelessness found that the homeless  
25 population in the City of San Diego included 817 people living in vehicles. (*2017 We*  
26 *All Count Results, supra at 16.*) These individuals have no shelter available to them  
27 other than in their vehicles. RV owners without physical addresses have no legal place  
28 to park their RVs at night. The few “safe lots” established in San Diego only serve a

1 small portion of people with vehicles who are homeless, prioritize families with small  
2 children, and exclude RVs.

3 41. RV parks in San Diego charge high rents. Monthly rentals in RV parks in  
4 the City of San Diego range from a low of \$699 per month to a high of \$1950 per  
5 month depending on the park and the time of year, which is unaffordable to Plaintiffs  
6 and Class members. Moreover, many RV parks have maximum stay limits and limit  
7 or exclude older RVs.

8 **People with Disabilities Have Been Severely and Disproportionately**  
9 **Harmed by the Crisis**

10 42. There is also a strong link between homelessness and disability. The U.S.  
11 Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines “chronically  
12 homeless” as an individual with a disability who has been homeless continuously for  
13 at least 12 months or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years. 24  
14 C.F.R. § 91.5(1). A person is deemed homeless if he or she lacks a fixed, regular, and  
15 adequate nighttime residence. This includes persons who use RVs or other vehicles  
16 for other than temporary living quarters for recreational use. 42 U.S.C. § 11302(a)(1);  
17 24 C.F.R. § 3282.8(g). The Regional Task Force found that 31% of the City’s homeless  
18 population was “chronically homeless.” (2017 *We All Count Results, supra at 16.*)

19 43. In San Diego, a high number of homeless individuals have disabilities.  
20 The Regional Task Force found that 39% of homeless people in San Diego reported  
21 mental health disabilities and 40% reported a physical disability. Some surveys have  
22 found even higher rates of disability. For example, of the 1,145 persons attending a  
23 one-day resource fair for the homeless in the City, 60.2% reported a long lasting  
24 medical condition and 49.5% reported having a mental illness. San Diego Housing  
25 Commission, Project Homeless Connection Report, April 15, 2015.(*Project Homeless*  
26 *Connect Report*, SAN DIEGO HOUSING COMMISSION (April 15, 2015), [http://](http://www.sdhc.org/uploadedFiles/Housing_Innovations/Project_Homeless_Connect/2015Project%20Homeless%20Connect%20Report_04.15.15.pdf)  
27 [www.sdhc.org/uploadedFiles/Housing\\_Innovations/Project\\_Homeless\\_Connect/](http://www.sdhc.org/uploadedFiles/Housing_Innovations/Project_Homeless_Connect/2015Project%20Homeless%20Connect%20Report_04.15.15.pdf)  
28 [2015Project%20Homeless%20Connect%20Report\\_04.15.15.pdf](http://www.sdhc.org/uploadedFiles/Housing_Innovations/Project_Homeless_Connect/2015Project%20Homeless%20Connect%20Report_04.15.15.pdf).)

1 44. The primary reason for the strong link between disability and  
2 homelessness is an economic one. Homeless individuals with disabilities are not  
3 normally homeless as a matter of choice. Rather, many people with disabilities  
4 including Named Plaintiffs and Class members are unable to work due to their  
5 disabilities and therefore must rely on a rapidly shrinking social safety net that has not  
6 kept up with rising San Diego rents.

7 45. Living on the streets is dangerous, especially for women, seniors, and  
8 people with disabilities. In the fiscal year ending September 30, 2017, 117 homeless  
9 people died on the streets of San Diego, double the figure from two years ago. Daniel  
10 Wheaton, *Homeless Deaths Have Doubled Over Two Years*, SAN DIEGO UNION TRIB.  
11 (Nov. 28, 2016 2:00 PM), [http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/news/data-watch/sd-](http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/news/data-watch/sd-me-homeless-deaths-20161128-story.html)  
12 [me-homeless-deaths-20161128-story.html](http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/news/data-watch/sd-me-homeless-deaths-20161128-story.html).) Homeless adults age 50 and older also  
13 have rates of chronic illness and geriatric conditions similar to or higher than those of  
14 adults living in housing that are 15 to 20 years older. Jennifer Goldberg, et al., “How  
15 to Prevent and End Homelessness Among Older Adults.” (Jennifer Goldberg et al.,  
16 *How to Prevent and End Homelessness Among Older Adults*, JUSTICE IN AGING (April  
17 2016), [http://www.justiceinaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Homelessness-](http://www.justiceinaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Homelessness-Older-Adults.pdf)  
18 [Older-Adults.pdf](http://www.justiceinaging.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Homelessness-Older-Adults.pdf).)

19 46. The City’s current Hepatitis A epidemic highlights the health dangers,  
20 both to homeless individuals and to others, associated with living on the streets without  
21 access to shelter and sanitation. The Hepatitis A outbreak has already resulted in at  
22 least twenty deaths.

23 **Plaintiffs and Class Members Have No Reasonable Option for Shelter Other**  
24 **Than Their RVs or Other Vehicles**

25 47. Sheltering oneself is not voluntary conduct. It is a basic human need. It  
26 is harmless. And it is an act integral to the status of homelessness. For Named  
27 Plaintiffs and Class members fortunate enough to have RVs or other vehicles, their  
28 only reasonable option is to utilize the rudimentary shelter provided by their vehicles

1 until permanent, accessible, and medically appropriate housing that they can afford,  
2 becomes available.

3 48. Named Plaintiffs and Class members do not have any reasonably  
4 accessible places in the City to seek shelter in their vehicles or to park their RVs legally  
5 at night. As explained above, RV parks in San Diego are generally unaffordable to  
6 Plaintiffs and Class members. Dreams of Change operates a “Safe Parking Program,”  
7 which provides a few places to park vehicles at night. As of mid-October 2017,  
8 Dreams of Changes operates three such lots in the City. However, there are currently  
9 only 150 parking spaces available, a fraction of the number of unsheltered homeless  
10 people with vehicles. The Program has frequently had long waiting lists for admission.  
11 RVs are not accepted. In the absence of permanent housing options, all participants  
12 are required to sign up for so-called transitional housing programs that provide only  
13 temporary or short-term shelter, and are often inaccessible and/or medically  
14 unacceptable to Plaintiffs and to Disability Subclass members.

15 49. There is also an insufficient number of temporary shelter beds available  
16 in the City as compared to the unsheltered homeless population forced to seek shelter  
17 in their vehicles. There are hundreds more unsheltered homeless people forced to seek  
18 shelter in their vehicles than available emergency shelter beds, even when accounting  
19 for seasonal and overflow spaces.

20 50. Even if a homeless person is able to identify an available bed in a  
21 temporary or emergency shelter, the shelter bed may be functionally unavailable to that  
22 person. Emergency and temporary shelter beds and transitional housing programs are  
23 functionally unavailable to people with disabilities because those types of living  
24 arrangements are likely to aggravate their mental health and/or physical conditions.  
25 Many shelters and transitional housing programs in San Diego have an overcrowded  
26 congregate living environment, are noisy, have a complete lack of privacy, often lack  
27 opportunity to lie down during the day, present an increased risk of infection, may have  
28 strong odors from smoke and chemical cleaning products that can aggravate respiratory

1 disabilities, and present the risk of criminal activity. In addition, many shelters only  
2 take single people, thereby separating family members and causing additional trauma.

3 51. Temporary and emergency shelters and most transitional housing  
4 programs also do not provide a real solution for Named Plaintiffs or Class members.  
5 Even if they were to enter a temporary or emergency shelter or be admitted into a  
6 transitional housing program, Named Plaintiffs and Class members with RVs would  
7 still not have anywhere to park their RVs legally at night and would continue to be at  
8 risk of ticketing under the nighttime RV parking ordinance. Moreover, because the  
9 shelter provided is only temporary with strict time limits, and in the absence of  
10 permanent affordable housing alternatives, even individuals who are able to use the  
11 shelter system are often condemned to spending at least some time on the streets, with  
12 all the associated health and safety risks.

13 52. Thus, under current conditions, there are no reasonable alternatives for  
14 Named Plaintiffs and Class members other than utilizing their RVs or other vehicles.

15 **City Ordinances Punish Homeless Individuals with Vehicles**

16 53. The City's "Prohibition of Use of Streets for Storage, Service or Sale of  
17 Vehicles or For Habitation" ordinance, San Diego Muni. Code § 86.0137(f), provides:  
18 "It is unlawful for any person to use a vehicle while it is parked or standing on any  
19 streets as either temporary or permanent living quarters, abode, or place of habitation."  
20 The terms "temporary or permanent living quarters, abode, or place of habitation" are  
21 not defined. A ticket for vehicle habitation is punishable as an infraction by a fine of  
22 \$40 plus a \$12.50 surcharge and doubles if not paid in 21 days.

23 54. The City's "Prohibition of Parking of Oversized, Non-Motorized and  
24 Recreational Vehicles" ordinance, San Diego Muni. Code § 86.0139(a), provides in  
25 relevant part: "Except as provided in section 86.0140 or otherwise expressly provided  
26 to the contrary herein, or unless such parking or standing is authorized by the City  
27 Manager and appropriate sign permitting such parking or standing are posted: (a) it is  
28 unlawful for any person to park or leave standing upon any public street, park road or

1 park parking lot, any oversized, non-motorized or recreational vehicle between the  
2 hours of 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m.” A ticket for nighttime RV parking is punishable as  
3 an infraction by a fine of \$100 plus a \$12.50 surcharge and doubles if not paid in 21  
4 days.

5 55. In addition to fines, there is the potential for other serious consequences  
6 for violating either of these ordinances. A vehicle can be removed or impounded by  
7 the City when it has five or more unpaid parking violations. Cal. Veh. Code § 22651.  
8 In addition, the City may notify the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and the  
9 DMV will not renew the registration until the penalties are paid. Cal. Veh. Code  
10 §§ 4760 and 40229(a).

11 56. Though it has made no exceptions to either of these ordinances on the  
12 basis of homelessness or disability, the City has created an exception to its nighttime  
13 RV parking ordinance via a permit process that allows for temporary overnight parking  
14 of RVs on public streets for a cumulative total of up to 72 days in a given year. San  
15 Diego Muni. Code § 86.0143. Such permits are only available for people with physical  
16 addresses, thereby excluding the persons who live in their vehicles, including Named  
17 Plaintiffs and Class members. *Id.* Named Plaintiffs and Class members are therefore  
18 left with no options anywhere in the City to park their RVs at night whether or not they  
19 are able to access a shelter bed.

20 57. On information and belief, the City enacted the nighttime RV parking  
21 ordinance in 2013 for the primary purpose of removing homeless RV owners from the  
22 community. The City enacted the ordinance in large part due to the difficulty the City  
23 was having proving that such homeless persons are in violation of the existing vehicle  
24 habitation ordinance, and due to problems the City had experienced enforcing the  
25 ordinance prohibiting parking a vehicle in excess of 72 consecutive hours. San Diego  
26 Muni. Code § 86.0118.

27 58. The Report from the City Council’s Land Use & Housing Committee in  
28 support of the nighttime RV parking ordinance declared that “in many cases an



1 occupant is living illegally in vehicle” and “current enforcement tools are time  
2 consuming and unproductive (e.g. marking tires, knocking on vehicle doors).”  
3 (*Neighborhood Parking Protection and Public Safety Ordinance*, LAND USE &  
4 HOUSING COMMITTEE (March 27, 2013), [http://docs.sandiego.gov/  
5 councilcomm\\_agendas\\_attach/2013/LUH\\_130327\\_4ppt.pdf](http://docs.sandiego.gov/councilcomm_agendas_attach/2013/LUH_130327_4ppt.pdf).) At a subsequent  
6 Mission Beach Town Council meeting, Julio DeGuzman from the San Diego City  
7 Attorney’s office responded to complaints regarding an increasing number of  
8 “transients” with RVs, by reassuring the attendees that his office “works on removing  
9 the homeless from our community.” (*Minutes of General Membership Meeting*,  
10 MISSION BEACH TOWN COUNCIL (Nov. 13, 2013), [http://www.missionbeachtc.com/  
11 uploads/5/0/0/3/50033147/mbtc\\_minutes\\_general\\_mtg\\_nov.13.2013.pdf](http://www.missionbeachtc.com/uploads/5/0/0/3/50033147/mbtc_minutes_general_mtg_nov.13.2013.pdf).)

12 59. Defendants have had and continue to have a policy and practice of  
13 utilizing these ordinances to issue and/or threaten to issue parking tickets to homeless  
14 vehicle owners, including to individuals with disability placards or special disabled  
15 license plates issued by the State of California prominently displayed on their vehicles,  
16 to impose exorbitant penalties, and to impound their vehicles for failure to pay the  
17 penalties. Defendants have carried out this policy even though they knew or  
18 reasonably should have known that the majority of the “transients” being targeted for  
19 ticketing have a disability and/or have no other reasonable option for shelter besides  
20 their vehicles. San Diego police officers and other agents and employees of Defendants  
21 knew or reasonably should have known that many of the individuals receiving these  
22 tickets have disabilities due to the fact that disability placards are commonly displayed  
23 on the vehicles; and even in the absence of a disability placard, the officers may have  
24 had an opportunity to observe or interact with the persons being ticketed, who either  
25 had an obvious disability or voluntarily disclosed the disability to the officer.

26 60. State law considers a person guilty of Disorderly Conduct, a  
27 misdemeanor, if the person “lodges in any building, structure, vehicle, or place,  
28 whether public or private, without the permission of the owner or person entitled to the

1 possession or in control of it.” Cal. Penal Code § 647(e). Violation of the statute  
2 carries a maximum penalty of six months in jail and a \$500 fine. The language of the  
3 statute makes clear that the City has the authority to grant permission to persons  
4 lodging in vehicles to stay on public property and therefore such arrests or threats of  
5 arrest are purely discretionary.

6 **The City Has Refused to Modify Its Discriminatory Policies**

7 61. On March 30, 2017, seven of the Plaintiffs—Michael Bloom, Stephen  
8 Chatzky, Valerie Grischy, Penny Helms, Doug Higgins, Suzonne Keith, and David  
9 Wilson—acting through their attorneys, delivered to the office of the City Attorney a  
10 written request for a reasonable modification of the City’s ticketing policies pursuant  
11 to the provisions of Title II of the ADA. The reasonable modification would allow  
12 them and other homeless RV owners with disabilities to continue to live in San Diego  
13 and fully utilize their RVs, including at night without ticketing and harassment. The  
14 request included supporting evidence documenting each of the individual’s disability-  
15 related need to utilize their RVs.

16 62. Plaintiffs are aware of multiple parking lots under City control that are  
17 empty at night, and that could be used by Named Plaintiffs and Class members for  
18 nighttime parking of their RVs. The use of these lots would not infringe on residential  
19 parking or otherwise inconvenience other City residents.

20 63. In response to Plaintiffs’ reasonable modification request, the City  
21 Attorney’s office held one meeting with Plaintiffs’ counsel on May 9, 2017. Over the  
22 next two months, and despite the urgency of this matter to Plaintiffs’ health and safety,  
23 the City did not take or propose any actions to address Plaintiffs’ concerns. The City,  
24 while claiming an interest in seeking a resolution, continued to ticket homeless RV  
25 owners and to impound their vehicles including those with disabilities. The City’s  
26 actions showed an unwillingness to make reasonable modifications to its nighttime RV  
27 parking and vehicle habitation ordinances.

28 64. On July 8, 2017, Plaintiffs requested that the City temporarily halt

1 enforcement of San Diego Muni. Code §§ 86.0139(a) and 86.0137(f) to stop ticketing  
2 homeless RV owners and impounding their RV's pending a final resolution of the  
3 matter. The City again stalled, waiting until August 23, 2017, before telling Plaintiffs  
4 that it would not agree to halt enforcement of these ordinances temporarily. Because  
5 of the continued harm being caused to Named Plaintiffs and Class members, Plaintiffs  
6 have no choice now but to file this Complaint.

7 **CLAIMS**

8 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **Violation of Substantive Due Process—Reckless Endangerment**

10 **(Fourteenth Amendment; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

11 65. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
12 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

13 66. Under the Substantive Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment,  
14 the state deprives a person of a substantive due process right if it affirmatively places  
15 the person in a position of danger. *Wood v. Ostrander*, 875 F. 2d 578, 583 (9th Cir.  
16 1989).

17 67. Defendants have acted and continue to act affirmatively as described  
18 herein to place Plaintiffs and Class members in a highly dangerous situation that they  
19 would not otherwise face, threatening Plaintiffs' and Class members' health and safety,  
20 risking serious exacerbations of their disabilities, and putting their lives at risk.

21 68. Defendants have acted affirmatively by citing Plaintiffs and Class  
22 members for parking and vehicle habitation violations that they cannot reasonably  
23 avoid, thereby forcing Plaintiffs and Class members to attempt to pay more than they  
24 can afford on exorbitant fines. Plaintiffs and Class members who attempt to pay these  
25 fines must sacrifice paying for life-sustaining food, medication, or other necessities.  
26 And when they can no longer afford the fines, they lose the only form of shelter  
27 available to them—their RV or vehicle—through impoundment. Without shelter,  
28 Plaintiffs and Class members face the dangers described herein of living on the streets

1 without shelter.

2 69. In the absence of Defendants' affirmative actions, Plaintiffs and Class  
3 members would not face these highly dangerous situations. Plaintiffs knew or  
4 reasonably should have known that their actions—up to and including taking away  
5 Defendants' and Class members' only form of shelter—would create these threats to  
6 Defendants' and Class members' health and safety.

7 70. Defendants acted with reckless disregard or deliberate indifference to the  
8 dangers—malnourishment, illness, and/or lack of shelter—they were creating for  
9 Plaintiffs and Class members by issuing and/or threatening to issue nighttime RV  
10 parking and vehicle habitation citations and impounding RVs and other vehicles.  
11 Defendants also knew or reasonably should have known that the Named Plaintiffs and  
12 many Class members have disabilities, are chronically homeless, and have no other  
13 viable options for shelter. Defendants' actions show a reckless disregard or deliberate  
14 indifference to the health, safety and well-being of Plaintiffs and Class members, in  
15 violation of Plaintiffs' and Class members' substantive due process rights under the  
16 Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *Wood*, 875 F. 2d at 583.

17 71. As a result of Defendants' actions, Named Plaintiffs' health and safety  
18 were placed in grave danger in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. Named  
19 Plaintiffs were injured and damaged in that they were forced to bear the risks and  
20 medical costs created by these acts. In addition to that cost, the Named Plaintiffs  
21 suffered emotional and mental distress as well as humiliation because of the danger  
22 created by Defendants' unlawful actions. Defendants' unlawful actions and the  
23 resulting injuries entitle Named Plaintiffs to compensatory damages, including  
24 damages for emotional distress.

25 72. An actual controversy exists between Plaintiffs and Class members on the  
26 one hand, and Defendants on the other, as to whether Defendants have violated and/or  
27 are imminently threatening to violate 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

28 73. Plaintiffs and Class members have no adequate remedy at law for the

1 violations stated herein and are therefore entitled to injunctive, declaratory, and other  
2 equitable relief, including restitution for fines and assessments collected and vehicles  
3 impounded by Defendants. Plaintiffs are also entitled to attorneys' fees and costs.

4 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **Violation of Cruel and Unusual Punishment**

6 **(Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

7 74. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
8 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

9 75. The Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that  
10 “[e]xcessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and  
11 unusual punishments inflicted.”

12 76. Defendants' practice and policy of issuing tickets and threats of tickets for  
13 nighttime RV parking and vehicle habitation to Plaintiffs and Class members,  
14 impounding their RVs and vehicles as a result of those offenses, and threats of arrest  
15 for vehicle habitation violates the Eighth Amendment's prohibition on cruel and  
16 unusual punishment because it constitutes a punishment that is disproportionate to the  
17 severity of the “crime” of violating the nighttime RV parking and vehicle habitation  
18 ordinances or of lodging in one's vehicle on City streets. *See Solem v. Helm*, 463 U.S.  
19 277 (1983).

20 77. The punishments inflicted by Defendants for violation of the ordinances  
21 in question force Named Plaintiffs and Class members to attempt to pay more than they  
22 can afford on exorbitant fines. Plaintiffs and Class members who attempt to pay these  
23 fines must sacrifice paying for life-sustaining food, medication or other necessities.  
24 And when they can no longer afford the fines, they lose the only form of shelter  
25 available to them—their RV or vehicle—through impoundment. Without shelter,  
26 Plaintiffs and Class members face the dangers described herein of living on the streets  
27 without shelter.

28 78. These punishments grossly outweigh any interest on the part of

1 Defendants in preventing Plaintiffs and Class members from parking on city streets at  
2 certain times of the day and/or seeking shelter in their vehicles.

3 79. For Named Plaintiffs and Disability Subclass members, Defendants'  
4 practice and policy also violates the Eighth Amendment's prohibition on cruel and  
5 unusual punishment because it punishes Named Plaintiffs and Disability Subclass  
6 members for being homeless. By punishing the act of sheltering oneself in a vehicle  
7 when there are no other reasonable alternatives, the City effectively punishes the status  
8 of homelessness. Defendants infringe Plaintiffs' and Subclass members' rights by  
9 issuing tickets and threats of tickets for nighttime RV parking and vehicle habitation,  
10 as well as by impounding RVs and vehicles, and threatening arrest for vehicle  
11 habitation. *See Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S. 660 (1962); *Jones v. City of Los*  
12 *Angeles*, 444 F.3d 1118 (9th Cir. 2006), *vacated after settlement*, 505 F.3d 1006 (9th  
13 Cir. 2007).

14 80. Named Plaintiffs and Disability Subclass members are involuntarily  
15 homeless. They are homeless because their disabilities led to their unemployment and  
16 poverty, and because the City lacks affordable housing and accessible, adequate, and  
17 available shelters. They cannot reasonably forego sheltering themselves, as sheltering  
18 oneself is a basic human need. It is harmless. And it is an act integral to the status of  
19 homelessness. Until permanent, affordable, and accessible housing is available to  
20 them, their RVs or other vehicles are their only option for meeting their basic human  
21 need for shelter.

22 81. As a result of Defendants inflicting cruel and unusual punishment under  
23 color of law in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments, the Named  
24 Plaintiffs were injured and damaged in that they were forced to pay exorbitant fines  
25 they could not afford to pay, and/or were deprived of the use of their only available  
26 shelter—their RVs or other vehicles—and were forced to bear the cost of finding and  
27 securing whatever other accommodations they could obtain. In addition to that cost,  
28 the Named Plaintiffs suffered emotional and mental distress as well as humiliation

1 because of this violation of their rights. Defendants’ unlawful actions and the resulting  
2 injuries entitle Named Plaintiffs to compensatory damages, including damages for  
3 emotional distress. Plaintiffs and Class members are also entitled to injunctive and  
4 declaratory relief, restitution, and attorneys’ fees and costs.

5 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **Violation of Substantive Due Process—Void for Vagueness**

7 **(Fourteenth Amendment; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

8 82. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
9 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

10 83. The Substantive Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the  
11 U.S. Constitution provides that no state shall “deprive any person of life, liberty, or  
12 property, without due process of law.”

13 84. In order to satisfy the Due Process Clause, an ordinance must be  
14 sufficiently definite to provide adequate notice of the conduct proscribed and provide  
15 sufficient guidelines for the police so that arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement  
16 does not occur. *Tobe v. City of Santa Ana*, 9 Cal. 4<sup>th</sup> 1069, 1106-1107 (1995).

17 85. San Diego’s vehicle habitation ordinance does not satisfy the  
18 requirements of the Due Process Clause. As written, the vehicle habitation ordinance  
19 makes unlawful the use of a vehicle parked or standing on the street as “either  
20 temporary or permanent living quarters, abode, or place of habitation.” None of the  
21 terms used—“temporary living quarters,” “permanent living quarters,” “abode” or  
22 “place of habitation”—are defined anywhere in the ordinance.

23 86. The City’s vehicle habitation ordinance fails to provide adequate notice  
24 and sufficient guidance, which would allow an individual to ascertain beyond mere  
25 speculation as to how one uses a parked or standing vehicle as “either temporary or  
26 permanent living quarters, abode, or place of habitation.” The ordinance therefore fails  
27 “to draw a clear line between innocent and criminal conduct,” *Desertrain v. City of Los*  
28 *Angeles*, 754 F. 3d 1147, 1156 (9th Cir. 2014), and invites selective enforcement against

1 people who are homeless, many of whom have disabilities. As detailed above, Named  
2 Plaintiffs and Class members have attempted to comply with the vehicle habitation  
3 ordinance but have nonetheless been ticketed under its vague and overbroad reach.

4 87. The vehicle habitation ordinance should therefore be declared  
5 unconstitutionally vague both on its face and as applied against Named Plaintiffs and  
6 Class members in violation of substantive due process protections under the Fourteenth  
7 Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

8 88. As a result of the Defendants' actions under color of law in violation of  
9 the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, Named Plaintiffs and Class  
10 members have been and continue to be forced to pay fines and assessments they cannot  
11 afford to pay and have been and continue to be deprived of or threatened with the  
12 deprivation of their only available shelter—their RVs or other vehicles. In addition to  
13 that cost, Named Plaintiffs suffered emotional and mental distress as well as  
14 humiliation because of this violation of their rights. Defendants' unlawful actions and  
15 the resulting injuries entitle Named Plaintiffs to compensatory damages, including  
16 damages for emotional distress. Named Plaintiffs and Class members are also entitled  
17 to injunctive and declaratory relief, restitution, and attorneys' fees and costs.

18 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **Violation of Substantive Due Process—Right to Travel**

20 **(Fourteenth Amendment; Cal. Const. Art. 1, §§ 7 and 24; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

21 89. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
22 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

23 90. The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects as a  
24 hallmark of personal liberty the right to travel to whatever place one's own inclination  
25 may direct and stay as long as one wishes. Enforcement practices that deprive  
26 individuals of a basic necessity of life may be found to burden the right to travel  
27 unconstitutionally. *Memorial Hospital v. Maricopa County*, 415 U.S. 250 (1974);  
28 *Pottinger v. Miami*, 810 F. Supp. 1551 (S.D. Fla. 1992). "The right to travel has found



1 its strongest expression in the context of attempts by states to discourage the in-  
2 migration of indigents.” *Joyce v. City & Cty. of S.F.*, 846 F. Supp. 843, 860 (N.D. Cal.  
3 1994). The California Constitution also specifically protects the right to intrastate  
4 travel. Cal. Const. Art. 1, §§ 7 and 24; *Tobe v. City of Santa Ana*, 9 Cal. 4th 1069 (Cal.  
5 1995).

6 91. Defendants’ pattern and practice of ticketing Named Plaintiffs and Class  
7 members under its nighttime RV parking and vehicle habitation ordinances directly  
8 infringes Named Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ Right to Travel. Defendants have  
9 created an RV parking permit process available to most city residents to allow  
10 nighttime RV parking, but have denied access to that permitting process to Named  
11 Plaintiffs and Class members. Defendants have conducted these activities by  
12 collecting exorbitant fines that Named Plaintiffs cannot afford to pay, impounding their  
13 vehicles, and threatening criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor, even though Named  
14 Plaintiffs and Class members have no reasonable alternative but to utilize the  
15 rudimentary shelter provided by their vehicles. This conduct has the purpose and effect  
16 of depriving or threatening to deprive Named Plaintiffs and Class members of the  
17 necessities of life, including food, shelter, and medicine, thereby preventing Named  
18 Plaintiffs and Class members from travelling to and residing in San Diego.

19 92. Defendants’ enforcement of the nighttime RV parking ordinance  
20 specifically leaves Named Plaintiffs and Class members with no options for parking  
21 their RVs between 2:00 AM and 6:00 AM. Since Named Plaintiffs and Class members  
22 lack the means to pay for housing or private parking and temporary shelters are not  
23 available to them, Named Plaintiffs and Class members cannot reasonably be in the  
24 City within those times, effectively depriving them of all shelter while traveling within  
25 the City.

26 93. Defendants’ enforcement of the vehicle habitation ordinance also  
27 infringes Named Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ Right to Travel by preventing them  
28 from obtaining shelter in the City of San Diego in the only way available to them (in

1 their vehicles), thereby depriving them of that basic necessity in the City. As described  
2 herein, Named Plaintiffs and Class members lack the means to obtain other shelter or  
3 to pay for private parking for their vehicles in the City, and in the case of Disability  
4 Sub-Class members, temporary and emergency shelters and transitional housing  
5 programs are not available to them, because of a lack of capacity and/or their  
6 disabilities and medical conditions.

7 94. Defendants' actions have violated Named Plaintiffs' and Class members'  
8 Right to Travel under both the Fourteenth Amendment and the California Constitution  
9 by refusing to provide an exemption to the nighttime RV parking ordinance based on  
10 homelessness or disability. The City has provided an exemption to its nighttime RV  
11 parking ordinance via a permit process that allows people with physical addresses to  
12 park RVs and oversized vehicles from 2:00 AM to 6:00 AM, but has denied the same  
13 rights to those without physical addresses, including Named Plaintiffs and Class  
14 members. Defendants' enforcement of the nighttime RV parking ordinance against  
15 Named Plaintiffs and Class members denies them the basic necessity of shelter and  
16 violates their Constitutional Right to Travel.

17 95. Defendants' actions therefore unconstitutionally infringe on the Right to  
18 Travel protected under the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and the  
19 California Constitution.

20 96. As a result of Defendants' actions under color of law in violation of the  
21 Right to Travel under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, Plaintiffs  
22 and Class members were forced to pay citations that they could not afford, and/or lost  
23 their vehicles through impoundment, thereby depriving them of the use of their only  
24 available shelter—their RVs or other vehicles. In addition to that cost, Named  
25 Plaintiffs suffered emotional and mental distress as well as humiliation because of this  
26 violation of their rights. Defendants' unlawful actions and the resulting injuries entitle  
27 Named Plaintiffs to compensatory damages including damages for emotional distress.  
28 Named Plaintiffs and Class members are also entitled to injunctive and declaratory

1 relief, restitution, and attorneys' fees and costs.

2 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 **Violation of Substantive Due Process—Equal Protection**

4 **(Fourteenth Amendment; 42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

5 97. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
6 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

7 98. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment dictates that  
8 no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.  
9 Conduct violates the Equal Protection Clause when it disproportionately affects a  
10 suspect class or impinges on the exercise of a fundamental right. *Plyler v. Doe*, 457  
11 U.S. 202, 216-17 (1982).

12 99. Defendants discriminate against homeless individuals through the  
13 enforcement of the nighttime RV parking ordinance by providing an exemption to the  
14 prohibition contained in its nighttime RV parking ordinance via a permit process that  
15 allows people with physical addresses to park RVs and oversized vehicles from 2:00  
16 AM to 6:00 AM, but denies the same rights to those without physical addresses,  
17 including Named Plaintiffs and Class members.

18 100. Defendants' policies and practices further prevent Named Plaintiffs and  
19 Class members from obtaining benefits provided by the City by blocking them from  
20 obtaining a permit exempting them from the nighttime RV parking ordinance. These  
21 actions by Defendants have no rational connection to a legitimate government interest.  
22 In adopting and implementing these policies and practices as above stated, Defendants  
23 have thus violated and continue to violate the Equal Protection Clause of the United  
24 States Constitution.

25 101. Defendants' above-described policies and practices of ticketing homeless  
26 vehicle owners under its nighttime RV parking and vehicle habitation ordinances and  
27 impounding their RVs or other vehicles serve to single out and discriminate against  
28 homeless people and/or people with disabilities, including Named Plaintiffs and Class

1 members. Named Plaintiffs and Class members are being singled out for enforcement  
2 of these ordinances that are not enforced against people with RVs or other vehicles who  
3 do not appear to be homeless or disabled. Defendants' selective enforcement of these  
4 ordinances violates Named Plaintiffs' and Class members' right to Equal Protection  
5 under the Fourteenth Amendment.

6 102. Defendants' conduct prevents Named Plaintiffs and Class members from  
7 traveling to the City of San Diego without fear of ticketing and arrest, as detailed in  
8 the Fourth Cause of Action. This restriction of the right to travel infringes a  
9 fundamental right, is not substantially related to any important government interest,  
10 and therefore violates the Equal Protection Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

11 103. As a result of Defendants' actions under color of law in violation of the  
12 Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, Named Plaintiffs and Class  
13 members were forced to pay citations that they could not afford, and/or lost their  
14 vehicles through impoundment, thereby depriving them of the use of their only  
15 available shelter—their RVs or other vehicles. In addition to that cost, Named  
16 Plaintiffs suffered emotional and mental distress as well as humiliation because of this  
17 violation of their rights. Defendants' unlawful actions and the resulting injuries entitle  
18 Named Plaintiffs to compensatory damages, including damages for emotional distress.  
19 Named Plaintiffs and Class members are also entitled to injunctive and declaratory  
20 relief, restitution, and attorneys' fees and costs.

## 21 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

### 22 **Violation of California Constitution - Due Process and Equal Protection**

#### 23 **(Cal. Const. art I, § 7)**

24 104. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
25 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

26 105. Defendants' policies and practices as herein stated violate the due process  
27 liberty interests and equal protection provisions of Article I, § 7 of the California  
28 Constitution.

1 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Violation of Bane Act**

3 **(California Civil Code § 52.1 “Bane Act”)**

4 106. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
5 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

6 107. California Civil Code § 52.1, also known as the “Bane Act,” provides a  
7 cause of action to individuals whose exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the  
8 United States and/or California Constitutions and other laws has been interfered with,  
9 or attempted to be interfered with, by another’s threat, intimidation, or coercion.

10 108. By their conduct and actions as set forth herein, Defendants have  
11 interfered with, have attempted to interfere with, and continue to attempt to interfere  
12 with, by threat, intimidation, and/or coercion, Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ exercise  
13 of their rights to be present on the public streets and parking locations in the areas of  
14 San Diego, as those rights are secured by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to  
15 the United States Constitution and by the Constitution and laws of the State of  
16 California, including California Constitution Art. I, § 7, and the federal and state  
17 statutory protections guaranteed to individuals with disabilities. Defendants’ actions,  
18 including citations, arrests, and punishments and the threat thereof, have criminalized  
19 conduct that is the involuntary result of Named Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ status,  
20 in violation of Plaintiffs’ Constitutional rights.

21 109. There was and is no lawful justification for Defendants to threaten,  
22 intimidate, or coerce any of the Named Plaintiffs and Class members, or to attempt to  
23 use threats, intimidation, or coercion as described herein to interfere with Plaintiffs’  
24 exercise of their rights. Defendants’ actions were and are taken willfully and with  
25 malice and oppression in order to deter and/or prevent Named Plaintiffs and Class  
26 members from exercising their protected constitutional and statutory rights.

27 110. As a direct and legal result of Defendants’ actions, Named Plaintiffs  
28 suffered and continue to suffer pain and suffering, humiliation and embarrassment and

1 are entitled to compensatory damages for injury to their persons, loss of property and  
2 health, and a loss of their constitutional rights including all damages authorized by Cal.  
3 Civ. Code § 52, and all other applicable laws including treble damages and punitive  
4 damages against the Defendants, as permitted by law. Named Plaintiffs and Class  
5 members are further entitled to injunctive relief.

6 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **Violation of Americans with Disabilities Act**

8 **(42 U.S.C. § 12132)**

9 **(On Behalf of Disability Subclass Members)**

10 111. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
11 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

12 112. Title II of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, provides that:

13 [N]o qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be  
14 excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services,  
15 programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by  
16 any such entity.

17 113. The Named Plaintiffs and Disability Subclass members are “qualified  
18 persons with disabilities” as defined under the ADA. 42 U.S.C. § 12102; 42 U.S.C.  
19 § 12131; 28 C.F.R. § 35.104.

20 114. Under the ADA’s broad language, a “program, service, or activity”  
21 includes within its scope “anything a public entity does.” *Yeskey v. Pennsylvania Dep’t*  
22 *of Corr.*, 118 F. 3d 168, 171 & n. 5 (3d Cir. 1997), *aff’d* 524 U.S. 206 (1998) (quoting  
23 28 C.F.R. Pt. 35, App. A, preamble to ADA regulations).

24 115. The City’s parking program including the enforcement by the Police  
25 Department of its parking ordinances is a service, program, or activity of the City.

26 116. In addition, the various amenities of City life offered to its residents,  
27 including San Diego’s parks, beaches and public events are “services, programs, or  
28 activities” of the City.

1 117. Title II protects people with disabilities against facially neutral policies  
2 that burden people with disabilities more than others, by requiring that the public entity  
3 provide reasonable modifications to avoid the discrimination unless the public entity  
4 can demonstrate that such modifications would result in a fundamental alteration of the  
5 program. 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(7); *Crowder v. Kitagaw*, 81 F. 3d 1480 (9th Cir. 1996).

6 118. Reasonable modifications can adjust for the financial limitations that arise  
7 from a disability, not just the immediate manifestations of the impairment giving rise  
8 to the disability. *Giebler v. M & B Associates*, 343 F. 3d 1143, 1152 (9th Cir. 2003).

9 119. By refusing to reasonably modify their policies and practices as described  
10 herein to allow Named Plaintiffs and Disability Subclass members to legally park their  
11 vehicles on City streets or other public property and to utilize their vehicles for shelter,  
12 at least until affordable, accessible and medically appropriate housing is available for  
13 them, Defendants have violated and continue to violate the antidiscrimination  
14 requirements of Title II of the ADA.

15 120. Title II regulations interpreting the ADA prohibit a public entity from  
16 utilizing criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of subjecting  
17 qualified individuals with disabilities to discrimination based on disability. 29 C.F.R.  
18 § 35.130(b)(3).

19 121. A public entity is also prohibited from imposing eligibility criteria that  
20 screen out or tend to screen out individuals with disabilities from fully and equally  
21 enjoying any service, program, or activity. 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(8).

22 122. Defendants' policies and practices in administering their parking program  
23 through ticketing Disability Subclass members, impounding their RVs and other  
24 vehicles and excluding homeless RV owners from the ability to obtain parking permits  
25 available to people with physical addresses, has the effect of discriminating against and  
26 imposing disproportionate burdens on people with disabilities based on disability,  
27 screening out such persons from the benefits of the City's parking program, and  
28 denying them meaningful access to such benefits and to the City's amenities enjoyed

1 by and available to people without disabilities.

2 123. In carrying out Defendants' policies and practices as described herein,  
3 Defendants have utilized criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of  
4 subjecting qualified individuals with disabilities to discrimination based on disability.  
5 29 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(3).

6 124. In carrying out Defendants' policies and practices as herein described and  
7 denying Plaintiffs' request for reasonable modification in violation of Plaintiffs' rights  
8 under the ADA, Defendants have acted knowingly and with deliberate indifference to  
9 the harm substantially likely to occur.

10 125. As a result of Defendants' unlawful acts, Named Plaintiffs have suffered  
11 and continue to suffer injuries, including emotional injuries, and are entitled to  
12 compensatory damages, including damages for emotional distress. In addition, Named  
13 Plaintiffs and Disability Subclass members are entitled to injunctive and declaratory  
14 relief, restitution, and attorneys' fees and costs.

15 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **Violation of § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973**

17 **(29 U.S.C. § 794)**

18 **(On Behalf of Disability Subclass Members)**

19 126. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate each and every allegation contained in the  
20 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

21 127. Defendants City of San Diego and the San Diego Police Department are  
22 recipients of financial assistance from the federal government.

23 128. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires that qualified  
24 persons with disabilities be provided with meaningful access to federally funded  
25 programs. In order to assure meaningful access, reasonable modifications may be  
26 required unless the recipient of federal funding can demonstrate that such  
27 modifications would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the program. 29  
28 U.S.C. § 749; 24 C.F.R. §§ 8.3 and 8.4; *Alexander v. Choate*, 469 U.S. 287, 301 (1985).





1 officers, employees, assignees, successors, and agents from enforcing the vehicle  
2 habitation and nighttime RV parking ordinances against Named Plaintiffs and Class  
3 members through issuing of additional tickets, collecting unpaid fines associated with  
4 previous tickets issued under these ordinances, arresting Class members, or through  
5 impoundment of RVs or other vehicles for such unpaid tickets and further enjoining  
6 Defendants against ticketing, arrests, prosecutions or any threats of arrest or  
7 prosecution against Named Plaintiffs and Class members for lodging in vehicles on  
8 public property, until such time that permanent accessible housing that is affordable is  
9 made available to these individuals;

10 E. Award restitution for fines and penalties that Defendants collected from  
11 Named Plaintiffs and Class members and for vehicles that were impounded pursuant  
12 to Defendants' enforcement of the nighttime RV parking and vehicle habitation  
13 ordinances;

14 F. Order Defendants to pay compensatory damages to Named Plaintiffs only  
15 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for the deprivation of Plaintiffs' constitutionally  
16 guaranteed rights, and for violation of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12132, and Section 504  
17 of the Rehabilitation Act, 19 U.S.C. § 794, and for violation of the Bane Act, Cal. Civ.  
18 Code § 52.1, including damages for emotional distress, and pain and suffering in an  
19 amount to be proven at trial;

20 G. Award to Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C.  
21 § 1988, 42 U.S.C. § 12205, 29 U.S.C. § 794a(a)(2)(b), Cal. Civ. Code § 52, and Cal.  
22 Civ. Proc. Code § 1021.5;

23 H. Award to Plaintiffs costs of suit; and

24 I. Order such other and further relief that the Court deems just and proper.

25  
26  
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28

1 Dated: November 15, 2017

FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.

2  
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