

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No.: 14-cv-03111-REB-KLM

JULIE REISKIN,  
JON JAIME LEWIS,  
WILLIAM JOE BEAVER,  
DOUGLAS HOWEY,  
DIANA MILNE,  
TINA MCDONALD,  
JOSÉ TORRES-VEGA,  
RANDY KILBOURN,  
JOHN BABCOCK,  
KIMBERLEY JACKSON,  
PAULINA BLACK,  
RUTHIE MCNAIR,  
VRLINA NOZLIÇ, and  
COLORADO CROSS-DISABILITY COALITION, a Colorado nonprofit organization,  
on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT,

Defendant.

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**SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

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Plaintiffs, Julie Reiskin, Jon Jaime Lewis, William Joe Beaver, Douglas Howey, Diana Milne, Tina McDonald, José Torres-Vega, Randy Kilbourn, John Babcock, Kimberley Jackson, Paulina Black, Ruthie McNair, Vrlina Nozliç and the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby

bring this Second Amended Class Action Complaint against the Regional Transportation District for violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (“Section 504”), 29 U.S.C. § 794, *et seq.* and state law claims related to Defendant’s Counterclaim, if any.

### **Introduction**

1. In 1973, Congress enacted Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (“Section 504”), 29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq.* Under this law, recipients of federal financial assistance are prohibited from discriminating against individuals with disabilities. At the time the law was passed, although many transportation providers were recipients of federal financial assistance, few were accessible to individuals with disabilities who require the use of wheelchairs or other mobility devices, and many remained inaccessible long after the law was passed. Individuals with disabilities who require the use of wheelchairs were simply excluded from public transportation services otherwise available to the “public.”

2. On July 5, 1975, people who use wheelchairs and their friends and family members (who became known as the “Gang of Nineteen”) protested in Denver, Colorado regarding the inaccessibility of public transportation, and, as a result, Denver was one of the first cities to begin putting wheelchair lifts on its buses. These protesters blocked access to buses at the intersection of Colfax Avenue and Broadway to demonstrate the inaccessibility of public transportation. Today, there is a plaque commemorating the event in between the bus stop shelters on the south side of Colfax Avenue between Lincoln Street and Broadway.

3. On July 26, 1990, nearly twenty-five years ago, the ADA was passed, establishing the most important civil rights law for people with disabilities in the nation’s history. That law applies to employment, government services, public accommodations and other areas that previously had not been covered by the law.

4. The ADA was passed to ensure people with disabilities are not discriminated against by, among other entities, public entities like the Regional Transportation District (“RTD”). 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*

5. Congress found “discrimination against individuals with disabilities persists in such critical areas as . . . transportation . . . and access to public services.” 42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(3). One of the purposes of the ADA is “to provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities.” 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1).

6. Title II of the ADA specifically applies to public transportation provided by RTD. 42 U.S.C. § 12141 *et seq.*

7. Pursuant to the ADA mandate, in 1991, the Department of Transportation (“DOT”) issued regulations to ensure that all public transportation operators, such as RTD’s public conveyances, provided accessibility to individuals who use wheelchairs and similar mobility devices. 42 U.S.C. § 12164.

8. The regulations have a specific section addressing light rail trains, such as those acquired by RTD, that require, *inter alia*, all acquired light rail trains are to be readily accessible to

and usable by passengers who use wheelchairs. *See* Title 49 -- Transportation , Subtitle A -- Office of the Secretary of Transportation , Part 38 -- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Specifications for Transportation Vehicles, Subpart D -- Light Rail Vehicles and Systems. 49 C.F.R. §§ 38.71- 38.87.

9. According to RTD's website, the groundbreaking for RTD's light rail service occurred on January 21, 1997. The first light rail line, the Southwest Light Rail Line, opened to the public on July 14, 2000.

10. The light rail trains acquired and used by RTD do not meet the minimum accessible requirements set forth by the DOT.

11. As a result, light rail trains are not readily accessible to and usable by passengers who use wheelchairs as is required by the ADA.

12. RTD passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices have been and continue to be discriminated against because of the inaccessibility of RTD's light rail trains.

13. As set forth more fully below, RTD discriminates against Plaintiffs Julie Reiskin, Jon Jaime Lewis, William Joe Beaver, Douglas Howey, Diana Milne, Tina McDonald, José Torres-Vega, Randy Kilbourn, John Babcock, Kimberley Jackson, Paulina Black, Ruthie McNair, Vrlina Nozliç and the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition, and all other RTD light rail passengers who use wheelchairs and other similar mobility devices for ambulation on the basis of disability by refusing to provide adequate wheelchair seating areas, by allowing passengers who do not need wheelchair seating areas to occupy the spaces designated for wheelchair seating and by forcing

passengers who use wheelchairs to move from their seating locations when other passengers get on and off light rail trains.

14. In some cases, passengers who use wheelchairs have been denied transportation on RTD's light rail train system because train operators refuse to ask people with strollers and other large objects to move from the designated wheelchair seating area.

15. Plaintiffs seek a court order compelling RTD to comply with the ADA, Section 504, any applicable state law and the recovery of their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

### **Jurisdiction and Venue**

16. This Court has jurisdiction over the federal claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343. This Court may have jurisdiction over any applicable state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, if this Court chooses to entertain Defendant's Counterclaim (Defendant Filed an **Answer and Counterclaim** [#20] to Plaintiffs' original **Class Action Complaint** [#1]. Plaintiffs filed an **Amended Class Action Complaint** [#30], which became the operative complaint in this case based on this Court's **Order** [#29]. Defendant has not filed an Answer or Counterclaim to the Amended Class Action Complaint as of yet.)

17. Venue is proper within this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

### **Parties**

18. Plaintiff Julie Reiskin is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

19. Plaintiff Julie Reiskin is the Executive Director of and a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

20. Plaintiff Jon Jaime Lewis is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

21. Plaintiff Jon Jaime Lewis works for and is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

22. Plaintiff William Joe Beaver is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

23. Plaintiff William Joe Beaver works for and is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

24. Plaintiff Douglas Howey is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

25. Plaintiff Douglas Howey is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

26. Plaintiff Tina McDonald is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

27. Plaintiff Tina McDonald is a member of the Colorado Cross Disability Coalition.

28. Plaintiff Diana Milne is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

29. Plaintiff Diana Milne is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

30. Plaintiff José Torres-Vega is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

31. Plaintiff José Torres-Vega works for and is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

32. Plaintiff Randy Kilbourn is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

33. Plaintiff Randy Kilbourn is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

34. Plaintiff John Babcock is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

35. Plaintiff John Babcock is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

36. Plaintiff Kimberley Jackson is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

37. Plaintiff Kimberly Jackson is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

38. Plaintiff Paulina Black is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

39. Plaintiff Paulina Black is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

40. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

41. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

42. Plaintiff Vrlina Nozliç is and was, at all times material hereto, a resident of Colorado.

43. Plaintiff Vrlina Nozliç is a member of the Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition.

44. Plaintiff Colorado Cross-Disability Coalition (“CCDC”) is a non-profit corporation and a membership organization whose members are persons with disabilities and their nondisabled allies.

45. Defendant Regional Transportation District (“RTD”) is a political subdivision of the State of Colorado, with the “duties, privileges, immunities, rights, liabilities, and disabilities of a public body politic and corporate.” Colo. Rev. Stat. § 32-9-119(1)(a).

46. RTD was created pursuant to Colo. Rev. Stat. § 32-9-105.

47. RTD is a “public entity” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 12131(1)(B) and 28 C.F.R. § 35.104.

48. RTD receives federal financial assistance within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq.* and its implementing regulations. *See* 49 C.F.R. § 27.5.

49. RTD has its principal place of business at 1600 Blake Street, Denver, Colorado 80202-1399.

50. In addition to other types of transportation systems and services (bus, high speed rail, intercity rail, paratransit) RTD operates or plans to operate, RTD operates a light rail train system within the meaning of 49 C.F.R. § 37.3.

### **Facts**

51. Plaintiff Julie Reiskin is a regular user of RTD's light rail service.

52. As a result of multiple sclerosis, Plaintiff Reiskin is substantially limited in several major life activities, including walking, and requires the use of a motorized wheelchair for mobility.

53. Plaintiff Reiskin uses RTD's light rail system, on average, three to four times each week.

54. Plaintiff Reiskin does not have a vehicle or any other means of transportation, and RTD's public transportation service is her regular and usual means of transportation in and around the City and County of Denver and its suburbs.

55. Plaintiff Reiskin has experienced nearly all of the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

56. For example, Plaintiff Reiskin has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate her when she rides light rail trains.

57. In addition, Plaintiff Reiskin has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices were occupying the designated wheelchair seating sections.

58. In addition, Plaintiff Reiskin has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move her wheelchair to

accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

59. In addition, Plaintiff Reiskin has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

60. In addition, Plaintiff Reiskin has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where she could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

61. Plaintiff Reiskin will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

62. Plaintiff Reiskin has complained to RTD regarding wheelchair accessibility issues, but RTD has done little to respond to Ms. Reiskin's complaints and/or to bring its services into compliance, even as a result of these complaints.

63. Plaintiff Jon Jaime Lewis is a regular user of RTD's light rail service.

64. As a result of polio and infantile paralysis, Plaintiff Lewis is substantially limited in several major life activities, including walking, and requires the use of a motorized wheelchair for mobility.

65. Plaintiff Lewis uses RTD's light rail system, on average, ten times per month.

66. Plaintiff Lewis does not have a vehicle or any other means of transportation and RTD's public transportation service is his regular and usual means of transportation in and around the City and County of Denver and its suburbs.

67. Plaintiff Lewis has experienced most of the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

68. Plaintiff Lewis will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

69. For example, Plaintiff Lewis has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate him when he rides light rail trains.

70. In addition, Plaintiff Lewis has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices occupied the designated wheelchair seating sections.

71. In addition, Plaintiff Lewis has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move his wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

72. In addition, Plaintiff Lewis has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

73. In addition, Plaintiff Lewis has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where he could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

74. Plaintiff William Joe Beaver is a regular user of RTD's light rail service.

75. As a result of post-polio syndrome, Plaintiff Beaver is substantially limited in several major life activities, including walking, and requires the use of a motorized wheelchair for mobility.

76. Plaintiff Beaver uses RTD's light rail system, on average, eight times per week.

77. Plaintiff Beaver does not have a vehicle or any other means of transportation, and RTD's public transportation service is his regular and usual means of transportation in and around the City and County of Denver and its suburbs.

78. Plaintiff Beaver has experienced most of the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

79. Plaintiff Beaver will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

80. For example, Plaintiff Beaver has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate him when he rides light rail trains.

81. In addition, Plaintiff Beaver has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices occupied the designated wheelchair seating sections.

82. In addition, Plaintiff Beaver has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move his wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

83. In addition, Plaintiff Beaver has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

84. In addition, Plaintiff Beaver has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where he could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

85. Plaintiff Douglas Howey is a regular user of RTD's light rail service.

86. As a result of injuries sustained from a car accident, Plaintiff Howey is substantially limited in several major life activities, including walking, and requires the use of a manual or motorized wheelchair for mobility.

87. Plaintiff Howey uses RTD's light rail system, on average, one to two times per month.

88. Plaintiff Howey does not have a vehicle or any other means of transportation, and RTD's public transportation service is his regular and usual means of transportation in and around the City and County of Denver and its suburbs.

89. Plaintiff Howey has experienced many of the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months

90. Plaintiff Howey will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

91. For example, Plaintiff Howey has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate him when he rides light rail trains.

92. In addition, Plaintiff Howey has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices occupied the designated wheelchair seating sections.

93. In addition, Plaintiff Howey has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move his wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

94. In addition, Plaintiff Howey has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

95. In addition, Plaintiff Howey has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where he could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

96. Plaintiff Tina McDonald has Meniere's disease, an inner ear disorder which causes her problems with balance, causes her to be unstable and causes her to be substantially limited in the major life activity of walking and requires her to use a mobility device for ambulation.

97. Currently, Plaintiff McDonald uses a mobility device called a Rollator.

98. Plaintiff McDonald uses RTD's light rail system, on average, four times each month.

99. Plaintiff McDonald does not have her own transportation and relies on public transportation nearly all the time.

100. Plaintiff McDonald has experienced most of the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

101. Plaintiff McDonald has complained to RTD regarding its light rail services, but she has not received a response from RTD that addressed those complaints.

102. Plaintiff McDonald will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

103. For example, Plaintiff McDonald has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate her when she rides light rail trains.

104. In addition, Plaintiff McDonald has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices were occupying the designated wheelchair seating sections.

105. In addition, Plaintiff McDonald has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move her mobility device to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

106. In addition, Plaintiff McDonald has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

107. In addition, Plaintiff McDonald has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where she could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

108. Plaintiff Diana Milne has osteoarthritis in both knees. In the four vertebrae above the tailbone and, in her lower back, she has no discs. She was born that way, and she was also born without cartilage in her knees. As a result, Ms. Milne is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking and requires the use of a wheelchair for ambulation.

109. Plaintiff Diana Milne uses RTD's light rail system, on average, six to eight times per week.

110. Plaintiff Diana Milne does not have her own transportation, and she relies on public transportation most of the time.

111. Plaintiff Milne has experienced most of the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

112. On January 23, 2015, Plaintiff Diana Milne boarded the D-Line at Evans Avenue, headed to Tenth Avenue and Osage. Both of the designated wheelchair seating sections were occupied. One of the wheelchair seating sections was occupied with a person who uses a

wheelchair. The other designated wheelchair space was occupied by someone with a stroller and no visible disability of any kind.

113. During this trip, the light rail operator did not ask the person with the stroller to move from the designated wheelchair seating area to allow Plaintiff Diana Milne to sit there.

114. Instead, Plaintiff Milne had no choice but to sit in her wheelchair behind the light rail train operator by the door that opens into the light rail operator cabin in between the front doors that are used by people who choose to board via the cement loading ramp, which is the only place people with mobility devices and wheelchairs can board and get off of light rail trains.

115. Plaintiff Milne has had an experience similar to that described above (people who do not need the use of a wheelchair or mobility device sitting in the designated wheelchair seating sections, and no light rail operator asking them to move) on at least twenty occasions. Plaintiff Milne has experienced this same situation approximately every other time she has boarded RTD light rail.

116. Plaintiff Milne has complained to RTD regarding its public transportation services, but she has not received a response that addressed her complaints.

117. Plaintiff Milne will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

118. For example, Plaintiff Milne has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate her when she rides light rail trains.

119. In addition, Plaintiff Milne has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices were occupying the designated wheelchair seating sections.

120. In addition, Plaintiff Milne has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move her wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

121. In addition, Plaintiff Milne has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where she could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

122. As a result of cerebral palsy, Plaintiff José Torres-Vega is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking and uses a motorized wheelchair for ambulation.

123. Plaintiff Torres-Vega uses RTD's light rail system, on average, ten times per week.

124. Plaintiff Torres-Vega has experienced the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

125. For example, Plaintiff Torres-Vega has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate her when she rides light rail trains.

126. In addition, Plaintiff Torres-Vega has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move his wheelchair to

accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

127. In addition, Plaintiff Torres-Vega has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where he could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

128. Plaintiff Torres-Vega will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

129. Plaintiff Torres-Vega has complained to RTD regarding wheelchair accessibility issues on its transportation services, but nothing has changed.

130. Plaintiff Kilbourn has nerve damage along his spine, acquired because of an accident while driving a truck, which results in chronic pain and the inability to stand and/or walk for more than about 30 seconds at a time. Mr. Kilbourn is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking and uses a motorized wheelchair for ambulation.

131. Plaintiff Kilbourn uses RTD's light rail system, on average, three to four times per month.

132. Plaintiff Kilbourn does not have a vehicle or any other means of transportation, and RTD's public transportation service is his regular and usual means of transportation in and around the City and County of Denver and its suburbs.

133. Because of the size of Plaintiff Kilbourn's wheelchair and the size of the designated wheelchair seating locations on the light rail cars, it is difficult for him to use the designated wheelchair seating locations.

134. As a result, Plaintiff Kilbourn generally sits between the doors at the front of the train in between the doors that passengers who use wheelchairs and other similar mobility devices use to board and get off the train. When this happens, Plaintiff Kilbourne must move his wheelchair into one corner or the other to allow the driver to exit the light rail operator compartment and to let the individual who uses a wheelchair or other similar mobility device get on or off the train.

135. Plaintiff Kilbourn has experienced the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

136. Plaintiff Kilbourn will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

137. For example, Plaintiff Kilbourn has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate him when he rides light rail trains.

138. In addition, Plaintiff Kilbourn has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move his wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

139. In addition, Plaintiff Kilbourn has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

140. In addition, Plaintiff Kilbourn has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where he could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

141. Plaintiff John Babcock, as the result of a spinal cord injury, is a quadriplegic, and requires the use of a motorized wheelchair for ambulation.

142. Plaintiff Babcock does not have his own vehicle for transportation, and RTD's light rail public transportation service is his regular, preferred and usual means of transportation in and around the City and County of Denver and its suburbs.

143. Plaintiff Babcock uses the light rail service approximately fifteen times per week.

144. Plaintiff Babcock has experienced the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

145. Plaintiff Babcock will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

146. For example, Plaintiff Babcock has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate him when he rides light rail trains.

147. In addition, Plaintiff Babcock has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices were occupying the designated wheelchair seating sections.

148. In addition, Plaintiff Babcock has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move his wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

149. In addition, Plaintiff Babcock has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused him to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

150. In addition, Plaintiff Babcock has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where he could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

151. Plaintiff Kimberley Jackson has a progressive neurologic illness that requires her to use a motorized wheelchair because she is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking.

152. Plaintiff Kimberley Jackson uses RTD's light rail multiple times each week. She estimates that she uses light rail approximately four round trips per week.

153. Plaintiff Kimberley Jackson does not have a vehicle and relies exclusively on public transportation for her transportation needs.

154. Plaintiff Kimberley Jackson has experienced the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

155. Plaintiff Kimberley Jackson will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

156. For example, Plaintiff Jackson has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate her when she rides light rail trains.

157. In addition, Plaintiff Jackson has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices were occupying the designated wheelchair seating sections.

158. In addition, Plaintiff Jackson has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move her wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

159. In addition, Plaintiff Jackson has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

160. In addition, Plaintiff Jackson has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where she could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

161. Plaintiff Paulina Black is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking as a result of arthrogyrosis.

162. Plaintiff Paulina Black uses RTD's light rail service two times per month on average in the winter months.

163. Between 2001 until approximately 6 to 8 months ago, Plaintiff Paulina Black was using light rail approximately 4 times each week.

164. In all of the time that Plaintiff Paulina Black used light rail, she was not aware until very recently that there were wheelchair areas designated on the light rail trains.

165. Plaintiff Paulina Black has never experienced a light rail operator offering to assist her with sitting in the designated wheelchair securement areas.

166. Plaintiff Paulina Black has been denied transportation on RTD's light rail system at least twice, because there were people occupying the front designated wheelchair seating sections, who did not require wheelchairs or other mobility devices.

167. Plaintiff Paulina Black has been denied access to the designated wheelchair seating areas on light rail trains by RTD light rail operators when individuals who use strollers have occupied those sections.

168. Plaintiff Paulina Black would have preferred to use the designated wheelchair areas on light rail trains, but she has never successfully utilized the designated wheelchair areas because they have not been available, because they've been occupied by individuals who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices, and because light rail train operators have not assisted in

requesting that people who do not use wheelchairs or mobility devices move from those areas and/or otherwise assist in lifting the seats to clear the designated wheelchair seating areas so that she may use those areas.

169. Plaintiff Paulina Black does not have a vehicle and relies exclusively on public transportation for transportation needs.

170. Plaintiff Paulina Black experienced the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

171. Plaintiff Paulina Black will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

172. For example, Plaintiff Black has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate her when she rides light rail trains.

173. In addition, Plaintiff Black has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices were occupying the designated wheelchair seating sections.

174. In addition, Plaintiff Black has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move her wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

175. In addition, Plaintiff Black has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

176. In addition, Plaintiff Black has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where she could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

177. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair requires the use of a motorized wheelchair due to double hip and double knee replacements as well as arthritis in her spine, which make it very difficult to move around without the assistance of a motorized wheelchair.

178. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking.

179. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair used light rail approximately 4 to 5 times last year, and estimates that she will use RTD's light rail service about the same in 2015.

180. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair prefers to use the designated wheelchair seating areas on light rail trains, but she has had difficulty using those areas.

181. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair travels with her service dog.

182. On at least one occasion, Plaintiff Ruthie McNair was unable to utilize the designated wheelchair seating section, because there was an occupant with the stroller in the section. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair recalls that the light rail operator did not request that the individual with a stroller move from the designated wheelchair seating section so that she could sit there. On this occasion, Plaintiff Ruthie McNair's only option for riding the light rail train was to

sit in the area of the train in front of the front seats in between the two sets of doors that are designed to enable a passenger who uses a wheelchair or mobility device to board the train.

183. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair experienced the problems described in this Second Amended Class Action Complaint, both before and after the last twelve months.

184. Plaintiff Ruthie McNair will continue to use RTD's light rail service on a regular basis.

185. For example, Plaintiff McNair has experienced light rail operators who do not ask people with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the designated wheelchair seating sections to accommodate her when she rides light rail trains.

186. In addition, Plaintiff McNair has experienced being denied light rail rides when individuals with strollers or who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices were occupying the designated wheelchair seating sections.

187. In addition, Plaintiff McNair has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move her wheelchair to accommodate light rail train operators entering and exiting the driver compartment to allow others who use mobility devices to board or alight from the light rail train.

188. In addition, Plaintiff McNair has been forced to ride in the front section of the light rail train between the two doors, which has caused her to have to move repeatedly to get out of the way of passengers boarding or alighting from the light rail train.

189. In addition, Plaintiff McNair has often not been afforded a 30 inch wide by 48 inch long clear floor space on a light rail train where she could ride without unduly restricting the movement of other passengers.

190. Plaintiff Vrlina Nozliç is substantially limited in the major life activity of walking as the result of being born without a hip socket, which caused her to use a cane. Then, as the result of a torn rotator cuff, she had to start using a walker and now often uses crutches.

191. Plaintiff Vrlina Nozliç uses RTD's light rail service approximately two to three times each month.

192. In the past, Plaintiff Nozliç has used light rail as frequently as every day for a period of about two years until February or March 2010.

193. Plaintiff Nozliç predicts she will use light rail approximately 4 times a week in the next few months.

194. Plaintiff Nozliç has traveled with her mother who uses a wheelchair.

195. Plaintiff Nozliç has been unable to use the designated wheelchair seats when she has her mobility device because patrons using strollers have occupied those spaces.

196. Plaintiff Nozliç has been unable to maneuver her mother in her wheelchair to the designated wheelchair spaces because patrons using strollers have occupied those spaces.

197. Plaintiff Nozliç has had great difficulty navigating her mother's wheelchair into the designated wheelchair area on RTD's light rail trains.

198. When Plaintiff Nozliç has been able to navigate her mother's wheelchair into the designated wheelchair areas on RTD's light rail trains, there is not sufficient maneuvering clearance for other passengers, even though Plaintiff Nozliç's mother's wheelchair fits within the 30 inches wide by 48 inches long dimensions required for clear floor space for wheelchairs on light rail trains.

199. Plaintiffs Reiskin, Beaver, Howey, Lewis, Milne, Torres-Vega, Kilbourn, Babcock, Jackson, Black, McNair and Nozliç will be referred to as the "Individual Plaintiffs."

200. Defendant RTD acquired vehicles for its light rail service after January 25, 1992.

201. Passengers who use wheelchairs, including the Individual Plaintiffs, must board RTD's light rail trains using a ramp that leads to the front door of the first car of each light rail train.

202. When a passenger who uses a wheelchair, including the Individual Plaintiffs, boards or exits an RTD light rail train, the train operator must get up from his or her seat, open the driver cabin door and manually flip down a bridge plate that enables the passenger who uses a wheelchair to enter or exit the train.

203. RTD designates two specific areas as wheelchair locations for passengers who use wheelchairs. RTD designates these two areas with signs saying they are wheelchair locations.

204. The two areas RTD designates as wheelchair locations are located in the front row of seating on the left and right sides of the train.

205. These locations are equipped with two passenger seats, one of which flips up for the purpose of providing sufficient width to allow a passenger who uses a wheelchair or other mobility device to maneuver into the space.

206. There is not sufficient space for an individual who uses a wheelchair or other similar mobility device to use the designated wheelchair locations on RTD's light rail trains if the seat in the front designated wheelchair seating section is not flipped up.

207. In order for there to be sufficient room for an individual who uses a wheelchair or other mobility device to maneuver into the designated wheelchair locations, one of the two seats must be flipped up.

208. RTD's light rail trains fail to provide sufficient room, as required by the DOT ADA implementing regulations, for at least two individuals who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the doorway to the designated wheelchair seating.

209. RTD's light rail trains fail to provide sufficient room for at least two individuals who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from the doorway to the designated wheelchair seating locations and allow other persons entering and exiting the train using the front doors to have sufficient room to do so.

210. RTD has placed hand holds along the aisle between the seats where individuals can stand. According to the regulations, these individuals are referred to as "standees."

211. There is no place on an RTD light rail train that allows an individual who uses a wheelchair or similar mobility device to have a minimum clear floor space of 48 inches by 30

inches, which does not unduly restrict passenger flow either in the designated wheelchair locations or in the areas used by standees.

212. RTD posts signs in the first row of seating on the right and left sides in the front car of each of its light rail trains that say that those seats are priority seats for persons with disabilities and that other passengers should make those seats available to those who wish to use them. In the same seating location adjacent to or near the signs described in the previous sentence, RTD posts signs that say those locations are designated wheelchair seating locations and advise passengers of the need to permit wheelchair users to occupy them.

213. RTD signs on light rail trains fail to distinguish between priority seating for persons with disabilities and designated wheelchair seating.

214. Passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices have only the following options for locations where they can ride light rail trains using their wheelchairs or mobility devices: (1) the two front designated wheelchair and mobility device seating locations, if one of the two seats is flipped up, which does not satisfy the DOT regulations; (2) in the aisle between the seats, which restricts other passengers' movement; or (3) in the front of the train between the doors that allow passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices to get on and off the train, which also restricts other passengers' movement.

215. Because RTD posts signs making these front seats available as priority seating for persons with disabilities other than those who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices and also as the designated wheelchair locations, these front row seats are often occupied by persons who do

not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices, making them unavailable for passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

216. RTD allows passengers who do not have disabilities that bring strollers on light rail trains to use the wheelchair ramps at the front of the light rail train in order to board and exit the train, and allows those passengers to occupy the front row designated wheelchair seating locations, making those designated wheelchair locations unavailable for passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

217. If passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices cannot access the designated wheelchair locations on RTD's light rail trains, the only options they have for riding the train are to sit in the aisle between the seats or to sit in the front of the train between the two sets of doors that allow access and egress to and from the train by use of the wheelchair ramps.

218. During those times when passengers who use wheelchairs must sit in the aisle in between the seats or in the area in the front of the train between the two sets of doors that allow access and egress to and from the wheelchair ramps, they are forced to block access and egress of other individuals trying to board or exit the train.

219. During those times when passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices must sit in the aisle in the area in the front of the train between the two sets of doors, they are forced to move every time a passenger needs to board or exit the train using the front doors.

220. During those times when passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices must sit in the aisle area in the front of the train between the two sets of doors, they are forced to

move to allow the light rail train operator to enter and exit from the cabin to flip the bridge plate down to allow passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices and others RTD allows to use the front doors in the wheelchair ramps (e.g., those who use strollers) to get on and off the train.

221. Depending on the size of the wheelchair, mobility device or stroller entering or exiting the light rail train, those passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices and who must sit in the aisle or in the area between the front doors are forced to exit and re-enter the train to allow access to or egress from the train by the person attempting to board or exit.

222. Passengers who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices may simply board the train, select the open seat of their choosing and remain in that seat during the duration of their trip.

223. Passengers who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices are usually not required to move from their seating locations to enable other passengers to board the train or exit the train.

224. RTD has signs that indicate that passengers with bicycles who wish to board with their bicycles must not use the front of the train, which is the only area where passengers who use wheelchairs can board.

225. Despite these signs requiring that passengers with bicycles not use the front area of the train, some light rail operators allow passengers with bicycles to board the light rail trains using

the wheelchair ramp and to keep their bicycles in the front of the light rail train, which is the only place passengers who use wheelchairs can board and exit.

226. When passengers with bicycles are located in the front of the light rail train, which is the only place passengers who use wheelchairs can board and exit, they are in the way of passengers who use wheelchairs boarding or departing from the train, which unduly restricts the movement of passengers who use wheelchairs who are attempting to get on or get off a light rail train.

227. Plaintiff Reiskin has been prevented from using the designated wheelchair seating areas because they were occupied by persons who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices.

228. When Plaintiff Reiskin has been prevented from using the designated wheelchair seating areas because they were occupied by persons who do not use wheelchairs, on information and belief, light rail operators did not request that people seated in the designated wheelchair seating areas move to another seat.

229. Plaintiff Reiskin has been forced to sit in her wheelchair in the aisle between the seats or in the area of the front of the train in between the two doors that allow passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to board and exit the train.

230. When Plaintiff Reiskin has been forced to sit in her wheelchair in the aisle between the seats or in the area of the front of the train in between the two doors that allow passengers who

use wheelchairs to board and exit the train, Plaintiff Reiskin has been forced to move out of the way to allow passengers who use strollers to board and/or exit the train.

231. Plaintiff Reiskin has been denied transportation on light rail trains because RTD has allowed passengers who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to occupy the designated wheelchair seating sections and/or the aisle between the front seats and/or the area between the two front doors.

232. Plaintiff Lewis has been prevented from using the designated wheelchair seating areas because they were occupied by persons who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices.

233. Plaintiff Lewis has been forced to move out of the way to allow passengers who use strollers to board and/or exit the train.

234. Plaintiff Lewis has been forced to exit the train to allow other passengers to board or exit the train.

235. Plaintiff Lewis has been denied transportation on light rail trains because RTD has allowed passengers who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to occupy the wheelchair seating sections and/or the aisle between the front seats and/or the area between the two front doors.

236. Plaintiff Lewis' access on and off light rail trains has been inhibited by passengers with bicycles blocking access to the front of the train.

237. Plaintiff Beaver has witnessed a passenger who uses a wheelchair being prevented access to a light rail train because there was a bicycle with a child carrier occupying the area in the front of the train on the first car between the two doors.

238. Plaintiff Beaver has been forced to move out of the way to allow passengers who use strollers to board and/or exit the train.

239. Plaintiff Beaver has been forced to exit the train to allow other passengers to board or exit the train.

240. Plaintiff Howey has been prevented from using the designated wheelchair seating areas because they were occupied by persons who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices.

241. Plaintiff Howey has been forced to move out of the way to allow passengers who use strollers to board and/or exit the train.

242. Plaintiff Howey has been forced to exit and re-enter the train to allow other passengers to board or exit the train.

243. Plaintiff Howey has been denied transportation on light rail trains because RTD has allowed passengers who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to occupy the wheelchair seating sections and/or the aisle between the front seats and/or the area between the two front doors.

244. Plaintiff Howey's access on and off light rail trains has been inhibited by passengers with bicycles blocking access to the front of the train.

245. Each of the Individual Plaintiffs has been denied access to light rail trains when there was room on the train to board them.

246. Other CCDC members who use wheelchairs have experienced the same unlawful discrimination described in this Class Action Complaint because RTD's light rail trains do not comply with the regulations regarding wheelchair seating location dimensions and maneuvering clearances, and because of RTD's policies which allow people who do not have disabilities to occupy the only spaces on the train where a person who uses a wheelchair or other mobility device can sit, preventing the person who uses a wheelchair or other mobility device from boarding.

247. CCDC is a membership organization having members who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices throughout RTD's light rail service area.

248. CCDC has members, including the Named Plaintiffs, who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices who have experienced and/or are likely to experience the same barriers to accessibility using RTD's light rail service as described in this Class Action Complaint.

249. CCDC's purpose is to advocate for social justice on behalf of people with all types of disabilities. As part of that purpose, CCDC seeks to ensure that persons who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices have equal access to -- and do not encounter discrimination in -- the use of public transportation.

250. CCDC engages in extensive outreach as well as advocacy and educational efforts to promote access for and combat discrimination against people with disabilities. This effort and this

purpose have been and continue to be adversely affected by the RTD's violations of the laws cited herein.

251. As set forth in this Class Action Complaint, RTD's discrimination has been and continues to be a barrier to the full participation of persons with disabilities and, therefore, frustrates CCDC's ability to achieve non-discrimination for persons with disabilities.

252. CCDC's injuries -- including, without limitation, those described herein -- are traceable to RTD's discriminatory conduct alleged in this Complaint and will be redressed by the relief requested in it.

253. The elimination of discrimination, such as that of RTD, is at the core of CCDC's organizational purpose.

254. The participation of individual CCDC members in the lawsuit is not required either to resolve the claims at issue or to formulate relief.

#### **Class Action Allegations**

255. RTD has discriminated against and continues to discriminate against passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices as set forth more fully in this Complaint.

256. RTD trains do not comply with the applicable regulatory dimensional requirements, and therefore RTD discriminates against all passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

257. RTD's placement of priority seating for the disabled signage and signage in the same section designating seating areas as wheelchair locations prevents passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices from having legally required access to seating areas.

258. Because RTD's trains are designed so that passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices must frequently sit either in the aisle between the front seats or in the front area between the two doors, only passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices are required to move each time someone boards or exits through the front doors.

259. RTD's policies, allowing people who use strollers to sit in the designated wheelchair seating areas and preventing people who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices from sitting there when passengers with strollers are occupying the area, discriminate against all passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

260. RTD's policies, practices and procedures that allow bicycles in the front of trains, which are the only access areas for passengers who use wheelchairs to get on and off RTD's light rail trains, discriminate against all passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

261. Plaintiffs seek to maintain this action as a class pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

262. The class consists of all individuals who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices who have been discriminated against by RTD because the design of RTD's light rail trains does not comply with the ADA's regulations and because RTD's policies concerning seating of passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices denies passengers who use

wheelchairs and other mobility devices access to its light rail trains as is required under the ADA and its implementing regulations.

**First Claim for Relief**  
(Violations of the ADA)

263. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the remainder of the allegations set forth in this Class Action Complaint as fully set forth herein.

264. Title II of the ADA provides in pertinent part: “[N]o qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.” 42 U.S.C. § 12132. *See also* 49 C.F.R. § 37.5(a) (“No entity shall discriminate against an individual with a disability in connection with the provision of transportation service.”).

265. Under the ADA, the term “disability” means, with respect to an individual, an impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities. 42 U.S.C. § 12102.

266. Individual Plaintiffs are all individuals with disabilities within the meaning of the ADA.

267. In addition, under Title II, “[i]t shall be considered discrimination for purposes of section 12132 of this title and section 794 of Title 29 for a public entity which operates a fixed route system to purchase or lease . . . a new light rail vehicle, or any other new vehicle to be used on such system, if the solicitation for such purchase or lease is made after the 30th day following July 26, 1990, and if such . . . rail vehicle, or other vehicle is not readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs. 42 U.S.C. § 12142(a)

(emphasis added); 49 C.F.R. §37.79 (“Each public entity operating a . . . light rail system making a solicitation after August 25, 1990, to purchase or lease a new . . . light rail vehicle for use on the system shall ensure that the vehicle is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs.” (Emphasis added.)) *See also* 49 C.F.R. §38.71(a) (“New . . . light rail vehicles, to be considered accessible by regulations in part 37 of this title shall comply with this subpart [part 38].)”

268. “[A] vehicle shall be considered to be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities if it meets the requirements of this part [37] and the standards set forth in part 38 of this title.” 49 C.F.R. § 37.7(a).

269. Light rail vehicles and systems are covered in part 38, subpart D, section 38.71 through section 38.87 of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

270. “[A]t each entrance accessible by lift, ramp, bridge plate or other suitable means, . . . passenger seats . . . shall be located so as to allow a route at least 32 inches wide so that at least two wheelchair or mobility aid users can enter the vehicle and position the wheelchairs or mobility aids in areas, each having a minimum clear space of 48 inches by 30 inches, which do not unduly restrict movement of other passengers. Space to accommodate wheelchairs and mobility aids may be provided within the normal area used by standees and designation of specific spaces is not required. Particular attention shall be given to ensuring maximum maneuverability immediately inside doors.” 49 C.F.R. § 38.77(c).

271. RTD designates two specific wheelchair seating locations, which are indicated by signage located in the first row seats nearest the accessible entrance. These areas are the first row of seats nearest to the accessible entrance and require folding up one of the two passenger seats to make room for a person who uses a wheelchair to maneuver the wheelchair into the space.

272. RTD's designated wheelchair seating locations do not provide a minimum clear space of 48 inches by 30 inches.

273. RTD's designated wheelchair seating locations do not provide sufficient room so that they do not unduly restrict movement of other passengers.

274. "Each vehicle shall contain sign(s) which indicate that certain seats are priority seats for persons with disabilities, and that other passengers should make such seats available to those who wish to use them." 49 C.F.R. § 38.75(a).

275. In addition, "[w]here designated wheelchair or mobility aid seating locations are provided, signs shall indicate the location and advise other passengers of the need to permit wheelchair and mobility aid users to occupy them." 49 C.F.R. § 38.75(b).

276. The two specific wheelchair seating locations on RTD's light rail trains are marked with signs that make the same seating areas both priority seating for people with disabilities who do not use wheelchairs or other mobility devices, and designated seating for people who use wheelchairs.

277. Because RTD allows persons with disabilities who do not require the use of wheelchairs or other mobility devices to sit in these front seats of the designated wheelchair

seating areas, passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices are precluded from sitting there if people with other disabilities are already seated there.

278. Passengers with other disabilities that do not require the use of wheelchairs or other mobility devices could sit in the seats immediately behind the seats RTD designates for passengers who use wheelchairs, making the designated seating areas for passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices available for passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

279. RTD allows passengers who have strollers to board light rail trains using the wheelchair ramp and allows such passengers with their strollers to use the designated wheelchair seating areas.

280. RTD's policies, practices and procedures allowing those who use strollers to sit in the designated wheelchair seating sections and preventing passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices from using those areas discriminate against passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

281. RTD light rail operators have failed to ask passengers with strollers to move from the designated wheelchair seating areas when passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices attempt to board light rail trains, making the designated wheelchair seating locations unavailable for passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices.

282. Passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices have been prevented from using the designated wheelchair seating areas when passengers with strollers are seated there.

283. Passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices have been told they could not board light rail trains by RTD light rail train operators who have refused to ask passengers with strollers to move from the designated wheelchair locations.

284. RTD light rail operators do permit passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices to sit in the aisle between the first row of seats and/or in the area between the front accessible doors; however, when a person who uses a wheelchair or other mobility device is located in these areas, maneuverability is limited inside the doors, and passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices must move when a person boards or exits the train through the front doors.

285. RTD's policies, practices and procedures allowing passengers with bicycles to occupy the space at the front of the light rail train, which is the only place where passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices can board, limit maneuverability inside the doors and make it very difficult for passengers who use wheelchairs to board or exit the train.

286. RTD's policies require passengers who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices to move from their seating locations and/or exit the train to allow other passengers to board when no other passenger who does not use a wheelchair or other mobility device is required to do the same.

287. In the absence of the injunction sought, Plaintiffs and others who use wheelchairs will continue to be subjected to the discriminatory design of RTD's light rail trains.

288. In the absence of the injunction sought, Plaintiffs and others who use wheelchairs will continue to be subjected to RTD's discriminatory policies as described in this Complaint.

**Second Claim for Relief**  
(Violations of Section 504)

289. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference the remainder of the allegations set forth in this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

290. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794(a), provides in pertinent part:

No otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States . . . shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

291. RTD accepts Federal financial assistance.

292. "No qualified person with a disability shall, solely by reason of his disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance administered by the Department of Transportation." 49 C.F.R. § 27.7(a).

293. RTD operates programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance from the Department of Transportation.

294. Discriminatory actions prohibited under Section 504 include, *inter alia*, making it unlawful for a recipient of Federal financial assistance to do the following:

- i. Deny a qualified person with a disability the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service;
- ii. Afford a qualified person with a disability an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service that is not substantially equal to that afforded persons who are not disabled;
- iii. Provide a qualified person with a disability with an aid, benefit, or service that is not as effective in affording equal opportunity to obtain the same result, to gain the same benefit, or to reach the same level of achievement as persons who are not disabled[.]

49 C.F.R. § 27.7(b)(1)(i)-(iii).

295. Plaintiffs and other RTD passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices are qualified individuals with disabilities and have been subjected to discrimination by RTD solely on the basis of their disabilities as described in this Complaint, including RTD's failure to provide light rail trains that are readily accessible to and usable by passengers who use wheelchairs, and continuing engagement in policies, practices and procedures that discriminate against passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

296. Under the Section 504 regulations,

Recipients [of Federal financial assistance] . . . shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101-12213) including the Department's ADA regulations (49 CFR parts 37 and 38), the regulations of the Department of Justice implementing Title[] II . . . of the ADA (28 CFR part[] 35 . . . )[.]

49 C.F.R. § 27.19(a).

297. As set forth above, RTD light rail trains and policies do not comply with the ADA.

298. Plaintiffs and others who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices have been, and will continue to be, injured, damaged and aggrieved by RTD's discrimination.

299. RTD acted intentionally and with a reckless disregard for Plaintiffs' civil rights and the civil rights of passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices.

300. In the absence of the injunction sought herein, Plaintiffs and others who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices are likely to encounter RTD's same discriminatory light rail trains.

**Third Claim for Relief**

(Violation of Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-17-101, *et seq.*).

301. During the Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) conference, counsel for the Plaintiffs met with counsel for the defendant.

302. During that meeting, counsel for the Defendant indicated that she would file a Motion to Dismiss and/or a Counterclaim.

303. Plaintiffs' counsel explained why doing so did not make sense. Given that Plaintiff William Joe Beaver was not a signatory to the original settlement agreement, Plaintiffs believed they would be requesting that the Court add additional Plaintiffs and the claims made by the individuals who were signatories to the previous agreement have claims that were not extinguished at the time of the signing of the previous settlement agreement, meaning this case will go forward even if Defendant is successful on the Motion to Dismiss and Counterclaim.

304. As will be set forth in Plaintiffs' Response to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss or, in the Alternative, Motion for Summary Judgment, counsel for Plaintiffs reminded counsel for

Defendant of the wastefulness and futility of going forward with the motion and counterclaim in writing.. Nevertheless, Defendant went forward with its motion and counterclaim.

**Prayer for Relief**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully pray:

1. That this Court assume jurisdiction;
2. That this Court issue an Order declaring RTD to be in violation of Title II of the ADA and Section 504;
3. That this Court issue an injunction ordering RTD to provide compliant wheelchair seating locations on all of its light rail trains and implement policies that prohibit passengers who use wheelchairs and other mobility devices from being discriminated against in using the compliant wheelchair seating locations on its light rail trains once they are provided;
4. That this Court certify a class as set forth in this Complaint;
5. That this Court award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs;
6. That this Court award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs for the time needlessly expended to address Defendant's Motion to Dismiss and Counterclaim; and
7. That this Court award such additional or alternative relief as may be just, proper and equitable.

JURY DEMAND: Plaintiffs request this case be heard by the Court.

Dated: March 10, 2015

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Kevin W Williams

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