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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

FAISAL AHMED,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

Case No.: 17cv0709-MMA (NLS)  
  
**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT  
THE REGENTS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA’S  
MOTION TO DISMISS;**  
  
[Doc. No. 8]  
  
**GRANTING DR. HYONG KIM,  
DEBBY LEEDY, PAMELA  
THOMPSON, ELLEN MATHEWS,  
GREGORY SPIRE, LINDA  
MORGAN, AND DR. GARY  
BOGART’S MOTION TO DISMISS**  
  
[Doc. No. 18]

Plaintiff Faisal Ahmed (“Plaintiff”), proceeding *pro se*, filed a First Amended Complaint (“FAC”) against defendants The Regents of the University of California (“Regents”), Liberty Life Assurance Company of Boston (“Liberty Life”), and twelve individual defendants. *See* Doc. No. 6. Plaintiff alleges claims for: (1) failure to engage in a timely good-faith interactive process in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”); (2) retaliation due to a need for an accommodation in violation of the ADA; (3) conspiracy to deprive Plaintiff of workers’ compensation, disability benefits, and wages in violation of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”); and (4) discrimination based on race, ethnicity, and country of origin in

1 violation of the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. *See id.* The Regents filed a  
2 motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s FAC for failure to state a claim pursuant to Federal Rule of  
3 Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *See* Doc. No. 8-1. Plaintiff filed an opposition to the Regents’  
4 motion, to which the Regents replied. *See* Doc. Nos. 10, 11. Additionally, individual  
5 defendants Dr. Hyong Kim, Debby Leedy, Pamela Thompson, Ellen Mathews, Gregory  
6 Spire, Linda Morgan, and Dr. Gary Bogart (collectively, the “individual defendants”)  
7 filed a motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s FAC for failure to state a claim pursuant to Federal  
8 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *See* Doc. No. 18. Plaintiff filed an opposition<sup>1</sup>, to  
9 which the individual defendants replied. *See* Doc. Nos. 22, 25.

10 The Court found the matters suitable for determination on the papers and without  
11 oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1.d.1. *See* Doc. Nos. 12, 26. For the  
12 reasons set forth below, the Court **GRANTS** the Regents’ motion to dismiss, and  
13 **GRANTS** the individual defendants’ motion to dismiss.

#### 14 BACKGROUND<sup>2</sup>

15 Plaintiff “has a rare form of leprosy . . . endemic in India and the country of  
16 [Plaintiff’s] origin, Bangladesh.” FAC ¶ 20. In October 2003, Plaintiff began working  
17 for the University of California, San Diego’s (“UCSD”) Recreation Department “as a  
18 part-time Martial Arts Instructor[.]” *Id.* ¶ 23. In September 2008, Plaintiff also began  
19 working for UCSD’s Department of Medicine and continued working for both  
20 departments at the school. *See id.*

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23 <sup>1</sup> The Court notes that Plaintiff filed his opposition to the individual defendants’ motion to  
24 dismiss two days after the applicable deadline. *See* Doc. No. 22. However, in the interests of justice,  
25 and in light of Plaintiff’s status as a *pro se* litigant, the Court deems Plaintiff’s opposition as timely. *See*  
26 *Minor v. FedEx Office & Print Servs., Inc.*, 205 F. Supp. 3d 1081, 1086 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (declining to  
strike the pro se plaintiff’s opposition as untimely noting that the plaintiff is “representing himself pro  
se, which entitles him to a certain degree of leniency[.]”).

27 <sup>2</sup> Because this matter is before the Court on a motion to dismiss, the Court must accept as true  
28 the allegations set forth in the complaint. *See Hosp. Bldg. Co. v. Trs. Of Rex Hosp.*, 425 U.S. 738, 740  
(1976).

1 Plaintiff injured his knee in November 2008, which “required surgery and  
2 extensive rehabilitation[.]” *Id.* The “knee surgery failed, and [Plaintiff] re-injured his  
3 left knee in October 2010,” requiring another knee surgery. *Id.* ¶ 24. Plaintiff alleges  
4 that “due to his underlying [leprosy] condition,” his second knee surgery failed. *Id.* ¶ 28.  
5 Moreover, Plaintiff also injured his right knee in February 2012. *Id.* Plaintiff claims that  
6 his supervisor at the Department of Medicine, defendant Dr. Hyong Kim, “failed to  
7 initiate an interactive process or offer any accommodation even though the plaintiff  
8 clearly had to utilize crutches to ambulate.” *Id.* Plaintiff asserts Dr. Kim “ordered” him  
9 to “‘hurry’ even though [Dr. Kim] was well aware that the plaintiff had two injured  
10 knees.” *Id.* ¶ 33. Plaintiff pled with Dr. Kim “to initiate an interactive process[.]” *Id.* ¶  
11 37. However, “[d]ue to the lack of any reasonable accommodation made by Kim, the  
12 plaintiff could not return to his position and had to medically separate from the  
13 Department of Medicine on December 12, 2012.” *Id.* ¶ 29.

14 On March 1, 2013, UCSD’s Recreation Department hired Plaintiff as a yoga  
15 instructor. *Id.* On March 4, 2013, Plaintiff also began working for UCSD’s Department  
16 of Neuroscience as a “Senior Data Analyst[.]” *Id.* Plaintiff alleges that “[w]ithin his first  
17 week of work as a data analyst, he “began to experience rashes” and “flu-like symptoms.”  
18 *Id.* ¶ 30. Plaintiff attributed his symptoms to the air conditioning in the building that he  
19 worked in. *See id.* ¶ 31.

20 Plaintiff claims that his requests for an accommodation “were dismissed without  
21 analysis or indication that implementing them would constitute an undue hardship.” *Id.* ¶  
22 46. “The [Department of Neuroscience] refused to simply move the plaintiff across the  
23 hall to a vacant office with a window. They refused to make any accommodation, no  
24 matter how small, such as moving his workstation to a different desk, without excessive  
25 documentation from a doctor.” *Id.* ¶ 48. Eventually, however, the Department of  
26 Neuroscience relocated Plaintiff’s workstation to an office with a window. *See id.* ¶ 84.  
27 However, the “department failed to . . . secure and provide [Plaintiff with] his own air  
28 purifier in his office when he arrived at work as agreed.” *Id.* ¶ 85. Plaintiff became

1 dissatisfied with his new office when he realized that “his workstation was located on the  
2 opposite side of the office from the window” and “the air vents in the room were  
3 positioned between his desk and the window.” *Id.* ¶ 86. In sum, “the department still  
4 failed to provide the necessary accommodations.” *Id.* ¶ 87.

5 Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that the Regents, Liberty Life, and individual  
6 defendants Leedy, Thompson, Spire, Morgan, and Bogart “conspired” and engaged in  
7 activity “to deprive and devalue” Plaintiff’s workers’ compensation, part-time earnings,  
8 and disability benefits. *Id.* ¶ 116.

9 Plaintiff further alleges that he received discriminatory treatment by his treating  
10 physician, Dr. Bogart, who Plaintiff claims is employed by UCSD. *Id.* ¶¶ 11, 160.  
11 Plaintiff asserts that his wife “had a similar medical problem with an abscess on her  
12 face.” *Id.* ¶ 159. Dr. Bogart examined Plaintiff’s wife in April 2012, “treated her well,”  
13 prescribed her antibiotics, and referred her to an Ear, Nose, and Throat specialist. *Id.*  
14 Plaintiff asserts he “received very different treatment” from Dr. Bogart. *Id.* ¶ 160.  
15 Plaintiff alleges “[t]here is good reason to believe that the differences between the  
16 treatment received by the plaintiff and his wife were based on gender, race, country of  
17 origin, and/or religion.” *Id.* Additionally, Plaintiff claims that one of his former  
18 supervisors requested doctor’s notes from Plaintiff’s medical appointments. *Id.* ¶ 168.

19 In April 2013, Plaintiff was informed that he could no longer teach yoga classes for  
20 the Recreation Department. *Id.* ¶ 101. Additionally, On February 28, 2014, the  
21 Department of Neuroscience terminated Plaintiff’s employment. *Id.* ¶ 67. Plaintiff  
22 commenced the instant action on April 6, 2017. *See* Doc. No. 1.

### 23 LEGAL STANDARD

24 A Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss tests the sufficiency of the complaint. *Navarro*  
25 *v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). A pleading must contain “a short and plain  
26 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief. . . .” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
27 8(a)(2). However, plaintiffs must also plead “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is  
28 plausible on its face.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6); *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544,

1 570 (2007). The plausibility standard thus demands more than a formulaic recitation of  
2 the elements of a cause of action, or naked assertions devoid of further factual  
3 enhancement. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Instead, the complaint “must  
4 contain allegations of underlying facts sufficient to give fair notice and to enable the  
5 opposing party to defend itself effectively.” *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir.  
6 2011).

7 In reviewing a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), courts must assume the truth  
8 of all factual allegations and must construe them in the light most favorable to the  
9 nonmoving party. *Cahill v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 80 F.3d 336, 337–38 (9th Cir. 1996).  
10 The court need not take legal conclusions as true merely because they are cast in the form  
11 of factual allegations. *Roberts v. Corrothers*, 812 F.2d 1173, 1177 (9th Cir. 1987).  
12 Similarly, “conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences are not sufficient to  
13 defeat a motion to dismiss.” *Pareto v. FDIC*, 139 F.3d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1998).

14 In determining the propriety of a Rule 12(b)(6) dismissal, courts generally may not  
15 look beyond the complaint for additional facts. *United States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903,  
16 908 (9th Cir. 2003). “A court may, however, consider certain materials—documents  
17 attached to the complaint, documents incorporated by reference in the complaint, or  
18 matters of judicial notice—without converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for  
19 summary judgment.” *Id.*; see also *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir.  
20 2001). “However, [courts] are not required to accept as true conclusory allegations  
21 which are contradicted by documents referred to in the complaint.” *Steckman v. Hart*  
22 *Brewing, Inc.*, 143 F.3d 1293, 1295–96 (9th Cir. 1998). Where dismissal is appropriate, a  
23 court should grant leave to amend unless the plaintiff could not possibly cure the defects  
24 in the pleading. *Knappenberger v. City of Phoenix*, 566 F.3d 936, 942 (9th Cir. 2009).

25 Generally, courts must broadly construe pleadings filed by *pro se* litigants,  
26 affording *pro se* plaintiffs any benefit of the doubt. See *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89,  
27 94 (2007); *Thompson v. Davis*, 295 F.3d 890, 895 (9th Cir. 2002). A *pro se* complaint  
28 “can only be dismissed for failure to state a claim if it appears ‘beyond doubt that the

1 plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to  
2 relief.” *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 91, 106 (1976) (citing *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S.  
3 519, 521 (1972)).

#### 4 DISCUSSION

##### 5 **A. The Regents’ Request for Judicial Notice**

6 As an initial matter, the Regents requests the Court take judicial notice of two  
7 documents in support of its motion to dismiss. Doc. No. 8-2. Exhibit 1 is a copy of the  
8 U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) Charge Transmittal to  
9 California Department of Fair Employment and Housing, dated December 22, 2014  
10 (EEOC Charge No. 488-2014-00496). Exhibit 2 is a copy of a Notice to Complainant of  
11 Right to Sue from the Department of Fair Employment and Housing, dated December 17,  
12 2014 (EEOC Charge No. 488-2014-00496). The Regents rely on these documents to  
13 show that to the extent Plaintiff alleges a claim under the Fair Employment and Housing  
14 Act (“FEHA”), such a claim is time barred. *See* Doc. No. 8-1 at 6 n.2. Plaintiff did not  
15 file an opposition to Defendant’s request for judicial notice.

16 Generally, a court must take judicial notice if a party requests it and supplies the  
17 court with the requisite information. Fed. R. Evid. 201(d). “A judicially noticed fact  
18 must be one not subject to reasonable dispute in that it is either (1) generally known  
19 within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court or (2) capable of accurate and ready  
20 determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.”  
21 Fed. R. Evid. 201(b); *see Mack v. South Bay Beer Distributors*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th  
22 Cir. 1986) (citing *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Metropolitan Engravers, Ltd.*, 245 F.2d 67, 70  
23 (9th Cir. 1956)). While a court may take judicial notice of matters of public record, it  
24 may not take judicial notice of a fact that is subject to reasonable dispute. Fed. R. Evid.  
25 201(b); *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688-89 (9th Cir. 2001).

26 Here, the Court need not rely on either document in reaching its conclusion below.  
27 The Court does not construe Plaintiff’s FAC as alleging a claim under FEHA. In his  
28 opposition to the instant motion, Plaintiff clarifies that he “alleges claims for: (1) failure

1 to engaged in a timely good faith interactive process in violation of the Americans with  
2 Disabilities Act (ADA)”—not FEHA. Doc. No. 10 at 4. Moreover, in his request for  
3 leave to amend, Plaintiff indicates that he seeks to include a claim under Title II of the  
4 ADA and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. *See id.*; *see also* Doc. No. 22 at 6.  
5 Accordingly, the Court **DENIES AS MOOT** the Regents’ request for judicial notice.

6 **B. Motions to Dismiss**

7 The Regents and the individual defendants have filed separate motions to dismiss  
8 Plaintiff’s FAC. *See* Doc. Nos. 8, 18. Specifically, the Regents argues that the Court  
9 should dismiss Plaintiff’s claims against it for the following reasons: (1) Plaintiff’s first  
10 claim for failure to engage in a timely good-faith interactive process is barred by the  
11 doctrine of sovereign immunity; (2) Plaintiff’s second claim for retaliation due to a need  
12 for an accommodation is similarly barred by the doctrine of sovereign immunity;  
13 Plaintiff’s third claim for a RICO violation fails because: (a) the Regents is immune from  
14 suit, (b) government entities are incapable of forming malicious intent, and (c) Plaintiff  
15 cannot establish the requisite injury to business or property; and (4) Plaintiff’s Civil  
16 Rights Act claim fails because Plaintiff does not assert factual allegations connecting any  
17 conduct by the Regents to Plaintiff’s national origin. *See* Doc. No. 8-1.

18 The individual defendants contend that the Court should dismiss Plaintiff’s first,  
19 second, and fourth causes of action against the respective individuals because they are  
20 individuals who do not qualify as employers; thus, they are not subject to liability under  
21 the ADA or the Civil Rights Act. *See* Doc. No. 18 at 5-7, 9. The individual defendants  
22 further claim that Plaintiff’s RICO claim fails against Ms. Leedy, Ms. Thompson, Ms.  
23 Morgan, Dr. Bogart, and Mr. Spire because: a) RICO claims cannot apply to claims for  
24 loss of employment benefits, and b) Plaintiff fails to allege sufficient facts supporting  
25 each individual defendant’s liability. *See id.* at 8. The Court addresses the parties’  
26 arguments as they relate to each of Plaintiff’s causes of action below.

27 i. ADA Failure to Engage in Good-Faith Interactive Process Claim

28 In his first cause of action, Plaintiff asserts a claim for failure to engage in a timely

1 good-faith interactive process required under Title I of the ADA. Specifically, Plaintiff  
2 contends that he pled with Dr. Kim to “initiate an interactive process” while working for  
3 the Department of Medicine in 2012, but because Dr. Kim did not do so, Plaintiff  
4 medically separated from the department. FAC ¶ 37. Several months later in April 2013,  
5 while working for the Department of Neuroscience, Plaintiff alleges that he requested an  
6 accommodation regarding the air conditioning in the building. *Id.* ¶ 42. Plaintiff asserts  
7 that the Regents “claimed undue hardship in having certain equipment moved,” without  
8 engaging in a good-faith interactive process as required by the ADA. *Id.* ¶ 43.

9 Title I of the ADA prohibits discrimination “against a qualified individual on the  
10 basis of disability in regard to job application procedures, the hiring, advancement, or  
11 discharge of employees, employee compensation, job training, and other terms,  
12 conditions, and privileges of employment.” 42 U.S.C. § 12112(a). Specifically, the  
13 ADA indicates that “not making reasonable accommodations to the known physical or  
14 mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an  
15 applicant or employee” constitutes discrimination unless the covered entity “can  
16 demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation  
17 of the business of such covered entity[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 12112(b)(5)(A). A reasonable  
18 accommodation includes “[m]odifications or adjustments to the work environment . . .  
19 that enable an individual with a disability who is qualified to perform the essential  
20 functions of that position.” 29 C.F.R. § 1630.2(o)(1)(ii).

21 The ADA requires that employers engage in a good-faith interactive process with  
22 employees. *See Timmons v. United Parcel Serv., Inc.*, 310 F. App’x 973, 975 (9th Cir.  
23 2009); *see also Barnett v. U.S. Air*, 228 F.3d 1105, 1111 (9th Cir. 2000), *vacated on other*  
24 *grounds*, 535 U.S. 391 (2002). This process “requires communication and good-faith  
25 exploration of possible accommodations between employers and individual employees.  
26 The shared goal is to identify an accommodation that allows the employee to perform the  
27 job effectively.” *Barnett*, 228 F.3d at 1114. A disabled employee “trigger[s]” the  
28 interactive process “either by a request for accommodation” or “by the employer’s

1 recognition of the need for such an accommodation.” *Id.* at 1112. “[E]mployers, who  
2 fail to engage in the interactive process in good faith, face liability for the remedies  
3 imposed by the statute if a reasonable accommodation would have been possible.” *Id.* at  
4 1116.

5 *a. The Regents*

6 The Regents argues that the Eleventh Amendment bars Plaintiff’s claim against it  
7 under Title I of the ADA. *See* Doc. No. 8-1 at 5-6. The Eleventh Amendment provides,  
8 “[t]he Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in  
9 law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of  
10 another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.” U.S. CONST. amend. XI.  
11 The Supreme Court has made clear that “[t]he ultimate guarantee of the Eleventh  
12 Amendment is that nonconsenting States may not be sued by private individuals in  
13 federal court.” *Bd. of Trs. Of Univ. of Alabama v. Garrett*, 531 U.S. 356, 363 (2001).

14 In *Garrett*, the Supreme Court held that Congress did not validly abrogate  
15 sovereign immunity for employment discrimination claims made against the state under  
16 Title I of the ADA. *Id.* at 374. The Supreme Court concluded that the Eleventh  
17 Amendment bars lawsuits by private individuals seeking money damages for state  
18 violations of Title I of the ADA. *Id.* at 360 n.1. This bar covers states as well as their  
19 “instrumentalities.” *Regents of the Univ. of Cal. v. Doe*, 519 U.S. 425, 429 (1997). “The  
20 University of California and the Board of Regents are considered to be instrumentalities  
21 of the state, and therefore enjoy the same immunity as the state of California.” *BV Eng’r*  
22 *v. Univ. of Cal., L.A.*, 858 F.2d 1394, 1395 (9th Cir. 1988) (internal citation and quotation  
23 marks omitted); *see also Feied v. The Regents of the Univ. of Cal.*, 188 F. App’x 559, 561  
24 (9th Cir. 2006) (“This Court has repeatedly held that the Regents are an arm of the state  
25 entitled to Eleventh Amendment immunity.”).

26 Here, in his prayer for relief, Plaintiff requests that “[o]n the First and Second  
27 causes of action,” he be “awarded damages measured by the amount of lost income plus  
28 interest as provided by law totaling no less than \$300,000.” *See* FAC at 99. Plaintiff

1 does not request any additional relief. *See id.* Because Plaintiff seeks money damages  
2 for alleged violations of Title I of the ADA against the Regents, Plaintiff’s claim is barred  
3 by the Eleventh Amendment. *See Garrett*, 531 U.S. at 360 n.1. Accordingly, the Court  
4 **DISMISSES** Plaintiff’s first cause of action under Title I of the ADA against the Regents  
5 **with prejudice**. *See Cervantes v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, 656 F.3d 1034, 1041  
6 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Although leave to amend should be given freely, a district court may  
7 dismiss without leave where a plaintiff’s proposed amendments would fail to cure the  
8 pleading deficiencies and amendment would be futile.”); *Rutman Wine Co. v. E. & J.*  
9 *Gallo Winery*, 829 F.2d 729, 738 (9th Cir. 1987) (“Denial of leave to amend is not an  
10 abuse of discretion where the pleadings before the court demonstrate that further  
11 amendment would be futile.”).

12 *b. Individual Defendants Dr. Kim, Ms. Leedy, Ms. Mathews, and*  
13 *Ms. Morgan*

14 Individual defendants Dr. Kim, Ms. Leedy, Ms. Mathews, and Ms. Morgan argue  
15 that Plaintiff’s claim fails as a matter of law because supervisors and other employees  
16 cannot be held personally liable for violations of the ADA. *See* Doc. No. 18 at 6.

17 The Ninth Circuit has held that “individual defendants cannot be held personally  
18 liable for violations of [Title I of] the ADA[.]” *Walsh v. Nev. Dep’t of Human Res.*, 471  
19 F.3d 1033, 1037-38 (9th Cir. 2006); *see also Austin v. City of Oakland*, 2018 WL  
20 485969, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 18, 2018) (indicating that “[n]either Title VII nor the ADA  
21 imposes liability on individual supervisors or other employees.”). Plaintiff alleges that  
22 Dr. Kim, Ms. Leedy, Ms. Mathews, and Ms. Morgan were all simply employees of the  
23 University, and were not Plaintiff’s employer. For example, Plaintiff claims Dr. Kim is  
24 a “supervisor” employed by the Regents (FAC ¶ 3), Ms. Leedy is a “Human Resources  
25 Manager” employed by the Regents (FAC ¶ 4), Ms. Mathews was “a Human Resources  
26 (HR) manager” employed by the Regents (FAC ¶ 8), and Ms. Morgan was a “HR  
27 Manager employed by” the Regents (FAC ¶ 10). Therefore, Plaintiff’s claim under Title  
28 I of the ADA against the individual defendants fails as a matter of law. Accordingly, the

1 Court **DISMISSES** Plaintiff’s first cause of action against Dr. Kim, Ms. Leedy, Ms.  
2 Mathews, and Ms. Morgan **with prejudice**. *See Walsh*, 471 F.3d at 1038.

3 ii. ADA Retaliation Claim

4 In his second cause of action, Plaintiff alleges that the Regents and individual  
5 defendants Kim, Walter, Gessert, Mathews, and Morgan retaliated against him based on  
6 Plaintiff’s requests for accommodations. *See FAC* ¶¶ 95-115.

7 Title V of the ADA provides that “[n]o person shall discriminate against any  
8 individual because such individual has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by this  
9 chapter or because such individual made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in  
10 any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this chapter.” 42 U.S.C. §  
11 12203(a). A plaintiff bringing a retaliation claim under the ADA must show that he: (1)  
12 engaged in a protected activity; (2) suffered an adverse employment action; and (3) there  
13 was a causal link between the two. *See Brown v. City of Tucson*, 336 F.3d 1181, 1187  
14 (9th Cir. 2003).

15 a. *The Regents*

16 The Regents contends that it is entitled to sovereign immunity. *See Doc. No. 8-1*  
17 *at 6*. As set forth in the previous section, the Supreme Court in *Garrett* held that  
18 Congress did not validly abrogate sovereign immunity for employment discrimination  
19 claims made against the state under Title I of the ADA. 531 U.S. at 374. The Supreme  
20 Court, however, has not determined whether Congress abrogated sovereign immunity for  
21 retaliation claims under Title V of the ADA. In *Demshki v. Monteith*, the Ninth Circuit  
22 held that sovereign immunity from suits brought under Title I of the ADA “necessarily  
23 applies to claims brought under Title V of the ADA, at least where, as here, the claims  
24 are predicated on alleged violations of Title I.” 255 F.3d 986, 988 (9th Cir. 2001); *see*  
25 *also Levy v. Kansas Dept. of Soc. and Rehab. Servs.*, 789 F.3d 1164, 1169 (10th Cir.  
26 2015) (noting “many courts have distinguished between retaliation claims that stem from  
27 Title I employment discrimination and Title II discrimination in the provision of public  
28 services.”).

1 Here, Plaintiff’s retaliation claim is predicated on his request for an  
2 accommodation from his employer. *See* FAC ¶¶ 97-115; *see also Dugger v. Stephen F.*  
3 *Austin State Univ.*, 232 F. Supp. 3d 938, 951 (E.D. Tex. 2017) (“Courts have uniformly  
4 held that retaliation claims premised on employment discrimination under Title I of the  
5 ADA are subject to the Eleventh Amendment.”) (citing *Demshki*, 255 F.3d at 988-89).  
6 As such, Plaintiff’s second cause of action alleging a violation of Title V, based on the  
7 Regents’ alleged violation of Title I for failure to engage in a good-faith interactive  
8 process in response to Plaintiff’s request for accommodations, is subject to Eleventh  
9 Amendment immunity. *See Allford*, 2015 WL 2455138, at \*7 (dismissing the plaintiff’s  
10 retaliation claim because the plaintiff’s Title V claim is based on the defendant’s alleged  
11 violation of Title I); *Kitchen v. Lodi Unified Sch. Dist.*, 2014 WL 5817320, at \*3 (E.D.  
12 Cal. 2014) (holding “the Eleventh Amendment squarely precludes plaintiff’s first claim  
13 for relief under Title I of the ADA and fourth claim for relief under Title V of the  
14 ADA.”). Accordingly, the Court **DISMISSES** Plaintiff’s second cause of action under  
15 Title V of the ADA against the Regents **with prejudice**. *See Cervantes*, 656 F.3d at  
16 1041.

17 *b. Individual Defendants Dr. Kim, Ms. Mathews, and Ms. Morgan*

18 Individual defendants Dr. Kim, Ms. Mathews, and Ms. Morgan claim Plaintiff’s  
19 second cause of action for retaliation also fails as a matter of law because supervisors and  
20 other employees cannot be held liable under the ADA. *See* Doc. No. 18-6-7.

21 The “Ninth Circuit has not specifically addressed the issue of whether  
22 employment-related retaliation claims brought under Title V of the ADA—when  
23 premised on a Title I violation—are barred against individual defendants[.]” *Allford v.*  
24 *Barton*, 2015 WL 2455138, at \*8 (E.D. Cal. May 22, 2015). However, district courts in  
25 the Ninth Circuit, in addition to the Second, Seventh, Tenth, and Eleventh Circuits have  
26 all concluded that there is no individual liability for retaliation under the ADA. *See*  
27 *Spiegel v. Schulmann*, 604 F.3d 72, 79 (2d Cir. 2010); *Butler v. City of Prairie Village*,  
28 172 F.3d 736, 744 (10th Cir. 1999); *Mason v. Stallings*, 82 F.3d 1007, 1009 (11th Cir.

1 1996); *EEOC v. AIC Sec. Investigations, Ltd.*, 55 F.3d 1276, 1280-82 (7th Cir. 1995);  
2 *Allford*, 2015 WL 2455138, at \*8; *Purcell v. American Legion*, 44 F. Supp. 3d 1051,  
3 1057 (E.D. Wash. 2014).

4 The district court in *Allford* noted that the “remedies section in Title V of the ADA  
5 refers to the remedies available under Title I, in Section 12117, when a retaliation claim  
6 is based on a Title I violation;” thus, “the remedies available to individuals for  
7 employment-related claims under Title V of the ADA are the same remedies that are  
8 available under Title I of the ADA.” 2015 WL 2455138, at \*9. “Because both Title V  
9 and Title I refer to the same statutory remedies, and because Title I does not support  
10 individual liability, it follows that employment related retaliation claims brought under  
11 Title V of the ADA are barred against individual defendants.” *Id.*

12 The Court finds persuasive the reasoning of the district courts in the Ninth Circuit,  
13 as well as the various circuit courts that have considered the issue. Because Plaintiff  
14 simply alleges Dr. Kim, Ms. Mathews, and Ms. Morgan were merely employees of the  
15 University, Plaintiff’s claim against them fails. Accordingly, the Court **DISMISSES**  
16 Plaintiff’s ADA retaliation claim against the individual defendants **with prejudice**. *See*  
17 *Allford*, 2015 WL 2455138, at \*9 (noting that because the ADA provides no remedy for  
18 the plaintiff against individual defendants when the plaintiff’s claim is premised upon a  
19 Title V retaliation claim, in the employment context, the plaintiff’s claim “is subject to  
20 dismissal with prejudice.”); *see also Purcell*, 44 F. Supp. 3d at 1057 (dismissing  
21 plaintiff’s ADA retaliation claim in the employment context because “there is no  
22 individual liability for retaliation under the ADA.”).

23 iii. RICO Claim

24 Plaintiff’s third cause of action, though largely unintelligible, appears to allege that  
25 the Regents, Liberty Mutual, and individual defendants Ms. Leedy, Ms. Thompson, Mr.  
26 Spire, Ms. Morgan, and Dr. Bogart “conspired . . . in order to violate the Racketeer  
27 Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act,” 18 U.S.C. § 1961 *et seq.* FAC ¶ 116.  
28 Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that the defendants committed “several acts of racketeering

1 activity to deprive and devalue the plaintiff of his Workers' Compensation, Part-time  
2 Earnings and Disability benefits." *Id.*

3 "RICO provides a private cause of action for "[a]ny person injured in his business  
4 or property by reason of a violation of [18 U.S.C. § 1962]." *United Bhd. Of Carpenters  
5 and Joiners of America v. Building and Constr. Trades Dep't, AFL-CIO*, 770 F.3d 834,  
6 837 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c)). Section 1962(c) makes it "unlawful  
7 for any person employed or associated with" an enterprise engaged in or affecting  
8 interstate commerce "to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of  
9 such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity." 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).  
10 A plaintiff asserting a civil RICO claim must allege that the defendants engaged in, or  
11 conspired to engage in: "(1) the conduct (2) of an enterprise that affects interstate  
12 commerce (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity [known as predicate acts] or  
13 collection of unlawful debt." *Eclectic Props. East, LLC v. Marcus & Millichap Co.*, 751  
14 F.3d 990, 997 (9th Cir. 2014). Additionally, "the conduct must be (5) the proximate  
15 cause of harm to the victim." *Id.* (citing *Sedima, S.P.R.L. v. Imrex Co.*, 473 U.S. 479,  
16 496-97 (1985)). "Two predicate acts within a period of ten years are required to show a  
17 pattern of racketeering activity." *Forte v. Merced Cnty.*, 2016 WL 4247950, at \*10 (E.D.  
18 Cal. Aug. 11, 2016) (citing 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5)). The heightened pleading requirement  
19 of Rule 9(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure applies to RICO claims. *See*  
20 *Schreiber Distrib. Co. v. Serv-Well Furniture Co.*, 806 F.2d 1400-01 (9th Cir. 2004);  
21 *Moore v. Kayport Package Express, Inc.*, 885 F.2d 531, 541 (9th Cir. 1989).

22 *a. The Regents*

23 The Regents contends that Plaintiff's RICO claim fails because the Regents is: (a)  
24 immune pursuant to the doctrine of sovereign immunity, (b) government entities cannot  
25 form the requisite malicious intent, and (c) Plaintiff has not alleged the requisite injury to  
26 business or property. *See* Doc. No. 8-1 at 7-8.

27 The Ninth Circuit has held that government entities, including instrumentalities of  
28 the state, cannot violate RICO because such entities are incapable of forming the

1 “malicious intent” needed to commit predicate acts. *See Pedrina v. Chun*, 97 F.3d 1296,  
2 1300 (9th Cir. 1996); *Lancaster Cmty. Hosp. v. Antelope Valley Hosp. Dist.*, 940 F.2d  
3 397, 404 (9th Cir. 1991) (holding “government entities are incapable of forming [the]  
4 malicious intent” necessary to support a RICO claim). Thus, because the Regents is an  
5 instrumentality of the state and cannot form the requisite “malicious intent,” Plaintiff’s  
6 RICO claim against the Regents fails as a matter of law. Accordingly, the Court  
7 **DISMISSES** Plaintiff’s RICO claim against the Regents **with prejudice**. *See United*  
8 *Motors Int’l v. Hartwick*, 2017 WL 888304, at \*13 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2017) (dismissing  
9 the plaintiff’s RICO claim against the City of Downey with prejudice).

10 *b. Individual Defendants Ms. Leedy, Ms. Thompson, Ms. Morgan,*  
11 *Dr. Bogart, and Mr. Spire*

12 Individual defendants Ms. Leedy, Ms. Thompson, Ms. Morgan, Dr. Bogart, and  
13 Mr. Spire argue Plaintiff’s RICO claim fails as a matter of law because Plaintiff does not  
14 have standing to pursue his RICO claim. Specifically, the five individual defendants  
15 assert that “RICO claims cannot apply to claims for loss of employment benefits;” thus,  
16 Plaintiff cannot show an injury to property. Doc. No. 18-1 at 8. Additionally, the five  
17 individual defendants contend Plaintiff fails to allege sufficient facts in support of his  
18 RICO claim. *See id.*

19 Plaintiff asserts that Ms. Leedy, Ms. Thompson, Ms. Morgan, Dr. Bogart, and Mr.  
20 Spire committed “several acts of racketeering activity to deprive and devalue the plaintiff  
21 of his Workers’ Compensation, Part-time Earnings and Disability benefits.” FAC ¶ 116.  
22 Plaintiff relies primarily on *Brown v. Cassens Transport Co.*, where the Sixth Circuit held  
23 that a recipient of worker’s compensation benefits has a property interest under state law  
24 in the continued receipt of those benefits. 675 F.3d 946, 958-59 (6th Cir. 2012). The  
25 Sixth Circuit stated, “injury to such statutory entitlements is an injury to property within  
26 the meaning of RICO.” *Id. Brown*, however, was overruled one year later by *Jackson v.*  
27 *Sedgwick Claims Management Services, Inc.*, 731 F.3d 556 (6th Cir. 2013) (en banc). In  
28 *Jackson*, the Sixth Circuit held that alleged racketeering activity leading to loss or

1 diminution of benefits an employee expects to receive under the workers' compensation  
2 scheme does not constitute injury to "business or property" under RICO. 731 F.3d at  
3 562-63.

4 Ms. Leedy, Ms. Thompson, Ms. Morgan, Dr. Bogart, and Mr. Spire argue that  
5 because the Sixth Circuit overruled *Brown*, "RICO claims cannot apply to claims for loss  
6 of employment benefits[.]" Doc. No. 18-1 at 8. The five individual defendants cite to no  
7 Ninth Circuit authority in support of this proposition. In fact, the Ninth Circuit has yet to  
8 address whether the expectation of workers' compensation benefits constitutes an injury  
9 to "property" for purposes of alleging a RICO claim. See *Black v. CorVel Enter. Inc.*,  
10 2015 WL 9591447, at \*4-5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 21, 2015). However, at least one district  
11 court in California has concluded that based upon recent Supreme Court and Ninth  
12 Circuit precedent, "prior to final adjudication, workers' compensation claimants [in  
13 California] do not have a sufficient property interest in their benefits to establish the  
14 injury to property required for a RICO cause of action." *Id.* at \*5.

15 Here, the Court finds Plaintiff fails to sufficiently allege injury to property—a  
16 prerequisite to his RICO claim. See 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c). For example, it is unclear  
17 whether Plaintiff actually received workers' compensation and disability benefits from  
18 his employer, and those benefits were later terminated, or whether Plaintiff simply  
19 believes he should have received such benefits. Thus, the Court is unable to determine  
20 what property interest, if any, Plaintiff has in workers' compensation and disability  
21 benefits. As such, dismissal on this basis is appropriate.

22 Moreover, even if Plaintiff could sufficiently allege standing under RICO based  
23 upon his alleged injury, Plaintiff fails to allege facts regarding the individual defendants'  
24 predicate acts.<sup>3</sup> With respect to Ms. Leedy and Ms. Thompson, Plaintiff claims the two

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26  
27 <sup>3</sup> In his opposition to the individual defendants' motion to dismiss, Plaintiff includes additional  
28 factual allegations in support of his RICO claim. However, courts may not consider new allegations  
which appear only in a plaintiff's opposition brief to a motion to dismiss. See *Schneider v. Cal. Dep't of*  
*Corr.*, 151 F.3d 1194, 1197 n.1 (9th Cir. 1998) ("In determining the propriety of a Rule 12(b)(6)

1 “conspired to deny the existence of a completed and signed Designation of Physician  
2 Form from the plaintiff.” FAC ¶ 120. It is unclear, however, how the denial of this form  
3 supports the basis for RICO liability. Additionally, Plaintiff summarily contends Mr.  
4 Spire “refused to answer questions” about “the contracted wages” Plaintiff was allegedly  
5 owed by UCSD’s Recreation Department. *Id.* ¶ 124. Further, Plaintiff asserts Ms.  
6 Morgan colluded with Dr. Bogart to deny Plaintiff’s disability benefits, but does not  
7 otherwise allege any specific facts supporting the elements of a RICO claim. *Id.* ¶¶ 126,  
8 131. With respect to Dr. Bogart, Plaintiff alleges that Dr. Bogart was “more focused on  
9 the burden placed on [UCSD]” than he was “concerned for his patient.” *Id.* ¶ 133.  
10 Plaintiff also claims Dr. Bogart “failed to recognize and diagnose a bacterial skin  
11 infection[.]” *Id.* ¶ 143. At one point, Plaintiff claims that “the conspiracy to deny his  
12 disability benefits was orchestrated by mail or by wire.” *Id.* ¶ 119.

13 In liberally construing Plaintiff’s allegations, the Court finds that Plaintiff fails to  
14 allege with particularity who did what, when, where, and how. *See Moore*, 885 F.2d at  
15 541 (noting that under Rule 9(b), a plaintiff must specifically allege the time, place and  
16 manner of the alleged wrongful conduct, as well as identify the parties to each wrongful  
17 act). Plaintiff’s conclusory allegations are insufficient to satisfy the heightened pleading  
18 requirement of Rule 9(b) for his RICO claim against the five named individual  
19 defendants. Accordingly, the Court **DISMISSES** Plaintiff’s RICO claim against Ms.  
20 Leedy, Ms. Thompson, Ms. Morgan, Dr. Bogart, and Mr. Spire **without prejudice**. *See*  
21 *Ali v. Jawad Co., Inc.*, 2017 WL 117859, at \*7 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 11, 2017) (dismissing the  
22 plaintiff’s RICO claim because “[t]he conclusory allegations found in plaintiff’s FAC are  
23 vague, conclusory and wholly insufficient to state a cognizable RICO conspiracy  
24 claim.”).

25  
26  
27 dismissal, a court *may not* look beyond the complaint to a plaintiff’s moving papers, such as a  
28 memorandum in opposition to a defendant’s motion to dismiss.”) (emphasis in original). As such, the  
Court does not consider Plaintiff’s new factual allegations contained in his opposition brief.

1           iv. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act Claim

2           Plaintiff’s fourth cause of action alleges that the Regents and individual defendants  
3 Mathews and Bogart violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. *See* FAC ¶¶ 156-  
4 169. Upon a liberal construction of Plaintiff’s allegations, it appears that Plaintiff takes  
5 issue with alleged discriminatory treatment by Plaintiff’s treating physician, Dr. Bogart,  
6 who Plaintiff claims is employed by UCSD. *See id.* ¶¶ 11, 160. Specifically, Plaintiff  
7 alleges that his wife received better treatment from Dr. Bogart and claims that he believes  
8 the difference in treatment is due to “gender, race, country of origin and/or religion.” *Id.*  
9 ¶ 160. Plaintiff further alleges that a former supervisor requested excessive  
10 documentation from Plaintiff’s medical appointments. *See id.* ¶ 168.

11           Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits a covered “employer” from  
12 discharging or discriminating “against any individual with respect to his compensation,  
13 terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual’s race, color,  
14 religion, sex, or national origin[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1). A plaintiff alleging that  
15 he suffered disparate treatment in violation of Title VII may either use the *McDonnell*  
16 *Douglas* burden-shifting framework, or alternatively, may “produce direct or  
17 circumstantial evidence demonstrating that a discriminatory reason more likely than not  
18 motivated the defendant.” *Reynaga v. Roseburg Forest Prods.*, 847 F.3d 678, 696 (9th  
19 Cir. 2017) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Under the *McDonnell*  
20 *Douglas* framework, a plaintiff must show: “(1) [he] belongs to a protected class, (2) [he]  
21 was performing according to [his] employer’s legitimate expectations, (3) [he] suffered  
22 an adverse employment action, and (4) other employees with qualifications similar to  
23 [his] own were treated more favorably.” *Godwin v. Hunt Wesson, Inc.*, 150 F.3d 1217,  
24 1220 (9th Cir. 1998) (citing *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792, 802  
25 (1973)).

26                           a. *The Regents*

27           The Regents argues that Plaintiff’s Title VII claim against it fails because Plaintiff  
28 does not allege any adverse employment action with respect to this cause of action. *See*

1 Doc. No. 8-1 at 8. The Court agrees. While Plaintiff alleges his employment was  
2 terminated in February 2014 (FAC ¶ 67), Plaintiff claims that the Regents terminated his  
3 employment based on Plaintiff's requests for accommodations. *See id.* ¶¶ 95-115.  
4 Plaintiff does not allege any facts linking the Regents to any adverse employment action  
5 on the basis of "gender, race, country of origin and/or religion." *Id.* ¶ 160. Rather,  
6 Plaintiff contends that his wife received better medical treatment from Dr. Bogart. *See*  
7 *id.* ¶¶ 159-60. Such allegations are insufficient to allege a claim for employment  
8 discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Accordingly, the Court  
9 **DISMISSES** Plaintiff's Title VII claim against the Regents **without prejudice**.

10 *b. Individual Defendants Ms. Mathews and Dr. Bogart*

11 Individual defendants Ms. Mathews<sup>4</sup> and Dr. Bogart contend Plaintiff's fourth  
12 cause of action fails as a matter of law because Title VII does not support individual  
13 liability for individuals who are not considered an "employer." *See* Doc. No. 18 at 9.

14 Title VII prohibits a covered "*employer*" from discharging or discriminating  
15 against a person based upon that individual's "race, color, religion, sex, or national  
16 origin[.]" 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a)(1) (emphasis added). Thus, "individual defendants  
17 cannot be held liable for damages under Title VII[.]" *Miller v. Maxwell's Int'l*, 991 F.2d  
18 583, 587-88 (9th Cir. 1993); *see also Craig v. M & O Agencies, Inc.*, 496 F.3d 1047,  
19 1058 (9th Cir. 2007) ("We have long held that Title VII does not provide a separate cause  
20 of action against supervisors or co-workers.").

21 Plaintiff does not allege that Ms. Mathews or Dr. Bogart employed him, or  
22 otherwise argue that Ms. Mathews and Dr. Bogart meet the definition of "employer" as  
23 defined by the statute. In fact, Plaintiff alleges Ms. Mathews was a "Human Resources  
24 (HR) manager" employed by the University. FAC ¶ 8. Moreover, Plaintiff alleges Dr.  
25 Bogart "was a physician employed by the [sic] UCSD[.]" *Id.* ¶ 11. Accordingly, because  
26

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27  
28 <sup>4</sup> Aside from listing Ms. Mathews' name on the title of his fourth cause of action, Plaintiff does not allege any facts to suggest any wrongdoing by Ms. Mathews.

1 Title VII does not impose liability on individual supervisors or other employees, the  
2 Court **DISMISSES** Plaintiff’s Title VII claim against Ms. Mathews and Dr. Bogart **with**  
3 **prejudice**. *See Morrow v. City of Oakland*, 690 F. App’x 517, 518 (9th Cir. 2017)  
4 (affirming the dismissal of Title VII claims against individual defendants); *see also*  
5 *Austin v. City of Oakland*, 2018 WL 485969, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 18, 2018) (dismissing  
6 the plaintiff’s Title VII and ADA claims against the individual defendants with  
7 prejudice).

8 **C. Leave to Amend**

9 Lastly, Plaintiff appears to seek leave to include claims under Title II of the ADA  
10 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. Plaintiff claims that he filed his FAC “under  
11 [Title I of the ADA] . . . by error instead of Title II of the [ADA] . . . *and* section 504 of  
12 the Rehabilitation Act[.]” Doc. No. 10 at 4 (emphasis added); *see also* Doc. No. 22 at 6.  
13 In construing Plaintiff’s opposition briefs liberally, the Court understands that Plaintiff  
14 seeks leave to include claims under both Title II of the ADA and Section 504 of the  
15 Rehabilitation Act.<sup>5</sup> Plaintiff contends that if the Court grants Plaintiff leave to amend,  
16 “Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss would be rendered moot and should be denied on that  
17 basis.” Doc. No. 22 at 9. The Regents opposes Plaintiff’s request, arguing that the  
18 proposed amendment is futile because any claim under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation  
19 Act is barred by the statute of limitations. *See* Doc. No. 11 at 2-3. The individual  
20 defendants argue Plaintiff’s proposed Section 504 claim fails because “a plaintiff cannot  
21 sue an individual for disability discrimination under the Rehabilitation Act.” Doc. No. 25  
22 at 3.

23 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15 governs amendment of pleadings. It states that  
24 if a responsive pleading has already been filed, the party seeking amendment “may  
25 amend the party’s pleading only by leave of court or by written consent of the adverse  
26

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27  
28 <sup>5</sup> Neither the Regents nor the individual defendants address Plaintiff’s proposed claim under Title II of the ADA in their reply briefs.

1 party; and leave shall be freely given when justice so requires.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a).  
2 This rule reflects an underlying policy that disputes should be determined on their merits,  
3 and not on the technicalities of pleading rules. *See Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 181-  
4 82 (1962). Accordingly, the Court must be generous in granting leave to amend. *See*  
5 *Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. Rose*, 893 F.2d 1074, 1079 (9th Cir. 1990) (leave to  
6 amend granted with “extreme liberality”); *Ascon Props., Inc. v. Mobil Oil Co.*, 866 F.2d  
7 1149, 1160 (9th Cir. 1989).

8 However, courts may deny leave to amend for several reasons, including the  
9 presence of bad faith on the part of the plaintiff, undue delay, prejudice to the defendant,  
10 futility of amendment, and that the plaintiff has previously amended the complaint. *See*  
11 *Ascon Props.*, 866 F.2d at 1160; *McGlinchy v. Shell Chem. Co.*, 845 F.2d 802, 809 (9th  
12 Cir. 1988). The test of futility “is identical to the one used when considering the  
13 sufficiency of a pleading challenged under Rule 12(b)(6).” *Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton, Inc.*,  
14 845 F.2d 209, 214 (9th Cir. 1988). A district court’s discretion to deny leave to amend is  
15 particularly broad where the plaintiff has previously filed an amended complaint. *See*  
16 *Wagh v. Metris Direct, Inc.*, 363 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 2003).

17 In addition to the Rule 15(a) requirements, Civil Local Rule 15.1.b provides that  
18 “[a]ny motion to amend a pleading must be accompanied by: (1) a copy of the proposed  
19 amended pleading, and (2) a version of the proposed amended pleading” that shows “how  
20 the proposed amended pleading differs from the operative pleading.” Plaintiff has  
21 provided neither a copy of the proposed amended pleading, nor a version of the proposed  
22 amended pleading that shows how the two documents differ. The Court reminds Plaintiff  
23 that a request for leave to amend in the future must be made in compliance with Civil  
24 Local Rule 15.1.b. Despite this discrepancy, however, and in light of Plaintiff’s status as  
25 a *pro se* litigant, the Court considers Plaintiff’s proposed amendments to his FAC.

26 i. ADA Title II Claim

27 With respect to a claim under Title II of the ADA, any such claim is improper.  
28 Title I of the ADA “prohibits disability discrimination in employment,” whereas Title II

1 “prohibits disability discrimination in the provision of public services.” *Okwu v. McKim*,  
2 682 F.3d 841, 845 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit has held that “Congress  
3 unambiguously expressed its intent for Title II not to apply to employment” relationships.  
4 *Zimmerman v. Or. Dep’t of Justice*, 170 F.3d 1169, 1173 (9th Cir. 1999) (dismissing a  
5 claim brought under Title II of the ADA by an employee against the employee’s former  
6 employer). Because Plaintiff’s FAC is premised upon an employment relationship, any  
7 claim asserted under Title II is improper. *See id.*; *see also Allford*, 2015 WL 2455138, at  
8 \*7 (noting that because the plaintiff’s claim is based on “his prior employment  
9 relationship,” he “cannot assert a claim . . . under Title II of the ADA.”). Accordingly,  
10 the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff’s request for leave to amend to add a claim under Title II of  
11 the ADA, as any such amendment is futile. *See Cervantes*, 656 F.3d at 1041.

12 ii. Rehabilitation Act Section 504 Claim

13 The Regents argues a claim under Section 504 is barred by the applicable statute of  
14 limitations; thus, the Court should deny Plaintiff’s request for leave to amend such a  
15 claim. *See* Doc. No. 11 at 2. Moreover, the individual defendants contend a Section 504  
16 claim against them fails as a matter of law because a “plaintiff cannot sue an individual  
17 for disability discrimination under the Rehabilitation Act.” Doc. No. 25 at 3. The Court  
18 addresses each argument in turn.

19 Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act provides in relevant part, “[n]o otherwise  
20 qualified individual with a disability in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of her  
21 or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be  
22 subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial  
23 assistance . . . .” 29 U.S.C. § 794(a). A “private plaintiff[] suing under section 504 need  
24 not first exhaust administrative remedies.” *Smith v. Barton*, 914 F.2d 1330, 1338 (9th  
25 Cir. 1990).

26 a. *The Regents*

27 The Regents argues Plaintiff’s proposed claim under Section 504 of the  
28 Rehabilitation Act is barred by the statute of limitations. *See* Doc. No. 11 at 2. In

1 opposition to the individual defendants’ motion to dismiss, Plaintiff contends that “[t]he  
2 doctrine of equitable tolling serves to save a claim that would otherwise be time barred  
3 when certain extenuating circumstances are present.” Doc. No. 22 at 6.

4 Similar to Title II of the ADA, the Rehabilitation Act does not contain its own  
5 statute of limitations. In fact, Title II of the ADA “was expressly modeled after § 504[.]”  
6 *Duvall v. City of Kitsap*, 260 F.3d 1124, 1135 (9th Cir. 2001). “The statute of limitations  
7 for the Rehabilitation Act Section 504 claim is provided by the analogous state law.”  
8 *Douglas v. California Dep’t of Youth Auth.*, 271 F.3d 812, 823 n.11 (9th Cir. 2001).  
9 However, “federal law determines when a cause of action accrues.” *Alexopoulos ex rel.*  
10 *Alexopoulos v. S.F. Unified Sch. Dist.* 817 F.2d 551, 554 (9th Cir. 1987). “Under federal  
11 law a cause of action accrues, and the statute of limitations begins to run, when a plaintiff  
12 knows or has reason to know of the injury that is the basis of the action.” *Id.*

13 In its reply brief, the Regents incorrectly asserts that a one-year statute of  
14 limitations period applies to Plaintiff’s proposed Rehabilitation Act claim. *See* Doc. No.  
15 11 at 2-3 (“California’s one-year statute of limitations for personnel [sic] injury claims  
16 governs any purported claim under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.”). Although  
17 federal courts in California have routinely applied California’s *two-year* personal injury  
18 statute of limitations set forth in California Civil Procedure Code § 335.1 to Title II  
19 claims and Section 504 claims, the Ninth Circuit has more recently held that Title II  
20 claims are subject to a *three-year* limitations period provided by California Civil  
21 Procedure Code § 338(a). *See Sharkey v. O’Neal*, 778 F.3d 767, 773 (9th Cir. 2015).  
22 While the Ninth Circuit has not expressly held that the three-year limitations period  
23 applicable to Title II claims similarly applies to a Section 504 claim, the Ninth Circuit has  
24 applied a three-year statute of limitations to a Section 504 claim. *See Krushwitz v. Univ.*  
25 *of California*, 599 F. App’x 714, 715 (9th Cir. 2015) (“Even if we assume that a three  
26 year limitations period applies to the Section 504 claim, Krushwitz’s claims are still time-  
27 barred.”). Moreover, numerous district courts have applied the three-year limitations  
28 period to Section 504 claims, given that Title II was expressly modeled after Section 504

1 of the Rehabilitation Act. *See Abraham P. v. L.A. Unified Sch. Dist.*, 2017 4839071, at  
2 \*6 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 5, 2017) (“Both parties here agree that the statute of limitations for  
3 ADA and Section 504 claims is three years.”); *Luong v. East Side Union High Sch. Dist.*,  
4 265 F. Supp. 3d 1045, 1050 (N.D. Cal. 2017); *Ticer v. Young*, 2016 WL 4719272, at \*5-6  
5 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2016); *but see Hartline v. Nat’l Univ.*, 2015 WL 4716491, at \*5 (E.D.  
6 Cal. Aug. 7, 2015) (noting that a Rehabilitation Act claim “is most closely analogous to a  
7 personal injury claim or to an Unruh Act claim;” thus, the plaintiff’s Rehabilitation Act  
8 claims “are subject to a two-year statute of limitations[.]”).

9 Even assuming the more liberal three-year statute of limitations period applies,  
10 Plaintiff’s proposed claim under Section 504 of Rehabilitation Act falls outside of the  
11 three-year limitations period. Plaintiff alleges that he was “wrongfully terminated on  
12 February 28, 2014.” Doc. No. 10 at 4; *see also* FAC ¶ 67. Plaintiff did not commence  
13 this lawsuit until April 6, 2017—more than three years later. *See* Doc. No. 1. However,  
14 the Court is unable to determine whether a claim under Section 504 would be subject to  
15 equitable tolling.

16 In *Ostrosky v. Dep’t of Rehab.*, the district court considered a *pro se* plaintiff’s  
17 claim under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. 2009 WL 3011578, at \*5-11 (E.D.  
18 Cal. Sept. 2009), *Report and Recommendation adopted by*, 2009 WL 3623203 (E.D. Cal.  
19 Oct. 29, 2009). The district court noted that in the absence of a federal rule, along with  
20 the limitations period, courts borrow from the state’s equitable tolling rules. *Id.* at \*10  
21 (citing *Daviton v. Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp.*, 241 F.3d 1131, 1135 (9th Cir.  
22 2001)). The “long settled rule [in California is] that whenever exhaustion of  
23 administrative remedies is a prerequisite to a civil action the running of the limitations  
24 period is suspended during the administrative proceedings.” *Addison v. State of Cal.*, 578  
25 P.2d 941, 943 (Cal. 1978) (citation omitted). Moreover, “regardless of whether the  
26 exhaustion of one remedy is a prerequisite to the pursuit of another, if the defendant is  
27 not prejudiced thereby, the running of the limitations period is tolled when an injured  
28 person has several legal remedies and, reasonably and in good faith, pursued one.” *Id.*

1 (quoting *Elkins v. Derby*, 525 P.2d 81, 84 (Cal. 1974)); *see also Einheber v. Regents of*  
2 *the Univ. of Cal.*, 119 F. App'x 861, 862 (9th Cir. 2004) (emphasis omitted) (finding that  
3 the district court erred in dismissing the plaintiff's Rehabilitation Act claim on statute of  
4 limitations grounds without considering the potential applicability of equitable tolling by  
5 virtue of timely filing the administrative action). The district court in *Ostrowsky*  
6 determined that it was unclear from the complaint whether or how long the plaintiff's  
7 Section 504 claim should be tolled. 2009 WL 3011578, at \*11. Thus, the district court  
8 granted the plaintiff leave to amend her Section 504 claim, emphasizing that "[i]t is  
9 imperative that plaintiff attach, to her amended complaint, a copy of her administrative  
10 complaint before the EEOC, any notices of investigation or other communications from  
11 the EEOC, and both right-to-sue letters." *Id.*

12 Here, similar to *Ostrowsky*, the Court has insufficient information to determine  
13 whether equitable tolling applies to the case at bar, and if so, how long Plaintiff's Section  
14 504 claim should be tolled. As such, the Court finds that leave to amend to add a claim  
15 under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act is not futile. The Court instructs Plaintiff to  
16 attach to his amended complaint, a copy of his administrative complaint before the  
17 EEOC, any communications from the EEOC, and his right-to-sue letter in order for the  
18 Court to determine if any such claim is subject to equitable tolling. Accordingly, the  
19 Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff leave to file a claim under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation  
20 Act against the Regents.

21 *b. Individual Defendants*

22 The individual defendants argue any Section 504 claim against them fails as a  
23 matter of law because "a plaintiff cannot sue an individual for disability discrimination  
24 under the Rehabilitation Act." Doc. No. 25 at 3.

25 To the extent Plaintiff seeks to assert a Section 504 claim against the individual  
26 defendants in their individual capacities, such a claim is barred. *See Daniel v. Levin*, 172  
27 F. App'x 147, 149 (9th Cir. 2006) (finding that the plaintiff "cannot seek damages or  
28 injunctive relief pursuant to the ADA or Rehabilitation Act (RA) against the defendants

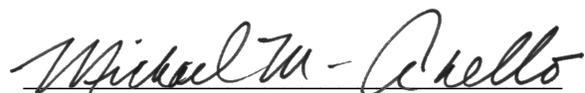
1 in their individual capacities) (citing *Eason v. Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist.*, 303 F.3d 1137,  
2 1145 (9th Cir. 2002); *see also Garcia v. S.U.N.Y. Health Scis. Ctr.*, 280 F.3d 98, 107 (2d  
3 Cir. 2001) (holding that “neither Title II of the ADA nor § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act  
4 provides for individual capacity suits against state officials,” and noting that the Seventh  
5 and Eighth Circuits have reached the same conclusion). However, Plaintiff can assert a  
6 Section 504 claim against the individual defendants in their *official capacities*. *See*  
7 *Ostrosky*, 2009 WL 3011578, at \*9 (holding that the plaintiff could not assert a Section  
8 504 claim against the individual defendants in their personal capacities; “they may be  
9 sued only in their official capacities.”). As such, the Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff leave to  
10 file a claim under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act against the individual defendants  
11 in their official capacities.<sup>6</sup>

#### 12 CONCLUSION

13 For the reasons set forth above, the Court **GRANTS** the Regents’ motion to  
14 dismiss, and **GRANTS** the individual defendants’ motion to dismiss. Plaintiff may file  
15 an amended complaint, addressing the deficiencies noted herein with respect to only his  
16 RICO claim against the individual defendants, and Plaintiff’s Title VII claim against the  
17 Regents. Moreover, the Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff leave to assert a claim under Section  
18 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. The Court **DISMISSES** Plaintiff’s remaining claims **with**  
19 **prejudice**. Plaintiff may file his amended complaint on or before **March 2, 2018**.

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21 Dated: February 7, 2018

22 

23 HON. MICHAEL M. ANELLO  
24 United States District Judge

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26  
27 <sup>6</sup> The Court notes that Plaintiff seeks to clarify his complaint by “adding the legal status of the  
28 Individual Defendants . . . as acting in their official capacity and/or individual capacity.” Doc. No. 22 at  
8. For the reasons explained above, any Section 504 claim against the individual defendants in their  
individual capacity is improper.