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Attorney for Plaintiff

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

JOSEPH M. HEALEY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

TONY P. SPENCER, aka ANTHONY P. SPENCER; NAOMI SPENCER;

PRESTIGE AUTOMOTIVE & MARINE, an) Arizona LLC,dba PRESTIGE MARINE;)

DOES 1-5; and ROE CORPORATIONS

1-5,

Defendants.

CV09-7596 AHM (DTBX)

CASE NO.:

COMPLAINT FOR PERSONAL INJURIES

Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY, by and through counsel, JONATHAN C. REED, ESQ., REED & MANSFIELD, allege the following causes of action against the above captioned

|| Defendants:

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1. This is of Admiralty case and Maritime Jurisdiction and is a claim within the meaning of F.R.C.P. 9(h). Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction is based upon 28 U.S.C. Section 1331 and 28 1333. Supplemental jurisdiction for based claims is based upon 28 U.S.C. Section 1333 and 28 U.S.C. Section 1367(a). The location of the incident was navigable, interstate waters, Havasu, and the incident occurred in connection with traditional maritime activity. Defendant TONY P. SPENCER operating a was boat on Lake Defendant PRESTIGE AUTOMOTIVE & MARINE, an Arizona MARINE, hereinafter "PRESTIGE LLC, dba PRESTIGE MARINE", was a repair operation which epitomizes maritime commerce and was closely related thereto with a nexcus to traditional maritime activity.

Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Central District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1391. Defendants TONY P. SPENCER and NAOMI SPENCER are residents of Los Angeles County, California. Defendant PRESTIGE MARINE has minimum contacts with California and its repair business puts

boats into interstate commerce. The incident occurred on Lake Havasu, an interstate lake bordered by San Bernardino County, California, on the west, and by the State of Arizona on the east.

PARTIES

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- 2. Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY, resident in Arizona, had his right foot traumatically amputated by a boat propeller on July 17, 2009, near the Arizona shore of Lake Havasu, an interstate navigable waterway, and sues for damages resulting from this injury.
- 3. Defendant TONY Ρ. SPENCER, aka ANTHONY P. SPENCER, was the operator and co-owner of a 33.5 foot, 850 horsepower 2007 Hallett, Hull Number BARTM153H607, registered in Arizona with Registration AZ6358BL whose Plaintiff. propeller injured TONY Ρ. SPENCER is believed resident in California.
- 4. Defendant NAOMI SPENCER is the other co-owner of the vessel. She is believed resident in California.
- 5. Defendant PRESTIGE AUTOMOTIVE & MARINE, dba
 PRESTIGE MARINE, and/or DOES 1-5 and/or ROE
 CORPORATIONS 1-5 negligently performed repair work on
 the subject boat. Defendant PRESTIGE AUTOMOTIVE &

MARINE is an Arizona corporation, located in Arizona, marketing its services, among others, to Arizona and California boat owners operating their boats in, among other places, the interstate navigable waterway of Lake Havasu bounded by both Arizona and California.

Leave will be sought to amend the Complaint when the true identities of the Doe and Roe Defendants are known.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS AND MADE A PART OF ALL CLAIMS:

- 6. On or about July 17, 2009, Defendant TONY P. SPENCER had beached the subject vessel on the Arizona shore of Lake Havasu at or near Nautical Inn Cove in Thompson Bay. The port engine of the vessel would not start and Defendant TONY P. SPENCER decided to use the starboard engine to jumpstart the port engine.
- 7. During this operation the vessel drifted off the beach, but Defendant TONY P. SPENCER was not aware of this. It was foreseeable that the engine vibrations would cause the vessel to drift off the beach, but Defendant TONY P. SPENCER negligently did not prepare for or anticipate this possibility.

- 9. At about the same time Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY was on the shore, having arrived there as a guest of non-party Daron Kelley whose own vessel was beached close to where Defendants' vessel had been beached.
- 10. Also at this time two small children, non-party
 Ian Yzabel and non-party Allyson Yzabel, guests of
 non-party Daron Kelley, were on the swim platform of
 the Kelley boat.
- 11. Defendants' vessel began to drift toward the Kelley boat. Numerous people shouted warnings but Defendant TONY P. SPENCER could not hear the shouted warnings over the noise of his engine or engines and, because of the noise and lack of a look out, Defendant TONY P. SPENCER was unaware of the impending collision

- 12. Ultimately Defendants' vessel drifted into and collided with the swim platform of the Kelley vessel knocking the two small children into the water.
- 13. Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY, seeing two small children in the water right next to an out of control boat, fearing that the children would be killed or injured by the SPENCER boat, rushed into the water to pull the two children to safety and did so.
- 14. At about this time Defendant TONY P. SPENCER became aware that his vessel was out of control, rushed to the cockpit, and put at least one engine into forward gear without first checking to see that no people were near the protruding outdrive propellers of his boat.
- 15. Defendant TONY P. SPENCER'S negligent action caused a propeller of Defendants' vessel to amputate Plaintiff's foot.
- 16. As a result Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY has already incurred past medical expenses in excess of \$100,000, will incur future medical expenses, has suffered pain, will suffer pain in the future, has

suffered loss of enjoyment of life and will so suffer in the future, and has suffered loss of employment and will so suffer in the future.

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FIRST CLAIM, (IN NEGLIGENCE, FOR PERSONAL INJURY, AGAINST DEFENDANT TONY P. SPENCER ONLY UNDER FEDERAL MARITIME LAW):

17. Defendant TONY P. SPENCER negligently caused the injury complained of. Defendant TONY P. SPENCER'S negligent acts under federal admiralty law include but are not limited to: causing but being unaware that his boat left a beach and began drifting on Havasu, operating a vessel on interstate navigable waters of the United States without maintaining a U.S.C. look-out as required by 33 Section putting his vessel, which has protruding outdrive propellers, into gear when there was a person in the water directly behind his boat; losing control of his vessel; operating a dangerously noisy vessel operating a vessel not in good working order. As a result he is liable to Plaintiff for the damages complained of. This is a claim under federal maritime law.

SECOND CLAIM (IN NEGLIGENCE, FOR PERSONAL INJURY, AGAINST DEFENDANT TONY P. SPENCER ONLY, UNDER ARIZONA STATE LAW):

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18. TONY P. SPENCER negligently caused the injury complained of. Defendant TONY P. SPENCER'S negligent acts under Arizona state law include but are not limited to: causing but being unaware that his boat a beach and began drifting on Lake Havasu, operating a vessel on interstate navigable waters of the United States without maintaining a look-out as required by 33 U.S.C. Section 2005; putting vessel, which has protruding outdrive propellers, into gear when there was a person in the water directly losing control of his behind his boat; operating a dangerously noisy vessel and operating a good working order. In addition, vessel not in Defendant TONY P. SPENCER negligently violated Arizona statute ARS 5-341.A, as cited by the investigating police officer for careless operation of a boat. In addition, Defendant TONY P. SPENCER, upon information belief, negligently violated Arizona A.R.Z. 5-336 and Arizona Administrative Code R12-4-516 by operating a boat that was illegally loud.

result Defendant TONY P. SPENCER is liable to Plaintiff for the damages complained of.

THIRD CLAIM (IN NEGLIGENCE FOR PERSONAL INJURY AGAINST DEFENDANTS TONY P. SPENCER AND NAOMI SPENCER UNDER FEDERAL MARITIME LAW):

- 19. Defendants TONY P. SPENCER and NAOMI SPENCER negligently maintained a vessel that was dangerous for the reason that the vessel made too much noise for it to be possible for the vessel to "maintain a proper look-out by...and hearing...so as to make a full appraisal of the situation and risk of collision," as required by 33 U.S.C. Section 2005. In addition, these Defendants negligently maintained a boat that was unsafe to operate because its engines were unreliable.
- 20. The excessive noise of Defendants' vessel was a contributing cause of the injury complained of.
- 21. Upon information and belief, the excessive noise of Defendants' vessel upon Lake Havasu was also illegal under Arizona law, A.R.Z. 5-336 and Arizona Administrative Code R12-4-516. This Arizona law has as one of its purposes, safety.
- 22. Upon information and belief, Defendants NAOMI SPENCER and TONY P. SPENCER were aware of the

- 23. Under federal maritime law, e.q., The Pennsylvania, 86 U.S. 125, 22 L.Ed 148, 19 Wall 125 (1873), both Defendants NAOMI SPENCER and TONY P. SPENCER are liable to Plaintiff for his injuries because both had knowledge of the noisiness of their vessel and this noisiness violated both United States and Arizona laws concerned with safety.
- 24. As a result both Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for the injuries complained of. This is a claim under federal maritime law.

FOURTH CLAIM (IN NEGLIGENCE, FOR PERSONAL INJURY, AGAINST DEFENDANTS TONY P. SPENCER AND NAOMI SPENCER UNDER ARIZONA STATE LAW):

- 25. Paragraphs 19-22 of the Third Claim are realleged.
- 26. Under Arizona State law both Defendants TONY P. SPENCER and NAOMI SPENCER are liable to Plaintiff because of their negligence in maintaining a boat that was both dangerously noisy and defectively maintained because the engines were unreliable.

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FIFTH CLAIM (IN NEGLIGENCE, FOR PERSONAL INJURY, AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS UNDER FEDERAL MARITIME LAW):

27. Paragraphs 19-22 are re-alleged.

- 28. On or about May 7, 2009, Defendant PRESTIGE AUTOMOTIVE & MARINE, dba PRESTIGE MARINE, an Arizona Corporation, and or Defendants DOES 1-5 and/or Defendant ROE Corporations 1-5, did repair work on the exhaust system of the incident boat at the request of Defendant TONY P. SPENCER and/or NAOMI SPENCER.
- 29. Under federal maritime law the defendants doing the repair work had a duty to do so in workman like fashion; these defendants breached that duty with the results that at the time of the injury complained of the subject boat was unreasonably dangerous by virtue of being excessively loud. The excessive loudness of the boat foreseeably contributed to causing the injury as set forth above.
- 30. As a result Defendant PRESTIGE AUTOMOTIVE & MARINE, dba PRESTIGE MARINE, an Arizona Corporation, and or Defendants DOES 1-5 and/or Defendant ROE Corporations 1-5, are liable to Plaintiff for the injuries complained of under federal maritime law.

31. Under federal maritime law the boat repair defendants and the boat owner defendants are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff for his damages as each contributed to causing the injuries complained of.

SIXTH CLAIM (IN NEGLIGENCE FOR PERSONAL INJURY, AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS UNDER FEDERAL MARITIME LAW):

32. Paragraphs 19-22 are re-alleged.

- 33. On or about June 16, 2009, Defendant PRESTIGE AUTOMOTIVE & MARINE, dba PRESTIGE MARINE, an Arizona Corporation, and or Defendants DOES 1-5 and/or Defendant ROE Corporations 1-5, did repair work on the port engine of the incident boat at the request of Defendant TONY P. SPENCER and/or NAOMI SPENCER.
- 34. Under federal maritime law the defendants doing the repair work had a duty to do so in workman like fashion; these defendants breached that duty with the results that at the time of the injury complained of the port engine of the subject boat was not properly working with the result that the boat was unsafe to operate. The failure of the port engine foreseeably contributed to the injury complained of.

36. Under federal maritime law the boat repair defendants and the boat owner defendants are jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff for his damages as each contributed to the injuries complained of.

SEVENTH CLAIM (IN NEGLIGENCE FOR PERSONAL INJURY AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS UNDER ARIZONA STATE LAW):

- 37. Paragraphs 19-22, 28 and 33 are re-alleged.
- 38. These repair defendants negligently performed the repair work with the foreseeable result that the excessive noisiness of the boat and the failure of the port engine would make the boat more dangerous. In fact, the excessive noisiness of the boat and failure of the port engine did contribute to the cause of the accident and injury complained of.
- 39. Accordingly, under Arizona law these repair defendants are liable to Plaintiff for his damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for damages against

Defendants in reasonable amounts consistent with the proof at trial as follows:

On the First and Second Claims, Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY, prays for damages against Defendant TONY P. SPENCER for past and future pain and suffering, past and future loss of earnings, past and future medical expenses, and to the extent allowed by law, for costs of suit and attorneys fees and such other relief at the Court deems appropriate.

On the Third and Fourth Claims, Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY, prays for damages against Defendants TONY P. SPENCER and NAOMI SPENCER for past and future pain and suffering, past and future loss of earnings, past and future medical expenses, and to the extent allowed by law, for costs of suit and attorneys fees and such other relief at the Court deems appropriate.

On the Fifth and Sixth Claims, Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY, prays for damages jointly and severally against all Defendants for past and future pain and suffering, past and future loss of earnings, past and future medical expenses, and to the extent allowed by law, for costs of suit and attorneys fees and such other relief at the Court deems appropriate.

On the Seventh Claim, Plaintiff JOSEPH M. HEALEY, prays for damages against Defendants PRESTIGE AUTOMOTIVE & MARINE, an Arizona LLC, dba PRESTIGE MARINE, and DOES 1-5 and ROE CORPORATIONS 1-5, for past and future pain and suffering, past and future loss of earnings, past and future medical expenses, and to the extent allowed by law, for costs of suit and attorneys fees and such other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

DATED this 15th day of October, 2009

REED & MANSFIELD

"/s/ Jonathan C. Reed"

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Attorney for Plaintiff