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9  
10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

12 United States of America,  
13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 Barnet Dulaney Perkins Eye Center, PC, an  
16 Arizona professional corporation,  
17 Defendant.

**CASE NO.**  
**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

18  
19  
20 The United States of America alleges the following:

21 **I. INTRODUCTION**

22 1. The United States files this action to enforce Title III of the Americans with Disabilities  
23 Act of 1990 (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181–12189, and its implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 36,  
24 against Defendant Barnet Dulaney Perkins Eye Center, PC (“Defendant” or “BDP”), a medical provider  
25 with 24 facilities specializing in optometry and ophthalmology care.

26 2. Title III of the ADA requires that public accommodations, including medical providers,  
27 give individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to access their health care services and  
28 facilities.





1           17.     Specifically, the testing revealed that Defendant engaged in conduct including the  
2 following:

- 3           a.     A tester called Defendant to inquire about cataract surgery. The tester told BDP that she  
4           has a mobility disability and requires transfer assistance from and back to her wheelchair.
- 5           b.     The BDP employee stated BDP’s policy is that in order to have cataract surgery the tester  
6           would need to arrive on a stretcher.
- 7           c.     The tester asked why she would have to arrive on a stretcher. Defendant’s employee then  
8           said, “they can’t technically remove you from the wheelchair to put you on the table, so I  
9           guess the stretcher is easier.”
- 10          d.     The tester then asked whether her son could come to assist with the transfer. Defendant’s  
11          employee replied, “not the actual surgery. For the surgery, you do have to arrive on the  
12          stretcher.”
- 13          e.     Defendant’s employee explained to the tester that a surgery scheduler would help her  
14          make arrangements with a company to provide transfer and transport services, but she  
15          was unsure of its name.
- 16          f.     The tester called Defendant back an hour later and asked about how transport would be  
17          arranged.
- 18          g.     Defendant’s employee told the tester that her patient care counselor at BDP would help  
19          coordinate transportation with her.
- 20          h.     Finally, the tester asked whether Defendant would help with any part of the transfer and  
21          Defendant indicated that BDP employees would not help with the transfer at all.

22           **B. DEFENDANT REFUSED TO PROVIDE TRANSFER ASSISTANCE TO MS. JAMESON**

23           18.     Martha Jameson is an eighty-year-old woman with multiple sclerosis and quadriplegia.  
24 Ms. Jameson uses a power wheelchair for mobility. She lives in Phoenix, Arizona, with her son, Trevor  
25 Hanna. Ms. Jameson relies on her son for assistance with daily transfers and activities of daily living.  
26 Mr. Hanna transfers his mother, who weighs approximately 120 pounds, without assistance.

27           19.     After an eye examination at BDP in 2019, Ms. Jameson learned that she needed cataract  
28 surgery in each eye. She attempted to schedule the surgeries at BDP. The BDP scheduler asked Ms.

1 Jameson if she could get onto the surgical table without assistance. Ms. Jameson replied that she needs  
2 assistance with transfers because of her disability.

3 20. The scheduler responded that she did not know if BDP could do the surgeries at the BDP  
4 center because Ms. Jameson has a disability.

5 21. The scheduler called a supervisory nurse, Janet Morrison, for assistance.

6 22. When told that Ms. Jameson would need transfer assistance, the supervisory nurse  
7 explained that BDP would not transfer individuals onto surgical tables.

8 23. Because her vision was failing and she needed cataract surgery, Ms. Jameson called the  
9 supervisory nurse once more to see whether BDP would reconsider. The supervisory nurse said that  
10 BDP could perform the surgery, but its staff would not assist with transfers.

11 24. The supervisory nurse asked Ms. Jameson to have Medicare pay for ambulance transport  
12 to and transfer assistance at BDP's surgical facility.

13 25. Ms. Jameson objected because it was her understanding that Medicare only reimburses  
14 for emergency transport, not for routine outpatient surgery. The supervisory nurse replied, "oh well, we  
15 just can't do anything for you," and reiterated that BDP would not transfer individuals onto surgical  
16 tables.

17 26. Ms. Jameson asked whether BDP could use a ceiling or floor-based patient lift. She also  
18 told the supervisory nurse that her power wheelchair reclines to a flat position of 180 degrees, which  
19 would be similar to a stretcher or gurney. The supervisory nurse rejected each proposal.

20 **C. DEFENDANT IMPOSES A SURCHARGE ON PATIENTS WITH DISABILITIES WHO**  
21 **REQUIRE TRANSFER ASSISTANCE**

22 27. BDP then referred Ms. Jameson to Quality Transport Services ("QTS"), a medical  
23 transport and transfer company. The supervisory nurse volunteered to call QTS and negotiate a rate for  
24 the transport and transfer.

25 28. Although frustrated and feeling as though she was being discriminated against, Ms.  
26 Jameson felt an urgent need to have cataract surgeries because her vision was poor and deteriorating.  
27 Accordingly, Ms. Jameson asked the supervisory nurse to negotiate a rate with QTS. The supervisory  
28 nurse did so; the negotiated rate was \$110 each way.

1           29.     Ms. Jameson ultimately had three cataract surgeries and incurred a surcharge of \$220 for  
2 each round-trip to and from the BDP's surgery center, for a total of \$660.

3                   **D. DEFENDANT'S INSISTENCE ON THIRD-PARTY TRANSFER AND TRANSPORT**  
4                   **ASSISTANCE WAS UNNECESSARY BECAUSE DEFENDANT'S STAFF PROVIDED**  
5                   **TRANSFER ASSISTANCE TO MS. JAMESON**

6           30.     Before the surgery, Ms. Jameson met with her ophthalmologist, Dr. Scott Perkins, a  
7 named partner at BDP.

8           31.     Ms. Jameson asked Dr. Perkins whether he knew about the ADA and BDP's obligations  
9 under the anti-discrimination law.

10          32.     Dr. Perkins explained that he did not know anything about the law or its obligations, but  
11 he volunteered that BDP used to have a lift for patient transfers and that he did not know why they  
12 stopped using it.

13          33.     Ms. Jameson's first surgery occurred on August 29, 2019. The morning of the surgery,  
14 QTS's driver arrived at Ms. Jameson's home. Together, the driver and Ms. Jameson's son transferred  
15 her to a gurney, and then the driver secured Ms. Jameson into the van. Her son sat in the front where the  
16 driver volunteered that QTS makes numerous trips a day among four medical practices in the area,  
17 including BDP.

18          34.     When they arrived at BDP, Ms. Jameson was wheeled into a hallway where she lay  
19 strapped to a gurney for thirty to forty minutes, in view of the waiting area. During this wait, Ms.  
20 Jameson had no independence or freedom of movement. While she could speak with her son, it was  
21 uncomfortable for Ms. Jameson because her son was standing awkwardly amid patient traffic making it  
22 embarrassing and difficult for her to hear and maintain a private conversation. Because of this her son  
23 eventually left and Ms. Jameson waited alone. This experience caused Ms. Jameson stress, and she  
24 would have preferred to sit with her son in the waiting room, in the same manner as patients without  
25 mobility disabilities.

26          35.     When it was time for her surgery, the QTS driver wheeled Ms. Jameson to the operating  
27 room. The driver stood at one corner of the gurney and a BDP staff person stood at each of the other  
28 three corners. Together, they slid her onto the surgical table. The driver's role in assisting Ms.

1 Jameson's transfer was indistinguishable from the three BDP staff. After the surgery, the driver and  
2 three BDP staff transferred Ms. Jameson back to the gurney. Then the driver secured Ms. Jameson into  
3 the back of the van while she was still strapped to the gurney and drove her home. Once they arrived  
4 home, the driver and Ms. Jameson's son helped transfer Ms. Jameson into her wheelchair.

5 36. Ms. Jameson's second surgery occurred on September 30, 2019. The transport and  
6 transfer process was largely the same as the first surgery. Again the driver and three BDP staff assisted  
7 with transfer from the gurney to the surgical table and then back to the gurney.

8 37. Ms. Jameson needed a third cataract surgery on November 21, 2019. The transport and  
9 transfer process was the same as for the other surgeries. During this particular trip, Ms. Jameson spoke  
10 with the QTS driver, Randy, who explained that QTS frequently takes individuals to BDP.

11 38. Ms. Jameson recalls feeling exhausted and frustrated each time she called BDP to  
12 repeatedly request and revisit the issue of transfer assistance.

13 39. Using QTS for transportation to BDP added an element of stress to each of the surgeries.  
14 During one of her six trips, the driver slammed on the brakes suddenly to avoid an accident, which  
15 caused her stress right before a surgery.

16 40. Ms. Jameson complained about BDP's failure to provide a lift or accommodations to  
17 individuals with disabilities with Nursing Director, Janet Morgan in late July 2019. Ms. Morgan relayed  
18 this complaint in an email to her colleagues on July 31, 2019. Thereafter, Ms. Jameson filed a complaint  
19 with the U.S. Department of Justice.  
20

21 **V. CAUSE OF ACTION**  
22 **TITLE III OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT**

23 41. The allegations of the foregoing paragraphs are hereby re-alleged and incorporated by  
24 reference as if fully stated herein.

25 42. Complainant is an individual with a disability because she has multiple sclerosis and  
26 quadriplegia, physical impairments that substantially limit one or more major life activities or major  
27 bodily functions, including neurological function, operation of the central nervous system, and the  
28 ability to walk. 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1), (2); 28 C.F.R. § 36.105(d)(2)(iii).



1 specifically from failing to comply with Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-89, and its  
2 implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 36;

3 51. Order Defendant, its officers, agents, employees, and all others in concert or participation  
4 with it, to:

5 a. Modify its policies, practices, and procedures to comply with the requirements of Title III  
6 of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-89, and its implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. Part 36;

7 b. Take such affirmative steps as may be necessary to restore, as nearly as practicable,  
8 Complainant and other aggrieved persons to the position that they would have been in but  
9 for Defendant's conduct;

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

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

16 54. Order such other appropriate relief as the interests of justice may require.  
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1 DATED: December 20, 2021.

2 Respectfully submitted,

3  
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