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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 JONATHAN HELD, et. al

11 Plaintiffs,

12 v.

13 NORTSHORE SCHOOL DISTRICT,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C13-1548 MJP

ORDER DENYING MOTIONS

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16 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Defendant Northshore School District's  
17 Motion for Attorney's Fees and Expenses, (Dkt. No. 74), and FRCP 11 Motion for Attorney's  
18 Fees and Expenses, (Dkt. No. 95). Having reviewed the motions, Plaintiffs' response briefs,  
19 (Dkt. Nos. 80, 98), and the related record, the Court hereby DENIES the motions.

20 **Background**

21 On November 17, 2014, the Court entered an Order granting Defendant's motion for  
22 summary judgment as to Plaintiffs' federal claims, brought under the Americans with  
23 Disabilities Act ("ADA") and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act ("Section 504"), and  
24 dismissing Plaintiffs' remaining state law claims without prejudice. (Dkt. No. 67 at 22.)

1 Defendant moves for an award of attorney’s fees and expenses under the ADA and Section 504  
2 and requests that the Court levy sanctions against Plaintiffs and their counsel pursuant to FRCP  
3 11 and 28 U.S.C. §1927. (Dkt. Nos. 74, 95.) Plaintiffs oppose Defendant’s motions, (Dkt. Nos.  
4 80, 98).

## 5 Discussion

### 6 **A. Legal Standard**

7 “[A]ttorney's fees should be granted to a defendant in a civil rights action only upon a  
8 finding that the plaintiff's action was frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation” or that  
9 plaintiff continued litigation after it became clearly so. Summers v. Teichert & Son, Inc., 127  
10 F.3d 1150, 1154 (9th Cir. 1997) (citing Christiansburg Garment Co. v. Equal Employment  
11 Opportunity Comm'n, 434 U.S. 412, 421-22 (1978)). This standard applies in both ADA and  
12 Section 504 cases. See id.; see also Bercovitch v. Baldwin Sch., Inc., 191 F.3d 8, 11 (1st Cir.  
13 1999).

14 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11 allows courts to levy sanctions against a party whose  
15 attorney of record signs a “pleading, written motion, or other paper” that is presented for an  
16 improper purpose, contains legal contentions that are not warranted by existing law, or contains  
17 factual contentions that have no evidentiary support, among other things. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(b).  
18 Sanctions may be levied against both the attorney and the party the attorney represents, with the  
19 exception that the represented party may not be sanctioned for presenting frivolous contentions  
20 of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(5).

21 When they unreasonably and vexatiously multiply proceedings, 28 U.S.C. §1927 allows  
22 courts to require attorneys to satisfy excess costs, expenses and attorney’s fees incurred. Section  
23 1927 sanctions require a bad faith finding. Soules v. Kauaians for Nukolii Campaign

1 Committee, 849 F.2d 1176, 1185 (9th Cir. 1988). “Bad faith is present when an attorney  
2 knowingly or recklessly raises a frivolous argument, or argues a meritorious claim for the  
3 purpose of harassing an opponent.” Id., quoting Estate of Blas v. Winkler, 972 F.2d 858, 860  
4 (9th Cir. 1986).

### 5 **B. Plaintiffs’ ADA and Section 504 Claims**

6 The Court declines to award Defendant attorney’s fees and expenses. The fact that  
7 Plaintiffs did not ultimately prevail on their federal claims does not mean their claims were  
8 frivolous. See Christiansburg, 434 U.S. at 421-22. (“[I]t is important that a district court resist  
9 the understandable temptation to engage in post hoc reasoning by concluding that, because a  
10 plaintiff did not ultimately prevail, his action must have been unreasonable or without  
11 foundation.”).

12 Further, in its Order on Defendant’s motion for summary judgment, the Court found  
13 Plaintiffs had presented evidence that showed Defendant may have been negligent in supervising  
14 J.H.’s Section 504 plan and that Defendant may not have responded to each of Mr. and Mrs.  
15 Held’s concerns regarding the way in which J.H. was treated by Defendant’s staff. (Dkt. No. 67  
16 at 18-19.) Although it found this evidence was insufficient to show genuine issues of material  
17 fact existed as to whether Defendant acted with “deliberate indifference,” as is required to  
18 prevail on a claim under both the ADA and Section 504, the Court did not find Plaintiffs’ ADA  
19 and Section 504 claims were frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation or that Plaintiffs  
20 continued to litigate after they clearly became so.

21 The Court also cannot conclude that Plaintiffs’ ADA and Section 504 claims were  
22 frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation or that Plaintiffs continued to litigate after they  
23 clearly became so, because the Court did not consider some of the exhibits and declarations filed  
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1 by Plaintiffs in support of their motion for summary judgment because they were filed belatedly  
2 and/or were not properly authenticated. (See Dkt. No. 67 at 4-13) (order on Defendant’s First  
3 and Second Motions to Strike).

4 In light of the above, an award of attorney’s fees and expenses is not appropriate.

5 Likewise, the Court declines to levy Section 1927 or Rule 11 sanctions against Plaintiffs  
6 or Plaintiffs’ counsel. Defendant describes at length actions taken by Mr. Held prior to the  
7 commencement of this lawsuit, arguing these actions show Mr. Held brought this lawsuit for an  
8 improper purpose—namely to harass Defendant. (Dkt. No. 95 at 14-15.) The Court disagrees.  
9 While these actions may show Mr. and Mrs. Held were frustrated or angry with Defendant’s  
10 response to their concerns about J.H., they are not evidence of improper purpose. See R.P. ex  
11 rel. C. P. v. Prescott Unified School District, 631 F.3d 1117, 1127 (9th Cir. 2011) (“[A]nger is a  
12 legitimate reaction by parties who believe that their rights have been violated or ignored.”)

13 Defendant also argues Plaintiffs’ counsel failed to conduct due diligence to determine  
14 whether Plaintiffs’ claims were supported by existing law and to determine whether Plaintiffs’  
15 factual contentions had or could have evidentiary support prior to commencing this suit. (Dkt.  
16 No. 95 at 15-18.) But the Court did not find Plaintiffs’ legal contentions were not warranted by  
17 existing law or that Plaintiffs’ factual contentions lacked evidentiary support. Rather, as stated  
18 above, the Court found that while Plaintiffs’ evidence showed Defendant may have been  
19 negligent, there was insufficient evidence to show genuine issues of material fact existed as to  
20 whether Defendant acted with “deliberate indifference.” Further, as discussed supra, the Court  
21 did not consider all of Plaintiffs’ evidence when ruling on Defendant’s motion for summary  
22 judgment. Accordingly, Rule 11 sanctions are not appropriate in this case. And, for these same  
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1 reasons, the Court finds Plaintiffs' counsel did not act in bad faith and Section 1927 sanctions are  
2 also inappropriate.

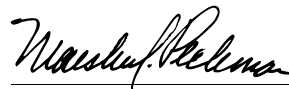
3 Plaintiffs argue, in their response to Defendant's Rule 11 motion, that Defendant should  
4 be sanctioned for bringing its Rule 11 motion for improper purpose. (Dkt. No. 98 at 28.) The  
5 Court declines to exercise its discretion to sanction Defendant.

6 **Conclusion**

7 Because Plaintiffs' federal claims were not frivolous or brought in bad faith or for an  
8 improper purpose, the Court DENIES Defendant's motions, (Dkt. Nos. 74, 95).

9 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to all counsel.

10 Dated this 31st day of March, 2015.

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13 Marsha J. Pechman  
14 United States District Judge  
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