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ELECTRONICALLY FILED Superior Court of California,

uperior Court of California, County of San Diego

10/15/2018 at 05:49:00 PM

Clerk of the Superior Court By Tamara Parra, Deputy Clerk

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

SHENG DU, an individual; YUN-HUA CHIANG, an individual,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, a public entity; KTA CONSTRUCTION, a corporation; HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, INC., a corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 37-2018-00010639-CU-PO-CTL [Assigned for All Purposes To: Hon. Ronald L. Styn, Dept. C-74]

THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

- 1. DANGEROUS CONDITION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY
- 2. NEGLIGENCE
- 3. LOSS OF CONSORTIUM

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Action Filed: March 2, 2018 Trial Date: June 21, 2019

COME NOW, Plaintiffs, SHENG DU, an individual, and YUN-HUA CHIANG, an individual, for Causes of Action against Defendants, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, a public entity, KTA CONSTRUCTION, a corporation; HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, INC., a corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, Inclusive, and each of them, and, pursuant to leave of Court, hereby file this Third Amended Complaint as follows:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 1. The claims set forth herein arise from the permanent and severe injuries sustained by Plaintiff SHENG DU on December 8, 2017, including C2/3 quadriplegia, after the bicycle he was riding collided with an uncovered trench on the southbound 11500 block of Sorrento Valley Road in the City of San Diego (hereinafter "SUBJECT INCIDENT").
- 2. At all times herein relevant, Plaintiff SHENG DU was and is a resident of San Diego County, State of California.
- 3. At all times herein relevant, Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG was and is a resident of San Diego County, State of California.
- 4. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO is, and at all times herein mentioned was, a public entity duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California and authorized to do, and is doing, business in the State of California with its principal place of business in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California.
- 5. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned in this complaint, that Defendant KTA CONSTRUCTION, INC. (hereinafter "KTA") is and at all relevant times was a California corporation in good standing authorized to do business in California with its principal place of business at 821 Tavern Rd, Alpine, California 91901.
- 6. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned in this complaint, that Defendant HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, INC. (hereinafter "H & A") is and at all relevant times was a California corporation in good standing authorized to do business in California with its principal place of business at 1401 Willow Pass Road, Suite 500, Concord, California 94520.
- 7. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants CITY OF SAN DIEGO, KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, owned, occupied, leased, used, regulated, controlled, managed, maintained, operated, supervised, repaired and possessed the portion of the public roadway at the 11400 block of Sorrento Valley Road in the City and County of San Diego, including approximately 15 feet south of SCL driveway to 11436 Sorrento Valley Road, where the construction project that was

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being undertaken on that road was being performed and where the incident occurred ("hereinafter "SUBJECT ROADWAY").

- 8. The true names and capacities, whether individual, plural, corporate, partnership, associate, or otherwise, of DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs who therefore sue said Defendants by such fictitious names. The full extent of the facts linking such fictitiously sued Defendants is unknown to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE was, and is, negligent, or in some other actionable manner, responsible for the events and happenings hereinafter referred to, and thereby negligently, or in some other actionable manner, legally and proximately caused the hereinafter described injuries and damages to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs will hereafter seek leave of the Court to amend this Complaint to show the Defendants' true names and capacities after the same have been ascertained.
- 9. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times relevant and mentioned herein Defendants, including DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, were the agents, servants, employees and/or joint venturers of their co-Defendants, and each of them, was acting within the course, scope and authority of said agency, employment and/or venture, and that each and every Defendant, as aforesaid, when acting as a principal, was negligent in the selection and hiring, retention, training and supervision of each and every other Defendant as an agent, employee and/or joint venturer.
- 10. In compliance with Government Code §910, on or about January 13, 2018, Plaintiffs SHENG DU and YUN-HUA CHIANG timely presented claims with the CITY OF SAN DIEGO for the injuries, disabilities, losses, and damages suffered and incurred by them by reason of the SUBJECT INCIDENT described in this Complaint. On or about February 5, 2018, Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO served written rejections in regard to the respective claims by U.S. Mail. Therefore, this action has been filed within the time allowed by Gov. Code, § 945.6.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

At all relevant times, the SUBJECT RODWAY, the southbound 11500 block of 11. Sorrento Valley Road in the City of San Diego, was a roadway consisting of two southbound and

two northbound traffic lanes separated by a two-way left turn lane in the center with bicycle lanes on both sides of the roadway. At all relevant times, ongoing construction work was being performed on the SUBJECT ROADWAY, including the area of Sorrento Valley Road where this incident occurred, by KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, under contract with the CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

- 12. On December 8, 2017, at approximately 8:45 a.m., Plaintiff SHENG DU was riding his bicycle in the southbound bicycle lane of the SUBJECT ROADWAY, when suddenly he was confronted with an uncovered, open trench, measuring about two feet wide and about one foot deep, which extended from the curb to the southbound number one or two lane. By the time Plaintiff SHENG DU was able to see the trench, there was no way he could maneuver around or avoid the trench due to its size, positioning, lack of warnings and traffic control, as well as the surrounding environment. Instead, Plaintiff's front bicycle tire struck the trench, causing his bicycle to flip forward. As a consequence, Plaintiff SHENG DU was ejected, and his head impacted a mound of dirt and rock debris that was piled just adjacent to the ditch, which had come from excavation. Plaintiff SHENG DU was rendered unconscious by the impact and came to rest in the southbound number two lane adjacent to the pile of dirt and rocks. As a result of the collision, Plaintiff SHENG DU suffered severe and permanent injuries, including quadriplegia.
- 13. Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG is the wife of Plaintiff SHENG DU, and has suffered loss of consortium and has been forced to provide services to help care for her husband's constant, around-the-clock care needs.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

(Against Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO)

- 14. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation and statement contained in the prior paragraphs.
- 15. On information and belief, Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, including its employees and agents, and each of them, owned, regulated, controlled, managed, maintained, operated, supervised, repaired and possessed the portion of the SUBJECT ROADWAY where the

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construction project that was being undertaken on that road was being performed and where the incident occurred.

- 16. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO built, drafted, engineered, designed, inspected, regulated, modified, directed, supervised, planned, contracted, maintained and controlled the construction project on the SUBJECT ROADWAY where the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred and were the principal(s), master(s), employer(s), partner(s) and joint venturer(s) for same and all those involved with the construction project, including but not limited to Defendants KTA and H & A.
- 17. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and, upon this information and belief, allege that Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, acting by and through their authorized agencies, agents, servants, and employees, was charged with the responsibility of designing, constructing, operating, signing, maintaining, repairing and regulating the SUBJECT ROADWAY, including, but not limited to, installing and maintaining barriers, guardrails, plates, shoulders, shoulder barriers, signs, traffic controls, striping, or other delineation and/or warning at or near the site where the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred.
- 18. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein relevant, including the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT, pursuant to Government Code §§ 835 et. seq., the conduct of Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, including its employees and agents, caused a dangerous condition to exist on the SUBJECT ROADWAY that created a substantial risk of injury, including the type of injuries Plaintiff SHENG DU sustained in the SUBJECT INCIDENT, when such property or adjacent property was used with due care in a manner in which it is and was reasonably foreseeable that it would be and was used, including but not limited to, the following respects:
- The SUBJECT ROADWAY itself was dangerous and defectively planned, a) designed, drafted, engineered, constructed and positioned, and was either not approved in accordance with standard procedures, regulations, and statutes or could not reasonably have been approved by any appropriate and responsible governmental entity or any delegates and agents thereof;

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- b) The construction work being performed on the SUBJECT ROADWAY was dangerous and defectively planned, designed, drafted, engineered, constructed and positioned, and was either not approved in accordance with standard procedures, regulations and statutes or could not reasonably have been approved by any appropriate and responsible governmental entity or any delegates and agents thereof, or such procedures, regulations, and statutes were planned but not followed;
- c) The SUBJECT ROADWAY lacked an appropriate, necessary, properly designed, assembled, well-constructed, and adequately maintained transit way, bicycle lane, metal covers, signage, cones, flagmen, and other safety devices and features to prevent, or to reduce the risk of injuries to motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU;
- d) SUBJECT ROADWAY contained inadequate safety features positioned at or near the location of the SUBJECT INCIDENT in such a manner as to be dangerous in their design, construction, assembly, maintenance, placement, and installation;
- e) The SUBJECT ROADWAY also was made even more dangerous and defective by the fact that construction work being performed on the SUBJECT ROADWAY was itself dangerous and defectively planned, designed, drafted, engineered, constructed and positioned, and was either not approved in accordance with standard procedure, regulations and statutes, or could not reasonably have been approved by any appropriate and responsible governmental entity or any delegates and agents thereof, or such procedures, regulations and statutes were planned but not followed;
- f) The SUBJECT ROADWAY was improperly maintained, inspected, surfaced, striped, contoured, regulated, monitored, signaled and controlled by CITY OF SAN DIEGO and its employees, thereby interfering with the safety of bicyclists on said SUBJECT ROADWAY; and
- g) Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, by and through its employees, agents and representatives, had actual or constructive knowledge of the dangerous conditions existing on the SUBJECT ROADWAY, as alleged, prior to the SUBJECT INCIDENT.
 - 19. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO negligently and carelessly designed, warned,

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failed to warn, constructed, created, maintained, repaired, owned, operated, controlled, signed, and regulated the SUBJECT ROADWAY where the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred, creating a dangerous condition by:

- failing to reasonably develop, adopt, and implement reasonable safety a) protocols related to the planning and preparation of construction work along the SUBJECT ROADWAY prior to the SUBJECT INCIDENT;
- b) failing to hire qualified personnel responsible for relevant aspects of the construction project along the SUBJECT ROADWAY, at or near the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT;
- c) failing to reasonably develop, adopt, and implement reasonable safety protocols related to the performance of construction projects along the SUBJECT ROADWAY, at or near the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT;
- d) failing to provide and/or maintain the SUBJECT ROADWAY in an adequate and safe condition by failing to cover the open trench with metal plates or adequate covers and/or appropriate barricades, thus eliminating the dangerous condition;
- failing to adequately warn of the dangerous and unsafe conditions of the e) open trench described above, which contributed to this incident by failing to follow or implement provisions in the construction plans for signage/safety precautions;
- f) failing to warn of, and/or prevent and/or correct a dangerous condition by failing to erect adequate warning signs to protect the public and to prevent injury to motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU; and
- g) improperly and defectively maintaining, managing, inspecting, installing, repairing, modifying, reviewing and evaluating the open trench, if in fact it was maintained, managed, inspected, reviewed and evaluated. To the extent such functions were not performed, they should have been, and to the extent they were performed, they were done improperly, negligently, and violated applicable engineering standards and regulations pertaining to similarly situated roadways.
 - 20. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO failed to reasonably develop, adopt, and

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implement reasonable safety protocols related to the planning and preparation of construction work along the SUBJECT ROADWAY prior to the SUBJECT INCIDENT, including but not limited to:

- An adequate safety plan for construction and excavation of trenches along a) the SUBJECT ROADWAY:
- b) An adequate design, drafting, and engineering of the construction work to be performed along the SUBJECT ROADWAY;
- c) The provision of tools, signs, cones, lighting, personnel, or other features necessary for performance of appropriate safety protocols; and
- The negligent permitting of construction work along the SUBJECT d) ROADWAY.
- Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO failed to hire qualified personnel responsible for 21. relevant aspects of the construction project along the SUBJECT ROADWAY, at or near the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT, including but not limited to:
- Personnel to divert vehicle and bicycle traffic away from dangerous a) conditions created on the SUBJECT ROADWAY;
- Personnel to manage "safety" on the SUBJECT ROADWAY prior to and b) during the performance of construction projects;
- Personnel to review, critique, edit, and approve plans and preparations for c) construction projects and safety procedures to be followed in the course of such performance; and
- d) Personnel to actually perform the construction and excavation of relevant segments of the SUBJECT ROADWAY in a reasonable, safe, and efficient manner.
- 22. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO failed to reasonably develop, adopt, and implement reasonable safety protocols related to the performance of construction projects along the SUBJECT ROADWAY, at or near the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT, including but not limited to:
 - Compliance with state and federal regulations, ordinances, and statutes; a)
 - Covering open trenches created in the course of construction work; b)

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- c) Erecting, positioning, and maintaining proper signage and other warning devices;
- d) Stationing personnel along the SUBJECT ROADWAY to warn and divert oncoming vehicles near construction work;
- e) Reasonable management, placement, removal, stationing, and dumping of excavated dirt mounds; and
- f) Barricading oncoming traffic from dangerous conditions along the SUBJECT ROADWAY created in the course of construction work.
- 23. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO further negligently, wrongfully, tortiously and unlawfully created and/or caused dangerous conditions to exist on the SUBJECT ROADWAY in the following respects:
- To the extent that the construction project that was being undertaken on the a) SUBJECT ROAD required approval from Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, including its employees and agents, to dig out the subject trench, the construction plans either had provisions for signage/safety precautions that were not followed or the construction plans were prepared by Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO without such signage and safety precautions.
- b) To the extent the design of the construction being performed on the SUBJECT ROADWAY, including the open trench, was approved, said approval was unreasonable and constituted a manifest abuse of discretion, or was otherwise negligent by failing to address the applicable construction standards and conditions then existing or reasonably contemplated to exist in the future, once said design was implemented. Specifically, the open trench should have been covered by metal plates or adequate covers, and appropriate barricades and warning signs should have been erected to protect the public and to prevent injury to motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU; and
- c) The open trench was improperly and defectively maintained, managed, inspected, installed, repaired, modified, reviewed and evaluated, if in fact it was maintained, managed, inspected, reviewed and evaluated. To the extent such functions were not performed, they should have been, and to the extent they were performed, they were done improperly,

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negligently, and violated applicable engineering standards and regulations pertaining to similarly situated roadways.

- 24. Pursuant to Government Code, § 815.6, Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO failed to carry out its mandatory duties imposed by ordinance, statute, or regulation, related to construction work carried out on city streets and designed to protect against the risk of a particular kind of injury, including the injury suffered by Plaintiff SHENG DU at the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT.
- 25. Plaintiffs further allege, that Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO and its employees, agents, servants and independent contractors, also face liability for the plaintiffs' damages pursuant to Government Code §§ 815.2, 815.4 and 820(a) et seq., for negligently, carelessly, and/or recklessly owning, designing, maintaining, allowing, permitting, regulating, controlling, servicing, inspecting, repairing, modifying, altering, monitoring, improving, constructing, warning or failing to warn, and/or supervising in regards to the SUBJECT ROADWAY, and adjacent property, and said negligent, careless and reckless acts or failures to act created said dangerous and defective condition(s) of said property which legally caused the SUBJECT INCIDENT and the injuries and damages of Plaintiffs as herein alleged.
- 26. Employees, agents, representatives and contractors of Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, and each of them, negligently, wrongfully, tortiously and unlawfully created and/or caused dangerous conditions in regards to the SUBJECT ROADWAY within the scope of their employment (Govt. Code 835(a)). Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO had actual or constructive notice of the dangerous conditions described herein of the SUBJECT ROADWAY, a sufficient time prior to the injury and/or death to have taken measures to protect against the dangerous conditions. (Govt. Code 835(b)).
- 27. All of the work carried out by KTA and H & A, as well as the other contractors for construction work (and related work), created a peculiar risk and constituted work that created non-delegable duties in Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, by and through its employees, agents, servants, and independent contractors, proximately caused the injuries and damages of the plaintiffs by negligently, wantonly, recklessly, tortiously, wrongfully,

unreasonably and unlawfully:

- a) Planning, designing, constructing, owning, possessing, controlling, operating, maintaining, servicing, inspecting, repairing and monitoring the SUBJECT ROADWAY and signage on the adjacent property, including, but not limited to, the geometric design, including horizontal and vertical alignment, alternative routes, roadside areas, including shoulders, traffic controls, warning devices, median safety systems, topography and physical features of the SUBJECT ROADWAY.
- b) Supervising, controlling, contracting, inspecting, repairing, maintaining, monitoring, warning, or failing to warn, and working on or at the SUBJECT ROADWAY with regard to design configurations, geometries, sight distances, roadside areas, traffic control devices, warning devices, median barrier systems, barricades, runaway ramps, guard rails, the topography, physical features, and fixtures on and adjacent to the SUBJECT ROADWAY which created a dangerous condition which was not reasonably apparent to prudent motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU.
- c) Failing to guard, warn, and protect motorists of hazards which were unforeseeable, or not reasonably apparent to prudent pedestrians, bicyclists and/or motorists, which THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO knew about, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence, should have known about on the SUBJECT ROADWAY;
- d) Designing, constructing, owning, supervising, controlling, testing, entrusting, permitting, managing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, inspecting and operating with regard to the SUBJECT ROADWAY so as to cause, permit, and allow dangerous, defective and unsafe conditions at the accident site to exist as herein above described;
- e) Failing to construct, install and maintain appropriate signage, guard rails, roadside alternative routes, wider lanes, center median safety devices, barriers, signals, road markers, lights and striping, which would have reduced the likelihood of the SUBJECT INCIDENT; and
- f) Failing to adequately supervise, monitor, review, control, instruct, and/or direct its drivers and/or independent contractors used for construction work on the SUBJECT

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ROADWAY at the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT.

- 28. There was negligence in the ownership, control, construction, maintenance, inspection, placement, supervision, repairs, design, modifications of and to the open trench and construction area on the SUBJECT ROADWAY, including creating a dangerous and hazardous condition and allowing it to persist. There was further negligence in failure to properly supervise, educate, train, monitor and test workers including employees and independent contractors who were responsible for doing the acts and tasks noted above, including but not limited to repairing and trenching the SUBJECT ROADWAY.
- Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO failed to take reasonable or adequate measures 29. to protect motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU, resulting in serious injuries to Plaintiff SHENG DU, which was at all times foreseeable to the defendant.
- 30. Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO had actual and/or constructive notice of the defective and substantially dangerous conditions a sufficient time prior to Plaintiffs' injuries to have taken measures to protect against these dangerous conditions. The actual notice existed because CITY OF SAN DIEGO, including its employees and agents, had actual knowledge of the existence of these conditions and knew, or should have known, of their dangerous character since the CITY OF SAN DIEGO, including its employees and agents, owned, constructed, maintained and created these conditions. Constructive notice existed because these conditions had existed for such a period of time and were of such an obvious nature that Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, in the exercise of due care, should have discovered these conditions and their dangerous character. The existence of these conditions and their dangerous character would have been discovered by an inspection system that was reasonably adequate to inform the CITY OF SAN DIEGO whether the property was safe for the use or uses for which the CITY OF SAN DIEGO used or intended others to use the public property and for uses that the CITY OF SAN DIEGO actually knew others were making of the public property including, but not limited to, visual inspections of the roadway in use and examination of traffic safety data readily available to these defendants. During the course of any such reasonably adequate inspection, the defendants would have discovered these conditions, and their dangerous character, as described above.

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31. In light of the notice to Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, and their agents and employees, its failure to adequately sign, remedy, guard, or otherwise warn of the dangerous condition of the road, its failure to post adequate signs or other warning devices to guard or warn against the dangerous condition of the roadway, and its failure to provide adequate signs or remedial measures, caused a trap to exist for people approaching and proceeding on the SUBJECT ROADWAY, where the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred, which resulted in Plaintiff SHENG DU's permanent and severe injuries and the plaintiffs' damages.

- 32. The SUBJECT INCIDENT and Plaintiff SHENG DU's permanent and severe injuries and the plaintiffs' damages were a legal result of both the dangerous conditions described in this Complaint, and the failure of Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO to have adequate warnings concerning these conditions.
- 33. As a legal result of the dangerous conditions created by Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, Plaintiff SHENG DU was hurt and injured in his health, strength, and activity, sustaining quadriplegia, and other permanent and severe injuries, all of which have caused and will continue to cause him great mental, physical, and nervous pain and suffering. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that such injuries will result in permanent disability to him. As a result of such injuries, the plaintiffs have suffered general damages in an amount to be proven at the time of the trial of this action.
- As a legal, direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct of Defendant 34. CITY OF SAN DIEGO, Plaintiff SHENG DU was prevented from attending his usual or potential occupation, and Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that he may be prevented from attending his occupation in the future, and thereby will also sustain a loss of earning capacity and loss of opportunity, in addition to lost earnings, past, present and future according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §425.10.
- 35. As a legal, direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct of Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, Plaintiff SHENG DU was compelled to and did employ the services of hospitals, physicians, surgeons, nurses and the like, to care for and treat him, and did incur hospital, medical, professional and incidental expenses, and Plaintiff is informed and believes, and

thereon alleges, that by reason of his injuries, will necessarily incur additional like expenses for the rest of his life, the exact amount of which expenses will be stated according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §425.10.

36. As a further legal, direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct of Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO, Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG has suffered general damages in an amount to be proven at the time of the trial of this action.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

NEGLIGENCE

(Against Defendants KTA CONSTRUCTION, HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, INC. and DOES 1 through 50)

- 37. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation and statement contained in the prior paragraphs.
- 38. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, owed a duty of care to all reasonably foreseeable people, including Plaintiffs SHENG DU and YUN-HUA CHIANG, to own, control, manage, and maintain the SUBJECT ROADWAY, and the adjacent property, including the construction zone, in a reasonable manner.
- 39. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, negligently owned, controlled, managed, and maintained the SUBJECT ROADWAY, so as to legally and proximately cause Plaintiff to sustain severe and permanent injury, including quadriplegia, while using the SUBJECT ROADWAY in a reasonable and legal manner and with due caution.
- 40. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, built, drafted, engineered, designed, inspected, regulated, modified, directed, supervised, planned, contracted, maintained and controlled the construction project on the SUBJECT ROADWAY where the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred and were the principal(s), master(s), employer(s), partner(s) and joint

venturer(s) for same and all those involved with the construction project, including but not limited to Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

- 41. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and, upon this information and belief, allege that Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, pursuant to their contracts with the CITY OF SAN DIEGO, were charged with the responsibility of designing, constructing, operating, signing, maintaining, repairing and regulating the SUBJECT ROADWAY, including, but not limited to, installing and maintaining barriers, guardrails, plates, shoulders, shoulder barriers, signs, traffic controls, striping, or other delineation and/or warning at or near the site where the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred.
- 42. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein relevant, including the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT, Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, were negligent in their conduct and their negligence created a substantial risk of injury, including the type of injuries Plaintiff SHENG DU sustained in the SUBJECT INCIDENT, including but not limited to, the following respects:
- a) The construction work being performed on the SUBJECT ROADWAY was dangerous and defectively planned, designed, drafted, engineered, constructed and positioned, and was either not approved in accordance with standard procedures, regulations and statutes or could not reasonably have been approved by any appropriate and responsible governmental entity or any delegates and agents thereof, or such procedures, regulations, and statutes were planned but not followed;
- b) The SUBJECT ROADWAY lacked an appropriate, necessary, properly designed, assembled, well-constructed, and adequately maintained transit way, bicycle lane, metal covers, signage, cones, flagmen, and other safety devices and features to prevent, or to reduce the risk of injuries to motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU;
- c) The SUBJECT ROADWAY contained inadequate safety features positioned at or near the location of the SUBJECT INCIDENT in such a manner as to be dangerous in their design, construction, assembly, maintenance, placement, and installation;
 - d) The SUBJECT ROADWAY also was made even more dangerous and

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defective by the fact that construction work being performed on the SUBJECT ROADWAY was itself dangerous and defectively planned, designed, drafted, engineered, constructed and positioned, and was either not approved in accordance with standard procedure, regulations and statutes, or could not reasonably have been approved by any appropriate and responsible governmental entity or any delegates and agents thereof, or such procedures, regulations and statutes were planned but not followed;

- e) The SUBJECT ROADWAY was improperly maintained, inspected, surfaced, striped, contoured, regulated, monitored, signaled and controlled by the defendants, thereby interfering with the safety of bicyclists on said SUBJECT ROADWAY; and
- f) Defendants had actual or constructive knowledge of the dangerous conditions existing on the SUBJECT ROADWAY, as alleged, prior to the SUBJECT INCIDENT.
- 43. Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, and each of them, negligently and carelessly designed, warned, failed to warn, constructed, created, maintained, repaired, owned, operated, controlled, signed, and regulated the SUBJECT ROADWAY where the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred, creating a dangerous condition by:
- failing to have a Traffic Control Plan prepared by a registered traffic a) engineer, as required by the contract between Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO and the other defendants, including Defendants KTA and H & A;
 - failing to have a Traffic Control Plan on the subject premises as required; b)
- c) failing to follow a proper Traffic Control Plan with respect to adequate warning signs relating to bicycles in accordance with California law;
- d) failing to have a Traffic Control Plan that contained adequate and sufficient safeguards regarding open trenches;
- failing to have employees at the site of the SUBJECT ROADWAY at the e) time the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred ensuring that pedestrians, motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff, did not fall into the open trench, as they were scheduled and required to do;
 - f) failing to adhere to the standards for temporary traffic control;
 - failing to reasonably develop, adopt, and implement reasonable safety g)

protocols related to the planning and preparation of construction work along the SUBJECT ROADWAY prior to the SUBJECT INCIDENT;

- h) failing to hire qualified personnel responsible for relevant aspects of the construction project along the SUBJECT ROADWAY, at or near the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT;
- failing to reasonably develop, adopt, and implement reasonable safety protocols related to the performance of construction projects along the SUBJECT ROADWAY, at or near the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT;
- j) failing to provide and/or maintain the SUBJECT ROADWAY in an adequate and safe condition by failing to cover the open trench with metal plates or adequate covers and/or appropriate barricades, thus eliminating the dangerous condition;
- k) failing to adequately warn of the dangerous and unsafe conditions of the open trench described above, which contributed to this incident by failing to follow or implement provisions in the construction plans for signage/safety precautions;
- failing to warn of, and/or prevent and/or correct a dangerous condition by failing to erect adequate warning signs to protect the public and to prevent injury to motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU;
- m) improperly and defectively maintaining, managing, inspecting, installing, repairing, modifying, reviewing and evaluating the open trench, if in fact it was maintained, managed, inspected, reviewed and evaluated. To the extent such functions were not performed, they should have been, and to the extent they were performed, they were done improperly, negligently, and violated applicable engineering standards and regulations pertaining to similarly situated roadways;
- 44. Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, and each of them, failed to reasonably develop, adopt, and implement reasonable safety protocols related to the planning and preparation of construction work along the SUBJECT ROADWAY prior to the SUBJECT INCIDENT, including but not limited to:
 - a) An adequate safety plan for construction and excavation of trenches along

the SUBJECT ROADWAY;

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- b) An adequate design, drafting, and engineering of the construction work to be performed along the SUBJECT ROADWAY;
- The provision of tools, signs, cones, lighting, personnel, or other features c) necessary for performance of appropriate safety protocols; and
- d) The negligent permitting of construction work along the SUBJECT ROADWAY.
- 45. Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, and each of them, failed to hire qualified personnel responsible for relevant aspects of the construction project along the SUBJECT ROADWAY, at or near the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT, including but not limited to:
- e) Personnel to divert vehicle and bicycle traffic away from dangerous conditions created on the SUBJECT ROADWAY;
- f) Personnel to manage "safety" on the SUBJECT ROADWAY prior to and during the performance of construction projects;
- Personnel to review, critique, edit, and approve plans and preparations for g) construction projects and safety procedures to be followed in the course of such performance; and
- h) Personnel to actually perform the construction and excavation of relevant segments of the SUBJECT ROADWAY in a reasonable, safe, and efficient manner.
- 46. Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, and each of them, failed to reasonably develop, adopt, and implement reasonable safety protocols related to the performance of construction projects along the SUBJECT ROADWAY, at or near the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT, including but not limited to:
 - Compliance with state and federal regulations, ordinances, and statutes; a)
 - b) Covering open trenches created in the course of construction work;
- Erecting, positioning, and maintaining proper signage and other warning c) devices;
 - d) Stationing personnel along the SUBJECT ROADWAY to warn and divert

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oncoming vehicles near construction work;

- e) Reasonable management, placement, removal, stationing, and dumping of excavated dirt mounds; and
- Barricading oncoming traffic from dangerous conditions along the f) SUBJECT ROADWAY created in the course of construction work.
- 47. Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, and each of them, were further negligent in the following respects:
- To the extent that the construction project that was being undertaken on the a) SUBJECT ROAD required approval from Defendants CITY OF SAN DIEGO, KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, and each of them, to dig out the subject trench, the construction plans either had provisions for signage/safety precautions that were not followed or the construction plans were prepared by Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO without such signage and safety precautions.
- b) To the extent the design of the construction being performed on the SUBJECT ROADWAY, including the open trench, was approved, said approval was unreasonable and constituted a manifest abuse of discretion, or was otherwise negligent by failing to address the applicable construction standards and conditions then existing or reasonably contemplated to exist in the future, once said design was implemented. Specifically, the open trench should have been covered by metal plates or adequate covers, and appropriate barricades and warning signs should have been erected to protect the public and to prevent injury to motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU; and
- c) The open trench was improperly and defectively maintained, managed, inspected, installed, repaired, modified, reviewed and evaluated, if in fact it was maintained, managed, inspected, reviewed and evaluated. To the extent such functions were not performed, they should have been, and to the extent they were performed, they were done improperly, negligently, and violated applicable engineering standards and regulations pertaining to similarly situated roadways.
- 48. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the negligence by Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, in regards to the

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ownership, control, management and maintenance of the SUBJECT ROADWAY and the adjacent property, including the construction zone where the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred, legally caused Plaintiff SHENG DU to suffer serious and permanent injuries.

- 49. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, were negligent and reckless with regard to the hiring and/or retention of their employees and knew or should have known that their employees were unfit for the specific tasks to be performed during the course of their employment. In fact, Defendant KTA's work performance was so subpar that within four months of the SUBJECT INCIDENT, Defendant KTA was slated to be fired from the construction project altogether by the CITY OF SAN DIEGO due to KTA's substandard work.
- 50. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, were negligent and reckless by failing to provide any or sufficient training or supervision to their employees after hiring them, and continued to retain said employees as agents and/or employees for job performance. As discussed above, Defendant KTA was slated to be fired from the construction project within four months of the SUBJECT INCIDENT due to substandard work. To make matters worse, Defendant H & A was called on by Defendant CITY OF SAN DIEGO to remedy the many deficiencies attributed to KTA; however, Defendant H & A's attempts were a complete failure. Rather than sending an experienced employee to correct the deficiencies, Defendant H & A sent a brand new employee who lacked the requisite skill and experience to remedy the problems, and those efforts only served to exacerbate the problems.
- 51. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein relevant, Defendants KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, owed a duty of care to the public, including Plaintiff, including the duty to act reasonably in the hiring, retention, training and supervision of their agents, employees, servants, and/or independent contractors, which they assigned to perform work on the SUBJECT ROADWAY.
- 52. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times herein relevant, Defendants KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, owed a

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duty of care to the public, including Plaintiff, including the duty to act reasonably in the hiring, retention, training and supervision of their agents, employees, servants, and/or independent contractors, which they assigned to perform work on the SUBJECT ROADWAY.

- 53. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, failed to act reasonably, and were negligent and reckless in the hiring, retention, training, and supervision of their agents, employees, servants and/or independent contractors.
- 54. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the aforementioned negligent and reckless hiring, retention, training, and supervision by Defendants KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, directly, legally and proximately caused the SUBJECT INCIDENT, thereby legally and proximately causing severe and permanent injuries to Plaintiff.
- 55. As a legal, direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct of Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, Plaintiff SHENG DU was injured and hurt in his health, strength and activity, sustaining serious injuries to his body, and shock and injury to his nervous system and person, all of which said injuries have caused and continue to cause Plaintiff great physical and mental pain and suffering. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and thereon allege, that said injuries will result in some or all permanent disability to Plaintiff SHENG DU, all to his general damage in an amount which will be stated according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §425.10.
- 56. As a legal, direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct of Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, Plaintiff SHENG DU was prevented from attending his usual or potential occupation and/or Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that he may be prevented from attending his occupation in the future, and thereby will also sustain a loss of earning capacity and loss of opportunity, in addition to lost earnings, past, present and future according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §425.10.
 - 57. As a legal, direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct of

Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, Plaintiff SHENG DU was compelled to and did employ the services of hospitals, physicians, surgeons, nurses and the like, to care for and treat him, and did incur hospital, medical, professional and incidental expenses, and Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that by reason of his injuries, will necessarily incur additional like expenses for an indefinite period of time in the future, the exact amount of which expenses will be stated according to proof, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §425.10.

58. As a further legal, direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct of Defendants KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG has suffered general damages in an amount to be proven at the time of the trial of this action.

Punitive Damages Claims Against Defendant H & A

- 59. Defendants H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, acted with "malice" in that Defendant H & A engaged in conduct either constituting (1) willful and wanton misconduct, or (2) despicable conduct in conscious disregard of the safety of Plaintiff SHENG DU and the public, thereby entitling Plaintiff SHENG DU to an award of punitive damages pursuant to California Civil Code §3294.
- 60. Specifically, Defendant H & A, through its officers, directors and/or managing agents, including Lara Jennings, Director of Program and Construction Management; Rockland Anderson; and Anton Handel, authorized, directed, conducted, or ratified each of the following acts and engaged in the such willful and wonton misconduct and/or despicable conduct. Such conduct included, but is not limited to, the following:
- a) Long before December 8, 2017, Defendant H & A knew of the importance of having a Traffic Control Plan prepared by a registered traffic engineer and reviewed, modified, and/or in place before any construction work occurred to ensure the safe movement of traffic, including bicyclists such as Plaintiff SHENG DU, through construction work zones, and that the lack of such a proper Plan would constitute a conscious disregard for the safety of any motorist, bicyclist, or pedestrian within or approaching the construction work zones. Defendant H & A had

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sufficient time and power before December 8, 2017 to make changes and take corrective and curative measures by getting a proper Traffic Control Plan in place, but failed to do so;

- b) As the entity providing management, supervisory, and inspection services to the City for multiple construction projects, Defendant H & A knew or should have known that there were bicyclists such as Plaintiff SHENG DU who regularly traveled in the area of the subject construction zone and who were accustomed to using the bicycle lane in place. Per the Task Order Authorization for Professional Services, dated June 6, 2017, which was signed by H & A's officer, director and/or managing agent, Joe Webber, Defendant H & A had a duty to provide safety and security at the job site, including specifically a duty to have "traffic control set up to protect the public and visitors from hazards." Defendant H & A had six months to plan for, control, and manage the safety of such bicyclists, but failed to do in conscious disregard for the safety of such bicyclists and the public, including Plaintiff SHENG DU.
- c) Long before December 8, 2017, Defendant H & A knew of the dangers that having a wide open trench would pose to bicyclists approaching the subject construction zone in the morning while facing the glare from the sun and without appropriate warnings, flagmen, and/or protection devices in place. Defendant H & A had sufficient time and power before December 7, 2017 to make changes and take corrective and curative measures by planning ahead for such bicyclists and open trenches, but failed to do so, in conscious disregard for the safety of such bicyclists and the public, including Plaintiff SHENG DU;
- d) Defendant H & A also knew or should have known that leaving a wide open trench abandoned and unattended without any protection and/or protective devices and without insufficient warnings would pose a particularly hazardous and dangerous condition to bicyclists and the public. On December 8, 2017, Defendant H & A had sufficient time and power to make changes and take corrective and curative measures before the time of the incident, but failed to do so in conscious disregard for the safety of bicyclists and the public, including Plaintiff SHENG DU;
- Long before December 8, 2017, Defendant H & A knew the importance of e) having a manager, supervisor, and/or inspector in place at the construction site in order to ensure

that wide open trenches were not left abandoned or unattended and that sufficient traffic control devices, warnings, and/or protection and protective devices were in place for the safety of bicyclists and the public. The "Scope of Services" portion of the contract between the City and Defendant H& A expressly provided that Defendant H & A was required to and had "responsibility to monitor and enforce safety and promote a safe overall environment for all worker and visitors" and to check "job site security and measures taken to protect the public from hazards." Defendant H & A had sufficient time and power before December 7, 2017 to get a manager, supervisor, and/or inspector in place when Rockland Anderson had jury duty, but failed to do so in violation of its contractual duties and in conscious disregard for the safety of such bicyclists and the public, including Plaintiff SHENG DU;

- f) Defendant H & A knowingly, intentionally, and with a conscious and reckless disregard for the safety of others performed dangerous work without a site plan, i.e., the job safety blue print, despite the high probability of injury or death that would result without such a site plan;
- g) Defendant H & A knowingly, intentionally, and with a conscious and reckless disregard for the safety of others failed to follow California law and industry standards designed and intended to protect the public, including Plaintiff SHENG DU;
- h) Defendant H & A knowingly, intentionally and with a conscious and reckless disregard for the safety of others, engaged in a dangerous pattern of conduct of failing to have an adequate number of personnel present on scene at all times while a trench was left uncovered, as they were required to do, and instead, left the subject trench uncovered and unattended and failed to advise, supervise, and/or train KTA employees of the safety requirements relating to the open trench, as was required by its contract and California law. Because Defendant H & A's management had knowledge of the scope of its duties under the contract, as it was signed by the officers, directors and/or managing agents of Defendant H & A, including Rockland Anderson, Defendant H & A is liable for its punitive conduct;
- i) Having prior knowledge of the dangers and risks of serious injury or death that such misconduct would and did create to members of the public, and despite such knowledge,

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Defendant H & A continued to engage in such misconduct that knowingly or recklessly created said substantial risk and high probability of injury or death to members of the pubic, and was oppressive, despicable, highly reprehensible, and done in the conscious disregard for the rights an safety of the public, including Plaintiff SHENG DU.

61. The corporate policymaking leading to this misconduct occurred on all levels and these acts and omissions are not unique to the instant case; they were instead part of a continual pattern and practice with respect to the conduct of Defendant H & A of inadequate supervision and guidance regarding safety procedures and protocols. This pattern of failing to instruct, train, and/or manage its employees working on the job sites regarding safety protocols set forth in the Traffic Control Plan, and the failure to have supervisors present to make sure that the safety precautions mandated by the governing Traffic Control Plan are implemented, was at all times well known to Defendant H & A and DOES 1 through 50, including Defendant H & A's managing agents, including but not limited to Lara Jennings, Rockland Anderson, and Anton Handel. The pattern began long before Plaintiff SHENG DU sustained severe and permanent injuries. Despite Defendant H & A's knowledge of these dangerous conditions and practices, they did not take appropriate and adequate steps to prevent and correct them. These acts and omissions by Defendant H & A constituted a despicable pattern and practice of conscious disregard of rights and safety of the public by said defendant, which included, among other conduct, failure to provide enough staff, and failure to adequately train and supervise its staff, relating to issues of ensuring all trenches are properly covered, as well as erecting proper barriers and warnings signs and/or additional safeguards, as set forth herein.

Punitive Damages Claims Against Defendant KTA

62. The conduct of Defendant KTA, which resulted in severe and permanent injury to Plaintiff SHENG DU, was done with malice, fraud, and oppression, as defined by Civ. Code, § 3294, and in willful and conscious disregard of the rights and safety of Plaintiff SHENG DU and others. Defendants KTA and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, acted with "malice" in that Defendant KTA engaged in conduct either constituting (1) willful and wanton misconduct, or (2) despicable conduct in conscious disregard of the safety of Plaintiff SHENG DU and the public, thereby

entitling Plaintiff SHENG DU to an award of punitive damages pursuant to California Civil Code \$3294. Such conduct included, but is not limited to, the following:

- known that a wide open trench left abandoned, unattended, and unprotected would pose an unreasonable risk of danger to bicyclists approaching it while facing glare from the morning sun and without sufficient warnings, traffic devices, and/or protective devices. Despite this knowledge, Defendant KTA failed to have any properly trained flagmen or workers attending and/or protecting the wide open trench at the time of the subject incident. Prior to and on December 8, 2017, KTA had sufficient time and power before December 8, 2017 to make changes and take corrective and curative measures by preparing for the project, getting an appropriate number of properly trained personnel at the site, instructing them on the importance of warning and protecting bicyclists and the public from the dangers posed by a wide open trench, and placing requisite traffic and protective devices at the site, but failed to do so;
- b) Defendant KTA knowingly, intentionally and with a conscious and reckless disregard for the safety of others, failed to ensure that pedestrians, motorists and bicyclists, including Plaintiff SHENG DU, did not fall into the open trench at the site of the SUBJECT ROADWAY, as they were required to do at the time the SUBJECT INCIDENT occurred;
- c) Defendant KTA knowingly, intentional and with a conscience and reckless disregard for the safety of the public, left a wide open trench abandoned and unprotected, in violation of California law and industry standards;
- d) Defendant KTA knowingly, intentionally and with a conscious and reckless disregard for the safety of others, engaged in a pattern of unconscionable unsafe practices by failing to have requisite tailgate meetings in which to advise, instruct and/or train KTA employees of the safety requirements relating to open trenches in construction zones to the public. As a result, Defendant KTA's employees were woefully untrained and unprepared to protect motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians, as required by California law and industry standards.
- 63. Defendants KTA and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, had prior knowledge of the dangers and risks of serious injury or death that such misconduct would and did

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create to members of the public, including Plaintiff SHENG DU. Despite such knowledge, Defendant KTA continued to engage in such misconduct. Said misconduct by Defendant KTA, in knowingly or recklessly creating said substantial risk and high probability of injury or death to members of the public, was oppressive, despicable, highly reprehensible and done in the conscious disregard for the rights and safety of the public, including Plaintiff SHENG DU.

- 64. The above-mentioned acts and omissions were authorized and/or ratified by managerial employees of Defendant KTA and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, and were carried out with the consent of their officers, directors, and/or managing agents, including but not limited to Mike Henderson, president of KTA, and Jose Ascensio, managing agent/supervisor for KTA.
- 65. Defendant KTA (specifically including Mike Henderson and Jose Ascensio) had intentionally and deliberately adopted unsafe practices, including the practice of allocating insufficient funds from its revenue for the hiring or training of staff to supervise its employees and ensure that all required safeguards and safety precautions were followed at construction sites on which KTA was performing work, including the subject job site. This pattern of conduct made it impossible for Defendant KTA to have qualified and/or competent staff available to supervise KTA's employees and to ensure that the provisions of a properly prepared traffic control plan were being adhered to and/or implemented. Further, this cost-saving scheme resulted in KTA's employees not being properly instructed as to which barriers, covers, and/or warning signs to place, or the location in which said safeguards were to be placed. These failures were motivated by Defendant KTA's policy and practice of hiring fewer staff members than required to provide needed supervision and/or instruction to its employees in order to increase their profits from operation of Defendant KTA's construction business.
- 66. Defendant KTA knew that its failure to hire sufficient numbers of adequately trained persons and/or to properly instruct its employees regarding safeguards and warnings, as alleged above, posed the high probability that in the event that someone, whether a motorist; bicyclist; or otherwise, was travelling down the SUBJECT ROADWAY towards the open trench in the morning hours while facing the morning sun, said individual would have insufficient

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warning of, and no safety barrier or cover protecting them from, the open trench until it was too late and that serious injury and/or death would result. Despite this knowledge Defendant KTA continued with their practices as set forth above.

67. Because the acts and/or omissions of Defendants KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them were committed in a malicious, despicable, highly reprehensible, and/or unlawful manner, as fully set forth above, causing injury and damage to Plaintiff SHENG DU and done with a conscious disregard of the rights and safety of Plaintiff SHENG DU, punitive damages are warranted against Defendants KTA, H & A and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, in an amount appropriate to punish or set an example of Defendants, and each of them in an amount appropriate to punish or set an example pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §3294.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

LOSS OF CONSORTIUM

(Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG Against All Defendants)

- 68. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation and statement contained in the prior paragraphs.
- 69. On December 8, 2017, and at all times mentioned in this complaint, Plaintiff SHENG DU and Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG were legally married and were husband and wife.
- 70. At all times relevant herein, Defendants CITY OF SAN DIEGO, KTA, H & A, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, owed a duty of reasonable care to Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG, including at the time of the SUBJECT INCIDENT.
- 71. On December 8, 2017, Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG was injured when the defendants' negligent, wrongful, tortious, and unlawful conduct caused her spouse, Plaintiff SHENG DU, to suffer severe and permanent injuries.
- 72. As a direct and proximate result of the defendants' negligent, wrongful, tortious, and unlawful conduct, as aforesaid, plaintiff's spouse suffered permanent spinal cord injuries which caused him to become completely paralyzed from the neck down.
 - 73. Before suffering these injuries, plaintiff's spouse was able to and did perform all

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the duties of a husband and did perform all these duties, including assisting in maintaining the home, and providing love, companionship, affection, society, sexual relations, moral support, and solace to Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG. As a result of the injuries he sustained in the SUBJECT INCIDENT, Plaintiff SHENG DU cannot independently perform activities of daily living, much less perform all the duties of a husband, including assisting in maintaining the home, and providing love, companionship, affection, society, sexual relations, moral support, and solace to Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG. Specifically, as a direct and proximate result of the injuries, Plaintiff SHENG DU has been unable to perform the duties of a husband in that he can no longer assist with housework, have sexual intercourse, father a child, participate in family, recreational, or social activities with Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG, or contribute to the household income. Due to the nature of the injuries sustained by Plaintiff SHENG DU and the severe physical and psychological strains they cause him, Plaintiff SHENG DU is no longer able to provide Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG with love, companionship, affection, society, moral support, and solace. Because of these injuries, Plaintiff SHENG DU will be unable to perform these duties in the future. Plaintiff YUN-HUA CHIANG is therefore deprived and will be permanently deprived of her spouse's consortium, all to her damage, in a total amount to be established by proof at trial.

PRAYER FOR DAMAGES

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs SHENG DU and YUN-HUA CHIANG hereby pray for judgment against Defendants, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, KTA CONSTRUCTION, HARRIS & ASSOCIATES, INC., and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, and each of them, as follows:

- 1. For general damages, including but not limited to, past and future pain and suffering and emotional distress, in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional minimum, according to proof;
- 2. For special damages, including but not limited to, past and future hospital, medical, professional, and incidental expenses as well as past and future loss of earnings, loss of opportunity, and loss of earning capacity, in excess of the jurisdictional minimum, according to proof;
 - 3. For damages for loss of consortium, as to YUN-HUA CHIANG, including the past

and future loss of love, companionship, comfort, care, assistance, protection, affection, society, moral support, as well as the loss of the enjoyment of sexual relations, according to proof at trial;

- 4. For punitive damages, as to Defendants H & A and KTA with respect to Plaintiffs' Second Cause of Action for Negligence, based on the willful misconduct and conscious disregard for lives and safety described above in an amount necessary to punish and/or set an example of said defendants, according to proof;
 - 5. For prejudgment interest, according to proof;
 - 6. For attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein, according to proof; and
 - 7. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: October 15, 2018 PANISH SHEA & BOYLE LLP

By:

Deborah S. Chang
Thomas A. Schultz
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

PANISH SHEA & BOYLE LLP 11111 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 700 Los Angeles, California 90025 310.477.1700 phone • 310.477.1699 fax

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiffs SHENG DU and YUN-HUA CHIANG hereby demand trial by jury as to all causes of action.

DATED: October 15, 2018 PANISH SHEA & BOYLE LLP

By:
Brian J. Panish
Deborah S. Chang
Thomas A. Schultz
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 11111 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 700, Los Angeles, CA 90025.

On October 15, 2018, I served true copies of the following document(s) described as **PLAINTIFFS' THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES** on the interested parties in this action as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

BY MAIL: I enclosed the document(s) in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the persons at the addresses listed in the Service List and placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with the practice of Panish Shea & Boyle LLP for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid. I am a resident or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope was placed in the mail at Los Angeles, California.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on October 15, 2018, at Los Angeles, California.

Veronica Herrejon

11111 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 700 Los Angeles, California 90025 310.477.1700 phone • 310.477.1699 fax

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SERVICE LIST

2	DU V. THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO Case No. 37-2018-00010639-CU-PO-CTL		
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