

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE  
BLIND OF CALIFORNIA, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 14-cv-04086 NC

**ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS TO  
AMEND THE COMPLAINT,  
CONDITIONALLY CERTIFY  
CLASS, AND PRELIMINARY  
APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION  
SETTLEMENT**

Re: Dkt. No. 84

In 2014, the National Federation of the Blind of California, Michael Kelly, Michael Hingson, and Michael Pedersen sued Uber Technologies on behalf of all blind individuals in California who use a service animal and were denied rides or deterred from using Uber’s transportation app. The parties reached a nationwide settlement of the injunctive claims, resulting in extensive changes to Uber’s policy that requires drivers to transport service animals. The settlement provides a process for continued monitoring and enforcement of Uber’s policies.

The parties move for preliminary approval of their class action settlement, and plaintiffs seek to amend the complaint to include nationwide claims. The Court finds that the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable. The Court GRANTS plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary approval of the class action settlement and DIRECTS notice to be disseminated.

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1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 **A. Plaintiffs’ Allegations**

3 UberX is a widely available transportation service that uses mobile software  
4 applications to arrange rides between passengers and Uber’s fleet of UberX drivers. First  
5 Amended Complaint (“FAC”), Dkt. No. 17, at ¶ 2. To use UberX services, an individual  
6 must either (1) create a user account, and provide Uber with the customer’s phone number,  
7 credit card information, and email address, or (2) travel as the guest of an individual with  
8 an Uber user account. FAC ¶ 29. The customer then submits a request through Uber’s  
9 mobile software application. FAC ¶ 30. Once Uber identifies the vehicle that will provide  
10 the customer with transportation, Uber notifies the customer via text message or through  
11 its smart phone application. FAC ¶ 30. The notification includes vehicle and driver  
12 identification information and an estimated time of arrival. FAC ¶ 30. When the vehicle  
13 has arrived, Uber notifies the customer, and the customer and passengers may board the  
14 vehicle. FAC ¶ 30. Uber provides several different transportation services in California,  
15 and UberX is one of Uber’s most cost-effective transportation services. FAC ¶ 29. Those  
16 individuals who download Uber’s mobile phone application agree to Uber’s terms of  
17 service, including an agreement to submit all disputes to binding arbitration. Dkt. No. 25  
18 at Exhibit A.

19 Plaintiff National Federation of the Blind of California (“NFBC”) is a nonprofit  
20 association of blind Californians, which aims to achieve integration of the blind into  
21 society on a basis of equality with the sighted. FAC ¶ 22. Members of NFBC use UberX  
22 on Uber’s smart phone application using text-to-speech technology. FAC ¶ 40.  
23 Additionally, members of NFBC use UberX as guests of UberX customers, without  
24 creating their own Uber account. FAC ¶ 43.

25 Plaintiff Michael Kelly is blind, uses a guide dog, and is a member of NFBC. FAC  
26 ¶ 66. Kelly travels with his girlfriend, Brooklyn Rodden, who is also blind and uses a  
27 guide dog. FAC ¶ 66. Rodden has an Uber account that she uses to request UberX  
28 vehicles for herself and Kelly. FAC ¶ 66. On September 13, 2014, an UberX driver

1 refused to transport Rodden and Kelly because of their guide dogs. FAC ¶ 66.

2 Plaintiff Michael Hingson is blind, uses a guide dog, and is a member of NFBC.  
 3 FAC ¶ 67. Hingson does not have an Uber account and has not used UberX. FAC ¶ 67.  
 4 On October 9-12, 2014, Hingson attended the annual state convention for NFBC in El  
 5 Segundo, California. FAC ¶ 67. There, Hingson met attendees with service animals who  
 6 were being denied transportation by UberX to and from the convention hotel. FAC ¶ 67.  
 7 Hingson was deterred from using UberX on December 5, 2013, because he could not  
 8 afford to be delayed by an UberX driver refusing to take his guide dog. FAC ¶ 67.  
 9 Hingson would like to use UberX in the future, but does not believe that UberX is a  
 10 reliable source of transportation. FAC ¶ 67.

11 Plaintiff Michael Pedersen is blind and uses a guide dog. FAC ¶ 73. On September  
 12 12, 2014, Pedersen's wife used her Uber account to request an UberX for Pedersen. FAC  
 13 ¶ 73. Pedersen heard the UberX driver pulled up in front of his home, but the driver  
 14 refused to transport Pedersen's guide dog. FAC ¶ 73. As a result, Pedersen missed his  
 15 connection to a commuter shuttle and was late for work. FAC ¶ 73. Pedersen would like  
 16 to keep using UberX without fear that he will be denied service and made late for work or  
 17 other appointments. FAC ¶ 73.

18 Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. is a for-profit transportation network company.  
 19 FAC ¶ 27. Defendants Rasier LLC and Rasier-CA LLC are wholly-owned subsidiaries of  
 20 Uber Technologies, Inc. that operate within the state of California. FAC ¶ 28. Defendants  
 21 (collectively, "Uber") use smart phone software applications to arrange transportation  
 22 between passengers and its fleet of drivers. FAC ¶ 27.

### 23 **B. Procedural History**

24 In September 2014, Plaintiffs sued Uber alleging that it engages in discriminatory  
 25 practices by permitting UberX drivers to deny access to blind individuals and their guide  
 26 dogs. Plaintiffs bring claims under (1) Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act  
 27 ("ADA"); (2) California Unruh Civil Rights Act ("Unruh Act"); (3) California Disabled  
 28 Persons Act ("DPA"); and (4) for declaratory relief.

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1 In December 2014, Uber moved to dismiss the complaint, arguing that individual  
2 plaintiffs and the NFBC did not have standing. Dkt. No. 25. In April 2015, the Court  
3 denied Uber’s motion to dismiss and allowed the case to proceed. Dkt. No. 37.

4 Thereafter, the parties engaged in mediation in August 2015 with retired judge  
5 Jamie Jacobs-May. In January 2016, the parties reached an agreement on key elements of  
6 a settlement. The parties continued to negotiate the specific language of certain provisions  
7 through early April 2016.

8 Plaintiffs now move to (1) amend the complaint to add plaintiff National Federation  
9 of the Blind (the national branch of the organization); (2) conditionally certify the class;  
10 (3) preliminary approve the class action settlement; (4) appoint class counsel and class  
11 representatives; and (5) direct notice to the class. The Court held a preliminary approval  
12 meeting on June 16, 2016. The Court ordered supplemental briefing on the scope of the  
13 release, which the parties supplied. Dkt. Nos. 101, 107, 108.

14 **C. Jurisdiction**

15 The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiffs’ federal ADA claim and  
16 exercises supplemental jurisdiction over state law claims. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1367. All  
17 parties have consented to the jurisdiction of a magistrate judge. Dkt. Nos. 6, 14.

18 **D. Overview of the Class Settlement**

19 Broadly, the settlement provides for nationwide injunctive relief to riders with  
20 service animals by tightening and extending Uber’s accommodation policies. In addition,  
21 the named plaintiffs, including NFB, will recover damages and attorneys’ fees, while the  
22 class members will retain the right to pursue their own damages claims. The Court will  
23 retain jurisdiction to enforce the settlement and NFB and Uber will work together to ensure  
24 the terms of the settlement are enforced for three-and-a-half years. If the parties agree or  
25 the monitor determines that Uber did not substantially comply with the Agreement, the  
26 agreement’s term will extend by one-and-a-half years.

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**1. Class Definition**

NFB’s proposed amended complaint seeks to certify the following class: “All blind or visually disabled individuals nationwide who travel with the assistance of Service Animals and who have used, attempted to use, or been deterred from attempting to use transportation arranged through the Uber Rider App.”

While the number of class members is unknown, plaintiffs have identified seventy-four blind individuals who use service animals and belong to the class. Approximately ten thousand blind individuals use guide dogs in the United States. Over one hundred thousand Uber drivers provide transportation arranged through the Uber App in over 150 metropolitan areas nationwide. Plaintiffs proffer that there are likely hundreds or thousands of class members.

**2. Monetary Payment to the Plaintiffs**

The settlement provides for monetary compensation to the named plaintiffs and the NBF National, but it does not provide for class-wide monetary relief. Instead, the class will not waive their right to pursue damages claims. Plaintiffs Michael Pedersen, Michael Kelly, and Michael Hingson will each receive \$15,000 to resolve their state law damages claims. Uber will also make three annual payments of \$75,000 to NFB during the first three years of the agreement’s terms. If the term of the agreement is extended, Uber will make a fourth payment of \$75,000 to NFB at the beginning of the extended term.

**3. Injunctive Relief**

The injunctive relief provided for in the settlement is extensive. In total, Uber will be required to implement a variety of policies to inform drivers that they must provide rides to individuals with service animals and to enforce the policies. The injunctive relief falls into three main categories: (1) providing notice to drivers; (2) providing remedies for and systematic support to riders with service animals to report incidents; and (3) enforcing Uber’s policy that drivers may not discriminate against riders with service animals.

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1                                   **a. Notice to Drivers**

2                   Under the settlement agreement, Uber will require that new drivers expressly  
3 confirm that they have reviewed, understand, and agree to comply with their legal  
4 obligations as outlined in Uber’s Service Animal Policy. In addition, drivers will be  
5 blocked from receiving trip requests from riders through the Uber platform until they  
6 confirm an interactive pop-up notification in the Uber driver app that they are willing to  
7 transport riders with service animals. Drivers that are unwilling will be permanently  
8 blocked from receiving trip requests through Uber. Uber will also send quarterly email  
9 reminders to all drivers of its policy requiring transportation of riders with service animals.

10                                   **b. Support to Riders with Service Animals**

11                   Uber will reverse the cancellation or other fees that were charged in connection  
12 with an incident that is the basis of a service animal complaint. Uber will not charge riders  
13 with service animals cleaning fees for shedding by their service animals. Uber will also  
14 not charge cleaning fees to riders with service animals for the first two reported messes  
15 involving the bodily fluid of the rider’s service animal. Riders with service animals will be  
16 able to contest cleaning fees. Uber will make a good faith effort, within one week of  
17 receiving the complaint, to inform the complainant of the outcome of Uber’s review of the  
18 complaint, including whether Uber has terminated its contractual relationship with the  
19 driver.

20                                   **c. Enforcement**

21                   Uber will adopt an enhanced enforcement policy, in which Uber will permanently  
22 terminate its contractual relationship with a driver and permanently terminate that driver’s  
23 ability to receive trip requests through the Uber platform if Uber determines that the driver  
24 knowingly refused to transport a rider because that rider was accompanied by a service  
25 animal. Uber will also terminate its contractual relationship with a driver if it receives  
26 plausible complaints on more than one occasion asserting that a driver unlawfully refused  
27 to transport riders with service animals because of the service animal anywhere in the  
28 United States. A complaining rider with a service animal will receive \$25 credit if Uber

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1 terminates its relationship with the driver who is the subject of the complaint.

2 Finally, the parties have agreed to a third-party monitor who will have access to  
3 Uber reports about complaints. NFB will administer compliance testing. Uber will  
4 compensate the monitor, with fees capped at \$50,000 for 3.5 years, and an additional  
5 \$35,000 if the parties agree to the year-and-a-half extension.

6 **4. Attorneys’ Fees and Costs, and Administration Costs**

7 Uber will pay reasonable fees for the cost of settlement administration. The parties  
8 request that KCC LLC be appointed as the settlement administrator. Additionally, NFB  
9 will request reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, which Uber may oppose as to the  
10 amount. NFB will annually request attorneys’ fees associated with overseeing the  
11 administration of the settlement.

12 **5. Release of Claims**

13 The settlement agreement releases the following claims:

14  
15 Effective on the Effective Date of this Agreement, Plaintiffs  
16 and the Settlement Class, and each of their executors,  
17 successors, heirs, assigns, administrators, agents, and  
18 representatives, in consideration of the relief set forth herein,  
19 fully and finally release Uber Technologies, Inc., and all each  
20 of its subsidiaries subsidiary and/or affiliate entities operating  
21 anywhere in the United States, (including but not limited to  
22 Rasier, LLC and Rasier-CA, LLC) and each of their present,  
23 former or future officers, members, directors, shareholders,  
24 agents, employees, representatives, consultants, attorneys,  
25 parent companies, affiliates, predecessors, successors, and  
26 assigns, to the fullest extent allowable by law, from any and all  
27 equitable relief claims, rights, demands, charges, complaints,  
28 actions, suits, and causes of action, currently known or  
unknown, foreseeable or unforeseeable, whether based upon  
Title III of the ADA, the Unruh Act or Disabled Persons Act,  
or based upon any other federal, state or local law, rule or  
regulation, order, or ordinance relating to or concerning equal  
access for legally blind or visually disabled persons who travel  
with Service Animals, which were alleged, or which could  
have been alleged, in the Complaint or any other court or  
administrative proceeding relating to the subject matter of the  
Complaint, that arose on or before the Effective Date. This is  
intended to include claims for injunctive relief, declaratory  
relief, and attorneys’ fees, costs and expenses relating to the  
current action. The named Plaintiffs also release all damage  
claims that arose up through the Effective Date. This release  
excludes damage claims by the Settlement Class.

1 Notably, the class retains their damages claims, but releases their injunctive claims.

2 **6. Class Notice**

3 Class notice will be administered primarily through KCC LLC, the settlement  
4 administrator. KCC will maintain a website during the notice period with the agreed-to  
5 notice containing all relevant information. Within sixty days of this order, KCC will  
6 publish the notice in the newsletters and magazines of the National Federation of the Blind  
7 and the American Council of the Blind, the largest associations of blind persons in the U.S.  
8 Class counsel will distribute notice by email in a screen reader compatible format to  
9 persons who contacted class counsel to complain. Class counsel will also post the notice  
10 on the websites of Disability Rights Advocates, Rosen Bien Galvan & Grunfeld, LLP, and  
11 TRE Legal Practice. The notice will also be electronically mailed to the membership  
12 email list serves for the NFB, American Council of the Blind, National Association of  
13 Guide Dog Users, and Guide Dog Users, Inc. Uber will also post a link to the settlement  
14 notice on its news blog.

15 **II. DISCUSSION**

16 The Court addresses (A) the amended complaint; (B) conditional class certification;  
17 (C) preliminary approval of the settlement; (D) class notice; (E) the schedule.

18 **A. Amended Complaint**

19 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(2) permits a plaintiff to amend its pleading  
20 with the opposing party's written consent. Where the parties have agreed to file an  
21 amended complaint as part of the class settlement, judges in this district have granted leave  
22 to amend, subject to the terms of settlement. *See Miller v. Ghirardeli Chocolate Co.*, 12-  
23 cv-04936 LB, 2014 WL 4978433, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 2, 2014) (granting leave to amend  
24 for settlement purposes, but voiding the amendment if no final settlement occurs); *Harris*  
25 *v. Vector Mktg. Corp.*, 08-cv-5198 EMC, 2011 WL 1627973, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 29,  
26 2011) (approving stipulation and granting leave to amend complaint as part of order  
27 granting preliminary approval); *see also Ching v. Siemens Indus. Inc.*, 11-cv-4838 MEJ,  
28 2013 WL 6200190, at \*8 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 27, 2013)(same).

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1 Here, the parties seek to amend the complaint to add National Federation of the  
2 Blind to the complaint as a plaintiff and to broaden the class allegations to include a  
3 nationwide class.

4 At the hearing, the Court expressed concern that broadening the scope of this case  
5 from a California class action to a nationwide might overlap with other ongoing cases.  
6 Counsel for both parties indicated that they knew of no other case nationwide with the  
7 same set of claims, seeking the same relief. However, plaintiffs’ counsel indicated that  
8 there is one other case filed for injunctive relief and damages, which would become moot  
9 as to the injunctive relief as a result of this settlement. *See Jolliff v. Uber Technologies,*  
10 *Inc., et. al.*, Case No. 16-cv-605 GBL, dkt. no. 1 at ¶¶ 84-85 (E.D. Va.).

11 Thus, the Court finds that amendment of the complaint is appropriate and in the  
12 interest of judicial efficiency to resolve nationwide claims in this litigation. The Court  
13 GRANTS the motion to amend the complaint. Plaintiffs must file the second amended  
14 complaint on the docket in a separate docket entry.

15 **B. Conditional Class Certification**

16 Class certification requires that: (1) the class be so numerous that joinder of all  
17 members individually is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law or fact common to  
18 the class; (3) the claims or defenses of the class representative must be typical of the  
19 claims or defenses of the class; and (4) the person representing the class must be able fairly  
20 and adequately to protect the interests of all members of the class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a);  
21 *Staton v. Boeing*, 327 F.3d 938, 953 (9th Cir. 2003).

22 In addition to meeting the conditions imposed by Rule 23(a), the parties seeking  
23 class certification must also show that the action is maintainable under Federal Rule of  
24 Civil Procedure 23(b). Plaintiffs here are seeking certification under Rule 23(b)(2).  
25 Plaintiffs assert that the action is maintainable under Rule 23(b)(2) which allows a class  
26 action to be certified when “members of a putative class seek uniform injunctive or  
27 declaratory relief from policies and practices that are generally applicable to the class as a  
28 whole.” *Parsons v. Ryan*, 754 F.3d 657, 668 (9th Cir. 2014).

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**1. Numerosity**

Here, plaintiffs have identified at least seventy-four class members and estimate that hundreds or thousands more individuals could be class members. The Court finds that the class is so numerous that joinder of all individuals members is impracticable.

**2. Commonality**

Here, there are questions of fact and law common to all class members, the answers to which will drive the resolution of the litigation. *See Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. 2541, 2551 (2011). Although the facts of each individual’s alleged discrimination are different, the essential facts and questions of law are common. Specifically, plaintiffs all seek to ensure that drivers using the Uber platform will reliably transport riders with service animals.

**3. Typicality**

For purposes of the typicality inquiry, the named plaintiffs’ injuries need not be identical with those of the other class members, “only that the unnamed class members have injuries similar to those of the named plaintiffs and that the injuries result from the same, injurious course of conduct.” *Armstrong v. Davis*, 275 F.3d 849, 869 (9th Cir. 2001).

Here, the Court acknowledges that the injuries of the organization, the individual plaintiffs, and the putative class members are fairly distinct. Each individual suffered a different type of offense, from deterrence to alleged abuse of a service animal. However, in the context of this specific class action settlement, plaintiffs do not seek to resolve the damages claims on behalf of the class members. Thus, the relevant injury is the denial of transportation or deterrence from transportation that plaintiffs seek to remedy through declaratory and injunctive relief. The Court finds that for the injunctive relief sought, the typicality requirement is satisfied.

**4. Conflicts of Interest**

Proposed class representatives and their counsel cannot have conflicts of interest with the class and must vigorously prosecute the action on behalf of the class. *Hanlon*,

1 150 F.3d at 1020. Here, class representatives and class counsel participated in contested  
 2 motion to dismiss briefing and a hearing, began discovery, and mediated the dispute with a  
 3 third-party neutral. Additionally, plaintiffs and their counsel have litigated other equal  
 4 access cases in the past for the purpose of seeking injunctive and declaratory relief on  
 5 behalf of blind individuals. There appears to be no conflict of interest with the class.

### 6 **5. Rule 23(b)(2)**

7 Rule 23(b)(2) provides that “the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act  
 8 on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding  
 9 declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.” “[T]he primary role of  
 10 this provision has always been the certification of civil rights actions.” *Parsons*, 754 F.3d  
 11 at 686. In *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338, 360 (2011), the Supreme Court  
 12 elaborated that Rule 23(b)(2) concerns the “individual nature of the injunctive or  
 13 declaratory remedy warranted—the notion that the conduct is such that it can be enjoined  
 14 or declared unlawful only as to all of the class members or as to none of them.” “These  
 15 requirements are unquestionably satisfied when members of a putative class seek uniform  
 16 injunctive or declaratory relief from policies or practices that are generally applicable to  
 17 the class as a whole.” *Parsons*, 754 F.3d at 687-88.

18 Here, the remedy of injunctive and declaratory relief sought is the same for all class  
 19 members and will remedy their alleged injuries. Plaintiffs seek to change Uber’s policies  
 20 to enforce consistency with the ADA and state law regulations requiring transportation  
 21 providers to accommodate riders with service animals. Thus, the relief sought is generally  
 22 applicable to the class as a whole. Additionally, the parties’ settlement reflects policy  
 23 changes that will allow all class members to benefit from the improved reliability of  
 24 transportation provided by drivers and the Uber platform.

### 25 **C. Preliminary Approval of the Settlement**

26 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e) requires judicial approval of any settlement  
 27 by a certified class. Although there is a “strong judicial policy that favors settlements,  
 28 particularly where complex class action litigation is concerned,” *Linney v. Cellular Alaska*

1 *P'ship*, 151 F.3d 1234, 1238 (9th Cir. 1998), “[t]he purpose of Rule 23(e) is to protect the  
 2 unnamed members of the class from unjust or unfair settlements affecting their rights.” *In*  
 3 *re Syncor ERISA Litig.*, 516 F.3d 1095, 1100 (9th Cir. 2008). Accordingly, a settlement  
 4 should only be approved if it is “fundamentally fair, adequate, and reasonable.” *Torrisi v.*  
 5 *Tucson Elec. Power Co.*, 8 F.3d 1370, 1375 (9th Cir. 1993). In determining whether the  
 6 proposed settlement meets this standard, the Court does not have the ability “to delete,  
 7 modify, or substitute certain provisions. . . . The settlement must stand or fall in its  
 8 entirety.” *Id.* Due to the dangers of collusion between class counsel and the defendant, as  
 9 well as the need for additional protections when the settlement is not negotiated by a  
 10 Court-designated class representative, settlement approval that takes place prior to formal  
 11 class certification requires a higher standard of fairness. *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1026.

12 “The Court may grant preliminary approval of a settlement and direct notice to the  
 13 class if the settlement: (1) appears to be the product of serious, informed, non-collusive  
 14 negotiations; (2) has no obvious deficiencies; (3) does not improperly grant preferential  
 15 treatment to class representatives or segments of the class; and (4) falls within the range of  
 16 possible approval.” *Harris v. Vector Mktg. Corp.*, No. 08-cv-05198 EMC, 2011 WL  
 17 1627973, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 29, 2011); *In re Tableware Antitrust Litig.*, 484 F. Supp. 2d  
 18 1078, 1079 (N.D. Cal. 2007).

### 19 **1. The Settlement Process**

20 Here, the settlement appears to be the product of serious, informed, non-collusive  
 21 negotiations. The parties had an all-day mediation before Hon. Jamie Jacobs-May (ret.) at  
 22 JAMS in August 2015, after briefing and arguing a contentious motion to dismiss.  
 23 Although the named plaintiffs will receive monetary compensation, the class does not  
 24 waive its damages claims. Additionally, the parties have not agreed to the amount of  
 25 attorneys’ fees and costs counsel can recover. Instead, plaintiffs will move for attorneys’  
 26 fees and costs, and defendants may oppose the amount requested. Ultimately, the Court  
 27 will determine the amount of reasonable attorneys’ fees. As a result, the Court finds that  
 28 the concerns of collusion are not warranted in this case.

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1                                   **2. The Presence of Obvious Deficiencies**

2                   The Court expressed concern over two aspects of the settlement. First, the Court  
3 asked defendants to clarify the identities of all entities released under the settlement  
4 agreement. Defendants amended the release, dkt. no. 107, and clarified that “the only  
5 Released Parties with whom Settlement Class Members may have a contractual  
6 relationship are Uber Technologies, Inc. and a single subsidiary, Uber USA, LLC. From  
7 Defendants’ perspective, it is unnecessary to identify any subsidiary entity specifically, as  
8 Uber Technologies, Inc. directly or indirectly wholly-owns all subsidiaries operating in the  
9 United States.”

10                  Second, the Court was concerned that class members will waive their rights under  
11 the ADA and all state and local laws. The Court requested that plaintiffs submit additional  
12 briefing to confirm whether any state disability laws provide greater protection than the  
13 ADA and California law. Plaintiffs confirmed for the Court that no state laws contain  
14 stricter requirements for access to transportation services than those outlined in the ADA  
15 and the Unruh Act (California law).

16                  With these amendments and proffers, the Court is satisfied that there are no obvious  
17 deficiencies in the settlement.

18                                   **3. Preferential Treatment**

19                  Incentive awards for class representatives, should the Court finally approve them,  
20 does not render the settlement unfair, as “the Ninth Circuit has recognized that service  
21 awards to named plaintiffs in a class action are permissible and do not render a settlement  
22 unfair or unreasonable.” *Harris*, 2011 WL 1627973, at \*9 (citing *Staton*, 327 F.3d at 977).  
23 Here, each named plaintiff will receive \$15,000 and release their damages claims, while  
24 NFB will receive \$45,000. Class members will not receive any monetary benefits from the  
25 settlement, but will also not waive their right to pursue damages claims. The Court agrees  
26 with plaintiffs that this “preferential treatment” is properly categorized as a settlement of  
27 the named plaintiffs’ claims in their entirety. Since plaintiffs’ monetary recovery does not  
28 harm or take away value from the class claims as a whole, the Court finds that such

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1 preferential treatment is permissible.

2 **4. Whether the Settlement Falls Within the Range of Possible Approval**

3 Finally, the Court must determine whether the proposed settlement falls within the  
4 range of possible approval. “To evaluate the range of possible approval criterion, which  
5 focuses on substantive fairness and adequacy, courts primarily consider plaintiff’s  
6 expected recovery balanced against the value of the settlement offer.” *Harris*, 2011 WL  
7 1627973, at \*9 (quoting *Vasquez v. Coast Valley Roofing, Inc.*, 670 F. Supp. 2d 1114,  
8 1125 (E.D. Cal. 2009)).

9 To determine whether an agreement is fundamentally fair, adequate, and  
10 reasonable, the Court may preview the factors that ultimately inform final approval: “[1]  
11 the strength of plaintiff’s case; [2] the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of  
12 further litigation; [3] the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the trial; [4] the  
13 amount offered in settlement; [5] the extent of discovery completed, and the stage of the  
14 proceedings; [6] the experience and views of counsel; [7] the presence of a governmental  
15 participant; and [8] the reaction of the class members to the proposed settlement.” *Id.* at \*9  
16 (citing *Churchill Village v. Gen. Elec.*, 361 F.3d 566, 575 (9th Cir. 2004)).

17 Here, the Court finds that the agreement is fundamentally fair, adequate, and  
18 reasonable because plaintiffs received nearly all the injunctive relief they sought. The  
19 Court notes that plaintiffs faced several additional hurdles to demonstrating a successful  
20 case, including navigating Uber’s arbitration clause argument, maintaining standing, and  
21 obtaining class certification.

22 This is a complex case, which touches on cutting-edge questions at the intersection  
23 of the sharing economy, equal access, and constitutional law. The Court observes that if  
24 this case had proceeded, both parties would assume significant risks with voluminous  
25 discovery, burdensome motion practice, and novel legal issues.

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**D. Class Notice**

**1. Notice Administration**

The parties have agreed to appoint KCC LLC as the notice administrator, and the parties will assist in disseminating the notice on their respective websites.

**2. Method of Providing Notice**

KCC will publish the notice in the newsletters and magazines of the National Federation of the Blind and the American Council of the Blind, the largest associations of blind persons in the U.S. Class counsel will distribute notice by email in a screen reader compatible format to persons who contacted class counsel to complain. Class Counsel will also post the notice on the websites of Disability Rights Advocates, Rosen Bien Galvan & Grunfeld, LLP, and TRE Legal Practice. The notice will also be electronically mailed to the membership email list serves for the NFB, American Council of the Blind, National Association of Guide Dog Users, and Guide Dog Users, Inc. Uber will also post a link to the settlement notice on its news blog.

**3. Content of the Notice**

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 requires that “[t]he notice must clearly and concisely state in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the class certified; (iii) the class claims, issues, or defenses; (iv) that a class member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) that the court will exclude from the class any member who requests exclusion; (vi) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (vii) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Rule 23(c)(3).” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

Class counsel have assured the Court that all notices will be disseminated in accessible formats, either through screen reader compatible formats or in Braille print magazines. Class counsel also assure the Court that within the blind community, those individuals with service animals often subscribe to such magazines or remain in contact with service animal providers and trainers. The Court is satisfied that the notice will sufficiently reach class members.



1 within 60 days;

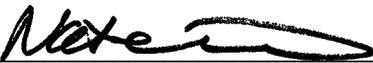
2 8. The parties should make this Court order, the second amended complaint,  
3 and the settlement available on the appropriate websites in accessible formats. If this  
4 Court order or any other Court order in this case is not in the appropriate format to be  
5 accessible to a screen reader, the parties should notify the Court.

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7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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9 Dated: July 13, 2016

  
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NATHANAEL M. COUSINS  
United States Magistrate Judge

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United States District Court  
Northern District of California