

1 KRISTEN CLARKE  
Assistant Attorney General  
2 REBECCA B. BOND (Cal. Bar. No. 202220)  
Chief, Disability Rights Section  
3 KEVIN J. KIJEWski  
Deputy Chief, Disability Rights Section  
4 ANNA BOBROW  
CHERYL ROST  
5 FELICIA SADLER  
Trial Attorneys, Disability Rights Section  
6 U.S. Department of Justice  
950 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W., - 4 CON  
7 Washington, D.C. 20530  
Telephone: (202) 598-9620  
8 Facsimile: (202) 305-9775  
Email: Anna.Bobrow@usdoj.gov  
9 Cheryl.Rost@usdoj.gov  
Felicia.Sadler@usdoj.gov

10 E. MARTIN ESTRADA  
United States Attorney  
11 DAVID M. HARRIS  
Chief, Civil Division  
12 RICHARD M. PARK  
Chief, Civil Rights Section  
13 MATTHEW J. BARRAGAN (Cal. Bar No. 283883)  
14 MARGARET M. CHEN (Cal. Bar No. 288294)  
Assistant United States Attorneys  
15 Federal Building, Suite 7516  
300 North Los Angeles Street  
16 Los Angeles, California 90012  
Telephone: (213) 894-2444 (Barragan) / -3148 (Chen)  
17 Facsimile: (213) 894-7819  
E-mail: Matthew.Barragan@usdoj.gov  
18 Margaret.Chen@usdoj.gov

19 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
United States of America

20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
21 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

22 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
23 Plaintiff,  
24 v.  
25 FITNESS INTERNATIONAL, LLC  
26 D/B/A LA FITNESS,  
27 Defendant.

No.  
**COMPLAINT**

1 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA alleges the following:

2 **I. INTRODUCTION**

3 1. Plaintiff United States brings this action against Defendant Fitness  
4 International, LLC d/b/a LA Fitness to enforce Title III of the Americans with  
5 Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181–89, and its implementing regulation, 28  
6 C.F.R. Part 36. Defendant is the largest chain of owner operated gym and fitness club  
7 facilities in the United States with over 700 facilities.

8 2. Ensuring equitable and inclusive access to physical activity is crucial for  
9 promoting health and well-being of all individuals, including those with disabilities. But  
10 individuals with disabilities experienced disparities and harm because Defendant  
11 operates inaccessible gym and fitness club facilities as detailed below.

12 3. Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination against individuals on the  
13 basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities,  
14 privileges, advantages, and accommodations of places of public accommodation,  
15 including gym and fitness facilities. 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181(7)(L), 12182(a); 28 C.F.R.  
16 § 36.201(a).

17 4. Defendant operates places of public accommodations and violates the ADA  
18 by failing to ensure that its facilities:

- 19 a. give individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in or  
20 benefit from their services and facilities, 42 U.S.C.  
21 § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i); 28 C.F.R. § 36.202(a);
- 22 b. remove architectural barriers in existing facilities where such removal  
23 is readily achievable, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv); 28 C.F.R.  
24 § 36.304(a);
- 25 c. ensure that facilities designed and constructed for first occupancy  
26 after January 26, 1993, are readily accessible to and usable by  
27 individuals with disabilities, 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(1); 28 C.F.R.  
28 § 36.401(c);

- 1 d. maintain in operable working condition those features of facilities  
2 and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable  
3 by individuals with disabilities, 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(a); and  
4 e. not impose additional fees or surcharges to cover the costs of  
5 measures necessary to provide individuals with disabilities with the  
6 nondiscriminatory treatment required by the ADA, 42 U.S.C.  
7 § 12182(b)(2)(A)(i); 28 C.F.R. § 36.301(c).

8 5. In passing the ADA, Congress identified “the Nation’s proper goals”  
9 regarding individuals with disabilities to include “equality of opportunity,” “independent  
10 living” and “full participation.” 42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(7). The ADA’s prohibition  
11 against discrimination includes ensuring access to LA Fitness gym and fitness club  
12 facilities and is essential to furthering the ADA’s purpose “to invoke the sweep of  
13 congressional authority . . . to address the major areas of discrimination faced day-to-day  
14 by people with disabilities.” 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(4).

15 6. The United States brings this action based on a determination that: (1)  
16 Defendant has engaged in a pattern or practice of discrimination and (2) Defendant  
17 discriminated against a person or group of persons and that such discrimination raises an  
18 issue of general public importance. The United States seeks declaratory and injunctive  
19 relief, monetary damages, and a civil penalty against Defendant.

## 20 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

21 7. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under 42 U.S.C.  
22 § 12188(b)(1)(B) and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1345. The Court may grant declaratory  
23 relief and further necessary or proper relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02, and may  
24 grant equitable relief, monetary damages, and a civil penalty pursuant to 42 U.S.C.  
25 § 12188(b)(2).

26 8. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendant is a California limited  
27 liability company that owns or operates gym and fitness club facilities in the United  
28 States with its principal place of business in this District and a substantial part of the

1 events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District. 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

2 **III. PARTIES**

3 9. Plaintiff is the United States of America.

4 10. Defendant is Fitness International, LLC, d/b/a LA Fitness is a limited  
5 liability company organized under the laws of California. Defendant owns or operates  
6 gym and fitness club facilities that affect commerce in the United States. *See*  
7 42 U.S.C. § 12181. Defendant is a public accommodation because it owns or operates  
8 places of public accommodation—gymnasiums, health spas, or other places of exercise  
9 or recreation—within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(L).

10 **IV. ALLEGATIONS**

11 11. Defendant is the largest chain of owner operated gym and fitness club  
12 facilities in the United States with over 700 facilities.

13 12. Defendant engaged in a pattern or practice of discrimination and  
14 discriminated against a person or group of persons by failing to provide full and equal  
15 enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations  
16 of places of public accommodation, and that discrimination raises an issue of general  
17 public importance.

18 13. Defendant denied an individual or group of individuals, on the basis of  
19 disability, with the opportunity to participate in or benefit from a good, service, facility,  
20 privilege, or accommodation.

21 14. Defendant fails to maintain in operable working condition those features of  
22 facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by  
23 individuals with disabilities.

24 15. Defendant's failure to maintain pool and spa lifts in operable working  
25 condition has harmed Patron A, Patron B, Patron C, Patron D and other similarly  
26 situated individuals with disabilities.

27 16. Patron A has multiple sclerosis and is substantially limited in one or more  
28 major life activities or major bodily functions, including neurological function, operation

1 of the central nervous system, and the ability to walk, and is an individual with a  
2 disability. 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1), (2); 28 C.F.R. § 36.105(d)(2)(iii).

3 17. Since January 2020, Patron A has frequented several LA Fitness facilities to  
4 swim for exercise. Swimming is essential for Patron A to manage her pain related to  
5 Multiple Sclerosis and is critical to maintain her quality of life.

6 18. Patron A has encountered inoperable pool lifts at the LA Fitness locations  
7 she frequents. Even when a pool lift appears to be working, Patron A has experienced  
8 being stuck and dangling over the water, requiring assistance from LA Fitness  
9 employees to exit the pool, and being unable to use the pool.

10 19. Defendant's failure to provide operable pool lifts has also harmed Patron B  
11 who has cerebral palsy and quadriplegia and is substantially limited in one or more  
12 major life activities or major bodily functions, including neurological function and the  
13 ability to walk, and is an individual with a disability. 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1), (2); 28  
14 C.F.R. § 36.105(d)(2)(iii).

15 20. For several years, Patron B has frequented LA Fitness facilities to swim  
16 several days a week, accompanied by his father, who is also a member. Swimming is the  
17 only form of exercise available to Patron B. When the pool lift works, Patron B can  
18 transfer himself out of the pool independently, but when the pool lift is not working, he  
19 must crawl out of the pool and rely on others to help him transfer to his wheelchair.  
20 Between early 2021 and early 2022, the pool lift was inoperable at the LA Fitness  
21 facility that Patron B and his father frequented. During that period, Patron B was forced  
22 to crawl out of the pool using the stairs, causing him physical discomfort and abrasions.  
23 Upon crawling out of the pool, Patron B needed assistance from his father to get back  
24 into his wheelchair. For years, Patron B's father has notified LA Fitness facility and  
25 corporate staff about the broken pool lifts, but these issues remain unresolved. LA  
26 Fitness's failure to fix broken pool lifts for extensive periods has caused Patron B  
27 emotional distress.

28 21. In 2023, that location closed, and Patron B and his father began to frequent

1 another LA Fitness location that, at first, lacked a working pool lift battery, and  
2 eventually, had a broken pool lift. As recently as July 2024, that LA Fitness facility's  
3 pool lift remains inoperable and Patron B has to crawl out of the pool after swimming,  
4 continuing to cause him emotional and physical discomfort.

5 22. Patron C had polio as a child and cannot stand or walk. She is substantially  
6 limited in one or more major life activities or major bodily functions, including  
7 neurological function, operation of the central nervous system, and the ability to walk,  
8 and is an individual with a disability. 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1), (2); 28 C.F.R.  
9 § 36.105(d)(2)(iii).

10 23. Patron C has been a member of LA Fitness since 2007. She visits LA  
11 Fitness to use weight machines and the jacuzzi. Patron C often cannot operate the  
12 jacuzzi lift independently because the remote control, battery, or other lift parts are not  
13 working. Patron C can access the jacuzzi without the lift, but needs the lift to get out of  
14 the jacuzzi. When the remote control is broken, Patron C uses her cell phone to call the  
15 LA Fitness front desk for staff to manually move the lift chair over the water so she can  
16 get out of the jacuzzi. At times she cannot reach the front desk staff for assistance.  
17 When this occurs, she feels extremely fearful that she will be stuck in the jacuzzi with no  
18 means to get out. Patron C values being independent, and having to rely on gym staff to  
19 help her use the facility's equipment diminishes her sense of independence.

20 24. Defendant fails to maintain elevators in operable working condition.

21 25. Defendant's failure to provide operable elevators harmed Patron D and  
22 other similarly situated individuals with disabilities.

23 26. Patron D has chronic osteoarthritis in both knees and is substantially limited  
24 in one or more major life activities or major bodily functions, including the abilities to  
25 climb stairs and walk, and is an individual with a disability. 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1), (2);  
26 28 C.F.R. § 36.105(d)(2)(iii).

27 27. Patron D first joined LA Fitness in 2013 to exercise regularly to recover  
28 from surgery. Patron D's physician recommended walking in the pool as exercise. He

1 rejoined in 2022 once the LA Fitness near his home reopened after shutting down  
2 temporarily because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Patron D rejoined to use the pool at  
3 the LA Fitness facility to exercise. About a month after rejoining LA Fitness, Patron D  
4 observed that the elevator from the street level to the facility entrance was broken.  
5 Patron D cannot climb the stairs to the entrance because of chronic osteoarthritis. Patron  
6 D repeatedly asked about repair of the elevator in 2022 and 2023. Although he was  
7 informed several times that the elevator would be fixed “next month,” the elevator has  
8 remained broken. Patron D cannot use the pools at other LA Fitness facilities because  
9 they are too deep to walk in. As a result, Patron D has been unable to exercise at an LA  
10 Fitness facility. As of late September 2024, the elevator is working.

11 28. Defendant fails to remove architectural barriers in existing facilities where  
12 such removal is readily achievable.

13 29. Defendant fails to ensure that facilities designed and constructed facilities  
14 for first occupancy after January 26, 1993, are readily accessible to and usable by  
15 individuals with disabilities.

16 30. Defendant’s failure to provide accessible facilities harmed Patron A, also  
17 referenced above, as well as other similarly situated individuals with disabilities.

18 31. Along with experiencing inoperable pool lifts, Patron A has experienced  
19 barriers to using the accessible shower after she swims. Patron A went to an LA Fitness  
20 facility where the shower bench in a designated accessible shower was neither centered,  
21 nor close enough to the grab bar. Even after reporting the barrier, the bench remained  
22 inaccessible for months and was eventually fixed in May 2023.

23 32. At another LA Fitness facility, Patron A experienced barriers to accessing a  
24 different designated accessible shower where the on/off switch and temperature controls  
25 were out of reach from the shower bench. Rather than correcting the bench location,  
26 Defendant installed a handheld showerhead with an off/on switch, but no temperature  
27 control. These barriers made it difficult for Patron A to shower at LA Fitness locations.

28 33. Multiple Defendant facilities in Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas had deviations

1 from the 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (28 C.F.R. pt. 36, appendix D) and  
2 the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (28 C.F.R. pt. 36, subpart D; 2004  
3 ADAAG at 36 C.F.R. part 1191, appendices B and D), including:

- 4 a. reach range violations, including toilet seat dispensers, wall hooks,  
5 AED boxes, sanitizer, and soap dispensers and shower controls.
- 6 b. protrusions, including mounted wall lockers, pool emergency phones,  
7 paper towel dispensers, and the front desks.
- 8 c. barriers in the showers including grab bars over the shower seat,  
9 wrong height, and seat of shower, incorrect location for controls,  
10 including over grab bar; no on/off for handheld shower, roll-in  
11 shower less than 60 inches wide, transfer shower less than 36 inches  
12 wide, slope at maneuvering clearance at the shower entry, incomplete  
13 or insufficient height for grab bars.
- 14 d. barriers to access in locker rooms, including inaccessible lockers,  
15 insufficient bench back support, and no pipe insulation.
- 16 e. barriers to access in the water closets, including tissue dispenser  
17 location, no self-closing doors in the accessible stalls, insufficient  
18 maneuvering clearance, and incorrect side grab bar locations.
- 19 f. violations at the pool deck, including pool lifts that were not  
20 operational, spa lifts that were not operational, excessive slopes at the  
21 pool decks, and a change of level at the pool lift.
- 22 g. barriers at doors, including obstructed maneuvering clearance at the  
23 interior door and excessive thresholds.
- 24 h. barriers to access in saunas, including incorrect bench size and  
25 height, change in level at the entry door threshold, change in level at  
26 the floor mats, less than 32” of clear width at the door, and no turning  
27 space within the sauna.
- 28 i. barriers to operable parts, including inaccessible wall lockers, sauna



1 controls, emergency phone boxes, and phones without volume  
2 control.

3 j. sign violations, including wrong height, no braille, and not on latch  
4 side.

5 k. barriers to drinking fountains, including insufficient knee clearance  
6 and spout higher than 36 inches; an elevator that was out of service;  
7 instances with no accessible seating in the lounge area.

8 l. elements limiting the accessible interior route.

9 m. fitness equipment stations that lacked sufficient maneuvering  
10 clearance.

11 34. Defendant has imposed impermissible surcharges on patrons with  
12 disabilities and their associates to cover the costs of measures, including barrier removal,  
13 alternatives to barrier removal, and reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or  
14 procedures, that are required to provide those individuals with nondiscriminatory  
15 treatment under the ADA, including by charging a patron an additional fee to receive  
16 assistance from his caretaker and using equipment bought by a patron's associate for  
17 barrier removal. These surcharges have harmed individuals with disabilities.

18 35. Defendant imposed a surcharge on Patron B's father. After waiting almost  
19 a year for LA Fitness to fix the broken pool lift battery in 2022, Patron B's father spent  
20 about \$500 on a battery and charging case for use at an LA Fitness facility. After that  
21 facility closed, Patron B and his father began patronizing a different facility without a  
22 working pool lift battery, and Patron B used the battery and charging case at that facility  
23 until the pool lift broke in late 2023.

## 24 V. CAUSE OF ACTION

### 25 VIOLATIONS OF TITLE III OF THE ADA

26 36. The preceding paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated by reference as if  
27 fully stated.

28 37. Defendant discriminated against individuals, on the basis of disability, in

1 the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or  
2 accommodations in violation of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a) and 28  
3 C.F.R. § 36.201(a).

4 38. Defendant denied an individual or group of individuals, on the basis of  
5 disability, with the opportunity to participate in or benefit from a good, service, facility,  
6 privilege, or accommodation, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i) and 28  
7 C.F.R. § 36.202(a).

8 39. Defendant failed to remove architectural barriers in existing facilities where  
9 such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and 28 C.F.R.  
10 § 36.304.

11 40. Defendant failed to ensure that facilities designed and constructed for first  
12 occupancy after January 26, 1993, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals  
13 with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(1) and 28 C.F.R. § 36.401(c).

14 41. Defendant failed to maintain in operable working condition those features  
15 of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by  
16 individuals with disabilities. 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(a).

17 42. Defendant imposed a surcharge on aggrieved individuals with disabilities to  
18 cover the costs of measures that were required to provide them the nondiscriminatory  
19 treatment required by Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(i) and 28 C.F.R.  
20 § 36.301(c).

21 43. Defendant violated 42 U.S.C. § 12188(b)(1)(B) and 28 C.F.R. § 36.503 by  
22 engaging in a pattern or practice of discrimination against individuals on the basis of  
23 disability.

24 44. Defendant's discriminatory acts raise an issue of general public importance  
25 under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(b)(1)(B)(ii).

26 45. As a result of Defendant's discriminatory conduct, the individuals as  
27 alleged in this complaint and other similarly situated individuals suffered harm,  
28 emotional distress, loss of independence, humiliation, and embarrassment. They and

1 others who were the victims of Defendant's discriminatory practices are aggrieved  
2 individuals under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(b)(2)(B) and 28 C.F.R. § 36.503.

3 **VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

4 46. Grant judgment for the United States and declare that Defendant violated  
5 Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-89, and its implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R.  
6 Part 36;

7 47. Enjoin Defendant, its officers, agents, employees, and all others in concert  
8 or participation with it, from engaging in discrimination against individuals with  
9 disabilities, and specifically from violating Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-89,  
10 and its implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 36;

11 48. Order Defendant, its officers, agents, employees, and all others in concert or  
12 participation with it, to:

- 13 a. Modify its policies, practices, and procedures to comply with the  
14 requirements of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-89, and its  
15 implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 36;
- 16 b. Remove architectural barriers in existing facilities where such  
17 removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(iv); 28  
18 C.F.R. § 36.304;
- 19 c. Ensure that facilities designed and constructed for first occupancy  
20 after January 26, 1993, are readily accessible to and usable by  
21 individuals with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(1); 28 C.F.R.  
22 § 36.401(c);
- 23 d. Maintain in operable working condition those features of facilities  
24 and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable  
25 by individuals with disabilities. 28 C.F.R. § 36.211;
- 26 e. Cease imposition of surcharges on individuals with disabilities or  
27 their associates to cover the costs of measures, such as the provision  
28 of auxiliary aids, barrier removal, alternatives to barrier removal, and

1 reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, that are  
2 required to provide those individuals with the nondiscriminatory  
3 treatment required by the ADA or its implementing regulation. 42  
4 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(i); 28 C.F.R. § 36.301(c);

5 f. Take such affirmative steps as may be needed to restore, as nearly as  
6 practicable, all aggrieved individuals to the position that they would  
7 have been in but for Defendant's conduct;

8 g. Award monetary damages, including compensatory damages for  
9 emotional distress, to aggrieved individuals, under 42 U.S.C.  
10 § 12188(b)(2)(B), for injuries suffered as the result of Defendant's  
11 violation of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181–89, and its  
12 implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 36;

13 h. Assess a civil penalty against Defendant in the maximum amount  
14 authorized by 42 U.S.C. § 12188(b)(2)(C), to vindicate the public  
15 interest; and

16 i. Order such other appropriate relief as justice may require.  
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1 **VII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

2 Plaintiff United States demands a trial by jury.

3  
4 Respectfully submitted this 8th day of October 2024.

5 E. MARTIN ESTRADA  
United States Attorney  
6 DAVID M. HARRIS  
Chief, Civil Division  
7 RICHARD M. PARK  
Chief, Civil Rights Section

KRISTEN CLARKE  
Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights  
REBECCA B. BOND  
Chief, Disability Rights Section  
KEVIN KIJEWSKI  
Deputy Chief, Disability Rights Section

8  
9 */s/ Margaret M. Chen*

*/s/ Cheryl Rost*

10 MATTHEW J. BARRAGAN  
MARGARET M. CHEN  
Assistant United States Attorneys

ANNA BOBROW  
CHERYL ROST  
FELICIA SADLER  
Trial Attorneys, Disability Rights Section  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
United States of America