

1 Shasta County Jail (“SCJ” or “Jail”) facilities. ECF No. 65 at 4. Each named plaintiff suffers
2 from a different disability that substantially limits their ability to walk and requires use of an
3 assistive device to walk, such as a cane or crutches. Id. at 5-6. Each plaintiff has had a number of
4 disability-related problems at the Jail, including, but not limited to, denial of accommodations,
5 physical access, and access to programs at the Jail. Id.

6 Plaintiff Legal Services for Prisoners with Children (LSPC), an organizational plaintiff, is
7 a non-profit that advocates for the civil rights of incarcerated persons and their families. Id. at 6.
8 LSPC currently spends substantial time and resources on advocacy work concerning policies and
9 procedures affecting individuals with disabilities who are incarcerated in California’s prisons and
10 jails, including SCJ. Id. at 6-7.

11 Defendant Shasta County is responsible for the SCJ facilities, as well as oversight of the
12 Sheriff’s Department; defendant Shasta County Sheriff’s Department is responsible for operating
13 the Jail; defendant Tom Bosenko is the Sheriff of Shasta County, named in his official capacity
14 only; defendant CFMG is a for-profit organization that provides healthcare services to prisoners
15 at the Jail pursuant to a contract with Shasta County; and defendants Does 1-25 are current or
16 former Jail or CFMG staff who participated in the decisions to deny original plaintiff Jewett his
17 assistive devices and to threaten him when he complained of defendants’ failure to reasonably
18 accommodate his mobility impairments. Id. at 7-8.

19 B. Allegations of the Fifth Amended Complaint

20 Plaintiffs allege that defendants have discriminated against and failed to accommodate
21 mobility disabled prisoners at SCJ in a number of ways. They assert that throughout SCJ,
22 significant problems exist for people with disabilities with respect to classification, housing,
23 access to programs and services, and physical access barriers. Id. at 10. Plaintiffs assert that
24 defendants systemically fail to effectively evaluate the needs of people with disabilities within the
25 Jail, and fail to meet those needs through appropriate accommodations and physical access. Id.
26 These systemic issues include, but are not limited to: inappropriate placement and/or security
27 classification of people with mobility disabilities; failure to provide appropriate mobility aids;
28 failure to accommodate the needs of people with mobility disabilities; failure to modify policies

1 and procedures for people with mobility disabilities; failure to remove multiple and pervasive
2 architectural barriers throughout the jails; failure to allow people with mobility disabilities access
3 to vocational, educational, religious, and other programs and services; failure to have an
4 emergency and/or evacuation policy for people with mobility disabilities; and failure to provide
5 an effective complaint procedure for disability related complaints. Id.

6 Plaintiffs allege that these violations result from a number of pervasive problems,
7 including, but not limited to the following:

- 8 • There is no comprehensive set of policies or procedures for determining appropriate
9 accommodations, modifications or services for prisoners with disabilities;
- 10 • People who are identified as having mobility disabilities and who require assistive devices
11 are frequently housed in segregated facilities that provide severely restricted access to the
12 programs and services available in the Jail; and
- 13 • Architectural barriers are pervasive throughout the Jail. These include failure to make
14 housing and programming accessible to people with mobility disabilities, as well as a
15 failure to provide emergency evacuation plans for people with mobility disabilities.

16 Id. at 11.

17 With respect to the physical barriers at the Jail, plaintiffs assert that none of the cells are
18 ADA compliant because they are not accessible to mobility disabled prisoners. Id. The Jail has
19 no cells designated for use by prisoners with mobility disabilities, and none of the cells at the Jail,
20 including those in the Medical Unit, have grab bars to allow prisoners with mobility disabilities to
21 independently and safely use the toilet. Id.

22 In addition, mobility impaired prisoners are routinely segregated solely because of their
23 assistive devices and housed in the Medical Unit, where they are kept on 23-hour lockdown (in
24 conditions comparable to solitary confinement) and denied access to programs and religious
25 services. Id. at 2-4, 11, 15-17. The Medical Unit where many mobility disabled prisoners are
26 housed is also deficient in that the cells do not have access features, such as clearance and knee
27 space for wheelchairs or hand bars for independent use of in-cell toilets. Id. at 3, 11. The
28 Medical Unit has only one shower with a grab bar and shower seat, which plaintiffs allege was

1 installed within the last year, well after this lawsuit was filed. Id. at 11. Even in the medical unit,
2 prisoners are routinely denied use of their assistive devices and, as a result, are often confined to
3 their beds, causing their health to deteriorate. Id. at 15-16.

4 When mobility disabled prisoners are given the option to be housed in general population,
5 they do so at their own peril: assistive devices are not permitted in general population, and there
6 are a number of physical and architectural barriers in general population housing. Id. at 14, 16-
7 17. The showers in general population do not have grab bars or shower seats, and there is a six-
8 to eight-inch lip that must be stepped over to enter the shower. Id. at 11. The thresholds of other
9 rooms have a one-inch bevel that must be stepped over. Id. at 3. The stairs between floors do not
10 have adequate handrail extensions. Id. There is no wheelchair seating in the day rooms, and no
11 place to sit in the yard. Id. at 3, 16. Also, mobility impaired prisoners in general population are
12 often assigned to upper bunks, despite their impairments, and have been injured after falling from
13 the bunks. Id. at 13, 15.

14 Mobility impaired prisoners in general population may request to use the Medical Unit
15 shower, but these requests are often denied and prisoners are forced to use the general population
16 showers, where they are at risk of injury. Id. at 11-13. Plaintiff Jewett, for example, has fallen in
17 the shower twice and will require knee replacement surgery as a result of the fall. Id. at 12-13.

18 Plaintiffs allege that they have suffered a number of injuries, often as a result of falling in
19 the shower, off a bunk, down the stairs, or being confined to their beds, as a result of the lack of
20 accommodations at SCJ. Id. at 12-13, 15. Plaintiffs contend that defendants are aware of the
21 problems but have refused to remedy the situation. Id. at Plaintiffs further allege that they have
22 been discriminated against based on their disabilities and have been denied the access to the
23 programs and services enjoyed by their non-disabled peers. Id. at 3.

24 C. Class Action Allegations

25 Plaintiffs seek to bring this action individually and on behalf of “all present and future
26 prisoners or detainees with mobility disabilities who are or will be held within the Shasta County
27 Jail.” Id. at 20. They allege that defendants have failed to comply with Titles II and III of the
28 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Rehabilitation Act, and analogous state statutes. Id.

1 Plaintiffs allege that defendants have not adopted and do not enforce appropriate policies and
2 procedures to ensure nondiscrimination against persons with disabilities, and equal access to
3 programs, services, and activities for persons with disabilities. Id. at 20-21.

4 Plaintiffs allege that defendants have failed and continue to fail to provide SCSD officers
5 and employees with appropriate training regarding their legal obligations under relevant federal
6 and state statutes. Id. at 21. They similarly allege that defendants have failed and continue to fail
7 to provide CFMG employees with appropriate training and supervision regarding their legal
8 obligations under relevant federal and state statutes. Id. Plaintiffs assert that defendants'
9 violations of the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and related federal and state statutes have injured
10 all members of the proposed class and violated their rights. Id.

11 Plaintiffs assert that they have met the numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy
12 of representation requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a). Id. at 21-22.

13 D. Claims For Relief

14 The Fifth Amended Complaint sets forth eight overlapping causes of action. The First,
15 Second, Fourth, and Six Causes of Action claim that defendants Shasta County Sheriff's
16 Department, Tom Bosenko, Shasta County, and CFMG violated § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act
17 of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794 et seq.), Title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. § 1201, et seq.), and California
18 Government Code § 11135, et seq. and § 4450, et seq. ECF No. 65 at 23-28, 30-31, 32-33.

19 The Third and Fifth Causes of Action claim that defendant CFMG violated Title III of the
20 ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, et. seq., and the Unruh Civil Rights Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 51, et seq.
21 ECF No. 65 at 28-30, 31-32.

22 The Seventh Cause of Action is brought only by plaintiff Jewett against all defendants for
23 violations of the Bane Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 52.1.¹ In the Eighth Cause of Action, plaintiff Jewett

24
25 ¹ California Civil Code § 52.1, also known as the Bane Act, serves as a state law remedy for
26 constitutional or statutory violations accomplished through intimidation, coercion, or threats. Cal.
27 Civ. Code § 52.1. Although analogous to § 1983, it is not tantamount to a § 1983 violation,
28 requiring more than evidence of a violation of rights. Davis v. City of San Jose, 69 F. Supp. 3d
1001, 1007 (N.D. Cal. 2014); see also Austin B. v. Escondido Union Sch. Dist., 149 Cal. App. 4th
860, 883 (2007) (“The essence of a Bane Act claim is that the defendant, by the specified
(continued...)

1 also seeks monetary damages against defendants Shasta County Sheriff's Department, Tom
2 Bosenko, Shasta County, and CFMG for violations of the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and
3 analogous state statutes. ECF No. 65 at 33-35.

4 E. Relief Sought

5 Plaintiffs seek declaratory relief and injunctive relief on behalf of all plaintiffs, and
6 monetary damages for plaintiff Jewett. Id. at 35-36. Specifically, plaintiffs seek a declaration
7 that defendants have violated, and continue to violate, the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and
8 analogous California state statutes, and they seek to enjoin defendants from future violations of
9 those laws. Id. Plaintiffs also seek attorney fees and costs, and request that the court retain
10 jurisdiction of the case until defendants have fully complied with any court orders. Id. at 36.

11 II. Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification

12 Plaintiff seeks an order certifying this case as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2).
13 The proposed class consists of “[a]ll current and future detainees and prisoners at Shasta County
14 Jail with mobility disabilities who, because of their disabilities, need appropriate
15 accommodations, modifications, services, and and/or physical access in accordance with federal
16 and state disability laws.” ECF No. 83 at 7, 10. For purposes of this motion, plaintiffs define
17 “mobility disability” as “any impairment or medical condition that limits a person’s ability to
18 walk, ambulate, maneuver around objects and/or to ascend and/or descend steps or slopes.” Id. at
19 7, 10 n.2. Plaintiffs further explain that a “person with a mobility disability may or may not use a
20 wheelchair, scooter, crutches, walker, cane, brace, orthopedic device, or similar equipment or
21 device to assist his or her navigation.” Id. at 10 n.2.

22 AS previously noted, defendants have filed notices of non-opposition to plaintiffs’ motion
23 for class certification. ECF Nos. 86, 87. The parties agree, and confirmed at the hearing, that
24 there is no need for discovery going to the propriety of class certification. Accordingly, the
25 motion is appropriate for adjudication at this time.

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28 improper means (i.e., “threats, intimidation or coercion”), tried to or did prevent the plaintiff from
doing something he or she had the right to do under the law.”).

1 A. Standards for Class Certification

2 A party seeking to certify a class must demonstrate that it has met all four requirements of
3 Rule 23(a) and at least one of the requirements of Rule 23(b). Zinser v. Accufix Research Inst.,
4 Inc., 253 F.3d 1180, 1186 (9th Cir. 2001). Rule 23(a) allows a class to be certified

5 only if (1) the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is
6 impracticable, (2) there are questions of law or fact common to the
7 class, (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are
8 typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and (4) the
representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests
of the class.

9 Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). In other words, the class must satisfy the requirements of numerosity,
10 commonality, typicality, and adequacy.

11 Rule 23(b) provides for three types of class actions. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b). Here, plaintiff
12 seeks to certify the class under Rule 23(b)(2), which allows for a class to be certified if “the party
13 opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby
14 making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the
15 class as a whole.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2).

16 The court must conduct a “rigorous analysis” of the moving party’s claims to examine
17 whether the requirements are satisfied. Gen. Tel. Co. of S.W. v. Falcon, 457 U.S. 147, 161
18 (1982). Generally, the court should not consider whether the party seeking class certification has
19 stated a cause of action or is likely to prevail on the merits. Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin, 417
20 U.S. 156, 178 (1974). Nevertheless, the court may consider such evidence, when applicable, even
21 if the evidence may also relate to the underlying merits of the case. Hanon v. Dataproducts Corp.,
22 976 F.2d 497, 509 (9th Cir. 1992). If the court concludes that the moving party has met its
23 burden of proof, the court has broad discretion to certify the class. Zinser, 253 F.3d at 1186.

24 B. Requirements Under Rule 23(a)

25 1. Numerosity

26 Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 23(a)(1) provides that numerosity exists if “the class is so numerous
27 that joinder of all members is impracticable.” Defendants stipulate that plaintiffs have met the
28 numerosity requirement. ECF No. 83-3 at 3-4; ECF No. 86 at 2; ECF No. 87 at 2.

1 Plaintiff's expert Julian Martinez reports that as many as thirty-eight prisoners with
2 mobility disabilities are in the Jail on any given day. ECF No. 83-7 at 159, 170. Furthermore,
3 Martinez estimates that between 516 to 1,200 mobility disabled detainees are processed by the
4 Jail in any given year. Id. In general, courts find the numerosity requirement satisfied when a
5 class includes at least forty members. See Rannis v. Recchia, 380 Fed. Appx. 646, 651 (9th Cir.
6 2010) (citing Gen. Tel. Co. of the N.W. v. EEOC, 446 U.S. 318, 330 (1980)). Thus, the estimated
7 size of the proposed class here raises a presumption of impracticability based on numbers alone.
8 This is especially true where, as here, the class includes future, unknowable class members. See
9 Hernandez v. Cnty. of Monterey, 305 F.R.D. 132, 153 (N.D. Cal. 2015).

10 Because the class is well over forty members, and defendants have stipulated to
11 numerosity, the undersigned finds that plaintiffs meet the numerosity requirement.

12 2. Commonality

13 Defendants do not dispute that there are questions of law or fact common to the class and
14 that the commonality requirement is thus met. ECF No. 86 at 2; ECF No. 87 at 2.

15 Commonality exists when "there are questions of law or fact common to the class." Fed.
16 R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). Rule 23(a)(2) does not require that every or all questions of fact or law be
17 common or identical. Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp., 150 F.3d 1011, 1019 (9th Cir. 1998). In a civil
18 rights suit, the commonality requirement is satisfied where the suit challenges a "system-wide
19 practice or policy that affects all of the putative class members." Armstrong v. Davis, 275 F.3d
20 849, 868 (9th Cir. 2001), cert. denied, 537 U.S. 812 (2002), abrogated on other grounds by
21 Johnson v. California, 543 U.S. 499, 504-05 (2005); see also Wal-Mart Stores v. Dukes, 131 S.
22 Ct. 2541, 2553 (2011) (reaffirming that where a system-wide policy or practice is the cause of
23 class members' injuries, plaintiffs satisfy the commonality requirement); Stockwell v. City &
24 Cnty. of San Francisco, 749 F.3d 1107, 1111-13 (9th Cir. 2014). Thus, commonality may exist
25 where there is a common legal issue with varied factual predicates. Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1019-20.

26 Here, plaintiffs allege that all class members have been discriminated against by
27 defendants' failure to comply with the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and analogous state statutes.
28 Plaintiffs allege that defendants have not adopted and do not enforce appropriate policies and

1 procedures to ensure nondiscrimination against prisoners with mobility disabilities and equal
2 access to programs, services, and activities for persons with mobility disabilities. These issues
3 require an examination of defendants’ programs, policies, practices and facilities as a whole. Of
4 course, the experiences of individual plaintiffs will likely be relevant to prove that defendants’
5 policies, procedures, and practices resulted in discrimination against mobility disabled prisoners
6 and lack of access to programs, services, and activities for prisoners with mobility disabilities.
7 However, the alleged injuries and legal theories are the same across the class.

8 In Armstrong, the Ninth Circuit affirmed certification of a class of disabled life prisoners
9 who challenged the accommodations provided by the board of prison terms at and in relation to
10 parole hearings. The court rejected the argument that the different types of disability experienced
11 by the class members – hearing impairments, visual impairments, mobility impairments,
12 developmental disabilities and learning disabilities – defeated commonality. The court reasoned
13 that differences among the individual litigants did not preclude a finding of commonality because
14 all plaintiffs challenged a single system-wide policy or practice affecting all putative class
15 members. Armstrong, 275 F.3d at 868.

16 In Parsons v. Ryan, 754 F.3d 657 (9th Cir. 2014), the Ninth Circuit affirmed class
17 certification, holding that “[t]he putative class and subclass members . . . all set forth numerous
18 common contentions whose truth or falsity can be determined in one stroke: whether the specified
19 [system-]wide policies and practices to which they are all subjected . . . expose them to a
20 substantial risk of harm.” Id. at 678 (citing Wal-Mart, 131 S. Ct. at 2551). Because of the nature
21 of the plaintiffs’ system-wide challenge, “either each of the policies and practices is unlawful as
22 to every inmate or it is not.” Id. Any determination of the merits would “not require [the court]
23 to determine the effect of those policies and practices upon any individual class member (or class
24 members) or to undertake any other kind of individualized determination.” Id. at 679.

25 The same analysis set forth in Armstrong and Parsons applies here. Plaintiffs are
26 challenging systemic discrimination based on failed policies, practices and procedures that result
27 in an overall failure to ensure the accessibility of the Jail for prisoners with mobility disabilities.
28 Either plaintiffs are housed in a facility that comports with the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and

1 analogous state statutes, or they are not.² Claims of this kind – involving detailed factual and
2 legal allegations of specified systemic deficiencies in prison practices and policies that affect all
3 putative class members – have long been brought in the form of class actions lawsuits. See, e.g.
4 Armstrong, 275 F.3d at 868 (differences in particular class members’ disabilities did not justify
5 requiring separate actions, since all disabled prisoners and parolees suffered similar harm from
6 board’s system-wide failure to accommodate their disabilities); Hernandez, 305 F.R.D. at 157
7 (commonality in case challenging, inter alia, system-wide, insufficient accommodations for
8 persons with disabilities); Parsons v. Ryan, 289 F.R.D. 513, 516-23 (D. Ariz. 2013)
9 (commonality in case challenging medical and mental healthcare provided to 33,000 inmates in
10 Arizona); Henderson v. Thomas, 289 F.R.D. 506, 511 (M.D. Ala. 2012) (commonality for ADA
11 claims challenging Alabama prison policy of segregating HIV positive inmates from general
12 prison population); see also Clark v. California, No. C96-1486 FMS, 1998 WL 242688, at *6,
13 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6770, at *17-19 (N.D. Cal. May 11, 1998) (refusing to decertify a class of
14 developmentally-disabled inmates seeking certain accessibility improvements in a prison system
15 pursuant, in part, to the ADA).

16 Plaintiffs have met or exceeded Wal-Mart’s requirement of proof that there are “*in fact . . .*
17 common questions of law or fact.” 131 S. Ct. at 2551. The materials they submitted include, but
18 are not limited to: two plaintiff-retained expert reports; the detailed allegations in the Fifth
19 Amended Complaint; the Department of Justice’s Guidance on the 2010 ADA Standards for
20 Accessible Design; Americans with Disabilities Act Barrier Removal Plan for County Jail; ADA
21 Self-Evaluation Report and Barriers Removal Plan to Update County’s ADA Transition Plan;
22 various internal documents; defendants’ responses to plaintiffs’ requests for admission,
23

24 ² A public entity must take steps, including altering existing or constructing new facilities, to
25 accommodate inmates with disabilities unless to do so would fundamentally alter a program or
26 create an undue financial or administrative burden. See 28 C.F.R. §§ 35.150, 35.152. Whether a
27 facility was constructed prior to 1992 only determines whether the structure itself must comply
28 fully with the ADA’s architectural guidelines. See 28 C.F.R. § 35.151(a) & (b). That the jail was
constructed before 1992 does not vitiate a defendant’s obligation to accommodate inmates with
disabilities or alter the reasonableness of an accommodation in any way. See Hernandez v. Cnty.
of Monterey, 305 F.R.D. 132, 158 n.162 (N.D. Cal. 2015).

1 interrogatories, and requests for production of documents; and declarations by the named
2 plaintiffs. These documents constitute more than sufficient evidence at this stage in the litigation
3 of the existence of defendants’ failure to comply with the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and
4 analogous state statutes, which allegedly exposes all members of the putative class to inadequate
5 accommodations, inappropriate segregation from the general population, placement in 23-hour
6 lock down, exclusion from Jail programs, and multiple and pervasive physical access barriers
7 throughout the facilities, including the lack of accessible showers and toilets. These policies and
8 practices are defined with sufficient precision and specificity; they involve particular and readily
9 identifiable conduct and omissions on the part of defendants—namely, failure to provide
10 accommodations, modifications, services, and physical access to prisoners with mobility
11 disabilities in violation of the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, and analogous state statutes. The
12 evidence submitted by plaintiffs adequately demonstrates the existence of systemic failure to
13 comply with federal and state disability access laws.

14 Accordingly, the undersigned finds that the commonality requirement is met.

15 3. Typicality

16 Defendants do not dispute that “the claims or defenses of the representative parties are
17 typical of the claims or defenses of the class.”³ ECF No. 86 at 2; ECF No. 87 at 2.

18 Typicality requires that “the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of
19 the claims or defenses of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). As such, it substantially overlaps
20 with the test for commonality. For typicality to be met, named plaintiffs’ claims need not be
21 identical to those of the putative class members. Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1020. Instead, plaintiffs’
22 claims need only be “reasonably coextensive” with the claims of the putative class. Id. The
23 inquiry focuses on the claims themselves, not on the factual predicates from which the claims
24 arise. Hanon, 976 F.2d at 508. “The test of typicality ‘is whether other members have the same
25 or similar injury, whether the action is based on conduct which is not unique to the named

26 ³ Defendants state, however, that because plaintiff Jewett is the only plaintiff alleging Bane Act
27 violations and the only plaintiff seeking monetary damages, they are not waiving the right to
28 challenge plaintiff Jewett’s position as a class representative should those unique claims interfere
with his adequacy as a class representative. ECF No. 86 at 2; ECF No. 87 at 2.

1 plaintiffs, and whether other class members have been injured by the same course of conduct.’’

2 Id.

3 Here, plaintiffs Jewett, Everett, Ackley, and Marquette are all persons with mobility
4 disabilities that were or are detained in SCJ. Similar to members of the proposed class, the named
5 representatives have disabilities that require them to use assistive devices for mobility; have been
6 detained or incarcerated in SJC; were exposed to the same inhumane living conditions,
7 discriminatory policies, and procedures, and defendants’ refusal to remove physical barriers to
8 ensure prisoners with disabilities have equal access to programs and services; and have been and
9 are routinely denied access to the Jail’s programs, services, activities and facilities as a result of
10 defendants’ system-wide policy failures and deficient policies, practices and physical barriers.
11 See ECF Nos. 65, 83-4, 83-5, 83-6. They each allege that defendants have failed to make the
12 programs, services, and activities offered by SCJ accessible to persons with mobility disabilities
13 and have failed to adopt appropriate policies and procedures for housing, accommodating, and
14 caring for persons with mobility disabilities. Between the four of them, they allege injuries
15 similar to the injuries suffered by the class, including lack of mobility aids, failure to
16 accommodate disabilities, segregation into inappropriate facilities within the Jail, systemic
17 architectural barriers within the Jail, and denial of access to programs and services. All class
18 members are subject to the same alleged discrimination and inhumane living conditions based on
19 defendants’ failure to comply with state and federal disability access laws: they have been and are
20 routinely denied access to the Jail’s programs, services, activities, and facilities. All named
21 plaintiffs seek a declaration that defendants have violated, and continue to violate, the ADA, the
22 Rehabilitation Act, and analogous California state statutes, and they seek to enjoin defendants
23 from future violations of those laws.

24 With respect to organizational plaintiff LSPC, it meets the requirements set out in Sierra
25 Club v. Morton, 405 U.S. 727, 732 (1972), that an organization must show a “personal stake in
26 the outcome of the controversy” to have standing to sue either in its own capacity or on behalf of
27 a class. See I.M.A.G.E. v. Bailar, 78 F.R.D. 549, 553 (N.D. Cal. 1978). “[A]n organization may

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1 represent its members who are injured by conduct alleged in a complaint,⁴ particularly if its raison
2 d’etre is to represent the class.” Id. “The Supreme Court has held that it is sufficient to establish
3 standing if an organization seeks to protect an interest of its own arguably within the zone of
4 interests to be protected or regulated by the applicable statute or constitutional guarantee.” Id.
5 (quoting United States v. SCRAP, 412 U.S. 669, 686-90 (1973)).

6 LSPC advocates for the civil rights of incarcerated persons and their families. It currently
7 spends substantial time and resources on advocacy work concerning policies and procedures
8 affecting individuals with disabilities who are incarcerated in California’s prisons and jails,
9 including SCJ. LSPC alleges that it has been forced to divert its resources and had its
10 organizational purpose frustrated as a result of defendants’ violations of the ADA and related
11 federal and state disability laws. ECF No. 83-7 at 3, ¶ 8.

12 Because all named plaintiffs have alleged system-wide policy failures, the undersigned
13 finds that their alleged injuries are necessarily typical of those of unnamed class members.⁵

14 4. Adequacy of Representation

15 Defendants do not dispute that “the representative parties will fairly and adequately
16 protect the interests of the class.”⁶ ECF No. 86 at 2-3; ECF No. 87 at 2.

17 Adequacy of representation requires that “representative parties will fairly and adequately
18 protect the interests of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). In order for plaintiffs to adequately
19 represent the putative class members, they must demonstrate, first, that they do not possess any
20 conflicts of interest with the class members and, second, that both plaintiffs and their counsel will

21 ⁴ Questions as to the adequacy of representation for the proposed class are discussed separately
22 below.

23 ⁵ That plaintiff Jewett asserts an additional Bane Act violation claim and seeks damages does not
24 make his interest any less aligned with, or less typical of, the interests of the class. See Kamar v.
25 Radio Shack Corp., 254 F.R.D. 387, 396 (C.D. Cal. 2008), aff’d sub nom. Kamar v. RadioShack
26 Corp., 375 Fed. Appx. 734 (9th Cir. 2010). The Bane Act claim, similar to the class action claims
27 (Causes of Action One through Six), arise from defendants’ failure to accommodate his mobility
28 impairments. ECF No. 65 at 8-9, 33-34.

⁶ Defendants state that, because plaintiff Jewett is the only class representative alleging Bane
Act violations and the only class representative seeking monetary damages, they are expressly
reserving the right to challenge his position as a class representative if, in the course of this
litigation, plaintiff Jewett’s unique individual claims create a conflict of interest with other class
members. ECF No. 86 at 2-3; ECF No. 87 at 2.

1 work to “prosecute the action vigorously” with respect to the entire class. Staton v. Boeing Co.,
2 327 F.3d 938, 957 (9th Cir. 2003).

3 Here, the named plaintiffs’ interests are not antagonistic to those of the class. To the
4 contrary, as set forth above in the discussion regarding commonality and typicality requirements,
5 the named plaintiffs share the same interests of declaratory and injunctive relief as the proposed
6 class members. The named plaintiffs’ mutual goal is to have the court declare that defendants
7 have violated, and continue to violate, the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act, as well as analogous
8 California state statutes and to enjoin defendants from future violations of those laws. ECF No.
9 83-4 at 3, ¶ 14; ECF No. 83-5 at 3, ¶ 15; ECF No. 83-6 at 3, ¶ 14; ECF No. 83-7 at 3, ¶¶ 9-10.
10 The named plaintiffs also expressly declare that they are aware that, as plaintiffs in this lawsuit,
11 they are “trying to be a representative for all incarcerated people with mobility disabilities” and
12 that their “duty as a class representative in this case is to do what is in the best interest of the
13 class.” ECF No. 83-4 at 4, ¶ 15; ECF No. 83-5 at 3, ¶ 16; ECF No. 83-6 at 3, ¶ 15; ECF No. 83-7
14 at 3, ¶ 10.⁷

15 The court notes that the named individual plaintiffs would not be inadequate class
16 representatives because they may be transferred to another facility. The fluidity of a prison’s
17 population is a factor that supports class certification. Stewart, 669 F.2d at 334. If a named
18 plaintiff’s release or transfer renders him an inadequate representative, the proper remedy is to
19 permit his substitution by a new class representative. Id.

20 Finally, the putative class is represented by able and experienced attorneys— Keker &
21 Van Nest LLC, Disability Rights Legal Center (“DRLC”), and Atabek & Associates, P.C.
22 Plaintiffs’ documents confirm that these attorneys have sufficient resources to prosecute this
23 action and have extensive experience handling civil rights class action lawsuits, complex civil

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25 ⁷ The court recognizes that class representatives may seek relief different from class members
26 without rendering themselves inadequate. See Stewart v. Winter, 669 F.2d 328, 333 (5th Cir.
27 1982). The fact that plaintiff Jewett is pursuing an individual damages claim does not necessarily
28 disqualify him or make his interests antagonistic to those of the class. See id. at 335. With regard
to adequacy as well as typicality, see supra n. 6, defendants state that they expressly reserve the
right to challenge his position as a class representative if, in the course of this litigation, Jewett’s
unique individual claims create a conflict of interest with other class members.

1 litigation, and litigation involving the rights of persons with disabilities and conditions of
2 detention. See ECF Nos. 83-8, 83-9, 83-10, 83-11, 83-12. In addition, plaintiffs’ counsel
3 satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(g) as they have done extensive work in identifying and
4 investigating the claims in this action. Finally, no conflicts exist between counsel, the named
5 plaintiffs, and the proposed class members that would compromise their ability to represent the
6 class. See ECF No. 83-8 at 4, ¶ 10; ECF No. 83-9 at 8, ¶ 14; ECF No. 83-12 at 3, ¶ 12.

7 For these reasons, the undersigned finds that the named plaintiffs are an adequate class
8 representative.

9 C. Requirements Under Rule 23(b)(2)

10 The analysis of Rule 23(b)(2) overlaps with the factors in Rule 23(a). Rule 23(b)(2)
11 requires that “the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply
12 generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is
13 appropriate respecting the class as a whole.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2). Here, plaintiffs seek
14 system-wide improvements in the Jails’ programs and facilities that apply to all class members.
15 Therefore, plaintiff’s allegations satisfy this requirement. The injunctive relief sought by
16 plaintiffs would apply to the class as a whole. The claims in this suit would not entitle named or
17 unnamed class members to any form of individualized injunctive relief.

18 D. Conclusion

19 For the reasons explained above, the undersigned recommends certification of the class
20 pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2).

21 It is HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

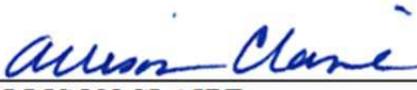
22 1. Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification (ECF No. 83) be granted.

23 2. The following class be certified pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil
24 Procedure: “All current and future detainees and prisoners at Shasta County Jail with mobility
25 disabilities who, because of their disabilities, need appropriate accommodations, modifications,
26 services, and and/or physical access in accordance with federal and state disability laws.”

27 3. Kecker & Van Nest LLP, Disability Rights Legal Center, and Atabek & Associates,
28 P.C. be appointed class counsel.

1 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge
2 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within seven days after
3 being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written objections with
4 the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned “Objections to
5 Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” Any response to the objections shall be
6 filed and served within fourteen days after service of the objections. The parties are advised that
7 failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District
8 Court’s order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

9 DATED: March 8, 2017

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11 ALLISON CLAIRE
12 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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