

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
10

11 CALIFORNIA FOUNDATION FOR  
12 INDEPENDENT LIVING CENTERS, on  
13 behalf of itself and others similarly  
14 situated, and RUTHEE GOLDKORN, on  
15 behalf of herself and others similarly  
16 situated,

17 Plaintiffs,

18 v.

19 COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO,

20 Defendant.  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

No. 2:12-CV-03056-KJM-GGH

ORDER

29 This matter is before the court on the parties' cross motions for summary  
30 judgment. The plaintiffs are the California Foundation for Independent Living Centers (CFILC)  
31 and Ruthee Goldkorn. The defendant is the County of Sacramento. In addition to their motion  
32 for summary judgment, the plaintiffs also move to strike a declaration submitted in support of the  
33 County's opposition. The court held a hearing on June 5, 2015. Christine Chuang and Mary-Lee  
34 Smith appeared for the CFILC and Ms. Goldkorn, and Kelly Kern appeared for the County. For  
35 the reasons described below, the parties' motions are each granted in part and denied in part.

36 /////

37 /////

1 I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

2 The plaintiffs filed their complaint in this court on December 20, 2012. ECF  
3 No. 1. They allege violations of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C.  
4 § 12132, *et seq.*; section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794; the California  
5 Unruh Civil Rights Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51, *et seq.*; the California Disabled Persons Act  
6 (CDPA), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 54–54.3; and California Government Code section 11135, *et seq.*  
7 They seek declaratory relief, an injunction against future violations, damages, and attorneys’ fees  
8 and costs. Other than a motion to consolidate, ECF No. 6, later denied as moot, ECF No. 21, no  
9 motion practice occurred until the parties filed the pending motions for summary judgment on  
10 April 17, 2015. Pls.’ Mot., ECF No. 37; Def.’s Mot., ECF No. 43.

11 The parties each seek partial summary judgment on two questions of liability, and  
12 reserve other issues and any determination of remedies for later proceedings. First, the parties  
13 seek a determination under each of the statutes relied on in the complaint as to the accessibility of  
14 certain gate counters at Terminal B of the Sacramento International Airport (the Airport). *See*  
15 Pls.’ Mot. 1; Def.’s Mot. 1–2. Second, the parties seek a similar determination as to the County’s  
16 emergency evacuation plans. *See* Pls.’ Mot. 1; Def.’s Mot. 1–2. The plaintiffs also seek to  
17 preclude consideration of the supplemental declaration of Kim Blackseth, which the County  
18 submitted in support of its opposition.<sup>1</sup> Mot. Strike, ECF No. 54; *see also* Opp’n, ECF No. 57;  
19 Reply, ECF No. 58. After addressing the parties’ evidentiary objections and then reviewing the  
20 applicable legal standard, the court will turn to the substance of each claim.

21 II. EVIDENTIARY OBJECTIONS

22 Rule 56 allows objections to evidence when “the material cited . . . cannot be  
23 presented in a form that would be admissible in evidence.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(2). As this  
24 language suggests, at summary judgment, the evidence’s propriety depends not on its form, but  
25

---

26 <sup>1</sup> The plaintiffs’ motion rests on interpretation of Rules 702 and 703 of the Federal Rules  
27 of Evidence, and although titled a motion to strike, it is better understood as an evidentiary  
28 objection. *See* Mot. Strike 1–2, ECF No. 54. It is addressed below as such.

1 on its content. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 324 (1986); *Block v. City of L.A.*, 253 F.3d  
2 410, 418–19 (9th Cir. 2001).

3 The party seeking admission of evidence “bears the burden of proof of  
4 admissibility.” *Pfingston v. Ronan Eng’g Co.*, 284 F.3d 999, 1004 (9th Cir. 2002). Upon  
5 objection, that party must direct the district court to “authenticating documents, deposition  
6 testimony bearing on attribution, hearsay exceptions and exemptions, or other evidentiary  
7 principles under which the evidence in question could be deemed admissible . . . .” *In re Oracle*  
8 *Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 627 F.3d 376, 385–86 (9th Cir. 2010). But courts are sometimes “much more  
9 lenient” with the affidavits and documents of the party opposing summary judgment. *Scharf v.*  
10 *U.S. Atty. Gen.*, 597 F.2d 1240, 1243 (9th Cir. 1979).

11 A. Form Objections

12 The County submitted several objections on the grounds that the plaintiffs’  
13 proposed undisputed facts are vague, ambiguous, and without foundation. Pls.’ Reply Resp.  
14 Stmt. Undisp. Mat. Facts (UMF1) nos. 12, 36, 39, 44, 45, 53, ECF No. 50-1. Objections like  
15 these are generally improper at the summary judgment stage because they are duplicative of the  
16 summary judgment standard itself. *Burch v. Regents of University of California*, 433 F. Supp. 2d  
17 1110, 1119 (E.D. Cal. 2006) (“A court can award summary judgment only when there is no  
18 genuine dispute of *material* fact. It cannot rely on irrelevant facts, and thus relevance objections  
19 are redundant.” (emphasis in original)). These objections are overruled.

20 B. Objections to the Testimony by Lay Witnesses

21 The County objects to several of the plaintiffs’ proposed undisputed facts as  
22 speculative or improper legal opinions. See UMF1 nos. 12–13, 53. A lay witness may testify to a  
23 matter only if she has personal knowledge of it. Fed. R. Evid. 602. The witness’s opinion must  
24 be rationally connected to personal knowledge and helpful to the trier of fact. Fed. R. Evid. 701.

25 A witness has personal knowledge only when testifying about events perceived  
26 through physical senses or when testifying about opinions rationally based on personal  
27 observation and experience. *United States v. Durham*, 464 F.3d 976, 982 (9th Cir. 2006); *United*  
28 *States v. Simas*, 937 F.2d 459, 464 (9th Cir. 1991). “Rationally connected,” as used in Rule 701,

1 means the opinion is one that a normal person would form on the basis of the observed facts.  
2 4 J. Weinstein & M. Berger, Weinstein's Evidence § 701.03[2] (2d ed. 2014).

3 Lay witness testimony is helpful if it assists a trier of fact to clearly understand the  
4 witness's testimony or to determine a fact in issue. Fed. R. Evid. 701(b). Courts have found lay  
5 witness testimony unhelpful and thus inadmissible if it is mere speculation, an opinion of law, or  
6 if it usurps the jury's function. Weinstein, *supra*, § 701.03[3]; *see also, e.g., Nationwide Transp.*  
7 *Fin. v. Cass Info. Sys., Inc.*, 523 F.3d 1051, 1060–61 (9th Cir. 2008) (lay witnesses may not tell  
8 the finder of fact what result to reach); *United States v. Freeman*, 498 F.3d 893, 905 (9th Cir.  
9 2007) (speculative testimony was inadmissible); *United States v. Crawford*, 239 F.3d 1086, 1090  
10 (9th Cir. 2001) (legal conclusions are inadmissible when presented as lay testimony);.

11 The County objects that plaintiff Goldkorn lacks personal knowledge as to the line  
12 of sight of other wheelchair users and of customer service agents at gate counters. UMF1 nos.  
13 12–13. Ms. Goldkorn makes frequent use of the airport. Goldkorn Dep. 45:19–46:19. She  
14 testified that when she approaches the gate counter, she has to say, “Hello, I’m here,” wave her  
15 hand, or go around the gate counter to receive service. Goldkorn Dep. 60:18–20. This  
16 experience, compared to her observations of able-bodied persons at the gate counters, rationally  
17 leads to the opinion that customer service agents could not always see her and other seated  
18 passengers. Her testimony is based on personal observation and is admissible.

19 The County also objects that Ms. Goldkorn may not testify about what emergency  
20 warnings “must contain” because this testimony would be a legal opinion. UMF1 no. 53. In her  
21 deposition, Ms. Goldkorn offered her observations that the Airport does not display signage or  
22 maps showing accessible evacuation routes or giving directions about evacuation procedures to  
23 people with mobility disabilities. Goldkorn Dep. 97:21–98:12. These facts do not rationally lead  
24 to the conclusion that evacuation warnings must contain that information, and may not be cited  
25 for that proposition. This objection is sustained.

26 C. Objections to Deposition Testimony by Mr. Mosher, a Representative Witness

27 The County objects that Mr. Mosher lacks sufficient personal knowledge to testify  
28 as to the following matters concerning people with mobility disabilities: their knowledge of the

1 location of stair chairs, their unique needs during an evacuation, and the risk of exacerbating their  
2 disabilities by carrying them improperly. UMF1 nos. 36, 39, 44. These objections are misplaced.  
3 The County designated Mr. Mosher to testify on its behalf under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
4 30(b)(6). His testimony represents the County's knowledge and subjective beliefs. *Id.* Unlike a  
5 lay witness, 30(b)(6) deponents may testify on matters outside of their personal knowledge so  
6 long as the testimony is based on the organization's knowledge. *Bd. of Trustees of Leland*  
7 *Stanford Junior Univ. v. Tyco Int'l Ltd.*, 253 F.R.D. 524, 525–26 (C.D. Cal. 2008). Mr. Mosher's  
8 testimony that people with mobility disabilities do not know where to find stair chairs is rationally  
9 based on his belief that no signs indicate where to find evacuation chairs.<sup>2</sup> Mosher Dep. 143:2–4.  
10 Mr. Mosher's testimony that people with mobility disabilities have unique needs<sup>3</sup> and might be  
11 injured if not carried properly<sup>4</sup> represents the County's subjective understanding and is  
12 admissible.

13           The County also objects that Mr. Mosher was not designated to testify on the  
14 unique needs of people with mobility disabilities. UMF1 nos. 39, 44. “The case law is unsettled  
15 whether witness testimony at a 30(b)(6) deposition is limited to the subject matter in the  
16 designation of the notice.” *Detoy v. City and County of San Francisco*, 196 F.R.D. 362, 366  
17 (N.D. Cal. 2000). Most courts have held that a deponent may testify to matters beyond the  
18 designated topics. *See, e.g., id.* at 365–67 (scope of 30(b)(6) deposition not limited to what is  
19 noticed in deposition subpoena because it would frustrate ability to obtain discovery of relevant  
20 information as permitted by Rule 26); *F.C.C. v. Mizuho Medy Co.*, 257 F.R.D. 679, 682 (S.D.  
21 Cal. 2009) (same); *E.E.O.C. v. Caesars Entm't, Inc.*, 237 F.R.D. 428, 432–33 (D. Nev. 2006)

---

23           <sup>2</sup> Mr. Mosher testified, “I don't think there are any signs as to where [the stair chairs] are  
24 located . . . . I don't recall.” Mosher Dep. 143:2–4.

25           <sup>3</sup> Specifically, Mr. Mosher testified that he is sure there are specific needs that people with  
26 disabilities would have during an emergency, but he does not know what they are. Mosher Dep.  
104:6–12.

27           <sup>4</sup> Mr. Mosher testified that he understands an individual's mobility disability could be  
28 exacerbated if she is not carried properly. Mosher Dep. 152:21–153:7.

(same); *but see Paparelli v. Prudential Ins. Co.*, 108 F.R.D. 727, 730 (D. Mass. 1985) (deposition questions must be confined to matters stated with reasonable particularity in the notice of deposition). Under the majority of district courts' interpretations, which this court adopts, the topics specified in the notice of deposition are a minimum indicator of the topics the witness must be prepared to address, not a maximum. *Detoy*, 196 F.R.D. at 366–67 (citing *King v. Pratt & Whitney, a Div. of United Technologies Corp.*, 161 F.R.D. 475 (S.D. Fla. 1995)). Defense counsel may avoid prejudice by noting on the record that a represented witness's answer is not representative, but his or her answer only. *Caesars*, 237 F.R.D. at 433.

Here, defense counsel did not note during Mr. Mosher's deposition that his answers were his only and not the County's. His testimony on the needs of people with mobility disabilities is admissible as representative testimony of the County's subjective understanding.

D. Objections to Expert Witness Testimony

The opinions of three experts are subject to objections here: the County's expert, Kim Blackseth, and the plaintiffs' experts, Peter Margen and June Kailes.

1. Applicable Law

Federal Rule of Evidence 702 allows a person "qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education" to offer opinions if

(a) the expert's scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will help the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue;

(b) the testimony is based on sufficient facts or data;

(c) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and

(d) the expert has reliably applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case.

Fed. R. Evid. 702. The expert may rely on facts or data he has either personally observed or otherwise "has been made aware of." Fed. R. Evid. 703. These facts or data need not even be admissible at trial, so long as "experts in the particular field would reasonably rely on those kinds of facts or data in forming an opinion on the subject." *Id.* Nevertheless, inadmissible underlying

////

1 facts may be disclosed to the jury “only if their probative value in helping the jury evaluate the  
2 opinion substantially outweighs their prejudicial effect.” *Id.*

3 A district judge plays a “gatekeeping” role to ensure all expert testimony, scientific  
4 or otherwise, is both relevant and reliable. *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 147–49  
5 (1999). Expert testimony must be “properly grounded, well-reasoned, and not speculative.”  
6 *United States v. Hermanek*, 289 F.3d 1076, 1094 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 702  
7 advisory comm. note (2000)). Whether expert testimony is admitted is a matter of discretion. *See*  
8 *Gen. Elec. Co. v. Joiner*, 522 U.S. 136, 142 (1997).

9 2. Kim Blackseth

10 The most substantive of the parties’ objections is the plaintiffs’ motion to preclude  
11 consideration of the supplemental declaration of Kim Blackseth, the County’s accessibility  
12 expert. Mr. Blackseth submitted his original declaration in support of the County’s motion for  
13 summary judgment. *See* Blackseth Decl., ECF No. 43-4. In this first declaration, he expressed  
14 his opinion, among others, that the gate counters at Terminal B complied with the applicable  
15 federal and state regulatory guidelines. *Id.* ¶ 10. As a basis for this opinion he described his  
16 experience and qualifications, including several California state building and access certifications,  
17 previous appointments in California state government, membership in accessibility professional  
18 associations, and twenty-six years’ experience as an ADA and California Building Code (CBC)  
19 consultant and expert witness. *Id.* ¶¶ 1–2.

20 Mr. Blackseth’s supplemental declaration was submitted in support of the  
21 County’s brief in opposition to the plaintiffs’ motion. Blackseth Suppl. Decl., ECF No. 49-4. In  
22 this second declaration, Mr. Blackseth first reiterated his qualifications, then attached an email  
23 exchange, dated April 24–29, 2015, between a member of his staff, Mike Miyaki, and Earlene  
24 Sesker, an accessibility specialist of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance  
25 Board (the Access Board).<sup>5</sup> *Id.* ¶¶ 5–8. He attached a copy of their entire correspondence. *Id.*  
26 Ex. A.

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>5</sup> The ADA requires the Attorney General promulgate regulations “consistent with the  
minimum guidelines and requirements issued by the Architectural and Transportation Barriers

1 Mr. Miyaki wrote first to Ms. Sesker, introducing himself as “a disabled access  
2 consultant in California” and posing a question “about Sales and Service counters, and  
3 specifically the depth requirements.” *Id.* at 3. He described a client who had proposed a “split  
4 level counter top” with one side for customers and one side for employees. *Id.* Both surfaces  
5 would be eighteen inches deep, but the “employee side” would be about six inches higher than the  
6 “customer side.” *Id.* He sought Ms. Sesker’s advice whether the federal guidelines required the  
7 countertop’s “accessible portion” to be the same depth as the entire countertop. *Id.* at 3–4.

8 Ms. Sesker responded in apparent confusion, assuring Mr. Miyaki “the ADA  
9 standards do not require work elements and spaces used solely by employees to be accessible  
10 until an employee is hired that requires an accommodation,” but she explained that the provisions  
11 Mr. Miyaki had cited embodied “the intent . . . for the accessible portion of the counter to be the  
12 same depth as the portion of the counter that is for public use.” *Id.* at 2. Mr. Miyaki clarified that  
13 he had not inquired about “a fixed desk,” but rather a “sales/transaction counter.” *Id.* He asked  
14 whether, if “there is no depth requirement,” “the depth of the public portion can be 6 inches, then  
15 there can be a higher portion for employees.” *Id.* Ms. Sesker’s response is at the core of the  
16 plaintiff’s pending motion as it concerns the Airport’s gate counters. She explained,

17 The intent was that the person with the mobility impairment have  
18 the same counter space as a person without a mobility impairment.  
19 In the past at a sales and service counter a person without a mobility  
20 impairment may have a twelve inch counter to write a check and  
the person with the mobility impairment was given a 4 inch lowered  
shelf. So the intent was to afford the same amount of space for  
everyone.

21 *Id.* at 1.

22 /////

23  
24 Compliance Board.” 42 U.S.C. § 12186(c). “The Access Board is an independent federal agency  
25 comprised of twenty-five persons—thirteen presidentially-appointed individuals and  
26 representatives from twelve federal agencies, including the DOJ.” *Miller v. California Speedway*  
27 *Corp.*, 536 F.3d 1020, 1024 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing 29 U.S.C. § 792(a)(1)). Congress also gave  
28 the Access Board power to “develop advisory information for, and provide appropriate technical  
assistance to, individuals or entities with rights or duties under regulations prescribed” under  
Titles II and III of the ADA, among other things. 29 U.S.C. § 792(b)(2).



1 And so the chain ends. From this exchange Mr. Blackseth inferred the Access  
2 Board's understanding "that the 1991 ADAAG<sup>[6]</sup> did not have a depth requirement for the  
3 lowered portion of the counter." *Id.* ¶ 7. Ms. Sesker's correspondence therefore "confirm[ed] his  
4 expert opinion that the podium gate counters in Terminal B comply with the technical  
5 requirements" of both the California and federal statutes. *Id.* ¶ 8.

6 The parties do not dispute Mr. Blackseth's qualifications, and in their motion, the  
7 plaintiffs do not challenge conclusions he reached in his first declaration. Rather, plaintiffs  
8 contend the opinion expressed in his supplemental declaration rests on insufficient facts or data  
9 and was developed using unreliable principles and methods. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 702(b), (c).

10 Mr. Blackseth's method was indeed unreliable. His staff member, Mr. Miyaki,  
11 asked Ms. Sesker about a hypothetical countertop arrangement different from the arrangement at  
12 issue here. At hearing, defense counsel explained that Mr. Miyaki's correspondence with  
13 Ms. Sesker arose in the context of another assignment unrelated to this case. Mr. Miyaki did not  
14 confirm his understanding of Ms. Sesker's final email, which might have cleared up the confusion  
15 evident in their previous emails. Finally, the Department of Justice—not the Access Board—is  
16 responsible for interpreting the applicable regulatory scheme and may adopt an interpretation of  
17 the enforceable "standards" that differs from that of the non-enforceable "guidelines." *See Miller*,  
18 536 F.3d at 1031–32 & n.3 (explaining the difference). The Access Board offers only "technical  
19 assistance" and develops "advisory information." 29 U.S.C. § 792(b)(2). Although an expert  
20 may conceivably seek technical assistance from the Access Board as part of a reliable method,  
21 Mr. Blackseth's particular method here was not reliable. The objection is sustained.

22 Likewise the objection is sustained as to the underlying email exchange. For the  
23 reasons described above, experts in Mr. Blackseth's field would not reasonably rely on that  
24 exchange, so it cannot be admissible under Rule 703 as the basis of his opinion. Furthermore, the  
25 email exchange consists of out-of-court statements offered to show the applicable regulations  
26 include no depth requirement, that is, the truth of the matter asserted. It is therefore hearsay. *See*

---

27 <sup>6</sup> *See* section IV.b) below for a summary of the ADAAG and other applicable regulations.  
28

1 Fed. R. Evid. 801(a)–(c). Because the County has made no effort to show an exception or  
2 exclusion applies, the exchange is inadmissible. *See Oracle*, 627 F.3d at 385–86. Although  
3 hearsay may at times be considered on summary judgment, inadmissible hearsay cannot support  
4 judgment in the proponent’s favor. *See, e.g., Burch*, 433 F. Supp. 2d at 1121. Neither may the  
5 County rely on the email exchange in opposition to the plaintiffs’ motion; it is doubtful Ms.  
6 Sesker’s statements in those emails could be reduced to admissible form at trial. *Cf. Fraser v.*  
7 *Goodale*, 342 F.3d 1032, 1037 (9th Cir. 2003) (hearsay evidence may be considered at summary  
8 judgment when its contents could be presented in an admissible form at trial).

9 3. Peter Margen

10 Mr. Margen offers his opinion that because wheelchair user’s line of sight is lower  
11 than that of most able-bodied people, wheelchair users using the gate counters face a vertical wall  
12 rather than the employee standing across the counter. Margen Decl. ¶ 23, ECF No. 40. The  
13 County objects that Mr. Margen’s testimony is speculation, *see* UMF1 no. 12, essentially  
14 challenging his testimony as lacking sufficient foundation in facts or data, *see* Fed. R. Civ. P.  
15 702(b). Mr. Margen was offered as an expert on disability access. Margen Decl. ¶¶ 3, 6. He was  
16 made aware of Ms. Goldkorn’s experiences and personally observed other passengers’  
17 interactions at the gate counter. Pls.’ Resp. Evid. Objections 4, ECF No. 50-3. He also bases his  
18 opinion on knowledge of studies showing the average sightlines of wheelchair users. Margen  
19 Reply Decl. ¶ 9, ECF No. 51. His testimony is based on sufficient facts and is admissible.

20 4. June Kailes

21 The County objects to testimony by Ms. Kailes about what emergency warnings  
22 “must contain,” arguing this is an improper legal opinion. UMF1 no. 53; *see* Kailes Decl. ¶ 38,  
23 ECF No. 41. Legal conclusions are not normally helpful to the trier of fact and should be  
24 excluded. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 702(a); *Nationwide Transp. Fin. V. Cass Info. Sys., Inc.*, 523 F.3d  
25 1051, 1058 (9th Cir. 2008). Ms. Kailes bases her opinion of what the Airport’s evacuation plan  
26 must contain on her review of the Airport’s evacuation plan, her background and experience as a  
27 specialist in emergency planning for people with disabilities, and her knowledge of national  
28 guidance documents on emergency planning for people with disabilities. Kailes. Decl. ¶ 15. She

1 has sufficient expertise to give her evaluation of the Airport's evacuation plan. She does not  
2 conclude the Airport's evacuation plan violates legal standards. Her testimony is admissible.

3 **III. UNDISPUTED FACTS**

4 Unless otherwise noted, the court has determined the following facts are not  
5 subject to genuine dispute. Plaintiff Goldkorn is an individual with a mobility disability who uses  
6 a wheelchair. UMF1 no. 71. Plaintiff CFILC is a statewide nonprofit association made up of  
7 independent living centers that employ and serve people with disabilities. UMF1 no. 72. Ms.  
8 Goldkorn and many members of the CFILC use mobility aids, such as wheelchairs, scooters, and  
9 walkers. UMF1 no. 73. Ms. Goldkorn and members of CFILC routinely make use of the Airport.  
10 UMF1 nos. 74–75.

11 The County built and operates the Airport. UMF1 no. 76. It began construction of  
12 Terminal B, the subject of this case, in 2008. UMF1 no. 2. Terminal B includes the terminal,  
13 where ticketing counters are located; the concourse, where the departure gates are located; and the  
14 automated people mover, which connects the terminal to the concourse. UMF1 no. 3. The  
15 County required all design plans and specifications for the airport program to be reviewed by the  
16 County's building official before construction. Defs.' Resp. Stmt. Undisp. Mat. Facts (UMF2)  
17 no. 9, ECF No. 52-1. Construction was completed on October 6, 2011. UMF1 no. 1. Upon  
18 completion, the County Building Department inspected the property and issued Certificates of  
19 Occupancy for the terminal and concourse buildings. UMF2 no. 22.

20 The parties agree the County is a public entity and that Terminal B is a place of  
21 public accommodation within the meaning of Title II of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101–12213.  
22 UMF1 nos. 77, 79. In addition, the County received funding for its airport program from the  
23 federal Department of Transportation and through California state grants. UMF1 nos. 80–81;  
24 UMF2 no. 6. Each source allocated funding to specific portions of the airport program. UMF2  
25 no. 5. The County did not allocate any federal or state funds to the design, construction,  
26 operation, or maintenance of Terminal B; these funds were used for other purposes, such as  
27 taxiways, runways, and baggage handling systems. UMF2 nos. 7, 8.

28 /////

1           The parties' motions are for partial summary judgment and concern two issues:  
2       accessibility of the terminal's gate counters and allegedly discriminatory provisions of the  
3       Airport's emergency evacuation plan.

4           1.     Gate Counters

5           Terminal B houses nineteen gates, and in front of each stands a gate counter.  
6       UMF1 no. 4. Each gate counter includes two "service terminals" where passengers and Airport  
7       staff conduct a variety of transactions and services related to flights, ticketing, and checking  
8       luggage. UMF1 no. 5. Each gate counter has two surfaces: an upper surface and a lower surface  
9       that juts out horizontally from the counter's vertical front. UMF1 nos. 8–9. The gate counter  
10      stands 48 inches from the floor to the top surface, 78.5 inches in width (left to right), and 14  
11      inches in depth (front to back).<sup>7</sup> UMF1 no. 8. The lower surface is approximately 30 inches  
12      high. UMF1 no. 9. The County has submitted evidence to show the gate counters were designed  
13      to allow a wheelchair user to approach each counter from the front or side and to provide a depth  
14      that would allow a customer to write on the lower surface. UMF2 no. 18. The lowered surface is  
15      deep enough to hold belongings such as purses, wallets, briefcases, and cell phones. UMF1  
16      no. 11. It does not fold down to be flush with the gate counter's vertical face. UMF1 no. 10.

17           Ten of the nineteen gate counters have a boarding gate reader and a podium  
18      attached to the side. UMF1 no. 15. The other nine have a boarding gate reader away from the  
19      counter and closer to the gate. Mosher Dep. 39:21–22. Some gate counters are tandem counters,  
20      that is, two gate counters are attached to one another, Mosher Dep. 63:7–19, so the two middle  
21      service terminals of these gate counters have no side access, UMF1 no. 16.

22           A wheelchair user's line of sight at a gate counter may not be comparable to that  
23      of able-bodied persons. UMF1 no. 12. Plaintiff Goldkorn testified she had experienced  
24      difficulties being seen and receiving service. Goldkorn Dep. 60:18–20. For Airport customer

---

25           <sup>7</sup> The actual measurements taken by Plaintiffs' witnesses are consistent with County's  
26      architectural plans; any deviations in dimensions are minor. UMF1 nos. 8–9; UMF2 no. 18. The  
27      parties dispute whether the width of the lower portion is 65 inches (Kelley Decl. ¶ 8, ECF 43-7)  
28      or 78.5 inches (UMF1 no. 9). They also dispute whether the lower surface is 8 inches deep  
    (Kelley Decl. ¶ 9, ECF 43-7) or 6.75 inches deep (UMF1 no. 9).

1 service agents to simultaneously hear her, stand in front of the computer screen, and talk to her,  
2 she had to “go into their workspace.” Goldkorn Dep. 78:3–8. Despite these difficulties,  
3 Ms. Goldkorn has always been able to obtain services on the side of a gate counter and  
4 successfully transacted her business at each visit. UMF2 nos. 29–33.

5 A customer service agent may reach over the top of the counter or come around to  
6 the side to assist people in wheelchairs. Mosher Dep. 54:2–54:22. The parties disagree whether  
7 these measures enable airline staff to interact with wheelchair users as they otherwise would with  
8 able-bodied customers. UMF1 no. 14.

## 9 2. Evacuation Plan

10 The parties agree an evacuation plan is essential for the safety of all people in an  
11 airport and agree an evacuation plan must anticipate the needs of the general public during an  
12 emergency. UMF1 nos. 17–19. The parties also agree that people with mobility disabilities face  
13 specific additional needs during an airport evacuation, UMF1 no. 21, that detailed procedures  
14 should be prepared in advance of an emergency, and that knowledge of those procedures is  
15 necessary to meet the specific needs of people with mobility disabilities, especially in light of the  
16 stress, rush, and chaos of an emergency, UMF1 no. 49.

17 The Airport’s “Terminal/Automated People Mover Evacuation Plan” provides  
18 instructions for evacuations in an emergency. It describes procedures for actual evacuation,  
19 communications about evacuations, and recovery after evacuations. UMF1 no. 28. No  
20 emergency has required the County to implement its plan since Terminal B opened. UMF2  
21 no. 64. Ms. Goldkorn has also never been evacuated or heard an emergency announcement while  
22 inside Terminal B. UMF2 nos. 62–63.

23 The evacuation plan includes a two-page section addressing the evacuation of  
24 individuals in “Special Population Groups.” UMF1 no. 22. Special Population Groups are  
25 defined to include, among others, the mobility impaired. Mosher Decl. Ex. A, at 8, ECF 43-5.  
26 The section identifies others who can provide assistance to members of special population groups  
27 and the methods of assistance they may consider. UMF2 nos. 41–42; Mosher Decl. Ex. A,  
28 at 8–9.

1           The evacuation plan describes in detail the location of all emergency exits,  
2 evacuation areas, and stair chairs.<sup>8</sup> UMF2 no. 38. The Airport has several potential evacuation  
3 routes. The first, second, and third levels of Terminal B have pedestrian bridges that lead to  
4 another building or a public way. UMF2 no. 51. The terminal's fourth floor has two emergency  
5 exits, the third floor has six, UMF1 no. 29, and the concourse has an emergency exit at each of  
6 the nineteen gates. UMF1 No. 30. If passengers must be evacuated from the people mover,  
7 which provides transportation between the terminal and concourse, they must walk along a path  
8 between the two tracks. UMF1 No. 31. Wheelchair passengers are not allowed on this path  
9 without assistance. UMF1 no. 46. The County has not provided its staff with training on the  
10 evacuation of people with mobility disabilities from the people mover. *See* Mosher Dep.  
11 163–165.

12           Although all of the exits are accessible to able-bodied persons, people with  
13 mobility impairments may require assistance evacuating stairwells when elevators or escalators  
14 are not in service. UMF1 no. 32. For example, to evacuate using a stairwell, people with  
15 mobility disabilities may require transport by a stair chair or some other device. UMF1 no. 33.  
16 Disabled occupants can wait for assistance from first responders in waiting areas inside each  
17 stairway. UMF2 no. 50. Level 2 of the concourse also has emergency waiting areas located  
18 outside each jet bridge vestibule emergency exit. UMF2 no. 53.

19           The Airport has six stair chairs: one on the third floor, one on the fourth floor, and  
20 four on the concourse. UMF1 no. 34. The Airport Rescue and Firefighters (ARFF) have one  
21 more on their fire truck, *see id.*, and stair chairs are also carried on most transporting ambulances  
22 throughout Sacramento County, UMF2 no. 56. The County has never conducted a survey of how  
23 many people in the Airport at a given time may require evacuation chairs. UMF1 no. 37.  
24 However, at least 50 to 100 wheelchairs may be found in Terminal B. UMF1 no. 38.

25 /////

---

26           <sup>8</sup> A “stair chair” is a device used to transport a person who is non-ambulatory up or down  
27 stairs. The court is aware of no evidence on the record that shows how a stair chair is operated or  
28 by how many people.

1           Airport staff and first responders know where to find stair chairs. UMF2 No. 54.  
2   When asked whether signs inside Terminal B indicated the locations of stair chairs, the County's  
3   representative witness and ADA coordinator, Carl Mosher, testified he could not recall. Mosher  
4   Dep. 142:24–143:12. He further testified that people with mobility disabilities do not know  
5   where to find evacuation chairs. *Id.* at 143:13–20. Ms. Goldkorn testified she saw no signs  
6   describing accessible evacuation routes. Goldkorn Dep. 97:19–98:12. About twenty airport  
7   managers have training related to the stair chairs. UMF1 no. 43. Mr. Mosher did not know  
8   whether the Airport's operations staff has received training about how to use the stair chairs in an  
9   emergency evacuation. Mosher Dep. 130:1-16.

10           People with mobility disabilities need help from persons trained to provide  
11   evacuation assistance and advance planning for that assistance. UMF1 no. 40. Mr. Mosher  
12   agrees that if persons with mobility disabilities are not carried properly, a person's disability or  
13   disabilities could conceivably be exacerbated. UMF1 no. 44. According to the evacuation plan,  
14   evacuation assistance for people with mobility disabilities will be provided "if available" by  
15   friends or relatives, supervisors or co-workers, building staff, or first responders. UMF 1 no. 41.  
16   If first responders are not available, people with mobility disabilities might rely on fellow  
17   passengers to assist in an evacuation. UMF1 no. 50. The County has of course not trained  
18   friends, relatives, or other passengers, to assist in an evacuation. UMF1 no. 42.

19           In the event of an evacuation, first responders determine the needs of all persons  
20   upon arrival, including details of how to evacuate people with mobility disabilities. UMF1 nos.  
21   25–26. The County relies on these first responders to meet the needs of persons with mobility  
22   disabilities. UMF1 no. 66. The ARFF does not have specific written plans for addressing the  
23   needs of persons with mobility disabilities, UMF1 no. 69, and Mr. Mosher was not aware whether  
24   the Sheriff's Department has conducted any training or has plans to address the needs of people  
25   with disabilities, UMF1 no. 70. Firefighters do receive training in general evacuation techniques,  
26   including assisting, lifting, carrying, dragging, and moving persons from a dangerous  
27   environment. UMF2 no. 45. No first responders are assigned exclusively to the evacuation of  
28   people with mobility disabilities. UMF1 no. 45.

1           The Airport notifies the public of an evacuation primarily by announcements over  
2 a public address system. UMF1 no. 51. The evacuation plan includes several pre-scripted  
3 emergency announcements. UMF1 no. 52. The pre-scripted announcements include no specific  
4 information for people with mobility disabilities. UMF1 no. 54. The County also communicates  
5 information by signs displayed inside the terminal; the parties agree accessible evacuation routes  
6 should be well-marked by signs throughout the Airport, UMF 1 no. 58, but signage throughout  
7 Terminal B indicates evacuation routes for only the general public, UMF 1 no. 57; Goldkorn Dep.  
8 97–98.

9           In the recovery period after an emergency situation, people with mobility  
10 disabilities may need to be reunited with their durable medical equipment, such as wheelchairs or  
11 walkers. UMF1 no. 61. If it is necessary to transport people to a safe area after evacuation,  
12 people with mobility disabilities also require accessible vehicles and information about accessible  
13 pick-up points. UMF1 no. 62. Although it is undisputed that the County has accessible, ADA-  
14 compliant buses on site, the County has not provided evidence that these buses will be available  
15 to assist persons with disabilities, or what plans exist for their use in an emergency. UMF1  
16 no. 62. The Airport’s evacuation plan describes procedures to be taken only for returning the  
17 general public to the building. UMF1 nos. 63–64. It also has no specific, written plans for  
18 returning people with mobility disabilities to the Airport or for reuniting them with their mobility  
19 aids. UMF1 nos. 63–64.

#### 20   IV.   LEGAL STANDARD

21           A court must grant a motion for summary judgment “if the movant shows there is  
22 no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of  
23 law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A motion for summary judgment calls for a “threshold inquiry” into  
24 whether a trial is necessary at all, that is, whether “any genuine factual issues . . . properly can be  
25 resolved only by a finder of fact because they may reasonably be resolved in favor of either  
26 party.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250 (1986).<sup>9</sup> The court does not weigh

---

27           <sup>9</sup> Rule 56 was amended, effective December 1, 2010; however, it is appropriate to rely on  
28 cases decided before the amendment took effect, as “[t]he standard for granting summary



1 evidence or evaluate the credibility of witnesses; rather, it determines which facts the parties do  
2 not dispute, then draws all inferences and views all evidence in the light most favorable to the  
3 nonmoving party. *See id.* at 255; *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S.  
4 574, 587–88 (1986). “Where the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier of fact to  
5 find for the non-moving party, there is no ‘genuine issue for trial.’” *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 587  
6 (quoting *First Nat’l Bank of Arizona v. Cities Serv. Co.*, 391 U.S. 253, 289 (1968)).

7           The moving party bears the initial burden of “informing the district court of the  
8 basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of the [record] which it believes demonstrate  
9 the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. If the party opposing  
10 summary judgment bears the burden of proof at trial, the moving party need only illustrate the  
11 “absence of evidence to support the non-moving party’s case.” *In re Oracle*, 627 F.3d at 387.  
12 The burden then shifts to the non-moving party to “go beyond the pleadings” and “designate  
13 specific facts” in the record to show a trial is necessary to resolve genuine disputes of material  
14 fact. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324 (quotation marks omitted). The non-moving party “must do more  
15 than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts.” *Matsushita*,  
16 475 U.S. at 586. “Only disputes over facts that might affect the outcome of the suit under the  
17 governing law will properly preclude the entry of summary judgment.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at  
18 247–48.

19           Here, the parties’ motions are for only partial summary judgment, but the same  
20 standard applies. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a) (allowing a party to “identify[] each claim or  
21 defense—or the part of each claim or defense—on which summary judgment is sought”). Cross  
22 motions are also evaluated separately under the same standard. *Am. Civil Liberties Union of*  
23 *Nevada v. City of Las Vegas*, 333 F.3d 1092, 1097 (9th Cir. 2003).

24 /////

25 /////

---

26  
27 judgment remains unchanged.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, notes of advisory comm. on 2010  
28 amendments.

1 V. DISCUSSION

2 The court now reaches the motions for summary judgment. As described above,  
3 these motions address both the Airport’s gate counters and the County’s emergency evacuation  
4 plans. In each instance the plaintiffs have alleged claims under Title II of the ADA, section 504  
5 of the Rehabilitation Act, the California Disabled Persons Act and Unruh Act, and section 11135  
6 of the California Government Code. The court considers each claim in turn, merging analysis of  
7 the cross-motions in a single discussion.

8 A. Gate Counters

9 1. Title II of the ADA

10 a) In General

11 The ADA is meant to remedy “widespread discrimination against disabled  
12 individuals,” *PGA Tour, Inc. v. Martin*, 532 U.S. 661, 674 (2001), including “outright intentional  
13 exclusion, . . . failure to make modifications to existing facilities and practices, . . . and relegation  
14 to lesser services, programs, activities, benefits, jobs, or other opportunities,” 42 U.S.C.  
15 § 12101(a)(5). Congress intended not only to prohibit intentional discrimination but also to  
16 prevent discrimination by “thoughtlessness and indifference” and “benign neglect.” *Alexander v.*  
17 *Choate*, 469 U.S. 287, 295 (1985); *Crowder v. Kitagawa*, 81 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1996).  
18 Title II of the ADA applies to state and local governments. *Daubert v. Lindsay Unified Sch.*  
19 *Dist.*, 760 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir. 2014). Its hub broadly forbids discrimination on the basis of  
20 disability: “no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be  
21 excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of  
22 a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.” 42 U.S.C. § 12132.

23 The Ninth Circuit has described three elements of a plaintiff’s case under Title II.  
24 “[T]he plaintiff must show that: (1) he is a qualified individual with a disability; (2) he was either  
25 excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of a public entity’s services, programs, or  
26 activities, or was otherwise discriminated against by the public entity; and (3) this exclusion,

27 /////

28 /////

1 denial, or discrimination was by reason of his disability.”<sup>10</sup> *Cohen v. City of Culver City*,  
2 754 F.3d 690, 695 (9th Cir. 2014). The parties agree for purposes of this motion that the  
3 plaintiffs are either qualified persons with disabilities or advocate on behalf of qualified persons  
4 with disabilities. *See* Pls.’ Mot. at 10; Def.’s Mot. at 10. The second and third elements remain  
5 in dispute.

6 b) Applicable Regulation

7 Architectural barriers fall within the scope of Title II. *See, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C.  
8 § 12101(a)(5); *Antoninetti v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.*, 643 F.3d 1165, 1172–74 (9th Cir.  
9 2010). Here, in the case of a newly-constructed facility, “compliance with the ADA’s  
10 antidiscrimination mandate requires that facilities be ‘readily accessible to and usable by  
11 individuals with disabilities.’” *Chapman v. Pier 1 Imports (U.S.) Inc.*, 631 F.3d 939, 945 (9th  
12 Cir. 2011) (en banc) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(1)). “Whether a facility is ‘readily  
13 accessible’ is defined, in part, by the ADA Accessibility Guidelines,” usually abbreviated  
14 “ADAAG.”<sup>11</sup> *Id.* (citing 28 C.F.R. § 36.406(a) and 28 C.F.R. pt. 36, app. A). “The ADAAG is a  
15 comprehensive set of structural guidelines that articulates detailed design requirements to

---

16  
17 <sup>10</sup> In other cases the Ninth Circuit has expanded the first element to two. *See, e.g.*,  
18 *Sheehan v. City & Cnty. of S.F.*, 43 F.3d 1211, 1232 (9th Cir. 2014) (“[A] plaintiff generally must  
19 show: (1) she is an individual with a disability; (2) she is otherwise qualified to participate in or  
20 receive the benefit of a public entity’s services, programs, or activities; (3) she was either  
21 excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of the public entity’s services, programs or  
22 activities or was otherwise discriminated against by the public entity; and (4) such exclusion,  
denial of benefits or discrimination was by reason of her disability.”), *cert. dismissed in relevant  
part sub nom. City & Cnty. of S.F., Calif. v. Sheehan*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 135 S. Ct. 1765 (2015)).  
This difference is not material, and application of one standard or the other would not change the  
result here.

23 <sup>11</sup> The ADAAG are only one part of the applicable regulation. Constructions or  
24 alterations commenced between July 26, 1992 and September 15, 2010 must comply with either  
25 the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), 41 C.F.R. pt. 101–19.6, App. A, or the  
26 ADAAG, 28 C.F.R. Pt. 36, App. A. 28 C.F.R. § 35.151(c)(1). Courts generally interpret section  
27 35.151(c) to allow a public entity to choose between the UFAS and ADAAG. *See, e.g., Kirola v.*  
28 *City & Cnty. of S.F.*, 74 F. Supp. 3d 1187, 1212 (N.D. Cal. 2014). The two standards “are more  
alike than different, but they are not identical.” *Cherry v. City Coll. of S.F.*, No. 04-04981,  
2006 WL 6602454, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2006). Here, the parties agree the ADAAG applies.  
UMF1 no. 6.

1 accommodate persons with disabilities.” *Daubert*, 760 F.3d at 986. “The ADAAG’s  
2 requirements are as precise as they are thorough, and the difference between compliance and  
3 noncompliance with the standard of full and equal enjoyment established by the ADA is often a  
4 matter of inches.” *Chapman*, 631 F.3d at 945–46.

5 Because construction of Terminal B commenced in 2008, the 1991 version of the  
6 ADAAG applies here. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 35.151(c)(1); UMF1 no. 6. Section 10.4.1(3) applies to  
7 newly constructed airports: “Ticketing areas shall permit persons with disabilities to obtain a  
8 ticket and check baggage and shall comply with [section] 7.2.” 28 C.F.R. pt. 36, App. D  
9 § 10.4.1(3). Section 7.2(2)<sup>12</sup> provides as follows:

10 At ticketing counters, teller stations in a bank, registration counters  
11 in hotels and motels, box office ticket counters, and other counters  
12 that may not have a cash register but at which goods or services are  
sold or distributed, either:

13 (i) a portion of the main counter which is a minimum of 36 in (915  
14 mm) in length shall be provided with a maximum height of 36 in  
(915 mm); or

15 (ii) an auxiliary counter with a maximum height of 36 in (915 mm)  
in close proximity to the main counter shall be provided; or

16 (iii) equivalent facilitation shall be provided (e.g., at a hotel  
17 registration counter, equivalent facilitation might consist of:  
18 (1) provision of a folding shelf attached to the main counter on  
19 which an individual with disabilities can write, and (2) use of the  
space on the side of the counter or at the concierge desk, for  
handing materials back and forth).

20 *Id.* § 7.2(2). An “equivalent facilitation” is one that allows for “[d]epartures from particular  
21 requirements” of this standard “by the use of other methods . . . when it is clearly evident that  
22 equivalent access to the facility or part of the facility is thereby provided.” 28 C.F.R.  
23 § 35.151(c)(1). It is a “departure from particular technical . . . requirements . . . by the use of  
24 other designs and technologies . . . where the alternative designs and technologies used will

---

25  
26 <sup>12</sup> Section 7.2 includes three subsections. Section 7.2(1) governs “department stores and  
27 miscellaneous retail stores where counters have cash registers and are provided for sales or  
28 distribution of goods or services to the public.” Section 7.2(3) is an empty placeholder for  
“Assisted Listening Devices.”

1 provide substantially equivalent or greater access to and usability of the facility.” 28 C.F.R.  
2 pt. 36, App. D, § 2.2.

3 c) Discussion

4 The parties agree the provisions cited above are determinative of the County’s  
5 liability, but disagree on their interpretation. *See* Pls.’ Mot. 11–12; Def.’s Mot. 10–12. In this  
6 situation, “the principles of statutory interpretation apply equally to regulatory interpretation  
7 . . . .” *Bergmann v. C.I.R.*, 552 F. App’x 673, 674 (9th Cir. 2014) (unpublished) (citing *Boeing*  
8 *Co. v. United States*, 258 F.3d 958, 967 (9th Cir. 2001), *aff’d*, 537 U.S. 437 (2003)); *see also*  
9 *Aguayo v. U.S. Bank*, 653 F.3d 912, 925 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Because [the regulations in question]  
10 carry the same weight as federal statutes, this interpretation rule is equally applicable here.”). In  
11 general, “[t]he plain meaning of a regulation governs” its interpretation. *Wards Cove Packing*  
12 *Corp. v. Nat’l Marine Fisheries Serv.*, 307 F.3d 1214, 1219 (9th Cir. 2002). “Plain meaning,  
13 however, is not the end of the inquiry. The plain language of a regulation does not control if  
14 clearly expressed administrative intent is to the contrary or if such plain meaning would lead to  
15 absurd results.” *Pac. Bell Tel. Co. v. California Pub. Utilities Comm’n*, 621 F.3d 836, 848 (9th  
16 Cir. 2010) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). The court may also consider whether  
17 an interpretation “is in accord with the structure of the regulation” or “the regulatory purpose”  
18 and may look to “the practical consequences of the suggested interpretations,” not to mention  
19 common sense. *Crown Pac. v. Occupational Safety & Health Review Comm’n*, 197 F.3d 1036,  
20 1038–40 (9th Cir. 1999).

21 Here, as described above, the nineteen Terminal B gate counters are about 48  
22 inches from floor to top, about 80 inches from left to right, and about 14 inches deep.<sup>13</sup> Another  
23 lowered surface is attached to the gate counter’s vertical front panel. This second surface is about  
24 28 inches from the floor, 65 inches from left to right, and between 6 and 8 inches deep. A  
25 passenger in a wheelchair or scooter may approach the counter from its front side or on a path  
26

---

27 <sup>13</sup> Minor deviations between the planned and actual measurements do not affect the  
28 court’s decision.

1 parallel to its width. As clarified at the hearing, the parties agree the lowered surface is not an  
2 auxiliary counter. This leaves two possibilities. The gate counters comply with section 7.2(2) if  
3 (a) the lowered surface is “a portion of the main counter” within the meaning of section 7.2(2)(i);  
4 or (b) the lowered surface is “an equivalent facilitation” or permissible “[d]eparture” within the  
5 meaning of section 2.2, section 7.2(2)(iii), and 28 C.F.R. § 35.151(c)(1).

6 In isolation, the plain meaning of the phrase “a portion of the main counter” favors  
7 neither party: on the one hand, the lowered surface is attached to the front of the “main counter”  
8 and could plausibly be termed a “portion” of it, but on the other hand, the lowered surface is  
9 much shallower than the higher surface. The regulation’s structure, which allows compliance by  
10 alternatives and equivalent facilitations, suggests its purpose is to allow flexible yet functional  
11 accommodations for disabled passengers, measures that allow them to interact with gate agents  
12 on the other side of the counter as would a passenger without a disability. At an airport gate  
13 counter, a passenger can be expected to use the counter’s surface to read documents and pass  
14 them back and forth, to write notes, and to hold personal belongings, for example. The lowered  
15 surface’s shallow depth and placement on the front wall do not allow passengers in wheel chairs  
16 or scooters to do these things as a standing passenger would. Additionally, if a person in a  
17 wheelchair uses the lowered surface as intended, the counter’s configuration prevents gate agents  
18 from seeing her and interacting with her as they would with an able-bodied person. The lowered  
19 surface is therefore not “a portion of the main counter.”

20 The Ninth Circuit reached a similar result in *Antoninetti v. Chipotle Mexican Grill,*  
21 *Inc.*, 643 F.3d at 1172. In that case, the defendants operated restaurants with a two-part counter.  
22 *See id.* One part of the counter was a “food preparation counter,” and the other part was a  
23 “transaction station.” *Id.* at 1169. Because the food preparation counter and transaction station  
24 served different purposes, both the district court and court of appeals agreed they were “different  
25 entities, even though they [were] next to each other and adjoined.” *Id.* at 1173. The transaction  
26 station could therefore not be an accessible portion of the whole counter space. *Id.* The court  
27 also pointed out that in that case a wall separated the customers’ side from the employees’ side of  
28 the food preparation counter. *Id.* This wall prevented the plaintiff, who used a wheelchair, from

1 seeing ingredients or watching while the restaurant prepared his food. *Id.* In this way his  
2 experience differed from that of standing patrons, and he suffered a disadvantage that customers  
3 without disabilities did not suffer. *Id.*

4 Here, unlike in *Antoninetti*, the County’s goal is not to provide passengers with a  
5 particular experience. *See* 643 F.3d at 1170 (“According to Chipotle, it ‘strives to offer a unique  
6 experience consisting of the architecture, décor, and music of its restaurants, the aroma of the  
7 food, the appearance of a customer’s entrée, friendly staff, a tradition of excellent customer  
8 service, [the] ability to customize one’s entrée, and . . . the taste of the food.’”). But the analogy  
9 is nonetheless persuasive. First, the dimensions of the gate counter’s lowered surface and its  
10 placement on the front of the counter do not allow the counter to serve the same function as the  
11 higher, deeper surface. Second, each counter’s front panel acts as did the wall in *Antoninetti*,  
12 obscuring the view of a passenger in a wheelchair and causing sitting passengers to suffer  
13 disadvantages not imposed on standing passengers. Another district court recently reached a  
14 similar conclusion when interpreting the phrase “portion of the main counter.” *See Salinas v.*  
15 *Pac. Castle Newport I, LLC*, No. 14-1233, slip op. at 4–6 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 31, 2015) (“[T]he  
16 lower counter is not a ‘portion’ of the higher counter, and because the higher counter does not  
17 meet the requirements of [ADAAG] section 7.2(1), Defendant’s Restaurant is non-compliant.”).

18 This conclusion withstands the County’s argument that changes in the 2010  
19 ADAAG show the 1991 ADAAG included no depth requirement. *See, e.g.,* Def.’s Opp’n at 8–9  
20 (comparing 28 C.F.R. pt. 36, App. D § 7.2(2) and 28 C.F.R. pt. 1191, App. D § 904.4). The  
21 County correctly argues that “omissions are the equivalent of exclusions when a statute  
22 affirmatively designates certain persons, things, or manners of operation.” *ARC Ecology v. U.S.*  
23 *Dep’t of Air Force*, 411 F.3d 1092, 1100 (9th Cir. 2005). In other words, the County argues, the  
24 omission of a depth requirement embodies the intent to impose none. But “many of the  
25 traditional canons have equal opposites.” *Landgraf v. USI Film Prods.*, 511 U.S. 244, 263 & n.16  
26 (1994) (citing Karl Llewellyn, *Remarks on the Theory of Appellate Decision and the Rules or*  
27 *Canons about How Statutes are to be Construed*, 3 Vand. L. Rev. 395 (1950)). In this case, that  
28 equal opposite is the principle that “Congress may amend a statute simply to clarify existing law,”

1 so “an amendment to a statute does not necessarily indicate that the unamended statute meant the  
2 opposite.” *Hawkins v. United States*, 30 F.3d 1077, 1082 (9th Cir. 1994). Here, the difference  
3 between the 1991 and 2010 accessibility standards suggests an intent to clarify at least as  
4 persuasively as it suggests a substantive change; that is, the 2010 change could indicate that a  
5 “portion of the main counter,” was always intended to be just as deep as the main counter. After  
6 all, the ADA’s purpose is “to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the  
7 elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities.” 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1).

8           The court also concludes the lowered surface is not an “equivalent facilitation.”  
9 The County explains that a passenger in a wheelchair can pass documents around the side of the  
10 gate counter, or the gate agent can walk around the side or to the front of the counter. *See, e.g.*,  
11 Def.’s Mot. 12. If this were an equivalent facilitation, then almost any counter arrangement could  
12 pass muster under section 7.2(2), because an employee and passenger or patron can always walk  
13 around or pass documents around a counter. Neither does this explanation account for the  
14 substantially different depths of the lowered surface and main counter. Regardless of whether the  
15 1991 ADAAG included a specific depth requirement, a passenger who can use only the lowered  
16 surface has access to a substantially smaller surface area. *Cf. Antoninetti*, 643 F.3d at 1174 (“The  
17 substitutes that Chipotle provided—showing [the plaintiff] samples . . . in serving spoons . . . or  
18 assembling the food at the ‘transaction station’ or at a table in the seating area—do not constitute  
19 ‘equivalent facilitation’ because they do not involve ‘use of other designs and technologies’ or  
20 ‘provide [the plaintiff with] substantially equivalent or greater access to and usability of the  
21 facility.’” (quoting 28 C.F.R. § 36, App. A, § 2.2)).

22           Finally, the court finds the discrimination described above was “by reason of” the  
23 plaintiffs’ disabilities, because they would not have been so disproportionately burdened were  
24 they persons without disabilities. The plaintiffs’ motion is granted as to the County’s liability  
25 under Title II of the ADA for the gate counters, and the County’s motion is denied.

## 26           2.       Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act

27           Section 504 prohibits discrimination on the basis of a disability “under any  
28 program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance . . . .” 29 U.S.C. § 794(a). A plaintiff



1 must show “(1) he is an ‘individual with a disability’; (2) he is ‘otherwise qualified’ to receive the  
2 benefit; (3) he was denied the benefits of the program solely by reason of his disability; and  
3 (4) the program receives federal financial assistance.” *Weinreich v. L.A. Cnty. Metro. Transp.*  
4 *Auth.*, 114 F.3d 976, 978 (9th Cir. 1997) (emphasis, footnote, and citations omitted). “There is no  
5 significant difference in analysis of the rights and obligations created by the ADA and the  
6 Rehabilitation Act.” *Zukle v. Regents of Univ. of California*, 166 F.3d 1041, 1045 n.11 (9th Cir.  
7 1999). Given the court’s conclusion above that the counters do not comply with the ADA’s  
8 requirements, if the plaintiffs have shown “the program or activity” “receives federal financial  
9 assistance,” their motion must be granted.

10           The Rehabilitation Act defines “program or activity” broadly to include “all of the  
11 operations of . . . [an] instrumentality of a State or of a local government . . . any part of which is  
12 extended Federal financial assistance.” 29 U.S.C. § 794(b). This broad definition embodies  
13 Congress’s rejection of *Consolidated Rail Corp. v. Darrone*, in which the Supreme Court  
14 construed the phrase “program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance” to “limit[] the  
15 ban on discrimination to the specific program that receives federal funds.” 465 U.S. 624, 635–36  
16 (1984); *see also Sharer v. Oregon*, 581 F.3d 1176, 1178 (9th Cir. 2009). The statute cannot be  
17 interpreted so broadly as to become limitless, however; Section 504 does not “encompass all the  
18 activities of the State,” but only those “activities of the department or the agency receiving federal  
19 funds.” *Lovell v. Chandler*, 303 F.3d 1039, 1051 (9th Cir. 2002). A state may therefore avoid  
20 section 504 on a “‘piecemeal basis’” by “‘accepting federal funds for some departments and  
21 declining them for others.’” *Sharer*, 581 F.3d at 1178 (quoting *Jim C. v. United States*, 235 F.3d  
22 1079, 1081 (8th Cir. 2000) (en banc)).

23           Here, the County does not dispute that it receives federal financial assistance, but  
24 contends the funds received are for programs independent of the construction or operation of  
25 Terminal B. *See* UMF2 nos. 3–6; Def.’s Mot. 12. For example, the County agrees it received  
26 federal funding for the airport’s taxiways, runways, baggage handling systems, and  
27 environmental impact studies. UMF2 no. 7. These distinctions artificially divide the most natural  
28 reading of section 504, as amended after *Consolidated Rail*, and the facts of this case. The court

1 concludes the County received federal funding for the construction and operation of the Airport,  
2 not only for its runways, terminals, or baggage handling system. It is therefore liable under  
3 section 504.

4 The plaintiffs' motion is granted as to the County's liability for the gate counters  
5 under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the County's motion is denied.

6 3. California Unruh Act, Disabled Persons Act

7 Violations of the rights of any person under the ADA are also violations of the  
8 Unruh Act, *see* Cal. Civ. Code § 51(f), and the CDPA, *see id.* § 54(c). The plaintiffs' motion is  
9 granted as to the County's liability for the gate counters under these laws, and the County's  
10 motion is denied.

11 4. California Government Code section 11135

12 "Cal. Gov. Code § 11135 is identical to the Rehabilitation Act except the entity  
13 must receive State financial assistance rather than Federal financial assistance." *D.K. ex rel. G.M.*  
14 *v. Solano Cnty. Office of Educ.*, 667 F. Supp. 2d 1184, 1190–91 (E.D. Cal. 2009); *accord Y.G. v.*  
15 *Riverside Unified Sch. Dist.*, 774 F. Supp. 2d 1055, 1065 n.6 (C.D. Cal. 2011); *compare also* Cal.  
16 Gov't Code § 11135(a) ("No person in the State of California shall, on the basis of . . . disability,  
17 be unlawfully denied full and equal access to the benefits of, or be unlawfully subjected to  
18 discrimination under, any program or activity that . . . receives any financial assistance from the  
19 state.") *with* 29 U.S.C. § 794(a) ("No otherwise qualified individual with a disability . . . shall,  
20 solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the  
21 benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal  
22 financial assistance . . ."). For the reasons described above, the court concludes the County  
23 received state funding for the construction and operation of the Airport.

24 The plaintiffs' motion is granted as to the County's liability for the gate counters  
25 under Government Code section 11135, and the County's motion is denied.

26 /////

27 /////

28 /////

1           B.     Emergency Evacuation Plan

2                   1.     Standing

3           The County challenges the plaintiffs’ standing to assert any claims based on the  
4 emergency evacuation plan. “It goes without saying that those who seek to invoke the  
5 jurisdiction of the federal courts must satisfy the threshold requirement imposed by Article III of  
6 the Constitution by alleging an actual case or controversy.” *City of L.A. v. Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95,  
7 101 (1983). The plaintiff must have suffered an injury in fact. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*,  
8 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992). This injury must be “both real and immediate, not conjectural or  
9 hypothetical.” *Lyons*, 461 U.S. at 101–02 (1983) (citations and quotation marks omitted). A  
10 plaintiff cannot establish constitutional standing if the proposed harm depends on the occurrence  
11 of “contingent future events that may not occur as anticipated, or indeed, may not occur at all.”  
12 *Texas v. United States*, 523 U.S. 296, 300 (1998) (citations and quotation marks omitted).

13           The injury must also be causally connected to the conduct complained of; it must  
14 be “fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant, and not the result of the  
15 independent action of some third party not before the court.” *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560 (quoting  
16 *Simon v. E. Ky. Welfare Rights Org.*, 426 U.S. 26, 41–42 (1976) (alterations omitted)). Finally,  
17 the relief requested must be “likely” to redress the claimed injury. *Id.* at 561. “The party  
18 invoking federal jurisdiction bears the burden of establishing these elements.” *Id.*

19           An association such as CFILC has standing to sue on behalf of its members if  
20 “(a) its members would otherwise have standing to sue in their own right; (b) the interests it seeks  
21 to protect are germane to the organization’s purpose; and (c) neither the claim asserted nor the  
22 relief requested requires the participation of individual members in the lawsuit.” *Hunt v. Wash.*  
23 *State Apple Adver. Comm’n*, 432 U.S. 333, 343 (1977). The parties dispute only the first element  
24 above, that the CFILC’s individual members have standing in their own right.

25           Here, the plaintiffs allege the County’s emergency evacuation plan currently  
26 imposes a disproportionate burden on them, and they allege the County currently makes no  
27 reasonable accommodations. They do not complain of potential injuries in a future disaster.  
28 Their claims here are immediate: they contend the current plan, the plan the County has already

1 prepared, violates statutes meant to protect people with disabilities from discrimination. They  
2 seek, among other remedies, injunctive and declaratory relief to require the County to modify its  
3 plan and eliminate these violations. Should they achieve these results, their injuries would likely  
4 be redressed, because the plans would be adjusted. Plaintiffs have standing.

5 2. Federal Claims

6 As noted above, to establish a violation of Title II, a plaintiff must show “(1) he is  
7 a qualified individual with a disability; (2) he was either excluded from participation in or denied  
8 the benefits of a public entity’s services, programs, or activities, or was otherwise discriminated  
9 against by the public entity; and (3) this exclusion, denial, or discrimination was by reason of his  
10 disability.” *Cohen*, 754 F.3d at 695. The court has concluded above that the plaintiffs have  
11 established the County received federal funding in the operation of the Airport and Terminal B,  
12 and therefore the plaintiff’s ADA claims merge with their Rehabilitation Act claims. *See*  
13 *Weinreich*, 114 F.3d at 978; *Zukle*, 166 F.3d at 1045 n.11. Here, as above, the parties agree the  
14 plaintiffs are qualified individuals with disabilities or advocate on behalf of qualified individuals  
15 with disabilities, and only the second and third elements remain in dispute.

16 The ADA “applies with equal force to facially neutral policies that discriminate  
17 against individuals with disabilities.” *Cmtys. Actively Living Indep. & Free v. City of L.A.*  
18 (*CALIF*), No. 09-0287, 2011 WL 4595993, at \*12 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 10, 2011) (citing *McGary v.*  
19 *City of Portland*, 386 F.3d 1259, 1265 (9th Cir. 2004)). “[T]o challenge a facially neutral  
20 government policy on the ground that it has a disparate impact on people with disabilities, the  
21 policy must have the effect of denying meaningful access to public services.” *K.M. ex rel. Bright*  
22 *v. Tustin Unified Sch. Dist.*, 725 F.3d 1088, 1102 (9th Cir. 2013), *cert. denied*, 134 S. Ct. 1493  
23 (2014), and *cert. denied sub nom. Poway Unified Sch. Dist. v. D.H. ex rel. K.H.*, 134 S. Ct. 1494  
24 (2014). A policy may deny meaningful access by imposing a disproportionate burden on the  
25 disabled. *See Crowder v. Kitagawa*, 81 F.3d 1480, 1485 (9th Cir. 1996). When a state’s policies

26 /////

27 /////

28 /////

1 discriminate in violation of the ADA, the state must make reasonable modifications<sup>14</sup> to avoid the  
2 discrimination. *Id.* (citing 28 C.F.R. § 35.130(b)(7)).

3 A person may also sue independently for a reasonable accommodation. *McGary*,  
4 386 F.3d at 1259. “A plaintiff need not allege either disparate treatment or disparate impact in  
5 order to state a reasonable accommodation claim.” *Id.* Here, the plaintiffs raise claims both  
6 arising from allegedly disproportionate burdens and a failure to provide reasonable  
7 accommodations.

8 Two federal district courts have concluded that a municipal government may  
9 violate the ADA and related state law by adopting emergency evacuation plans that  
10 disproportionately burden the disabled. *See generally CALIF*, 2011 WL 4595993; *Brooklyn Ctr.*  
11 *for Indep. of Disabled v. Bloomberg (BCID)*, 980 F. Supp. 2d 588 (S.D.N.Y. 2013).

12 In *CALIF*, the plaintiffs alleged they had suffered discrimination as a result of their  
13 disabilities<sup>15</sup> because Los Angeles’s emergency evacuation plan did not address their unique  
14 needs. 2011 WL 4595993, at \*1. The court agreed the City’s emergency preparedness plan was  
15 a governmental program within the scope of the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act. *Id.* at \*13. The  
16 court also agreed the plan denied meaningful access to individuals with disabilities because it  
17 “fail[ed] to address or provide for their unique needs.” *Id.* The court granted the plaintiffs’  
18 motion for summary judgment because they showed the plan included no provisions to “notify  
19 people with auditory impairments or cognitive disabilities of an emergency” or to “evacuate,  
20 transport, or temporarily house individuals with disabilities during or immediately following an  
21 emergency or disaster.” *Id.* For example, the City planned to provide mass shelter and care for

---

22 <sup>14</sup> The terms “reasonable modification” and “reasonable accommodation” are  
23 interchangeable here. *See McGary*, 386 F.3d at 1266 n.3.

24 <sup>15</sup> In *CALIF*, the plaintiffs were an individual who suffered from a congenital condition  
25 that required her to use a wheelchair and a “private, non-profit community-based corporation  
26 providing advocacy, resources, and individualized assistance to people with disabilities.” *Id.*  
27 at \*11. The defendant also stipulated that these plaintiffs would be designated as class  
28 representatives of “all people with disabilities, as defined by the ADA” who are within the City  
and the jurisdiction served by the City’s and County’s emergency preparedness programs and  
services.” *Id.*

1 residents forced to evacuate their homes, but the City did not know which of the 200 or so shelter  
2 sites identified were accessible to people with disabilities. *Id.* at \*14. The court rejected the  
3 City’s argument that it could “make *ad hoc* reasonable accommodations upon request” because  
4 “[t]he purpose of the City’s emergency preparedness program is to anticipate the needs of its  
5 residents in the event of an emergency and to minimize the very type of last-minute,  
6 individualized requests for assistance.” *Id.*

7           In *BCID*, the plaintiffs pled ADA, Rehabilitation Act, and related non-federal  
8 claims against the City of New York, largely along the same lines as the *CALIF* plaintiffs. *See*  
9 980 F. Supp. 2d at 595–97. In a detailed, post-bench-trial order, the court concluded the plaintiffs  
10 had established the City’s liability for several of their claims. For example, the City had not  
11 prepared a viable plan for evacuating people with disabilities from multi-story buildings, had not  
12 ensured the availability of accessible transportation during an emergency, had not planned to  
13 provide accessible emergency shelters to people with disabilities, and its communication plans  
14 before and during emergencies did not ensure people with disabilities could obtain the  
15 information they needed. *See id.* at 643–56.

16           Here, the plaintiffs fault three aspects of the County’s plans. First, they argue the  
17 plans do not sufficiently address the evacuation of people with mobility disabilities because  
18 (a) the County does not plan how to evacuate them from the people mover; (b) the County does  
19 not adequately plan how to evacuate them down stairways; (c) the County’s plans generally do  
20 not identify and address their specific needs. Second, they argue the County’s signs and overhead  
21 paging system do not communicate enough information to allow them to understand what to do  
22 and where to go in an emergency, for example where the accessible emergency exits are, where  
23 stair chairs are, and where to go for help. Third, they argue the County’s plans include no  
24 provisions to ensure (a) they can be transported away from the airport if necessary; (b) they will  
25 be recovered and returned to the Terminal after an evacuation; and (c) they will be reunited with  
26 their durable medical equipment, including wheelchairs.

27 /////

28 /////

1 a) Exclusion from Physical Evacuation Plan

2 The County has not shown its plans to evacuate the people mover comply with the  
3 ADA and Rehabilitation Act. To evacuate the people mover, passengers must use a pathway that  
4 wheelchair users cannot navigate without assistance. Neither has the County presented evidence  
5 it has trained its staff or anyone else to evacuate people with mobility disabilities from the people  
6 mover. The County's plan therefore disproportionately burdens passengers with mobility  
7 disabilities.

8 As for Terminal B in general, the County has presented evidence of its plan to  
9 evacuate people with mobility disabilities, if necessary with assistance, over pedestrian bridges  
10 and down stairs and elevators. The undisputed evidence shows the County has designated  
11 specific locations in stairwells and near emergency exits as places for people with mobility  
12 disabilities to await assistance. The parties also agree the County has anticipated the need to  
13 transport people with mobility disabilities down stairways with stair chairs and on level surfaces  
14 with wheelchairs, aisle chairs, and gurneys. Its staff and first responders know where to find  
15 them.

16 In *BCID*, the Southern District of New York persuasively reasoned the "ADA does  
17 not . . . require perfection." 980 F. Supp. 2d at 641 (quoting *United Spinal Ass'n v. Bd. of*  
18 *Elections*, 882 F. Supp. 2d 615, 624 (S.D.N.Y. 2012)); *see also* 28 C.F.R. § 35.150(a) ("A public  
19 entity shall operate each service, program, or activity so that the service, program, or activity,  
20 when viewed in its entirety, is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.")).  
21 The evidence described in the previous paragraph shows the County's plan, in this limited  
22 respect, does not deny the plaintiffs meaningful access to evacuation services. The County has  
23 made plans to ensure people who cannot evacuate alone will receive assistance.

24 In other respects the County's plan inadequately accounts for the specific needs of  
25 disabled patrons. The County has not taken surveys of the likely number of mobility disabled  
26 passengers to test its supply of stair chairs, wheel chairs, and gurneys. Given the County's plans  
27 to rely on these devices, it must also plan to have enough of them on hand. The County also  
28 plans for disabled patrons to wait on first responders and expects first responders to make

1 individual judgments, but the County has not shown these first responders receive training  
2 specific to transporting people with disabilities. Neither has the County shown it specifically  
3 reserves personnel to assist the disabled in evacuations. The County does not violate the ADA or  
4 the Rehabilitation Act by planning to rely on the discretion of first responders, but it cannot rely  
5 on this discretion without also ensuring some first responders have both received appropriate  
6 training and are designated to seek out and assist the disabled. The County must undertake efforts  
7 to anticipate the specific needs of people with mobility disabilities, train its personnel to  
8 recognize and avoid common missteps, reduce the risk of errors, and avoid the dangers associated  
9 with the chaos of a true emergency. *See CALIF*, 2011 WL 4595993, at \*14 (finding a public  
10 entity may not plan to make “*ad hoc* reasonable accommodations upon request” when its  
11 emergency preparedness program is designed to “anticipate the needs of its residents in the event  
12 of an emergency” and “minimize . . . last-minute, individualized requests for assistance”).

13 The County’s motion and the plaintiffs’ motion are therefore each granted in part  
14 and denied in part as described above.

15 b) Exclusion from Communication Plan

16 The County has not shown it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law that its  
17 communication plan complies with the ADA and Rehabilitation Act. It has provided no evidence  
18 of plans to communicate the locations of accessible emergency exits, stair chairs, or other  
19 emergency evacuation devices when an emergency rises, and it has provided no evidence of plans  
20 to tell people with mobility disabilities who will help them or where to wait for help. By  
21 providing specific plans for communications to the general public but not to the mobility  
22 impaired, the county’s plans disproportionately burden people with disabilities.

23 c) Exclusion from Recovery Plan

24 The plaintiffs have presented undisputed evidence that the County plans to relocate  
25 the general public to areas that are comfortable and convenient but has not anticipated the unique  
26 needs of people with mobility disabilities after evacuation. The County also has planned to  
27 recover and return the general public to the airport, but has not planned specifically for recovering  
28 and returning people with mobility disabilities. Although the County has ADA-accessible



1 vehicles, it has presented no evidence of its efforts to ensure it will have enough when needed.  
2 The County has made no plans to ensure people who depend on durable medical equipment will  
3 be reunited with their equipment, and it has made no plans to provide appropriate substitutes or  
4 accommodations for a person away from the Airport and without his or her equipment.

5 d) “By Reason of the Disability”

6 The undisputed evidence shows that in each instance described above, the  
7 plaintiffs’ exclusion was “by reason of” their disability. As in *CALIF*, the County’s emergency  
8 preparedness plan is intended as a general and comprehensive plan to benefit the general public,  
9 but its features do not adequately anticipate and account for the plaintiffs’ needs as people with  
10 disabilities. See 2011 WL 4595993, at \*14. Airport patrons without disabilities face none of the  
11 same shortcomings, and the plaintiffs have therefore shown they are disproportionately  
12 vulnerable in an emergency. The parties’ motions are therefore granted in part and denied in part  
13 as described above.

14 3. California Claims

15 As described above, violations of the rights of any person under the ADA are also  
16 violations of the Unruh Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51(f), and the CDPA, *id.* § 54(c). Likewise, the  
17 court concluded above that California Government Code section 11135 imposes the same burden  
18 as section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and that the County received state funding in the  
19 construction and operation of the Airport and Terminal B. The parties’ motions are therefore  
20 granted in part and denied in part to the same extent as described in the previous section.

21 V. CONCLUSION

22 This order disposes of ECF Nos. 37, 43, and 54. The plaintiffs’ motion for partial  
23 summary judgment is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART; the County’s motion for  
24 partial summary judgment is likewise GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART:

- 25 (1) With respect to the gate counters, the plaintiffs’ motion is granted, and the  
26 County’s motion is denied;  
27 (2) With respect to the emergency evacuation plan, the court orders as follows for  
28 each claim, state and federal:

1 (a) The plaintiffs' motion is granted and the County's motion is denied with  
2 respect to the automated people mover evacuation plan, the plan for  
3 communications during an emergency, and recovery plan as described in  
4 this order; and

5 (b) Both parties' motions are granted in part and denied in part with respect to  
6 the County's plans for actual physical evacuation of the terminal as  
7 described in this order.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 DATED: November 3, 2015.

10   
11 \_\_\_\_\_  
12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28