

2000e-5(f)(1) and (3), and pursuant to Section 102 of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, 42 U.S.C. § 1981a.

2. Venue is proper within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division.

3. The employment practices alleged to be unlawful were committed in Houston, Harris County, Texas, within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“Plaintiff” or the “Commission”) is the agency of the United States of America charged with the administration, interpretation and enforcement of Title I of the ADA and is expressly authorized to bring this action by Section 107(a) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12117(a), which incorporates by reference Sections 706(f)(1) and (3) of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(1) and (3).

5. At all relevant times, Defendant Diallo’s Entertainment, Inc. d/b/a Diallo’s of Houston (“Defendant” or “Diallo’s”) has continuously been a Texas corporation doing business in the State of Texas, in the City of Houston, County of Harris, including at the address of 3340 Dixie Dr., Houston, TX 77021, and has continuously had or during the relevant time period had, at least fifteen (15) employees.

6. At all relevant times, Defendant has continuously been an employer engaged in an industry affecting commerce under Sections 101(5) and 101(7) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12111(5) and (7).

7. At all relevant times, Defendant has been a covered entity under Section 101(2) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12111(2).

8. Defendant's registered agent for service of process is Diallo Laquan Roberts located at 10906 Lewis Dr., Houston, Texas 77099-2724.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

9. More than thirty days prior to the institution of this lawsuit, Parks filed a charge of discrimination with the Commission alleging violations of the ADA by Defendant.

10. On May 11, 2016, the Commission issued to Defendant a Letter of Determination finding reasonable cause to believe that the ADA was violated and inviting Defendant to join with the Commission in informal methods of conciliation to endeavor to eliminate the unlawful employment practices and provide appropriate relief.

11. Prior to institution of this lawsuit, the Commission's representatives attempted to eliminate the unlawful employment practices alleged below, and to effect voluntary compliance by Defendant with the ADA, through informal methods of conciliation, conference, and persuasion within the meaning of Section 706(b) of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(b) incorporated by Section 107(a) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12117(a).

12. On September 19, 2016, the Commission issued to Defendant a Notice of Failure of Conciliation advising Defendant that the Commission was unable to secure from Defendant a conciliation agreement acceptable to the Commission.

13. All conditions precedent to the institution of this lawsuit have been fulfilled.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

14. Defendant owns and operates a nightclub and party venue in Houston, Texas.

15. Since at least March 2014, Defendant has engaged in unlawful employment practices on the basis of disability in violation of Sections 102(a) and (d) and Section 107(a) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12112(a) and (d), 12117(a).

16. Parks is a qualified individual with a disability under Sections 3 and 101(8) of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102 and 12111(8), in that she has an impairment that substantially limits a major life activity or activities, she has a record of an impairment that substantially limits a major life activity or activities, and/or Defendant regarded Parks as having a disability. Respondent subjected Parks to an adverse employment action, termination, because of her disability.

17. Parks was employed by Defendant as a waitress from in or about April 2011 to on or about March 5, 2014, when she was unlawfully terminated.

18. Parks was unlawfully terminated after Leila Roberts (“Roberts”), a manager for and/or owner of Diallo’s and Charging Party’s direct supervisor, informed Parks that she (Roberts) had heard from an unidentified third party that Charging Party had a substantially limiting impairment, HIV, that Roberts, without any further information or inquiry, believed to be hazardous to Defendant’s business. Roberts then demanded, on two separate occasions, that Parks provide documentation to show that she did not, in fact, have HIV. Roberts told Parks that, if she failed to provide such documentation, she would be terminated. Parks was unable to provide such documentation and was terminated.

19. In requiring Parks to provide documentation showing that she did not have a certain disability or impairment based only on an assumption, belief or suspicion that such disability or impairment posed a hazard to the workplace, Defendant made an impermissible disability-related inquiry of Parks, an employee, as to (1) whether she had a disability and (2) the nature or severity of any such disability, and required Charging Party to provide medical documentation regarding her disability or impairment which may also have required a medical examination.

20. Defendant wrongfully terminated Parks' employment because of her disability or impairment, HIV.

21. The unlawful employment practices complained of above were intentional.

22. The unlawful employment practices complained of above were done with malice or reckless indifference to the federally protected rights of Parks, in violation of Section 102 of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, 42 U.S.C. § 1981a.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, the Commission respectfully requests that this Court:

A. Grant a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant, its officers, successors, assigns, and all persons in active concert or participation with Defendant, from engaging in disability discrimination.

B. Grant a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant, its officers, successors, assigns, and all persons in active concert or participation with Defendant, from engaging in retaliation against employees who make good-faith complaints of discrimination or who otherwise oppose discriminatory conduct.

C. Order Defendant to institute and carry out policies, practices, and programs which provide equal employment opportunities for qualified individuals with disabilities, and which eradicate the effects of its past and present unlawful employment practices.

D. Order Defendant to make whole Felicia M. Parks by providing appropriate compensation with prejudgment and post-judgment interest, in amounts to be determined at trial, and other affirmative relief necessary to eradicate the effects of its unlawful employment practices described in paragraphs 15-20 above, including, but not limited to, reinstatement where

appropriate or an award of front pay in an amount to be proved at trial if reinstatement is impractical.

E. Order Defendant to make whole Felicia M. Parks by providing compensation for past and future pecuniary losses resulting from its unlawful employment practices described in paragraphs 15-20 above, including, but not limited to, the value of lost insurance benefits, and job search expenses, in amounts to be determined at trial.

F. Order Defendant to make whole Felicia M. Parks by providing compensation for past and future non-pecuniary losses resulting from its unlawful practices complained of in paragraphs 15-20 above, including, but not limited to, emotional pain and suffering, in amounts to be determined at trial.

G. Order Defendant to pay Felicia M. Parks punitive damages for its malicious and reckless conduct described in paragraphs 15-20 above, in amounts to be determined at trial.

H. Grant such further relief as the Court deems necessary and proper in the public interest.

I. Award the Commission its costs of this action.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 38 and 39, Plaintiff requests a jury trial on all issues raised in the instant Complaint which may be tried by a jury.

Respectfully submitted,

U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
COMMISSION

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