

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CITY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Plaintiff,

V.

CAUSE NO. 21-398

GOLD COAST COMMODITIES, INC.,
PARTRIDGE-SIBLEY INDUSTRIAL
SERVICES, INC., THOMAS DOUGLAS,
ROBERT DOUGLAS, DONALD R.
PARTRIDGE, JUSTIN MAHFOUZ, LOUIE
GARRETT, and JOHN DOES 1-5

Defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT
(Jury Trial Demanded)

Plaintiff, the City of Jackson, Mississippi (the "City" or "Plaintiff"), files this Original Complaint against Defendants, Gold Coast Commodities, Inc., Partridge-Sibley Industrial Services, Inc., Thomas Douglas, Robert Douglas, Donald R. Partridge, Justin Mahfouz, Louie Garrett and John Does 1 – 5 (collectively, the "Defendants"), and hereby pleads as follows:

I. PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, the City of Jackson, is a municipal corporation and subdivision of the State of Mississippi and is organized and existing under the laws of the State of Mississippi. The City of Jackson is a mid-sized city with a population of approximately 165,000 residents. The Jackson Wastewater Treatment System serves residents and citizens within Hinds County, Mississippi and surrounding areas. The City is governed by the Mayor and City Council. The Mayor is elected by the at-large vote of the residents and citizens of the City. There are seven

members of the City Council, each elected to represent the citizens and residents of one of the City's seven Wards. This lawsuit is filed by authority of the Mayor of the City of Jackson and with approval of the City Council as the elected representatives of the citizens and residents of the City.

2. Gold Coast Commodities, Inc. ("Gold Coast") is a Mississippi corporation with its principal place of business in Rankin County, Mississippi. It may be served with process through its registered agent, Andy Taggart, 1022 Highland Colony Parkway, Suite 101, Ridgeland, Mississippi 39157.

3. Partridge-Sibley Industrial Services, Inc. ("Partridge-Sibley") is a Mississippi corporation with its principal place of business in Hinds County, Mississippi. It may be served with process through its registered agent, Stubblefield & Yelverton PLLC, 1400 Meadowbrook Road, Suite 102, Jackson, Mississippi 39211.

4. Thomas Douglas is a resident of Mississippi and an officer of Gold Coast. He may be served with process at 817 North College Street, Brandon, Mississippi 39042, or wherever he may be found.

5. Robert Douglas is a resident of Mississippi and an officer of Gold Coast. He may be served with process at 817 North College Street, Brandon, Mississippi 39042, or wherever he may be found.

6. Donald R. Partridge is a resident of Mississippi and an officer of Partridge-Sibley. He may be served with process at 4273 I-55, Jackson, Mississippi 39206, or wherever he may be found.

7. Justin Mahfouz is a resident of Mississippi and an officer of Partridge-Sibley. He may be served with process at 4273 I-55, Jackson, Mississippi 39206, or wherever he may be found.

8. Louie Garrett is a resident of Mississippi and an officer of Partridge-Sibley. He may be served with process at 4273 I-55, Jackson, Mississippi 39206, or wherever he may be found.

9. Defendants John Does 1 – 5 are persons or entities who may be liable for all or part of the claims or damages set forth in this Complaint, but whose involvement or identity is unknown at this time. These defendants include, without limitation, individuals or entities involved with the waste transportation and disposal activities at issue in this lawsuit.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has subject matter and personal jurisdiction over the Defendants under the Mississippi Constitution and Mississippi Code § 9-7-81. The Defendants reside in Mississippi and/or committed the acts, omissions, and torts described in this Complaint in the State of Mississippi. Defendants also have systematic and continuous contacts with the State of Mississippi.

11. Under Mississippi Code § 11-11-3, venue is proper in the Circuit Court of Hinds County, Mississippi because the events that caused the injuries at issue occurred in Hinds County, Mississippi and a substantial alleged act or omission at issue occurred in Hinds County, Mississippi.

III. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

12. All conditions precedent necessary to maintain this action have been performed or have occurred.

IV. CASE OVERVIEW

13. This case involves the Defendants' illegal dumping of millions of gallons of highly-corrosive, untreated waste into the City's sewer system, damaging the City's infrastructure and threatening the public health and safety of the residents of Jackson. By discharging untreated industrial waste into public sewers at unauthorized discharge points, the Defendants avoided sewer usage fees and the expense of treating industrial waste and properly disposing of it at a permitted facility. As a result, the Defendants benefited financially from their unauthorized disposal activities while damaging the City's wastewater treatment and sewer system and depriving the City of revenue needed to support its vitally important wastewater system.

14. The City seeks to recover all damages arising from the Defendants' illegal and reckless disposal of industrial waste, including the costs of repairing and replacing damaged areas of the City's sewer lines and wastewater treatment facilities. The City also seeks environmental remediation and investigation costs; lost revenue from sewer usage fees and treatment fees for industrial waste that the Defendants should have presented for proper treatment at the City's permitted facilities; and disgorgement of Defendants' financial gains from their unauthorized disposal activities and avoided treatment costs. At this stage of the City's investigation, preliminary calculations place the City's damages at more than \$15 million.

V. BACKGROUND

A. The Jackson Wastewater Treatment and Sewer System

15. The City owns and operates a wastewater treatment and sanitary sewer system, which is permitted under the authority of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality ("MDEQ"). The City's system includes three wastewater treatment plants and a wastewater collection and sewer system serving Jackson and the surrounding communities.

16. For years, the City's wastewater treatment and sewer system has been burdened by increased input that has strained the system's capacity, causing treatment bypasses and sewage overflows throughout the Jackson area. Due to the strain on the City's system and the resulting bypasses and overflows, the City entered into a Consent Decree with the EPA in late 2012 to address system deficiencies and establish a plan for monitoring and rehabilitating the system.

17. Unbeknownst to the City, however, the Defendants' unauthorized discharges had contributed to the strain on the City's system for many years. The Defendants' illegal disposal activities exacerbated the City's capacity constraints and caused damages to the infrastructure, starting more than a decade ago at Gold Coast's production facility and continuing for several years after entry of the Consent Decree.

B. Gold Coast's Production of Corrosive Industrial Waste

18. Gold Coast manufactures and sells fats and oils. Through an acidulation process, Gold Coast refines various agricultural products and makes them into fats and oils used for industrial processing, animal feed, biofuels, and other applications. Gold Coast also refines used cooking oil purchased from restaurants and food processing facilities. Gold Coast's refining process involves using sulfuric acid to split soap stock into its oil and water component parts. The fatty acid or oil phase can then be sold as a biofuel or animal feed ingredient, while the acid water phase (*i.e.*, wastewater) must be properly disposed of as an industrial waste.

19. Gold Coast's operations produce thousands of gallons of extremely acidic and highly corrosive wastewater every week. The wastewater produced from Gold Coast's operations also must be kept at extremely high temperatures because the waste becomes too viscous to flow at normal temperatures.

C. *Gold Coast Illegally Discharges Industrial Waste at Its Production Facility*

20. Gold Coast's production facility is connected to the City's wastewater treatment system through sewer lines in the suburb of Brandon, Mississippi, where the Gold Coast facility is located. The sanitary sewer lines in Brandon are connected to the City of Jackson's sewer system and the wastewater runs downstream to Jackson's wastewater treatment plants. On information and belief, Gold Coast has never been permitted to discharge industrial waste into the sanitary sewer system.

21. Gold Coast has been in operation since 1983. For years leading up to 2014, Gold Coast consistently discharged its corrosive waste into the sewer system near its facility, with the waste running into the Jackson sewer system through transmission lines that connect to Jackson's wastewater treatment plants. Gold Coast's illegal dumping into the sewer system contributed to the capacity strain and sewage overflows that have plagued the City's wastewater collection and sewer system for many years.

22. After many years of dumping its waste into the public sewer system, Gold Coast entered into an agreement with the City of Pelahatchie in 2014 to treat Gold Coast's wastewater at Pelahatchie's sewage treatment facility on a weekly basis. However, through late 2016, Gold Coast rarely shipped its wastewater for treatment at the Pelahatchie facility. Instead, Gold Coast continued to illegally dump its industrial waste directly into the City's public sewer system.

23. In October 2016, the MDEQ began an investigation prompted by reports that Gold Coast had been discharging its acidic wastewater into the public sewer system. MDEQ investigators visited the Gold Coast facility and interviewed officers and employees, asking about the company's wastewater disposal activities and about how acidic wastewater had gotten into the City's sewer system near the Gold Coast facility.

24. Shortly after MDEQ's first visit to the Gold Coast facility in October 2016, Gold Coast began shipping truckloads of wastewater to the Pelahatchie sewage treatment facility. MDEQ investigators observed disposal of the Gold Coast wastewater at the Pelahatchie facility and reported that the dark brown wastewater smelled like used oil and was steaming and foaming when poured from the truck.

25. Around the same time as the MDEQ's investigation, the City of Brandon began an investigation of Gold Coast's disposal activities. The investigation revealed evidence that Gold Coast had been dumping significant amounts of its highly-corrosive, acidic wastewater into the public sewer system. Sludge and viscous oil and grease were found in the sewer system downstream from the Gold Coast facility, while lab analysis showed high levels of various chemicals—including arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, and sulfate—present at the Gold Coast facility discharge point and in downstream sewer lines. Samples also revealed that wastewater discharged at the Gold Coast facility was so acidic that it affected the overall pH of wastewater in the downstream sewer system when compared to samples from upstream points. In addition, the high temperature of Gold Coast's discharged wastewater—which was between 114- and 126-degrees Fahrenheit—increased the corrosive nature of the acidic waste dumped into the City's system by Gold Coast.

26. In early November 2016, the City of Brandon informed Gold Coast of the city's intention to install a monitor at the Gold Coast facility to observe its disposal activities. With the threat of a government monitor and under the shadow of the MDEQ's ongoing investigation, Gold Coast turned to Partridge-Sibley to come up with an alternative method for disposing of Gold Coast's industrial waste.

D. Partridge Sibley Transports and Illegally Discharges Gold Coast's Industrial Waste into the City's Sewer System

27. Partridge-Sibley is an industrial contractor and waste disposal company that operates throughout Mississippi and other areas of the United States. Among other operations, it provides hauling and disposal services for wastewater and industrial waste. Partridge-Sibley has been in business for over thirty-five years.

28. In May 2016, the City hired a Partridge-Sibley joint venture to haul sludge from the City's Savanna Street wastewater treatment plant, where the sludge had built up due to the accumulation of waste discharged through the sewer system. Partridge-Sibley completed the project in or around late December 2017 and was paid several million dollars for the work. Through its experience with the waste hauling project and other waste disposal matters over its decades of operations, Partridge-Sibley had intimate knowledge of the City's wastewater treatment and sewer system and understood the impact of increased waste input and sludge buildup on the City's system.

29. Knowing it was the target of government investigations, Gold Coast turned to Partridge-Sibley for assistance in discharging Gold Coast's industrial waste. At some time prior to January 2017, Gold Coast hired Partridge-Sibley to transport Gold Coast's industrial waste to a facility in Jackson maintained by Walker Environmental Services, Inc. d/b/a Rebel High Velocity Sewer Services ("Rebel"). After transporting Gold Coast's waste to the Rebel facility, which was not a permitted waste disposal location, Partridge-Sibley disposed of the waste into the public sewer at an illegal discharge point.

30. When Partridge-Sibley was engaged by Gold Coast, Gold Coast provided Partridge-Sibley with a laboratory analysis of samples of Gold Coast's waste. The samples showed

that the waste contained pollutants with concentrations exceeding the limits established by the City for its wastewater treatment system.

31. To aid in disposing of Gold Coast's waste, Partridge-Sibley delivered a large storage tank to the Rebel facility. Partridge-Sibley then excavated the City's sewer line servicing the Rebel facility and inserted a pipe into the sewer line that they connected to the storage tank. This facilitated the discharge of Gold Coast's industrial waste directly into the City's sewer system.

32. In 2017 alone, Partridge-Sibley transported at least three million gallons of Gold Coast's wastewater to the Rebel facility for disposal into the City's sewer system through the illegal connection to the onsite storage tank. During that time, Gold Coast paid Partridge-Sibley for its transportation and disposal of Gold Coast's waste. Each time a truckload of Gold Coast's waste arrived at the Rebel facility, it was offloaded by Partridge-Sibley into the onsite storage tank and then the waste was illegally discharged into the City's public sewer system. With Partridge-Sibley transporting Gold Coast's industrial waste to the Rebel facility roughly four days a week and with multiple truckloads shipped each day, the Defendants illegally discharged industrial waste into the City's sewer system on hundreds of separate occasions in 2017. Along with other discharges of waste prior to 2017, the Defendants caused thousands of separate discharges of industrial waste into the City's sewer system over a period of several years.

33. At the time Partridge-Sibley was hauling and illegally discharging Gold Coast's industrial waste, Partridge-Sibley also was engaged in the sludge removal project for the City at the Savanna Street wastewater treatment plant. The City paid millions of dollars to Partridge-Sibley to remove sludge that had built up at the wastewater treatment plant from the accumulation of the exact same type of waste that Partridge-Sibley was illegally discharging into upstream sewer lines. In addition, during the time it was illegally dumping Gold Coast's waste, Partridge-Sibley

was working as a subcontractor for the company in charge of operating and maintaining the City's wastewater treatment plants, including removal of waste buildup at the plants. Partridge-Sibley thus was being paid to illegally discharge waste into the City's sewer system, while also being paid millions of dollars to remove waste buildup downstream at the City's wastewater treatment plant, thereby profiting on both ends of the Defendants' unauthorized waste disposal activities.

34. The extent of the Defendants' illegal waste discharges is still being investigated. In late October 2017, the MDEQ visited the Rebel facility for an unannounced inspection. During the inspection, the MDEQ investigator observed Partridge-Sibley trucks transporting and offloading Gold Coast's waste at the Rebel facility. The investigator also discovered that waste treatment equipment at the Rebel facility was not being used to process Gold Coast's waste, which was instead being discharged into the City's sewer system without any treatment of the waste. The investigator observed steam leaving the sewer system tied to the Rebel facility, and the wastewater had a strong odor with a thick, greasy material on the surface. Probe sampling of the wastewater revealed a temperature of 132 degrees Fahrenheit and a pH of 6.51.

35. The MDEQ investigator also took grab samples of the wastewater being discharged at the Rebel facility. The investigator placed the samples in an ice chest and transported them to the MDEQ's laboratory. After being stored overnight, one of the samples exploded in the lab because the sample had reached its boiling point during a digestion process used in testing for metals. In short, the wastewater being discharged into the City's public sewer system was so hazardous and explosive that a sample blew up in the MDEQ's lab.

36. The MDEQ determined that the Defendants' disposal of untreated wastewater into the City's sewer system resulted in several violations, including violating laws intended to protect against water contamination and environmental pollution. The MDEQ and the City sent cease and

desist letters to Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley providing notice of the violations and the City's intention to pursue damages caused by the Defendants' activities.

E. The City of Jackson Pays the Price for the Defendants' Illegal Discharges of Industrial Waste

37. The City is now faced with investigating and repairing the damage caused by the Defendants' illegal dumping of industrial waste. Given the high-temperature and corrosive nature of the waste discharged by the Defendants, the City will have to expend significant resources to restore the integrity of its wastewater treatment and sewer system, including repairing or replacing corroded segments of affected sewer lines. The City also will need to investigate and remediate any environmental damage caused by untreated wastewater escaping the City's sewer system due to the Defendants' illegal disposal activities.

38. As the City continues to investigate the extent of the damage, the City anticipates that the Defendants' illegal discharges may have impacted the entire wastewater treatment system, including downstream treatment plants that have suffered from capacity constraints and sewage overflows. All told, the City estimates that its damages will exceed \$15 million.

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

Count One – Negligence

39. Plaintiff incorporates all prior paragraphs into this section, to the extent not inconsistent, as if fully set forth herein.

40. Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley each had a legal duty to avoid disposing of prohibited waste into the City's sewer system. Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley have been in business for decades and have substantial experience with waste hauling and disposal and the management of industrial waste. Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley are highly knowledgeable about the dangers of industrial waste and the requirement for proper disposal at permitted facilities.

Based on their operating history and experience—including transporting and disposing of waste at the City’s sewage treatment plants and other permitted facilities—Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley each knew or should have known that they were prohibited from disposing of Gold Coast’s wastewater into the City’s sewer system. In fact, the Defendants had notice, by 2016 at the latest, that their disposal activities were prohibited and dangerous and were being investigated by the MDEQ. Given their knowledge of and experience with waste hauling and disposal, it was foreseeable to Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley that discharging high-temperature and corrosive waste into the City’s sewer system would cause the injuries described in this Complaint, including damages to the City’s wastewater treatment and sewer system.

41. Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley breached their respective duties to the City by recklessly and wantonly disposing of prohibited waste into the City’s sewer system for several years and continuing to do so after receiving notice that their activities were dangerous and prohibited by law.

42. Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley’s breaches of their duties and standards of care proximately caused damages and injury to the City, including but not limited to investigation and remediation costs, repair and replacement costs, loss of use, lost revenue, and other actual and consequential damages. The City also seeks punitive damages as the Defendants’ conduct rises to the level of gross negligence.

Count Two – Gross Negligence

43. Pleading affirmatively and in the alternative, Plaintiff incorporates all prior paragraphs into this section, to the extent not inconsistent, as if fully set forth herein.

44. Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley consistently, recklessly, and wantonly disposed of prohibited waste into the City’s sewer system, despite notice of their duty to avoid doing so,

thereby displaying a reckless indifference to the consequences of their actions without exerting any substantial effort to avoid them. By discharging high-temperature and corrosive wastewater into the City's sewers despite knowing it was unsafe and illegal to do so, Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley disregarded the public health and safety and well-being of the residents of Jackson.

45. The willful, wanton, and reckless behavior by Gold Coast and Partridge-Sibley rises to the level of gross negligence and supports an award of punitive damages against the Defendants under Mississippi law.

Count Three – Negligence Per Se

46. Pleading affirmatively and in the alternative, Plaintiff incorporates all prior paragraphs into this section, to the extent not inconsistent, as if fully set forth herein.

47. The Defendants' actions violated several City ordinances, including:
- a. Section 122-81: Liability for obstruction of or damage to public sewer;
 - b. Section 122-168: Prohibited discharges to public sewers;
 - c. Section 122-169: Unauthorized dumping from vehicles;
 - d. Section 122-171: Prohibited discharges to public sewers without approval; and
 - e. Section 122-204: Pretreatment requirements for industrial and commercial process wastewater.

48. The Defendants' violations of City ordinances caused the type of damages the ordinances are designed to prevent, and such violations constitute negligence as a matter of law.

Count Four – Liability Pursuant to Ordinance

49. Pleading affirmatively and in the alternative, Plaintiff incorporates all prior paragraphs into this section, to the extent not inconsistent, as if fully set forth herein.

50. Section 122-81 of the City of Jackson Ordinances provides that "[i]f a public sewer becomes obstructed or damaged because of any substances improperly discharged to it, the person

responsible for such discharge shall be billed and shall pay for the expenses incurred by the city in cleaning out, repairing or rebuilding the sewer.” As described in this Complaint, the Defendants improperly discharged substances that damaged the City’s public sewer system.

51. City Ordinance § 122-82(b) also provides that “[a]ny person violating any provisions of this article shall become liable to the city for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the city by reason of such violation.” The article referred to in this ordinance is Chapter 122, Article II – Sewage Disposal Standards, which encompasses Sections 122-76 through 122-184.

52. City Ordinance § 122-168 prohibits the discharge to any public sewers of any of the following waters or wastes: (1) any “flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas”; (2) “[a]ny waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity ... to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant”; (3) “[a]ny waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewerage works;” and (4) “[s]olid or viscous substances, in such quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewerage works.” The Defendants discharged waste to the City’s public sewer system that qualifies as a prohibited waste under each of the above categories.

53. City Ordinance § 122-169 prohibits the “unauthorized use of dumping or discharge of waste and/or materials into the sanitary sewer system of the city other than at the dump station within the wastewater treatment plant of the city.” The Defendants discharged waste into the City’s sanitary sewer system, without authorization, at points other than permitted areas of the wastewater treatment plant.

54. City Ordinance § 122-171 prohibits the discharge, subject to the discretion of the City's approving authority, of the following substances: (1) "[a]ny liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit"; (2) "[a]ny water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 milligrams per liter or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 degrees Fahrenheit and 150 degrees Fahrenheit"; (3) "[a]ny waters or waste containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions where neutralized or not"; and (4) "[a]ny waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances." The Defendants discharged waste that qualifies as a prohibited substance under each of the above categories.

55. City Ordinance § 122-204 prohibits the discharge of waste containing pollutants exceeding 750mg/l for Biological Oxygen Demand; 750 mg/l for Suspended Solids; 100 mg/l for Oil & Grease; 300 mg/l for Total Suspended Solids; and 125 degrees Fahrenheit for temperature. On information and belief, the Defendants discharged wastewater that exceeded the foregoing limits.

56. As described in this Complaint, the Defendants have violated several provisions of Chapter 122, Article II of the City of Jackson Ordinances, and therefore the Defendants are liable for the resulting damages under Sections 122-81 and 122-82.

Count Five – Corporate Officer Liability

57. Pleading affirmatively and in the alternative, Plaintiff incorporates all prior paragraphs into this section, to the extent not inconsistent, as if fully set forth herein.

58. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants Thomas Douglas and Robert Douglas were officers of Gold Coast.

59. Both Thomas Douglas and Robert Douglas directed, directly participated in, authorized, had knowledge of, and/or provided their consent to the commission of the tortious conduct described in this Complaint.

60. Defendants Thomas Douglas and Robert Douglas therefore are liable to the City for their direct participation, authorization, knowledge, and/or consent with respect to the tortious acts of Gold Coast and the resulting damages to the City.

61. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants Donald R. Partridge, Justin Mahfouz, and Louie Garrett were officers of Partridge-Sibley.

62. Donald R. Partridge, Justin Mahfouz, and Louie Garrett each directed, directly participated in, authorized, had knowledge of, and/or provided their consent to the commission of the tortious conduct described in this Complaint.

63. Defendants Donald R. Partridge, Justin Mahfouz, and Louie Garrett therefore are liable to the City for their direct participation, authorization, knowledge, and/or consent with respect to the tortious acts of Partridge-Sibley and the resulting damages to the City.

VII. DAMAGES

64. The City seeks to recover well over \$15 million in actual and consequential damages related to the Defendants' illegal discharge of industrial waste, including investigation and remediation costs, repair and replacement costs, loss of use, lost revenue, and disgorgement and restitution of the Defendants' wrongfully-obtained gains. The monetary damages sought by the City are likely to increase as the City continues to investigate the scope of its injuries caused by the Defendants' conduct.

65. The City also seeks punitive and exemplary damages due to the Defendants' gross negligence, reckless conduct, and disregard of the City's rights as set forth in this Complaint. The City further seeks an award of its costs and attorneys' fees.

VIII. JURY DEMAND

66. The City demands a trial by jury.

IX. PRAYER

67. The City prays that Defendants Gold Coast Commodities, Inc., Partridge-Sibley Industrial Services, Inc., Thomas Douglas, Robert Douglas, Donald R. Partridge, Justin Mahfouz, and Louie Garrett be cited to appear and answer herein, and that the City be awarded the following relief:

- (a) all actual and consequential damages resulting from the Defendants' actions, omissions, and tortious conduct in an amount to be proved at trial, including but not limited to investigation and remediation costs, repair and replacement costs, lost profits, lost revenue, loss of use, and disgorgement and restitution of Defendants' wrongfully-obtained gains;
- (b) pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- (c) costs and attorney's fees;
- (d) punitive damages; and
- (e) such other and further relief, in equity or in law, to which the City may show itself justly entitled.

This the 24th day of June, 2021.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

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