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DENNIS LONGDYKE, LORI MILLER, SETH HARTNETT, ROBERT DUCKETT, MARIO HERRERA, ERIC BREWER, ANTHONY JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER GASTINGER, RICHARD HUTSON, JOE BROWN, XOCHI CARMARGO, ARLENE BAUBY, and DOES 1-20, in their individual capacities, Defendants. 

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# **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- This action seeks injunctive relief and damages for a series of raid-1. style searches conducted by police in Moreno Valley, in coordination with local and state inspectors, targeting African American barbershops that housed legitimate, respected businesses and that served the African American community as social centers and gathering places. These racially targeted raids violated the guarantees of both the California and United States constitutions against racial discrimination and unreasonable warrantless searches. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 (in that they arise under the Constitution of the United States), § 1343(a)(3) (in that they are brought to redress deprivations, under color of state authority, of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the United States Constitution), § 1343(a)(4) (in that they seek to secure equitable relief under 42 U.S.C. §1983), and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201(a) and 2202. This Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' supplemental state law claims arising out of the same controversy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 2. Venue is proper in the Central District of California under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Defendants are located in the Central District and all of the acts and/or omissions complained of herein occurred or will occur in this District.

# **INTRODUCTION**

3. On April 2, 2008, officers from the Moreno Valley Police Department ("MVPD"), acting in conjunction with state and local inspectors, conducted raid-style searches on a number of African-American barbershops that housed legitimate, respected businesses and were used by members of the African American community as social centers. Despite the complete absence of any physical threat and the peaceful nature of all previous health and business inspections, the MVPD officers were armed with handguns and wore bulletproof vests. The police acted in conjunction with California Department of Consumer

Affairs Board of Barbering and Cosmetology (the "Board") and the City of Moreno Valley Code and Neighborhood Services Division ("Code Enforcement"), under the ruse of conducting ordinary health and business inspections. The raidstyle searches that ensued, however, were more intrusive in nature and scope than justified in any ordinary business inspection. Upon information and belief, this joint operation was initiated and undertaken at the request of MVPD officers. In the two businesses addressed in this action – the Hair Shack and Fades Unlimited – the raids included questioning of customers and extensive searches, but produced no evidence of any wrongdoing other than routine issues concerning maintenance and storage of barbering supplies and equipment. Following the searches of April 2, 2008, business declined for barbers at both the Hair Shack and Fades Unlimited.

- 4. Five of the six barbershops Defendants selected as targets for their raid-style inspections on April 2, 2008, were owned, operated, and primarily frequented by African Americans. This stark disparity and the unusually aggressive conduct of the MVPD during the raid-style inspections indicate that Defendants' decision to target these business in the manner they did was based, in part or in whole, on the race of the barbers and their clientele.
- 5. Fades Unlimited had been subjected to two prior warrantless "inspections" by MVPD, once by MVPD officers and once by MVPD officers along with one Code Enforcement officer. During the course of these earlier inspections, MVPD officers demanded identification from barbers and customers, ran warrants, and searched through drawers and containers.
- 6. The above raids by the MVPD trampled Plaintiffs' right to Equal Protection under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and Article I, section 7 of the California Constitution, providing that the government cannot target individuals or businesses for investigation on the basis of race.

  Defendants further violated the guarantee of the Fourth Amendment to the United

States Constitution and Article I, section13 of the California Constitution, that the government cannot subject individuals or businesses to unreasonable searches. Plaintiffs, barbers in business for themselves in the raided shops, bring this case to seek compensation, to obtain a declaration that Defendants' acts were unlawful, and to enjoin Defendants from applying their policies that resulted in in teh violations of constitutional rights alleged herein.

### **PARTIES**

- 7. Plaintiff Kevon Gordon is a barber and the owner of the Hair Shack, a barbershop in Moreno Valley, California, and is a resident of the City of Riverside, California. Mr. Gordon is African American.
- 8. Plaintiff Ron Jones is a barber who works at the Hair Shack and is a resident of Moreno Valley, California. Mr. Jones is African American.
- 9. Plaintiff Raymond Barnes is a barber who, on April 2, 2008, worked at Fades Unlimited, a barbershop in Moreno Valley, California. Mr. Barnes resides in Moreno Valley and is African American.
- 10. Plaintiff Quincy Brown is a barber who, on April 2, 2008, worked at Fades Unlimited, a barbershop in Moreno Valley, California. Mr. Brown resides in Riverside, California, and is African American.
- 11. Defendant City of Moreno Valley (the "City") is a municipality located in Riverside County, California. The City of Moreno Valley is one of the legal entities responsible for the acts and omissions of the MVPD and Code Enforcement, including the policies concerning administrative inspections and criminal investigations.
- 12. Defendant Rick Hall is the Chief of Police for MVPD. He is sued in his official capacity.
- 13. Defendant Stan Sniff is the Riverside County Sheriff. The County of Riverside Sheriff's Department ("Sheriff's Department") provides police services to the City of Moreno Valley under contract with the City of Moreno Valley.

- 14. Defendant County of Riverside (the "County") is a county of the State of California. The County operates the County of Riverside Sheriff's Department, which operates the MVPD pursuant to a contract to provide police services to the City of Moreno Valley. Upon information and belief, the Riverside County Sheriff's Department remains responsible for the discipline of officers assigned to the MVPD, who remain employees and agents of the County. The County remain in part responsible for the policies and procedures of the MVPD.
- 15. Defendant Kristy Underwood is the Executive Officer of the Board. In her official capacity, Defendant Underwood is responsible for setting policies and procedures concerning the Board's inspectors. Ms. Underwood is sued in her official capacity.
- 16. Defendants Tony Heisterberg, Dennis Longdyke, and Lori Miller (collectively, the "Code Enforcement Officers") are Code Enforcement officers employed by the City of Moreno Valley. They are sued in their individual capacities.
- 17. Defendants Seth Hartnett, Robert Duckett, Mario Herrera, Eric Brewer, Anthony Johnson, Christopher Gastinger, and Richard Hutson (collectively, the "MVPD Officers") are peace officers employed by the County of Riverside assigned to the MVPD. They are sued in their individual capacities.
- 18. Defendants Joe Brown, Xochi Camargo, and Arlene Bauby (collectively, the "Board Officers") are inspectors employed by the Board. They are sued in their individual capacities.
- 19. The true names and capacities of defendants Does 1 through 10 are unknown to Plaintiffs who therefore sue these Defendants by fictitious names. Doe Defendants include the supervisors at MVPD, Code Enforcement, and the Board who directly approved the acts described herein, as well as agents, officers and employees of MVPD, Code Enforcement, and the Board who participated in

the raid but are not named herein. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to show Doe Defendants' true names and capacities when they have been ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and herein allege, that such Doe Defendants are residents of California.

# **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 20. Plaintiffs Gordon and Jones have operated the Hair Shack, a barbershop in Moreno Valley California, in the same location since about 1987. Mr. Gordon and Mr. Jones the only two barbers who work in the Hair Shack are themselves both African American. While the Hair Shack serves a variety of clients, the majority are African American. The front lobby of the Hair Shack is decorated with posters showing sample haircuts, all of which use African American models. The magazines in the lobby of the Hair Shack are magazines directed to an African American readership, including Ebony, Hip Hop Soul, King, Smooth Hair, and Source.
- 21. Fades Unlimited operated as a barbershop in Moreno Valley from about 2003, or earlier, until about 2008. During 2007 and 2008, plaintiffs Barnes and Brown worked at Fades Unlimited as an independent contractors, paying a weekly fee for his station and retaining all proceeds from his clients. All the barbers who worked at Fades Unlimited during the relevant period of late 2007 to 2008 were African American, and most of the clientele was African American. The name "Fades Unlimited" refers to a type of haircut, a "fade," that is popular among African American men. There were pictures of sample haircuts in the lobby, all or substantially all of which used African American models. The lobby contained magazines directed toward an African American readership, including Ebony, Jet, and Oprah. Art on the walls represented African American subjects.
- 22. At all relevant times, the Hair Shack and Fades Unlimited have served as community and social centers for African American residents of Moreno Valley. Because most of Plaintiffs' clientele at both the Hair Shack and Fades

Unlimited consisted of repeat customers who returned for their haircuts every one to three weeks, barbers and customers knew each other well. The atmosphere in each place was friendly – barbers, customers who were being served, and those who were waiting all talked with one another about politics, sports and current events. On weekends at the Hair Shack, customers often remained to socialize after their haircuts were finished, and long-time customers would stop by to talk without getting a haircut at all. Hair Shack also allowed customers to play cards and dominoes in a back room not used for barbering.

- 23. On April 2, 2008, the MVPD, acting in conjunction with Moreno Valley Code Enforcement and Board inspectors conducted unannounced inspections and searches on barbershops in the City of Moreno Valley. Upon information and belief, the operation targeted six barbershops, five of which were owned and operated by African Americans and served primarily African American clientele. The Hair Shack and Fades Unlimited were among the targeted African American barbershops.
- 24. During the April 2, 2008, raids on the Hair Shack, two MVPD police cars pulled up to the front of the Hair Shack, while another police car pulled into the alley behind the Hair Shack. Approximately five MVPD officers wearing bulletproof vests and side arms ran into the shop accompanied by about three Board officers and about two officers from Code Enforcement. One MVPD officer stood in the front doorway while others entered the barbering area and the back room of the shop. The officer in the alley guarded the back door to the Hair Shack from his police car. The officers never claimed that they had a warrant to conduct a search and never produced a warrant. For approximately one-half hour, the MVPD, Code Enforcement, and Board officers conducted an extensive search of the Hair Shack, including areas where no barbering was performed, and questioned employees and customers. The search was more extensive and intrusive than necessary to determine compliance with barbering or business

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regulations. During the search, MVPD officers followed Board officers closely and looked in the drawers and cabinets as Board officers opened them and searched their contents.

- 25. Also on April 2, 2008, MVPD officers, accompanied by Code Enforcement and Board inspectors, rushed into Fades Unlimited, blocking the entrance so that no one could enter or leave. MVPD officers questioned employees and customers, collected drivers licenses from them, and ran warrant checks on them. Officers and inspectors conducted an extensive search of the shop. The search was more intrusive than necessary to determine compliance with barbering or business regulations. During the search, MVPD officers followed Board officers closely and looked in the drawers and cabinets as Board officers opened them and searched their contents. When plaintiff Brown expressed his objections to the searches, an officer handcuffed him, took him to a police car in the parking lot, placed him handcuffed in the back of the car, and told him they had found an outstanding warrant. After about ten minutes, officers released Brown and allowed him back inside the shop.
- MVPD officers had previously inspected Fades Unlimited on two 26. occasions, once in about late 2007 or early 2008, and again in about early 2008. Some of the same MVPD officers were present on one or more of these occasions and on the raid of April 2, 2008.
- 27. During the first inspection of Fades Unlimited in about late 2007, MVPD officers came without any Board or Code Enforcement officers and questioned and checked identification of employees and customers. Upon information and belief, MVPD officers ran warrant checks on individuals whose identification they had collected. Upon information and belief, MVPD officers took one of the barbers to his residence, searched it with his consent, and returned him to the shop. Officers never stated they had a warrant for this search and never produced such a warrant.

- 28. In early 2008, a Code Enforcement officer accompanied the MVPD to Fades Unlimited and conducted a cursory visual inspection of the shop. The MVPD used this agency inspection as an excuse once again to collect identification from all the barbers. Upon information and belief, MVPD officers ran warrant checks on individuals whose identification they had collected. Both MVPD officers and the Code Enforcement officer opened cabinets, drawers and containers belonging to some of the barbers. Officers neither produced a warrant nor claimed the search was authorized by warrant.
- 29. Upon information and belief, the inspections conducted at the other African-American businesses on April 2, 2008, were conducted in a similarly invasive and intrusive manner.
- 30. Upon information and belief, following the April 2, 2008, raids there was substantial outcry among members of the community, leading to several media stories and a community meeting with the Mayor of Moreno Valley. In comments to the media and to the public, the Mayor, City Council members, and Chief Hall defended the raids as legitimate law enforcement operations. The Sheriff's Department characterized the sweeps as a "City issue." A Code Enforcement official told members of the press his department would conduct such sweeps in the future, saying, "This is not a one-time event," and characterizing the joint operation as successful. Upon information and belief, no action was taken by either the City, the Sheriff's Department, or the MVPD to discipline officers and officials involved, to correct policies or procedures that led to the searches, or to make clear to officers or to the community that the searches were unlawful.
- 31. Business dropped significantly for all Plaintiffs following these police searches.
- 32. Upon information and belief, defendants Hartnett, Duckett, Herrera, Brewer, Johnson, Gastinger, and Hutson were the MVPD officers who participated

- 33. Upon information and belief, defendants Heisterberg, Longdyke and Miller were the Code Enforcement officers who participated in the raids on Fades Unlimited and the Hair Shack on April 2, 2008, and/or in the earlier raid on Fades Unlimited.
- 34. Upon information and belief, defendants Brown, Camargo, and Bauby were the Board inspectors who participated in the raids on Fades Unlimited and the Hair Shack on April 2, 2008.
- 35. Upon information and belief, based on the open and deliberate manner in which the raids were carried out, the need for multi-agency coordination, and the unusual nature of the raids, it can be inferred that supervisors at Code Enforcement, MVPD (or the Sheriff's Department) and/or the Board approved in advance the manner in which the raids would be conducted, which businesses would be selected for raid, or the manner in which businesses would be selected for raids. These supervisors number among the Doe Defendants.

# CAUSES OF ACTION FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment; 42 U.S.C. § 1983
(Against defendants Hartnett, Duckett, Herrera, Brewer, Johnson, Gastinger, Hutson, Heisterberg, Longdyke, Miller, Brown, Camargo, and Bauby; and Does 1-10, in their individual capacities)

- 36. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth herein.
- 37. Defendants' actions described herein violated the rights of Plaintiffs under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution by depriving Plaintiffs of their right to equal protection under the law.

- 38. Defendants' actions deprived Plaintiffs of their right to equal protection under the law by selecting Plaintiffs' businesses for search and inspection on the basis of Plaintiffs' race and the race of the owners, employees and clientele at Plaintiffs' businesses.
- 39. Defendants' conduct violated clearly established constitutional or other rights, of which Defendants knew, or of which reasonable public officials should have known, rendering Defendants liable to Plaintiffs under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 40. Upon information and belief, the statements of City and County officials following the raids indicate that the City and County subsequently ratified the raids, including the manner in which businesses were selected for search.
- 41. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful actions of these Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered significant emotional and economic harm.

#### SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the Fourth Amendment; 42 U.S.C. § 1983
(Against the City, the County, defendants Hartnett, Duckett, Herrera,
Brewer, Johnson, Gastinger, Hutson, Heisterberg, Longdyke, Miller, Brown,
Camargo, and Bauby; and Does 1-10, in their individual capacities)

- 42. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth herein.
- 43. Defendants' actions described herein violated the rights of Plaintiffs under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution by subjecting Plaintiffs to unreasonable warrantless searches.
- 44. Upon information and belief, the open and deliberate manner in which these raids were carried out, the fact that they were a coordinated multiagency operation, the fact that the officers acted in a similar fashion repeatedly at other businesses, and the statements of City and County officials following the raids indicate that the raids were conducted according to custom and practice of

the City and the Sheriff's Department, that the City and County inadequately trained their officers and employees on the constitutional limits of warrantless searches, and that the City and County subsequently ratified the raids.

- 45. Defendants' conduct violated clearly established constitutional or other rights, of which Defendants knew, or of which reasonable public officials should have known, rendering Defendants liable to Plaintiffs under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
- 46. As a direct and proximate result of the unlawful actions of these Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered significant emotional and economic harm.

#### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Cal. Constitution, Art. I, § 7; Cal. Civil Code §52.1 (Against Defendants Underwood, Hall and Sniff for injunctive relief only.)

- 47. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth herein.
- 48. Defendants' actions described herein violated the rights of Plaintiffs to equal protection of the laws under Article I, section 7 of the California Constitution. Defendants deprived Plaintiffs of these rights through, among other means, the threat of force and intimidation.
- 49. Defendants' use of threats, intimidation and coercion, as well as their attempts to use threats, intimidation and coercion, to deprive Plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws violates Plaintiffs' rights under California Civil Code §52.1 to be free from such threats, intimidation and coercion in the exercise of rights guaranteed to Plaintiffs by the United States and California Constitutions.

#### FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Cal. Constitution, Art. I, § 13; Cal. Civil Code § 52.1 (Against Defendants Underwood, Hall and Sniff for injunctive relief only.)

50. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth herein.

- 51. Defendants' actions described herein violated the rights of Plaintiffs to be free of unreasonable searches under Article I, section 13 of the California Constitution. Defendants deprived Plaintiffs of these rights through, among other means, the threat of force and intimidation.
- 52. Defendants' use of threats, intimidation and coercion, as well as their attempts to use threats, intimidation and coercion, to gain compliance with, and submission to Defendants' unlawful searches and seizures violated Plaintiffs' rights under California Civil Code §52.1 to be free from such threats, intimidation and coercion in the exercise of rights guaranteed to Plaintiffs by the United States and California Constitutions.

#### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

# **Declaratory Relief**

- 53. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as if set forth herein.
- 54. There is a real and actual controversy between Plaintiffs and Defendants regarding whether Defendants may take actions as alleged herein. Plaintiffs contend that Defendants have violated the Constitution and laws of the United States and California. Plaintiffs anticipate that Defendants will deny these contentions. Plaintiffs fear that they will again be subjected to such unlawful and unconstitutional actions. They seek a judicial declaration that Defendants' conduct has deprived, and continues to deprive, Plaintiffs of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

# **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

- 55. Plaintiffs therefore respectfully request that the Court enter a judgment including:
  - a. As to Defendants Hall and Sniff, an injunction prohibiting racial profiling and the conduct of administrative searches as described herein;
  - b. As to Defendant Underwood, an injunction prohibiting the conduct of

administrative searches as described herein; 1 To the extent the Court finds that state statutes and regulations 2 authorized Defendants' conduct, a declaration that those state statutes and 3 regulations are unconstitutional under the Fourth Amendment to the United 4 5 States Constitution. As to the City of Moreno Valley, the County of Riverside, and d. 6 individual defendants sued in their individual capacities, compensatory 7 damages for violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States, in 8 an amount to be determined at trial; 9 Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and 10 e. f. All other appropriate relief as may be just and proper. 11 12 Dated: May 22, 2009 ACLU Foundation of Southern California 13 Seyfarth Shaw LLP 14 15 16 17 18 Attorneys for Plaintiffs Kevon Gordon, Ronald Jones, Raymond Barnes, and Quincy 19 Brown 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

PROOF OF PERSONAL SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; my business address is 1313 West Eighth Street., Los Angeles, CA 90017.

On May 22, 2009, I served the foregoing document:

# FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

personally on the parties in this action by delivering a true and correct copy of each document thereof to:

#### SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

[XX] BY FIRST CLASS MAIL: I am readily familiar with the business' practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. I know that the correspondence is deposited with the United States Postal Service on the same day this declaration was executed in the ordinary course of business. I know that the envelope was sealed and, with postage thereon fully prepaid, placed for collection and mailing on this date, following ordinary business practices, in the United States mail at Los Angeles, California.

[XX] BY ELECTRONIC DELIVERY: by transmitting a true and correct copy via electronic mail, with prior advance permission of counsel, to the email addresses contained on the attached service list.

[XX] I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of the State of California at whose direction service was made.

Executed this May 22, 2009, at Los Angeles, California.

Christian Lebano

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BARNEŠ, QUINCY BROWN  PLAINTIFF(S)  v.	ED CV 09-00688 SGL (SSx)
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Defendants)	SUMMONS
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TO: DEFENDANT(S): See attaching at.	
A lawsuit has been filed against you.	
must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached $\Box$	complaint First amended complaint  2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer
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Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United State. 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].	s agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed

CV-01A (12/07)

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ANTHONY JOHNSON,
CHRISTOPHER GASTINGER,
RICHARD HUTSON, JOE BROWN,
XOCHI CARMARGO, ARLENE
BAUBY, and DOES 1-20, in their
individual capacities, Defendants.