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United States District Court  
Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

THERESA BROOKE,  
Plaintiff,

No. C 20-05821 WHA

v.

WOODSIDE HOTEL GROUP LTD,  
Defendant.

**ORDER CONVERTING MOTION TO  
DISMISS INTO MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT,  
ALLOWING IMMEDIATE  
DISCOVERY, VACATING  
HEARING, AND GRANTING  
JUDICIAL NOTICE**

In this ADA case, this order converts the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment and allows immediate discovery.

Plaintiff Theresa Brooke is a disabled individual who uses a wheelchair for mobility. In 2020 she visited the Monterey Plaza Hotel & Spa in Monterey, California. The complaint alleges that upon arriving at the hotel’s passenger loading zone, she observed the lack of access aisle and that this absence of an access aisle prevented her from entering the lobby (Comp. ¶¶ 1, 12).

The complaint alleges that upon visiting the Monterey Hotel & Spa, plaintiff observed the hotel had two passenger-loading zones. One lay directly adjacent to the hotel’s lobby and the second adjoined the street. The complaint alleges that both lacked an access aisle. Access aisles are designated spaces for maneuvering a wheelchair or other mobility device when entering or exiting a vehicle. The complaint asserts that the lack of an access aisle denied her entry to the

1 hotel’s lobby and caused her not to book a room, yet she would return to this hotel were it up to  
2 code (Comp. ¶¶ 1, 13, 17, 19).

3 Defendant filed the instant motion to dismiss, a request for judicial notice of plaintiff’s  
4 prior lawsuits, and a declaration by an averred ADA expert. Plaintiff filed an opposition.  
5 Defendant filed a reply, which purported to support its motion to dismiss or in the alternative  
6 motion for summary judgment. Then plaintiff filed its own request for judicial notice of a recent  
7 order by another district court judge in a similar case (Dkt. Nos. 1, 7, 8, 16–18).

8 As stated, defendant moves to dismiss for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction, pursuant  
9 to Rule 12(b)(1). There are two types of challenges to subject-matter jurisdiction: facial and  
10 factual. In a facial attack, the moving party alleges that the complaint does not allege facts that  
11 would satisfy subject-matter jurisdiction. In contrast, “[I]n a factual attack, the challenger  
12 disputes the truth of the allegations that, by themselves, would otherwise invoke federal  
13 jurisdiction.” *Wolfe v. Strankman*, 392 F.3d 358, 361 (9th Cir. 2004). Consideration of  
14 extraneous material, however, is allowed on a factual motion to dismiss for lack of subject-  
15 matter jurisdiction only when “the jurisdictional issue is separable from the merits of the case . . .  
16 .” *Thornhill Pub. Co. v. Gen. Tel. & Elecs. Corp.*, 594 F.2d 730, 733 (9th Cir. 1979).

17 Here, defendant mounts a factual attack. It presents a sworn declaration related to the age  
18 of the hotel and vital statistics on its physical make-up, all to demonstrate that plaintiff was  
19 uninjured. The declaration seeks to win the case on the factual merits at the very outset of the  
20 case.

21 To survive a motion to dismiss, however, a complaint need only allege sufficient factual  
22 matter, accepted as true, to state a claim for relief plausible on its face. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556  
23 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Generally, district courts may not consider materials outside the pleadings  
24 when assessing the sufficiency of a complaint under Rule 12(b)(6). See *Lee v. City of Los*  
25 *Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001).

26 Extraneous material, however, is allowed in a Rule 12(b)(6) motion in two instances:  
27 judicial notice under FRE 201 and the incorporation-by-reference doctrine. *Khoja v. Orexigen*  
28 *Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 988, 998 (9th Cir. 2018). Both procedures allow district courts to

1 consider materials outside a complaint, but their use must be “consistent with the prohibition  
2 against resolving factual disputes at the pleading stage.” Id. at 1003.

3 Defendant seeks to introduce information via judicial notice. A court may judicially notice  
4 a fact that is “not subject to reasonable dispute” because it “can be accurately and readily  
5 determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” FRE 201(b)  
6 (emphasis added).

7 Defendant requests judicial notice of records from PACER, which appear to catalogue the  
8 many lawsuits that plaintiff has brought against various stores and hotels, a long list  
9 supplemented with updated PACER records via a further request. (Defendant’s request for  
10 judicial notice does not go so far as to ask for judicial notice of the expert declaration.) For her  
11 part, plaintiff requests judicial notice of a November 2020 order by Judge Susan Illston (Dkt.  
12 Nos. 8, 17, 18). These documents are not subject to reasonable dispute. Therefore, these items  
13 will be judicially noticed. This does not, however, advance defendant’s immediate cause. The  
14 problem is the fact declaration by the hotel expert.

15 Rule 12(d) provides that if “matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded  
16 by the court,” in a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, “the motion must be treated as one for summary  
17 judgment under Rule 56.” All parties, Rule 12(d) continues, must then be given a “reasonable  
18 opportunity to present all the material that is pertinent to the motion,” including the opportunity  
19 to take reasonable discovery to meet the issues raised by the extraneous material.

20 Defendant’s inclusion of the expert declaration calls for application of Rule 12(d).  
21 Specifically, defendant hotel offers a declaration purporting to establish full compliance with the  
22 ADA. The declaration, as stated, is not subject to judicial notice or to the incorporation-by-  
23 reference doctrine. The declaration triggers conversion of defendant’s Rule 12(b)(6) motion to  
24 one for summary judgment. Defendant acknowledges as much in its reply brief, which is pled to  
25 support a motion to dismiss or “in the alternative summary judgment.” This motion cannot and  
26 should not be decided on this incomplete record.

27 For the guidance of counsel, the following issues are of particular concern. The age of  
28 defendant’s hotel and its renovation history determine the applicable version of the ADA

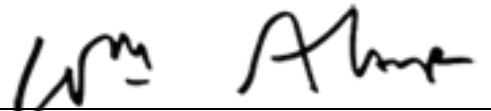
United States District Court  
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1 Accessibility Guidelines. A corollary issue is whether the hotel has one or more passenger-  
2 loading zone(s), which might trigger the requirement for an access aisle abutting at least one of  
3 those loading zone(s). Discovery should be taken to illuminate these topics. Plaintiff shall have  
4 the opportunity to take a deposition of the declarant and other depositions reasonably necessary  
5 to meet the motion for summary judgment. Defendant may take discovery on the issues raised,  
6 including taking a deposition of plaintiff. What will not be allowed (at this stage) is questioning  
7 about the truth or falsity of her prior accusations of ADA violations or the settlement strategies  
8 involved in those cases.

9 The parties have **91 DAYS** from the date of this order to complete this discovery and to file  
10 supplementations explaining the new evidence. Supplementations are due by **FEBRUARY 16,**  
11 **2021**, at noon. Plaintiff may cross-move if she feels the record warrants a decision in her favor.  
12 If plaintiff chooses to cross-move for summary judgment, plaintiff shall file that motion by  
13 **FEBRUARY 16, 2021**. Defendant’s opposition to plaintiff’s cross-motion for summary judgment,  
14 if any, will be due **MARCH 2, 2021**. Plaintiff’s opposition to defendant’s motion for summary  
15 judgment will also be due **MARCH 2, 2021**. Both parties’ replies will be due **MARCH 9, 2021**.  
16 The hearing shall be on **APRIL 22, 2021**, most likely by telephone, at **8 AM**. (This will be the  
17 same date as the case management conference.) The hearing previously set for November 19,  
18 2020, is **VACATED**.

19  
20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21  
22 Dated: November 17, 2020.

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26 WILLIAM ALSUP  
27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT  
28 JUDGE