	Case 3:06-cv-01802-MHP Document 69	Filed 10/13/2006 Page 1 of 7
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17 18	Attorneys for Plaintiffs UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
19	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
20	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	
212223	NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND, the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND OF CALIFORNIA, on behalf of their members, and Bruce F. Sexton, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,	Case No. C06-01802 MHP JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
24	Plaintiffs,	Date: October 23, 2006 Time: 3:00 p.m.
25	V.	Judge: Hon. Marilyn Hall Patel
26	TARGET CORPORATION,	
	Defendant.	

The parties to the above-entitled action jointly submit this Case Management Statement.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CASE

(1.) <u>Brief Description of the Events Underlying the Action</u>:

Plaintiffs allege that Defendant Target Corporation ("Target") violated, and continues to violate, Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), the California Unruh Act, and the California Disabled Persons Act because it does not provide full and equal access to and enjoyment of its website, Target.com, to people who are blind or visually impaired. Plaintiffs allege that Target.com lacks certain programming features that make it difficult or impossible for people that are blind or visually impaired and who use screen readers (which can vocalize web content) to access the goods and services available to sighted visitors to Target.com.

With respect to the ADA claim, Plaintiffs allege that the nexus between Target's retail stores and Target.com is sufficient so that in order for persons with disabilities to have "full and equal enjoyment" of Target's retail stores they must also have full and equal access to and enjoyment of Target.com. Additionally, Plaintiffs allege that Target.com is required to be accessible under the Unruh Act regardless of whether or not there is a connection to the physical stores because the Unruh Act applies to all services of a business enterprise (Target, Inc.) which operates in the state. Additionally, Plaintiffs allege that Target.com is a "place to which the public is invited" and thus is required to be accessible under the California Disabled Persons Act regardless of the connection between Target.com and Target's retail stores.

Target denies that it has violated, or is violating, any law with respect to the design and programming of its website, and Target continues to believe that Plaintiffs have failed to state a cognizable claim under the ADA or under California law.

Plaintiffs filed their original complaint in California Superior Court in January 2006. Target removed the action to this Court, and Plaintiffs filed their Amended Complaint on March 30, 2006. After obtaining limited relief from General Order 56, Target brought a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint and Plaintiffs brought a motion for a preliminary injunction. On September 6, 2006, the Court issued a written order denying the motion for preliminary injunction and granting in part and denying in part the motion to dismiss.

JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT C 06-01802 MHP CASE NO. C 06-01802 MHP m sf-2206206

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On September 8, 2006, the Court granted Plaintiffs' request for administrative relief from the General Order 56 and scheduled this Case Management Conference.

(2.) The Principal Factual Issues Which the Parties Dispute:

- A. Whether, and to what extent, the programming and design of Target.com make it inaccessible to people who are blind or visually impaired.
- В. Whether, and to what extent, the programming and design of Target.com impede the full and equal enjoyment of Target.com by people who are blind or visually impaired.
- C. Whether, and to what extent, the programming and design of Target.com impede the full and equal enjoyment of the goods and services offered at Target's retail stores for people who are blind or visually impaired.
- D. Whether, and to what extent, Target's 1-800 number provides an alternative means for people who are blind or visually impaired to access the goods and services that are determined to be "inaccessible" on Target.com.
- E. Whether, if the Court holds that the Unruh Act or Disabled Persons Act requires modifications to Target.com, it is technologically and economically feasible for Target to create a separate accessible website for California residents.
- F. Whether, and to what extent, there is a nexus between Target.com and Target's retail stores.

(3.) The Principal Legal Issues Which the Parties Dispute:

- A. Whether, if Target.com is found to be inaccessible in any respect, Title III of the ADA requires Target to modify its website to make it accessible to people who are blind or visually impaired.
- В. Whether, if Target.com is found to be inaccessible in any respect, the Unruh Act requires Target to modify its website to make it accessible to people who are blind or visually impaired.
- C. Whether, if Target.com is found to be inaccessible in any respect, the Disabled Persons Act requires Target to modify its website to make it accessible to people who are blind or visually impaired.

- **(5.)** The Parties Which Have Not Been Served and the Reasons:
- 21 All parties have been served.
 - **(6.) Additional Parties To Be Joined:**
 - The parties do not presently intend to join any other parties.
- 24 **(7.) Consent To Assignment to United States Magistrate Judge for Trial:**
 - The parties do not consent to the assignment of this case to a United States Magistrate Judge for trial.

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CLASS ACTION — CIVIL LOCAL RULE 16-9(b)

Because this is a class action, the parties provide the following additional information pursuant to Civil Local Rule 16-9(b).

Plaintiffs allege that this action is maintainable as a class action pursuant to Rules 23(a), 23(b)(2), and alternatively, 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules. (Amended Complaint ¶ 12.) Plaintiffs bring this action "on behalf of all legally blind individuals in the United States who have attempted to access Target.com. For the claims under California state law, Plaintiffs also represent a California subclass of all legally blind individuals in California who have attempted to access Target.com." (*Id.*) Plaintiffs allege that the action is maintainable as a class action under Rule 23(b)(2) because "Defendant Target has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class," and under Rule 23(b)(3) because "questions of law and fact common to Class members predominate over questions affecting only individual class members, and because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation." (*Id.* ¶ 17-18.) Target denies these allegations. Plaintiffs intend to move for bifurcation of the case into two phases: Stage One to address class wide liability and injunctive relief issues; Stage Two to address damage claims. Target intends to oppose this motion.

A proposed date for the Court to consider whether the case can be maintained as a class action is provided below.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The parties have agreed to private mediation before the Honorable Edward A. Infante.

The parties are in the process of scheduling the mediation, and anticipate that it will take place in November or December 2006.

DISCLOSURES

The parties certify that they have made the required Rule 26 initial disclosures.

DISCOVERY

Limitations on Discovery

Plaintiffs are treated as a single party for purposes of these limitations.

following schedule:

- A. Completion date for discovery related to class certification: February 15, 2007.
- В. Motion for class certification: March 1, 2007.
- C. Opposition to motion for class certification: March 29, 2007.

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1	D. Reply in support of motion for class certification: April 12, 2007.	
2	E. Hearing on motion for class certification: [to be set by the Court].	
3	F. Case Management Conference: [to be set by the Court].	
4	The remaining deadlines would be set by the Court at the Case Management Conference	
5	following the order on the motion for class certification.	
6	Service of Discovery	
7	The parties agree that discovery can be served via email to the attorneys of record for the	
8	opposing party and that such service shall constitute service by hand under the Federal Rules.	
9	Dated: October 13, 2006. MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP	
10	Dated. October 13, 2000. WORKISON & POERSTER LEP	
11	By: /s/ Harold J. McElhinny	
12	Harold J. McElhinny	
13	Attorneys for Defendant	
14	Dated: October 13, 2006. DISABILITY RIGHTS ADVOCATES	
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16	By: /s/ Laurence W. Paradis Laurence W. Paradis	
17	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
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