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21 and Yolo Land and Cattle Company,
22 a California Limited Partnership

23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
24 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

25 MARK BAKER,

26 Plaintiff,

27 v.

28 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO
LAND & CATTLE COMPANY, INC, YOLO
COUNTY, AND DOES 1-2,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-01063-DC-CKD

PROOF OF SERVICE

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025

PROOF OF SERVICE

I am a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 560 Mission Street, Suite 3100, San Francisco, California 94105. On April 11, 2025, I served the within document(s):

1. STANDING ORDER UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE DENA COGGINS

2. PROOF OF SERVICE

by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at San Francisco, California, addressed as set forth below.

by transmitting the document(s) listed above, electronically, via the e-mail addresses set forth below.

electronically by using the Court's ECF/CM System.

Mark Baker
1520 E. Covell
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Davis, California 95616

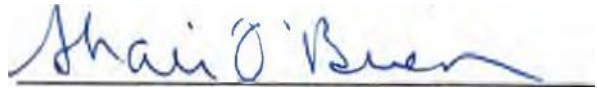
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Pro Se

I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct. Executed on April 11, 2025, at Oakland, California.



Shari O'Brien

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13 Yolo Land and Cattle Company, a California
Limited Partnership

14
15
16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
17 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
18

19 MARK BAKER,

20 Plaintiff,

21 v.

22 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO LAND
23 & CATTLE CO., YOLO COUNTY, AND DOES
1-2,

24 Defendants.
25
26

Case No.

**DECLARATION OF KRISTINA M.
LAUNEY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT
ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC. AND
YOLO LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY,
A CALIFORNIA LIMITED
PARTNERSHIP'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL**

(Yolo County Superior Court Case No.
CV2025-0686)

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025

1 I, Kristina M. Launey, hereby declare as follows:

2 1. I am an attorney at law admitted to practice in the State of California, as well as the
3 United States District Court Eastern District of California. I am a partner at the law firm of Seyfarth
4 Shaw LLP. I am one of the attorneys of record for Defendants Zipline International Inc. (“Zipline”) and
5 Yolo Land and Cattle Company, a California Limited Partnership (“Yolo Land and Cattle Company”)
6 (collectively, “Defendants”). All of the pleadings and correspondence in this lawsuit are maintained in
7 our office in the ordinary course of business under my direction and control. I have reviewed the
8 pleadings in preparing this declaration.

9 2. On or about March 5, 2025, Plaintiff Mark Baker (“Plaintiff”) filed a Complaint in the
10 Superior Court of California for the County of Yolo (“Superior Court”), entitled *Mark Baker v. Zipline*
11 *International Inc., et al*, Case No. CV2025-0686. A true and correct copy all pleadings and orders
12 received by Defendants, including the Summons and Complaint are attached as **Exhibit A**.

13 3. On March 7, 2025, Plaintiff personally served Zipline with the Summons and Complaint.

14 4. On March 10, 2025, Plaintiff filed an amendment to the Complaint.

15 5. On March 18, 2025, Zipline and Plaintiff agreed to a notice and acknowledgment of
16 receipt of the amendment to the Complaint, which was signed and returned to Plaintiff on April 7, 2025.
17 Therefore, Zipline was served with the operative Complaint on April 7, 2025.

18 6. On March 25, 2025, Yolo Land and Cattle Company and Plaintiff agreed to a notice and
19 acknowledgment of receipt, which was signed and returned to Plaintiff on April 7, 2025. Therefore,
20 Yolo Land and Cattle Company was served with the operative Complaint on April 7, 2025.

21 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of California and the United States of America
22 that the foregoing is true and correct.

23 Executed on April 9, 2025, at Sacramento, California.

24
25 By:



26
27 Kristina M. Launey

EXHIBIT A

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
by Superior Court of CA,
County of Yolo,
on 3/5/2025 7:22 PM
By: N. Lorenzo, Deputy

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Pro Se

4 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
5
6 YOLO COUNTY

7 MARK BAKER,

8 Plaintiff,

9 vs.

10 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL, INC., YOLO
11 LAND & CATTLE COMPANY, INC, YOLO
12 COUNTY, AND DOES 1-20

13 Defendants.

Case No.: CV2025-0686

COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO:

1. THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT 42 U.S.C. §§ 1201 ET SEQ.;
2. THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE §§ 51-52

CIVIL UNLIMITED.

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 1. This Complaint seeks injunctive relief and compensatory damages against Yolo
3 Land & Cattle Company, Inc. (“Yolo Land”), Zipline International, Inc. (“Zipline”) and
4 Yolo County for repeated and ongoing violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act
5 (“ADA”) and California Unruh Civil Rights Act for construction and operation of an
6 unpermitted commercial drone airport which has drones and drone towers that use intense,
7 digitally pulsing LED lights which discriminate against Plaintiff in public spaces and on
8 Plaintiff’s own property.

9 **II. PARTIES**

10 2. Plaintiff MARK BAKER is the Founder and President of the Soft Lights
11 Foundation, a registered 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation dedicated to the protection of
12 individuals and the environment from the harms of LED lights and is a resident of Yolo
13 County, California. Petitioner files this complaint In Pro Per.

14 3. Defendant YOLO LAND & CATTLE COMPANY, INC. (“Yolo Land”) is a
15 California Corporation. Yolo Land is a public accommodation as defined in 42 U.S.C. §
16 12181(7)(B), hosting weddings and other events.

17 4. Defendant ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL, INC. (“Zipline”) is a Delaware
18 Corporation. Zipline is a public accommodation because Zipline provides goods or
19 services to the public via drones and has facilities which geographically overlap with public
20 and private spaces.¹

21
22
23

¹ <https://adata.org/event/what-public-accommodation-under-ada>

1 5. Defendant YOLO COUNTY is a political subdivision of the State of California.

2 6. Plaintiff does not know the true names and capacities, whether individual,
3 corporate, associate, or otherwise, of Respondents DOE 1 through DOE 20, inclusive, and
4 therefore sue said Defendants under fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to
5 show their true names and capacities when they are known.

6 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7
8 7. This Court has jurisdiction of this action under California Civil Code § 51, 28
9 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12133. The Court may grant declaratory and other relief
10 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and 42 U.S.C. § 12133.

11 8. The venue is proper because Yolo Land is located in this county, Plaintiff resides in
12 Yolo County, and all the claims and events giving rise to this action occurred in this
13 county.

14 9. The plaintiff exhausted all administrative remedies prior to filing this claim.

15 **IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

16 **A. Light Emitting Diodes**

17 10. A Light Emitting Diode (“LED”) is a device that emits Visible Light radiation from a
18 flat surface instead of from the curved surface of traditional light sources. The US
19 Department of Energy states that LEDs are a “radically new technology” that emit a
20 “directional” light with “unique characteristics.” It is the directional, focused, and digital
21 nature of LEDs and other unique characteristics that make LED devices harmful for the
22 environment and unsafe for certain individuals with disabilities. EXHIBIT A shows the
23

1 spatial, spectral, and temporal physics differences between incandescent light and LED
2 light.

3 11. The US Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) is the responsible agency for
4 regulating LED products as per 21 U.S.C. Part C. However, the FDA has failed to comply
5 with the requirements of 21 U.S.C. Part C and thus there are no performance standards for
6 LED products. The FDA has not tested or evaluated LED products, and the FDA has not
7 published any limits on intensity, spectral power distribution, spatial distribution, square
8 wave flicker, or flashing characteristics to ensure that LED light is safe for humans or the
9 environment.

10 12. The Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) is the responsible agency for
11 regulating drones. However, both the FDA and FAA are required by 21 U.S.C.
12 360ii(a)(6)(A) to establish and maintain a liaison to test and evaluate LED products such as
13 those used on drones and drone towers but have failed to do so. Thus, the FAA has
14 published no regulations to ensure the health, safety, and civil rights of the public from the
15 hazards of LED light.

16 13. Zipline has no legal basis for using unregulated LED lights on the drones and drone
17 towers which have been shown to be hazardous to human health.

18 **B. Individuals with Disabilities**

19 14. LEDs have special characteristics that make the emitted light different from the light
20 emitted by traditional light sources such as the sun, starlight, candle, tungsten filament, and
21 High-Pressure Sodium. The flat surface geometry of the chip causes the LED light to be
22 emitted in a directional beam. The beam is similar to a laser beam but more spread out and
23 with spatially non-uniform energy within the beam. The spectral properties of LED light

1 do not match the spectral properties of natural light sources. LEDs have square wave
2 flicker, as compared to the sine wave flicker or steady state of traditional light sources.
3 LEDs can be turned on and off nearly instantly, creating a digital pulse of light. (EXHIBIT
4 A).

5 15. The combination of intense beam, directionality, non-uniform spatial distribution,
6 spectral power distribution characteristics, square wave flicker, and digital pulsing is
7 neurologically intolerable for a class of individuals with disabilities such as epilepsy,
8 autism, PTSD, photophobia, Traumatic Brain Injury, migraines, electromagnetic
9 sensitivity, Sjogren's Syndrome, and others. Adverse impacts from exposure to even tiny
10 amounts of LED light include non-epileptic and epileptic seizures, migraines, thoughts of
11 suicide, nausea, vomiting, and loss of balance. Many individuals with disabilities are now
12 confined to their homes and have grave difficulty traveling because of their severe
13 reactions to LED lights.

14 These reports of harm from exposure to LED lights have been reported to the US
15 Food and Drug Administration, but the FDA has taken no action to set performance
16 standards for LED products. The Plaintiff has submitted several LED Incident Reports to
17 the FDA via the Soft Lights Foundation. (EXHIBIT B).

18 **C. Commercial Drone Airport**

19 16. The Plaintiff first became aware of the subject LED strobe lights in December, 2024.
20 Upon investigation, Plaintiff discovered that the LED strobe lights were located on drones
21 and drone towers which had been newly installed on the property of Yolo Land.

22 17. During research, Plaintiff contacted Jeff Anderson, Principal Planner of Yolo County.

23 Mr. Anderson stated that Yolo County had received complaints from multiple individuals

1 about the LED strobe lights, and that Yolo County was working to get Zipline the permits
2 they needed, apparently as a retroactive action.

3 18. Upon further research, Plaintiff determined that the Zipline drone airport was
4 operating on Yolo Land property which is zoned Agricultural. A commercial drone airport
5 is incompatible with the existing zoning for the Yolo Land parcel.

6 **D. Administrative Actions**

7 19. On January 24, 2025, Plaintiff sent an email to Yolo Land requesting confirmation
8 that the drone airport was operating on Yolo Land property. Casey Stone, from Yolo Land,
9 promptly responded on the same day, but deferred all questions to Zipline, a company that
10 operates a drone business.

11 20. On January 24, 2025, Plaintiff emailed Casey Stone, notifying Mr. Stone about the
12 adverse impacts of LED strobe lights, and requesting ADA accommodation. The requested
13 accommodation was that either the LED lights be turned off or dimmed so that the lights
14 did not interfere with Plaintiff's life in his own home, which is about 5 miles from the
15 drone airport. (EXHIBIT C).

16 21. On January 27, 2025, Keval Patel, General Counsel for Zipline, emailed Plaintiff and
17 referenced compliance with FAA regulations and stated that they would investigate
18 diminishing the intensity of the LED strobe lights. However, Mr. Patel made no mention
19 of Plaintiff's request for accommodation. (EXHIBIT D).

20 22. On January 27, 2025, at 7:23pm, Plaintiff emailed Yolo Land and Zipline, that
21 Plaintiff had been discriminated against a second time by the LED strobe lights from the
22 drone airport, reminding the parties of the Plaintiff's ADA accommodation request, and
23

1 notifying the parties that the Unruh Civil Rights Act Section 52 provides for a statutory
2 \$4,000 per incident damage award for any entity that aids in discrimination. (EXHIBIT E).

3 23. Over the course of the next month, Petitioner notified Yolo Land & Cattle Company,
4 Zipline International, Yolo County, and the California Wildlife Conservation Board of each
5 incident of discrimination. January 26, January 27, January 28, January 29, January 30,
6 February 1, February 2, February 4, February 5, February 7, February 8, February 9,
7 February 10, February 11, February 14, February 15, February 16, February 17, February
8 20, February 21, February 22, February 24, February 25, February 26, February 27,
9 February 28, March 1, and March 2. As of March 2, 2025, there have been 28 separate
10 incidents of discrimination. Plaintiff has notified the parties on each separate incident,
11 which occurred almost every night. Yet none of the parties have taken any steps to provide
12 the requested ADA accommodation. The March 2, 2025 incident email is provided as
13 EXHIBIT F.

14 24. On February 25, 2025, Plaintiff sent notice to each of the parties, notifying them of
15 the Plaintiff's intent to sue, and requesting to know if any of the parties wanted to engage
16 in constructive dialogue. Zipline responded that they would be willing to meet; however,
17 when Plaintiff asked them to first show an act of good faith by turning off the LED strobe
18 lights, Zipline did not answer. Yolo Land responded to the request to engage in
19 constructive dialogue, but requested to meet in person, saying nothing about Plaintiff's
20 requested ADA accommodation, and not responding to Plaintiff's request to turn off the
21 LED strobe lights until this matter is resolved. Yolo County did not respond to the
22 Plaintiff's request to engage in constructive dialogue.

23 25. Therefore, Petitioner has exhausted all administrative remedies and files this claim.

1 **V. LEGAL STANDARD**

2 **A. Americans with Disabilities Act**

3 26. The Americans with Disabilities Act was established in 1990 by Congress because,
4 “historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and,
5 despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with
6 disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem” (42 U.S. Code §
7 12101(a)(2)). The purpose of the ADA is “to provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable
8 standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities;” (42 U.S. Code §
9 12101(b)(2)).

10 27. “The primary purpose of the ADA Amendments Act is to make it easier for people
11 with disabilities to obtain protection under the ADA. Consistent with the ADA
12 Amendments Act's purpose of reinstating a broad scope of protection under the ADA, the
13 definition of ‘disability’ in this part shall be construed broadly in favor of expansive
14 coverage to the maximum extent permitted by the terms of the ADA. The primary object of
15 attention in cases brought under the ADA should be whether entities covered under the
16 ADA have complied with their obligations and whether discrimination has occurred, not
17 whether the individual meets the definition of ‘disability.’ The question of whether an
18 individual meets the definition of ‘disability’ under this part should not demand extensive
19 analysis.” (28 CFR § 36.101(a)).

20 28. Thus, in this case, the primary question is whether Yolo County, Zipline, and Yolo
21 Land have complied with their obligations under the ADA. They have not.

22 29. Title III of the ADA applies to the services of a place of public accommodation. The
23 preposition “of” does not indicate that that the service must take place inside a public

1 accommodation, but rather indicates that, if a business meets the criteria for public
2 accommodation, then the business must not discriminate. "The statute applies to the
3 services *of* a place of public accommodation, not services *in* a place of public
4 accommodation. To limit the ADA to discrimination in the provision of services occurring
5 on the premises of a public accommodation would contradict the plain language of the
6 statute." *Robles v. Dominos Pizza, LLC* [emphasis included].

7 30. Here, Zipline and Yolo Land both meet the criteria for public accommodation and are
8 thus required to ensure that their facilities, services, and operations do not discriminate.
9 The unregulated, intense, digitally pulsing LED light emitted by Zipline's drones and
10 towers extend Zipline's geographical footprint far beyond just the drone airport to about a
11 10-mile radius around the drone. Title III of the ADA prohibits discrimination by Zipline
12 and by Yolo Land. Thus, it is unlawful for Yolo Land and Zipline to use LED strobe lights
13 which interfere with Plaintiff's path of travel, and which create a discriminatory barrier for
14 Plaintiff in public spaces and on Plaintiff's own property.

15 31. To prevail on a discrimination claim under Title III, a plaintiff must show that: 1)
16 That Plaintiff has a qualified disability; 2) That Defendant is an entity that is a public
17 accommodation; and 3) That Plaintiff was denied full and equal access to the services or
18 facilities of the public accommodation because of their disability. (*Arizona ex re. Goddard*
19 *v. Harkins Amusement Enters, Inc.*, 603 F.3d 666, 670 (9th Cir. 2012); see also *Molski v.*
20 *M.J. Cable, Inc.* (9th Cir. 2007) 481 F.3d 724, 730.). In this case, Plaintiff has the qualified
21 ADA disabilities of autism and photophobia, Zipline and Yolo Land are public
22 accommodations, and Plaintiff was denied full and equal access to public spaces and
23

1 Plaintiff's own property because Zipline has overlapped their facilities with public spaces
2 and with Plaintiff's private residence.

3 The Deliberate indifference standard of discrimination occurs when "the defendant
4 knew that harm to a federally protected right was substantially likely and ... failed to act on
5 that likelihood." (*Wilson v. The School Board of Seminole County Florida* (2010)). In this
6 case, Yolo County, Zipline, and Yolo Land have each been notified numerous times that
7 the use of LED strobe lights is violating Plaintiff's federally protected rights and yet failed
8 to take any action.

9 32. The Supreme Court's 1999 *Olmstead v. L.C.* decision upheld the integration mandate
10 and requires government agencies to eliminate unnecessary segregation of people with
11 disabilities. The decision also affirms the right of people with disabilities to live in their
12 communities and receive services in the least restrictive setting. In this case, Yolo County
13 has allowed Zipline and Yolo County to segregate the Plaintiff and has violated Plaintiff's
14 right to live in Plaintiff's community in the least restrictive setting. The LED strobe lights
15 restrict Plaintiff's ability to look in the direction of the drone airport at night and Yolo
16 County's failure to issue a permit to Zipline and Yolo Land that restricts the use of the LED
17 strobe lights is a violation of the *Olmstead* integration mandate.

18 **B. California Unruh Civil Rights Act**

19 33. The California Unruh Civil Rights Act was passed by the California Legislature to
20 provide additional protection for individuals with disabilities. "All persons within the
21 jurisdiction of this state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color,
22 religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information,
23 marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are

1 entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services
2 in **all business establishments of every kind whatsoever.**” [emphasis added]. (California
3 Civil Code Section 51(b)).

4 34. In *Thurston v. Fairfield Collectibles of Georgia, LLC*, the Court ruled that the
5 Plaintiff was not required to purchase a product from Fairfield Collectibles’ website to be
6 discriminated against. Similarly, in this case, Plaintiff is not attempting to use Zipline’s or
7 Yolo Land’s facilities or services, but instead Zipline and Yolo Land are imposing their
8 services and their facilities, including LED strobe lights, onto Plaintiff and discriminating
9 against Plaintiff in the process. Thus, even though the discrimination is occurring 5 miles
10 away from the unpermitted drone airport, Zipline and Yolo Land are in violation of
11 California Civil Code § 51(b) because they are business establishments of every kind
12 whatsoever.

13 35. California Civil Code § 52 provides for a statutory minimum of \$4,000 per incident
14 for “Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial, or makes any discrimination...” This means
15 that all parties in this case, Yolo County, Zipline, and Yolo Land, are liable for each and
16 every offense because these entities have aided in discrimination or incited the denial of
17 full and equal accommodation and privileges for Plaintiff. The minimum statutory damage
18 award of \$4,000 is awarded for each incident. (*Munson v. Del Taco, Inc.* (2009)). Plaintiff
19 has dutifully reported each separate incident to Yolo County, Zipline, and Yolo Land,
20 which is more than 25 separate incidents as of March 2, 2025.

21 A violation of the right of any individual under the federal Americans with
22 Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) shall also constitute a violation of the
23 California Unruh Civil Rights Act. (California Civil Code Section 51(f)).

1
2 **VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 **Violations of Title II of the ADA**
4

5 36. 42 U.S. Code § 12132 states:

6 Subject to the provisions of this subchapter, no qualified individual with a
7 disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or
8 be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or
9 be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.

10 37. Yolo County's policies and procedures subject Plaintiff to discrimination. Neither
11 Zipline nor Yolo Land submitted a permit application to Yolo County for operation of the
12 commercial drone airport. Yolo County's failure to direct Zipline and Yolo Land to cease
13 drone operations or issue a permit with restrictions denies Plaintiff the benefits of Yolo
14 County's permit-issuing services which are fundamental to protecting the health and safety
15 of the public and which ensure compliance with zoning regulations.

16 38. Yolo Land's property is zoned Agricultural and thus a commercial drone airport is
17 incompatible with existing zoning for the Yolo Land parcel. If Yolo County were to issue
18 a variance or waiver of the existing Agricultural zoning, Yolo County would need to do so
19 in such a manner as to ensure that neighbors are protected from any adverse impacts of the
20 zoning change. Since Yolo County is aware that the LED strobe lights discriminate against
21 Plaintiff and possibly other neighbors, Yolo County would need to include restrictions in
22 the permit to ensure the health, safety, and civil rights of the neighbors, such as allowing
23 the drone operation only during daytime hours. However, Yolo County has failed to take

1 any action at all, thus excluding Plaintiff from the permitting service that is the duty of
2 local government agencies such as Yolo County. This is discrimination by Yolo County.

3
4 **VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **Violations of Title III of the ADA**

6
7 39. 42 U.S. Code § 12182(a) states:

8 No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full
9 and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or
10 accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns,
11 leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.

12 40. Zipline and Yolo Land & Cattle Company are subjecting Plaintiff, an individual with
13 a qualified disability, to discrimination. The Plaintiff is not attempting to visit the drone
14 airport and is not attempting to visit the Yolo Land property; rather, Zipline's facilities are
15 bringing their discrimination to Plaintiff's private property via the use of unregulated,
16 excessively intense, digitally pulsing LED lights. The LED strobe lights interfere with
17 Plaintiff's path of travel on Plaintiff's own property and deter Plaintiff from looking
18 towards the drone airport from Plaintiff's own property. Thus, Plaintiff is denied full and
19 equal enjoyment of Defendant's facilities and Plaintiff's own property because Defendant's
20 facilities extend over 5 miles beyond the Yolo Land property boundaries, and overlap with
21 Plaintiff's residence.

22 42 U.S. Code § 12182(b)(1)(B) states:
23

1 Goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations shall be
2 afforded to an individual with a disability in the most integrated setting
3 appropriate to the needs of the individual.

4 41. Zipline's drone airport facilities are not being afforded to Plaintiff in the most
5 integrated setting. Plaintiff is not attempting to visit the Defendant's facilities, and yet the
6 Defendant's facilities, via use of the LED strobe lights, is isolating Plaintiff inside
7 Plaintiff's own home. The most integrated setting is one where Plaintiff can freely walk
8 around Plaintiff's own property and look in the direction of Yolo Land without the
9 psychological trauma that is associated with intense, digitally pulsing LED lights.

10 42. 28 CFR § 36.401(a)(1) states:

11 Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, discrimination for
12 purposes of this part includes a failure to design and construct facilities for first
13 occupancy after January 26, 1993, that are readily accessible to and usable by
14 individuals with disabilities.

15 43. 28 CFR § 36.402(a)(1) states:

16 Any alteration to a place of public accommodation or a commercial facility, after
17 January 26, 1992, shall be made so as to ensure that, to the maximum extent
18 feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and usable by
19 individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs.

20 44. The commercial drone airport that Zipline constructed is on the property of Yolo
21 Land. Yolo Land is already a business that is open to the public, hosting weddings and
22 other events on the property. Yolo Land is the property owner and is leasing the land to
23 Zipline as a landlord.

1 45. In addition, Zipline is also a public accommodation, delivering products and services
2 via drone to customers. The drone airport was constructed by and is owned by Zipline.
3 The drone airport is also a commercial facility.

4 46. Therefore, both Section 28 CFR § 36.401(a)(1) and 28 CFR § 36.402(a)(1) are
5 applicable because the drone airport is a new construction project but is also an alteration to
6 the Yolo Land property. In both cases, the ADA requirement is to ensure that the facilities
7 are readily accessible and usable by individuals with disabilities. Since the facilities use
8 LED strobe lights on the drones and drone towers, the facilities are not readily accessible
9 and usable by Petitioner, since LED strobe lights are intolerable for Petitioner.

10 47. Zipline has chosen to use very intense, digitally pulsing LEDs on their drones and
11 drone towers, rather than using less intense and soft-glowing light sources. Nothing in the
12 FAA regulations requires LED light sources that pulse digitally, and thus Zipline's choice
13 of light source was their own decision, and not a regulatory requirement.

14 48. Zipline's decision to use such intense LED light sources means that the geographical
15 footprint of Zipline's facility covers an area far beyond the Yolo Land property. Plaintiff
16 lives 5 miles from the drone airport, and yet Plaintiff is being adversely impacted and
17 discriminated against in Plaintiff's own home by Zipline's use of LED strobe lights.
18 Zipline has geographically overlapped their facility with Plaintiff's private residence,
19 denying Petitioner the civil right of navigating and perceiving freely within Plaintiff's own
20 property.

21 49. 42 U.S. Code § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii) states:

22 For purposes of subsection (a), discrimination includes a failure to make
23 reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such

1 modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges,
2 advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity
3 can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the
4 nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or
5 accommodations;

6 50. The Plaintiff repeatedly requested accommodation from Zipline and Yolo Land.
7 Despite over 25 requests for accommodation, Zipline and Yolo Land failed to make
8 reasonable modifications to their policies, practices, or procedures to ensure that their
9 facilities did not discriminate against Plaintiff. To Plaintiff's knowledge, the drone airport
10 on the property of Yolo Land is a testing facility. Thus, there is no valid or mandatory
11 reason to operate the drones at night and thus an accommodation of operating only during
12 daylight hours is not a fundamental alteration to the unpermitted testing facility. It is also
13 not necessary for the lights on the drones and drone towers to travel in an intense, digitally
14 pulsing beam for over 5 miles. An accommodation of using incandescent lights instead of
15 LEDs would not be a fundamental alteration to the drone facility.

16 51. 42 U.S. Code § 12188(a)(1) states:

17 The remedies and procedures set forth in section 2000a-3(a) of this title are the
18 remedies and procedures this subchapter provides to any person who is being
19 subjected to discrimination on the basis of disability in violation of this
20 subchapter or who has reasonable grounds for believing that such person is about
21 to be subjected to discrimination in violation of section 12183 of this title.

22 Nothing in this section shall require a person with a disability to engage in a futile
23

1 gesture if such person has actual notice that a person or organization covered by
2 this subchapter does not intend to comply with its provisions.

3 52. The Plaintiff notified Yolo County, Zipline and Yolo Land dozens of times in writing
4 that Plaintiff is suffering significant psychological trauma from being exposed to the LED
5 strobe lights and that the use of the LED strobe lights is causing Plaintiff to have to close
6 the window shades at night to block the LED strobe lights and that Plaintiff is deterred
7 from even looking towards the drone airport due to the LED strobe lights. Zipline and
8 Yolo Land demonstrated that they do not intend to comply with the Title III of the ADA by
9 not even temporarily halting the use of the LED strobe lights or even temporarily closing
10 the drone airport at night and have met the deliberate indifference standard for
11 discrimination.

12 **VIII. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **Violations of Unruh Civil Rights Act**

14
15 53. California Civil Code § 51(a) states:

16 All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal, and no matter
17 what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical
18 condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship,
19 primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full and equal
20 accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business
21 establishments of every kind whatsoever.

22 54. Zipline and Yolo Land are “business establishments of every kind whatsoever”. As
23 per CCC § 51, Plaintiff is “free and equal” regardless of Plaintiff’s disability and Plaintiff is

1 56. Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment:

2 A. Declaring that Yolo County has violated Title II of the ADA, 42 U.S. Code § 12132;

3 B. Declaring that Zipline and Yolo Land have violated Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C.
4 §§ 12181-12189, and its implementing regulations, 28 C.F.R. Part 36;

5 C. Declaring that Zipline and Yolo Land have violated the Unruh Civil Rights Act,
6 California Civil Code § 51;

7 D. Declaring that Zipline, Yolo Land, and Yolo County have aided in discrimination, as
8 identified in Unruh Civil Rights Act, California Civil Code § 52;

9 E. For a permanent injunction, ordering Zipline and Yolo Land to operate the drone
10 airport only during daytime hours or requiring Zipline and Yolo Land to use non-
11 LED lights such as incandescent light bulbs on the drones and drone towers.

12 F. For actual damages for each offense pursuant to California Civil Code Section 52;

13 G. For statutory damages for each offense pursuant to California Civil Code Section 52;

14 H. Granting court costs and legal fees. 28 C.F.R. § 36.505, California Civil Code
15 Sections 52 and Code of Civil Procedure 1021.5. (Also see Christiansburg Garment
16 Company vs. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission).

17
18 Dated: March 2, 2025

19 Respectfully Submitted,

20 By: /s/ Mark Baker
21 9450 SW Gemini Drive PMB 44671
22 Beaverton, OR 97008
23 mbaker@softlights.org

Exhibit A

Physics of LED Light By Soft Lights Foundation

LEDs emit light that has drastically different spatial, spectral, and temporal properties as compared to light emitted by traditional light sources such as tungsten filament.

Spatial Properties

A traditional light source, such as shown in the column on the left in Figure 1, emits light essentially uniformly in all directions in space. An LED, on the other hand, due to the flat surface geometry, emits light in a direction, and the light within the directional beam is not spatially uniform, as shown in the column on the right.

A lux meter can be used to measure the intensity of the light from a traditional light source by measuring the illuminance and then calculating the luminous intensity. However, a lux meter cannot be used for an LED light source because the LED chip emits high intensity light from such a tiny flat surface and because the light is not uniform in energy. Only computer modeling can be used to accurately calculate the intensity pattern of light from an LED source.

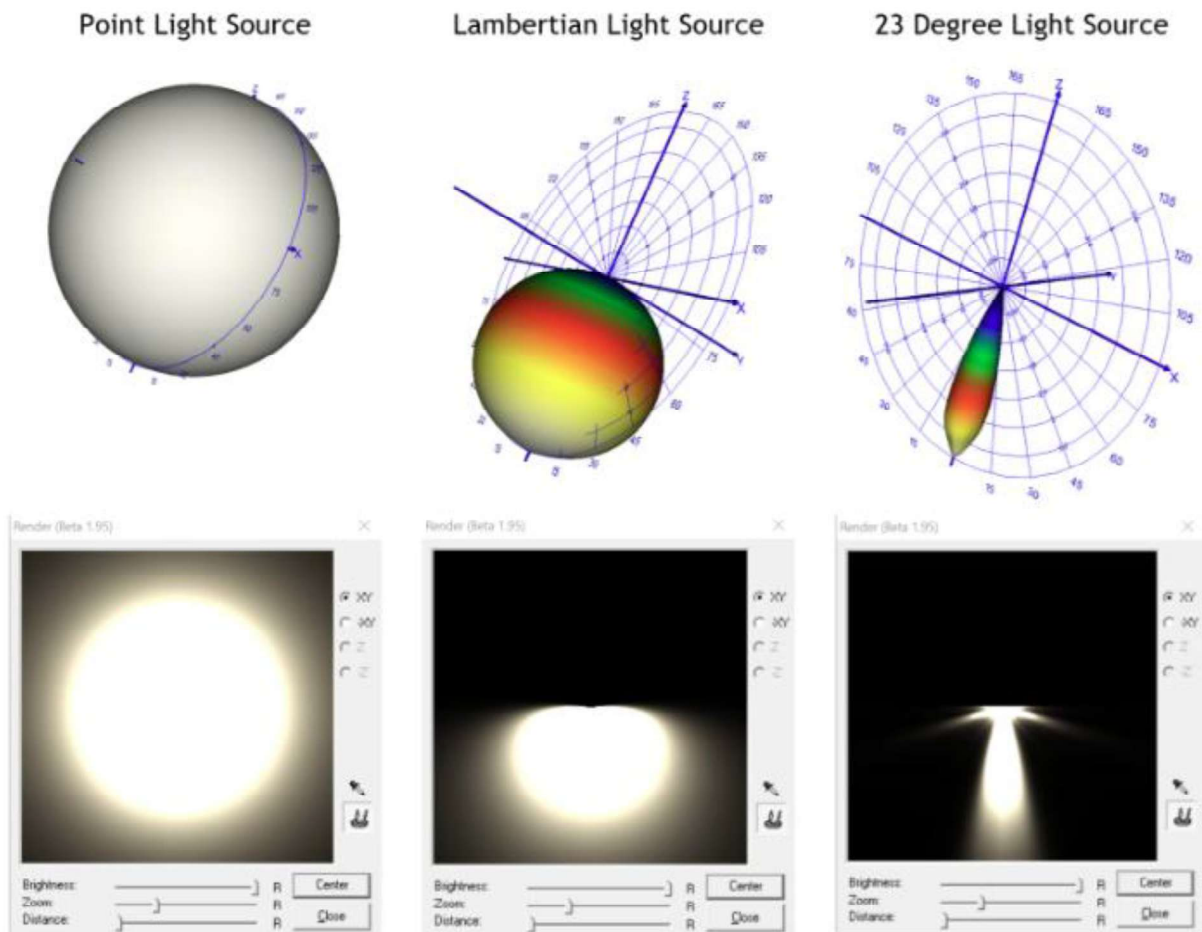


Figure 1 - Spatial Properties¹

¹ <https://luminusdevices.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/4411289188109-Optical-What-do-the-Radiation-Plots-in-LED-datasheets-mean-and-how-do-I-calculate-Lux>

Spectral Properties

A tungsten filament light has a smooth curve of spectral power distribution, ranging from low blue to high red and infrared, as shown in Figure 2.

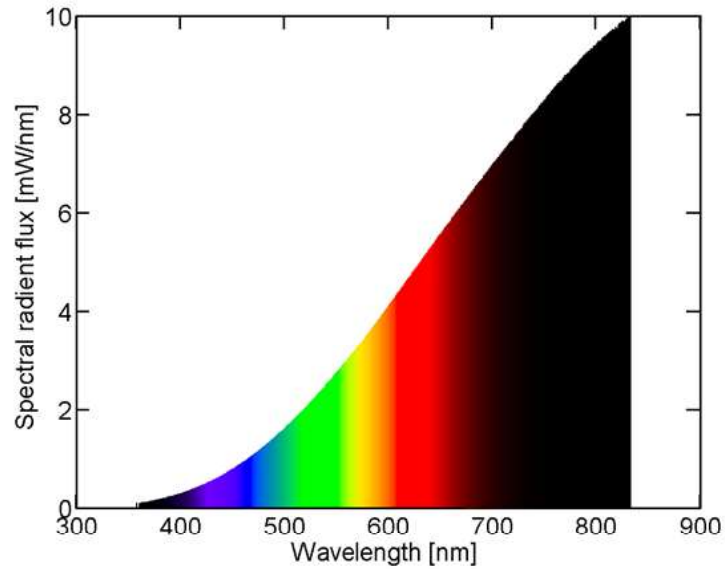


Figure 2 - Spectral Power Distribution of Incandescent

A 4000K LED has a spectral power distribution consisting of a sharp peak of blue wavelength light, very little red, and no infrared, as shown in Figure 3

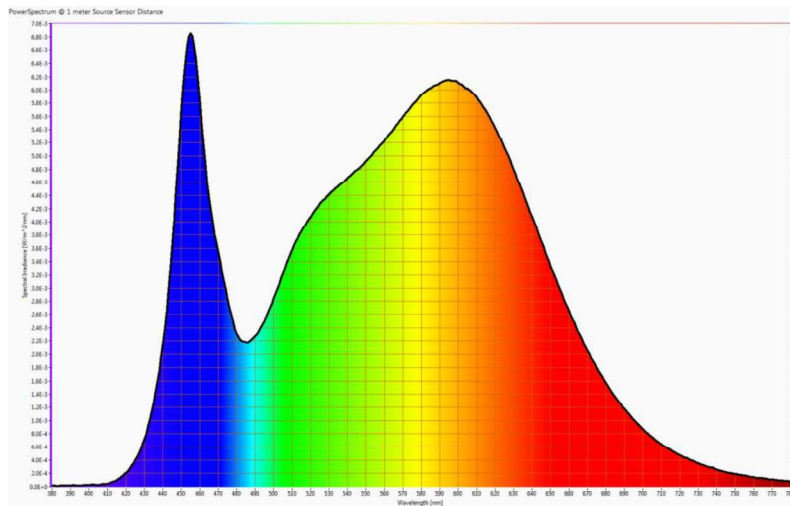


Figure 3 - Spectral Power Distribution LED

Temporal Properties

An incandescent light bulb has sine wave flicker with about 6.6% percent flicker when connected to an A/C source, as shown in Figure 4.

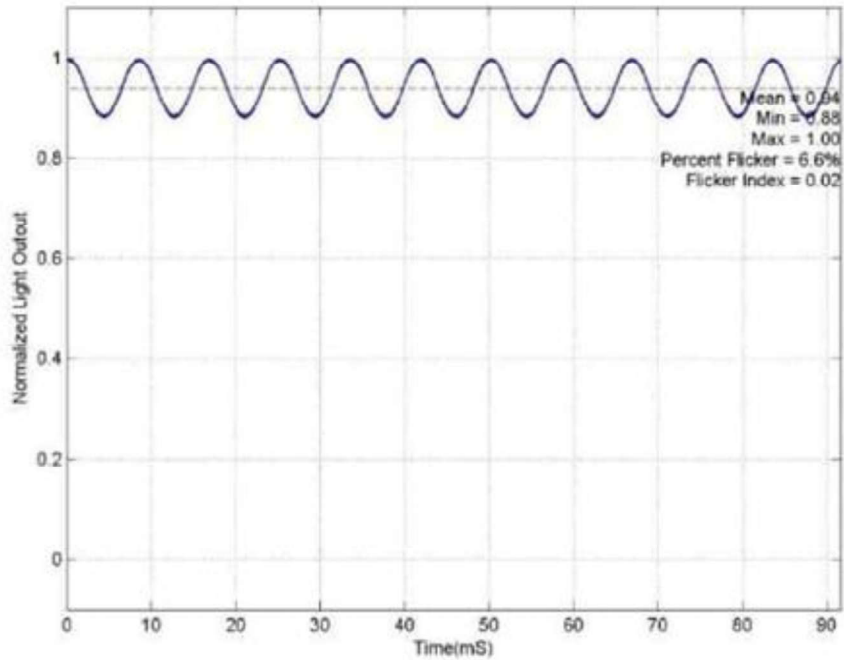


Figure 4 - Sine Wave Flicker

An LED exhibits square wave flicker with 100% percent flicker when connected to an A/C source, as shown in Figure 5. This graph also shows the effects of Pulse Width Modulation using an LED.

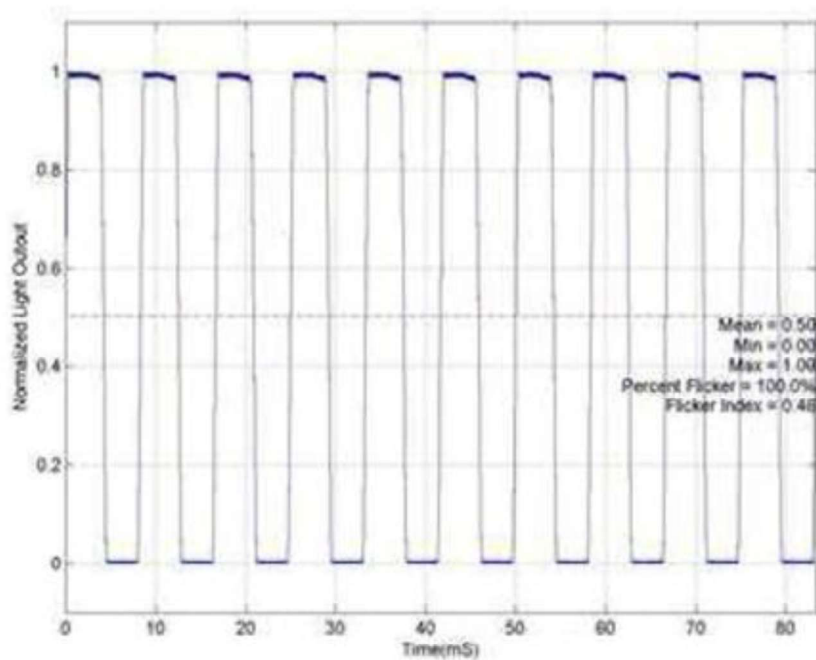


Figure 5 - Square Wave Flicker

Exhibit B

LED Incident Reports

Submitted by Mark Baker to US Food and Drug Administration

February 17, 2025 – Yolo County, CA – Autism

I was driving east on Hwy 16 towards Woodland, when I noticed intense amber LED flashing lights close to a mile ahead. I started to slow down. As I reached the LED flashing lights, the intensity and digital pulsing was unbearable. There were multiple vehicles. The panic started to set in. I covered my eyes with my hands and slowed to less than 20mph, basically trapped by the LED lights. I crept forward in my car, blocking nearly everything from my sight except for a narrow sliver of road near the center line that I could see. Major panic started to set in as I passed the vehicles, which turned out to be about 3 Yolo County Sheriff's vehicles. After I passed, I glanced back in my rear view mirror and was struck by red and blue LED flashing lights. I let out a scream of agony. I suffered significant emotional trauma from this event.

November 25, 2024 – Vacaville, CA – Autism

I was driving East on E. Monte Vista Ave. when I struck by the LED flashing lights on an RRFB. Instead of the RRFB making me stop, I start yelling fuck, fuck, fuck, fuck, fuck, fuck as I tilted my head down and drove straight through to escape the LED assault and save my life.

November 24, 2024 – Esparto, CA – Autism

I turned right at a T-intersection and was immediately struck by amber LED strobe lights on an AT&T utility truck. I yelled out profanity, raised my arms to try and block the strobes, closed my eyes, and felt a sudden urge to drive my car straight into the AT&T truck. Instead, I pulled over to the side of the road until I recovered.

November 23, 2024 – Sacramento, CA – Autism

I was driving in town when I was struck by a debilitating blue LED flashing light in a store window. I have previously notified the owner of this store twice that I cannot neurologically tolerate the intensity and digital pulsing of this light, but they haven't acted to turn it off.

November 23, 2024 – Yolo County, CA – Autism

I was driving on the highway when a firetruck with red and white LED strobe lights approached me. I could see it about half a mile away. I started to panic, knowing that I wouldn't be able tolerate it as it came closer. I pulled into a parking lot and waited for the firetruck to turn onto another street.

November 7, 2024 – Vacaville, CA – Autism

I was in the city just after sunset and all the blue LED car headlights and blue LED streetlights

started appearing. I started to go into a panic. It felt like it was an emergency, so I reached into the center console of my car and found some orange tinted clip on glasses. I put these on over my glasses, and the panic immediately stopped. All of the blue-rich LED lights were still far too intense, but the feeling of life-or-death panic was completely removed by putting on the orange-tinted glasses which filtered out the blue wavelength light.

October 12, 2024 – Esparto, CA – Autism

I was driving behind a vehicle when it suddenly pulled to the side of the road. Coming towards us was an ambulance with LED flashing lights. I felt like I was electrocuted and was going to go unconscious. I instantly closed my eyes and stopped my car. After a few seconds, a car behind me honked, and when I opened my eyes, the ambulance was already gone. Now I'm suffering the psychological after-effects.

October 11, 2024 – Yolo County, CA – Autism

I was driving East on a County road in the day when a vehicle came towards me with intense, rapidly flashing amber LED lights. I felt panic rushing in and put my arms up to block the assault. Since I now couldn't see the road, I came to a full stop. Then somebody honked a horn. I moved my arms, and saw that the lead truck had passed, but a wide-load mobile home on a truck was inches from the left side of my car. These LED flashing lights are a menace and violation of our civil rights. My anxiety ran high for 30 minutes after the encounter.

October 1, 2024 – Elk Grove, CA – Autism

I attempted to enter a large box store that had installed collections of LED "white" tube lights in the ceiling. I glanced up at these LED lights and immediately felt eye pain. I turned and left the store, knowing that the situation would only get worse if I remained.

September 14, 2024 – Vacaville, CA – Autism

I was driving at dusk when a fire truck or ambulance suddenly appeared with LED lights flashing. I immediately threw both of my arms in front of my face and hit the brakes to stop the car. I thought that this might be the end of my life. The LED flashing lights are sheer terror and I can't function. After the fire truck/ambulance passed by, I felt like I was going to cry from the emotional trauma. My brain then feels like it's dead even hours later.

August 31, 2024 – Madison, California – Autism

I was a passenger in a car. As we approached a roundabout, a truck with white LED lights, the circular ones near the bumper, struck me directly. I screamed profanity and began crying. The other 3 passengers all confirmed that the light was excessively bright. For me, however, it was severe emotional trauma. The after effects are very long lasting.

August 6, 2024 – Winters, CA – Autism

I was driving on a country road in the daytime. Over 1 mile ahead of me was a utility truck on the side of the road with amber LED flashing lights. For the entire mile, I was either glued to these LED flashing lights, or forcing myself to look away. As I approached the truck, the LED strobe lights were overwhelming and I could not see through the lights. I stopped my car in the road and started to panic. I put my hand in front of my right eye, and then tried to use my left eye to navigate around the truck. It is impossible for me to think or see with these LED flashing lights blasting me and I suffer extreme anxiety and panic.

July 17, 2024 – Sacramento, CA – Autism

I was driving on the freeway in the slow lane, when a tow truck in the fast lane ahead of me suddenly turned on LED strobe lights on the top of his truck. It felt like a lightning bolt when through my body. I instantly closed both eyes and felt like I should drive off the bridge.

July 9, 2024 – Woodland, California – Autism

A fire truck came down the street with LED strobe lights. The strobe lights caused me to suffer psychological trauma which lasts for hours after the incident.

June 1, 2024 – Fairfield, CA – Autism

During the day, I was driving a vehicle on a freeway when I struck by an LED flashing light from a bicycle on a parallel road. I reactively closed my eyes and then suffered a seizure reaction, which I would describe as like an electrical shock and loss of cognitive functioning and vision. I then had to emotionally fight off a panic attack.

4/30/2024 – Roseville, CA – Autism

I was standing in a room and another person's cell phone buzzed with a message notification. The iPhone also pulsed its LED camera flash, which struck me in the eyes. I fell to my knees, breathing hard, and trying to fight off a panic attack.

4/27/2024 – Elk Grove, CA – Autism

The Ziosk portable kiosk payment system has a bright LED screen. During dinner at a Chilis restaurant, we placed the kiosk face down on the table to avoid exposure to the LED Visible Light radiation from the LED screen. At payment time, my partner inserted the credit card for processing. At the completion of the processing, a large white LED light on the side of the kiosk suddenly irradiated me with white LED Visible Light radiation.

Due to the intensity of the white light, everything around me became black, except for the overwhelming feeling of bright white light. I felt disconnected from reality and as if I had entered a

nightmare dream. I believe that I was partially unconscious. As I began to recover consciousness, I thought that perhaps I was staring at the LED flash on a cell phone, but that this was much more powerful. Then, as I became more aware of my surroundings, I realized that that the white light was from a large, white LED from the side of the Ziosk device.

I felt nauseous, so I fell to my stomach and tried to vomit, but I only ended up coughing. I then felt overwhelming anxiety and panic and went to the kitchen, demanding accommodation. A staff person then began yelling at me. I ran outside screaming. I continued to try to vomit, but only spit came out. At some point, both of my hands went numb and tingly.

The police were called. I dialed 911 to tell them not to turn on their LED flashing lights, but they had the red and blue flashing lights on, which further debilitated me.

4/21/2024 – Beaverton, OR – Autism

LED flashing lights cause me to suffer severe anxiety, panic attacks, and fear.



Mark Baker <mbaker@softlights.org>

Re: Website General Contact Form

Mark Baker <mbaker@softlights.org>
To: casey stone <boyeatsbeef@yahoo.com>

Sat, Jan 25, 2025 at 10:39 PM

Dear Casey Stone,

Thank you for your response. As I infer from your email, Yolo Land and Cattle Company is allowing a company called Zipline Drones to use your property. Now that I am aware that this issue relates to a commercial interest, I would like to inform Yolo Land and Cattle Company that the use of LEDs creates an unlawful discriminatory barrier for individuals with disabilities because LED lights can trigger seizures, migraines, and panic attacks, and impair vision and cognitive functioning. I have the qualified ADA disability of autism spectrum disorder. I have recently settled an ADA and Unruh Civil Rights Act discrimination lawsuit with multiple companies at the Woodland Gateway Shopping Center involving LED lights. The LED lights were turned off.

Both Yolo Land and Cattle and Zipline Drones are responsible parties in this matter. The Unruh Civil Rights Act prohibits both discrimination, and aiding in discrimination. The accommodation request that I am making is to turn off the LEDs, or limit the intensity so that the light does not shine beyond property lines.

In addition, while I have not investigated the situation yet, there are likely environmental requirements that must be met as well.

Sincerely,

Mark Baker
President
Soft Lights Foundation
www.softlights.org
mbaker@softlights.org
X: @softlights_org
Bluesky: @softlights-org.bsky.social
[Quoted text hidden]



Mark Baker <mbaker@softlights.org>

Follow up on your inquiry with Yolo Land & Cattle

Keval Patel <keval.patel@flyzipline.com>

Mon, Jan 27, 2025 at 5:40 PM

To: mbaker@softlights.org

Cc: Conor French <conor@flyzipline.com>, Alyssa Pont <alyssa.pont@flyzipline.com>, Benjamin Berlin <benjamin.berlin@flyzipline.com>, Madeline Klein <maddy.klein@flyzipline.com>, "Chad E. Roberts" <croberts@hsmlaw.com>, CASEY STONE <boyeatsbeef@yahoo.com>, SCOTT STONE <sastone57@gmail.com>

Dear Mark Baker:

I'm General Counsel of Zipline International Inc. Thank you for raising your concern regarding the lights on certain UAVs that you've observed in Yolo County.

Zipline conducts flight testing operations of its UAVs in a manner consistent with applicable law, including aviation safety rules that call for lights of a minimum intensity on our UAVs. These safety rules are expressly required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) so we can safely share the airspace with other aircraft.

Nevertheless, we hear your concern and are committed to being a positive force in the Yolo County community, and are actively looking into how we can diminish the intensity of the lights without violating FAA rules or sacrificing the safety of our operations. We will follow up with any updates we have on that front.

In the meantime, please let me know if you have any questions or if you'd like to discuss further.

Best,
Keval

--

Keval M. Patel
General Counsel
Zipline International Inc.
p: +1-925-963-6939
e: keval.patel@flyzipline.com



Mark Baker <mbaker@softlights.org>

Follow up on your inquiry with Yolo Land & Cattle

Mark Baker <mbaker@softlights.org>

Mon, Jan 27, 2025 at 7:23 PM

To: Keval Patel <keval.patel@flyzipline.com>

Cc: Conor French <conor@flyzipline.com>, Alyssa Pont <alyssa.pont@flyzipline.com>, Benjamin Berlin <benjamin.berlin@flyzipline.com>, Madeline Klein <maddy.klein@flyzipline.com>, "Chad E. Roberts" <croberts@hsmlaw.com>, CASEY STONE <boyeatsbeef@yahoo.com>, SCOTT STONE <sastone57@gmail.com>

Dear Keval Patel,

Tonight is the second night in a row that I am reporting discrimination and harm caused by the use of intense red/green/white LED lights from Zipline's operation. As per the Unruh Civil Rights Act section 52, each discrimination incident carries a statutory minimum of \$4,000. This is now the second incident, so the total has already reached \$8,000.

In my case against Petrovich Development Company, et al, the damages reached \$20,000 before they wisely turned off the LED lights. The damages in this case will exceed \$20,000 by the end of the week. It is extremely unwise for Yolo Land & Cattle and Zipline to continue injuring me nightly, as the costs will be prohibitive. The \$4,000 is statutory: "(a) Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial, or makes any discrimination or distinction contrary to Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6, is liable for each and every offense for the actual damages, and any amount that may be determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and any attorney's fees that may be determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights provided in Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6."

As President of the Soft Lights Foundation, I am well-versed in the law, especially disability rights law. Your effort to portray this as an FAA-only issue does not solve Yolo Land & Cattle and Zipline's ADA and Unruh requirements.

The Food and Drug Administration and the FAA have failed to comply with 21 U.S.C. 360ii(a)(6)(A) and establish and maintain a liaison to test and evaluate LED lights. Therefore, there are no FAA regulations for LED lights that ensure public health and safety. As President of the Soft Lights Foundation, I have begun filing lawsuits against the FDA and other federal agencies to compel them to comply with the law. However, due to the lack of regulation of LED products and the special characteristics of LEDs, Zipline and Yolo Land & Cattle have no legal protections related to the use of unregulated LED products. Here is a link to LED Incident Reports where members of the public have reported their injuries from exposure to LED light. (<https://www.softlights.org/led-incident-reports/>). These reports are submitted to the FDA monthly.

I live 5 miles from the site of the drone activity. My life and my path-of-travel cannot be impaired by your business. I have made the accommodation request to have the lights turned off immediately. If your company can figure out how to use a lower-luminance version of the LEDs that I can't see from my house, that's fine, but the LED lights must be turned off now. As per California Unruh Civil Rights Act Section 51, "All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in **all business establishments of every kind whatsoever.**"

Sincerely,

Mark Baker
President
Soft Lights Foundation
www.softlights.org
mbaker@softlights.org
X: @softlights_org
Bluesky: @softlights-org.bsky.social

[Quoted text hidden]



Mark Baker <mbaker@softlights.org>

Notification of Discrimination - Incident Number 28

Mark Baker <mbaker@softlights.org>

Sun, Mar 2, 2025 at 8:36 PM

To: CASEY STONE <boyeatsbeef@yahoo.com>, Keval Patel <keval.patel@flyzipline.com>

Cc: Conor French <conor@flyzipline.com>, Alyssa Pont <alyssa.pont@flyzipline.com>, Benjamin Berlin

<benjamin.berlin@flyzipline.com>, Madeline Klein <maddy.klein@flyzipline.com>, "Chad E. Roberts"

<croberts@hsmlaw.com>, SCOTT STONE <sastone57@gmail.com>, Eric May <Eric.May@yolocounty.gov>,

angel.barajas@yolocounty.gov

Dear Casey Stone, Yolo Land & Cattle Company, Keval Patel, Zipline, and Eric May, Senior Deputy County Counsel, Yolo County

On March 2, 2025 at approximately 7:15pm, I attempted to look towards the hills from my living room, but was deterred from doing so because of the intense, digitally pulsing LED lights from the drone airport. I was discriminated against by Yolo Land & Cattle Company, Zipline, and Yolo County. As per the California Unruh Civil Rights Act Section 52, each discrimination incident carries a statutory minimum of \$4,000 for anyone who discriminates or aids in discrimination. (See *Munson v. Del Taco*).

I have recorded the following separate discrimination incidents:

1. January 26, 2025 - \$4,000
2. January 27, 2025 - \$4,000
3. January 28, 2025 - \$4,000
4. January 29, 2025 - \$4,000
5. January 30, 2025 - \$4,000
6. February 1, 2025 - \$4,000
7. February 2, 2025 - \$4,000
8. February 4, 2025 - \$4,000
9. February 5, 2025 - \$4,000
10. February 7, 2025 - \$4,000
11. February 8, 2025 - \$4,000
12. February 9, 2025 - \$4,000
13. February 10, 2025 - \$4,000
14. February 11, 2025 - \$4,000
15. February 14, 2025 - \$4,000
16. February 15, 2025 - \$4,000
17. February 16, 2025 - \$4,000
18. February 17, 2025 - \$4,000
19. February 20, 2025 - \$4,000
20. February 21, 2025 - \$4,000
21. February 22, 2025 - \$4,000
22. February 24, 2025 - \$4,000
23. February 25, 2025 - \$4,000
24. February 26, 2025 - \$4,000
25. February 27, 2025 - \$4,000
26. February 28, 2025 - \$4,000
27. March 1, 2025 - \$4,000
28. March 2, 2025 - \$4,000

Total: \$112,000

Deliberate indifference requires both knowledge that a harm to a federally protected right is substantially likely, and a failure to act upon that likelihood. (See *Duvall v. County of Kitsap*, 2001). All parties have thus acted with Deliberate Indifference because I have notified the parties numerous times that I am being harmed and my federally protected right to be free of this harm is being violated, and all parties have failed to act on this knowledge, allowing the harm to continue unabated.

I once again request ADA accommodation of either turning off the LED lights, or reducing their intensity so that the light does not reach my house.

Mr. Stone: For Yolo Land & Cattle Company, my ADA request is to direct Zipline to cease using LED strobe lights.

Mr. Patel: For Zipline, my ADA request is for Zipline to cease using LED strobe lights.

Mr. May: For Yolo County, my ADA request is that Yolo County direct Yolo Land & Cattle Company and Zipline to cease using LED strobe lights because the use of the LED strobe lights violates the civil rights of individuals with disabilities.

Sincerely,

Mark Baker
President
Soft Lights Foundation
www.softlights.org
mbaker@softlights.org
X: [@softlights_org](https://twitter.com/softlights_org)
Bluesky: [@softlights-org.bsky.social](https://bsky.app/profile/softlights-org.bsky.social)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):
Mark Baker
1520 E. Covell Suite B5-467
Davis, CA 95616
TELEPHONE NO.: 408-455-9233 FAX NO.:
EMAIL ADDRESS: mbaker@softlights.org
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): In Pro Per

FOR COURT USE ONLY
ELECTRONICALLY FILED
by Superior Court of CA,
County of Yolo,
on 3/5/2025 7:22 PM
By: N. Lorenzo, Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo
STREET ADDRESS: 1000 Main Street
MAILING ADDRESS:
CITY AND ZIP CODE: Woodland, CA 95695
BRANCH NAME:

CASE NAME:
Mark Baker v. Zipline International Inc., et al.

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET
[checked] Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$35,000)
[] Limited (Amount demanded is \$35,000 or less)

Complex Case Designation
[] Counter [] Joinder
Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)

CASE NUMBER: CV2025-0686
JUDGE:
DEPT.:

Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:
Auto Tort: [] Auto (22), [] Uninsured motorist (46)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort: [] Asbestos (04), [] Product liability (24), [] Medical malpractice (45), [] Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort: [] Business tort/unfair business practice (07), [checked] Civil rights (08), [] Defamation (13), [] Fraud (16), [] Intellectual property (19), [] Professional negligence (25), [] Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)
Employment: [] Wrongful termination (36), [] Other employment (15)
Contract: [] Breach of contract/warranty (06), [] Rule 3.740 collections (09), [] Other collections (09), [] Insurance coverage (18), [] Other contract (37)
Real Property: [] Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14), [] Wrongful eviction (33), [] Other real property (26)
Unlawful Detainer: [] Commercial (31), [] Residential (32), [] Drugs (38)
Judicial Review: [] Asset forfeiture (05), [] Petition re: arbitration award (11), [] Writ of mandate (02), [] Other judicial review (39)
Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403): [] Antitrust/Trade regulation (03), [] Construction defect (10), [] Mass tort (40), [] Securities litigation (28), [] Environmental/Toxic tort (30), [] Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41)
Enforcement of Judgment: [] Enforcement of judgment (20)
Miscellaneous Civil Complaint: [] RICO (27), [] Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Miscellaneous Civil Petition: [] Partnership and corporate governance (21), [] Other petition (not specified above) (43)

- 2. This case [] is [checked] is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:
a. [] Large number of separately represented parties
b. [] Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. [] Substantial amount of documentary evidence
d. [] Large number of witnesses
e. [] Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. [] Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. [checked] monetary b. [checked] nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. [] punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): Three
5. This case [] is [checked] is not a class action suit.
6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date: March 3, 2025
Mark Baker
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

[Signature: Mark Baker]
(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE
• Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
• File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
• If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
• Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.
Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

CM-010

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you **must** complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check **one** box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the **primary** cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Auto Tort

Auto (22)–Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death
Uninsured Motorist (46) (*if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto*)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
Product Liability (*not asbestos or toxic/environmental*) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice–Physicians & Surgeons
Other Professional Health Care Malpractice
Other PI/PD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (*not civil harassment*) (08)
Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (25)
Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice (*not medical or legal*)
Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
Breach of Rental/Lease
Contract (*not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction*)
Contract/Warranty Breach–Seller Plaintiff (*not fraud or negligence*)
Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty
Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)
Collection Case–Seller Plaintiff
Other Promissory Note/Collections Case
Insurance Coverage (*not provisionally complex*) (18)
Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
Other Contract (37)
Contractual Fraud
Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)
Wrongful Eviction (33)
Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreclosure
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (*not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure*)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38) (*if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential*)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ–Administrative Mandamus
Writ–Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
Writ–Other Limited Court Case Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal–Labor Commissioner Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
Insurance Coverage Claims (*arising from provisionally complex case type listed above*) (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
Confession of Judgment (*non-domestic relations*)
Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award (*not unpaid taxes*)
Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (*not specified above*) (42)
Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (*non-harassment*)
Mechanics Lien
Other Commercial Complaint Case (*non-tort/non-complex*)
Other Civil Complaint (*non-tort/non-complex*)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

Partnership and Corporate Governance (21)
Other Petition (*not specified above*) (43)
Civil Harassment
Workplace Violence
Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse
Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late Claim
Other Civil Petition

**SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)**

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
by Superior Court of CA,
County of Yolo,

3/6/2025

By: N. Lorenzo, Deputy

**NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:
(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):**

Zipline International, Inc., Yolo Land & Cattle Company, Inc., Yolo County, and DOES 1-20

**YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF:
(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):**

Mark Baker

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.sucorte.ca.gov) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de \$10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

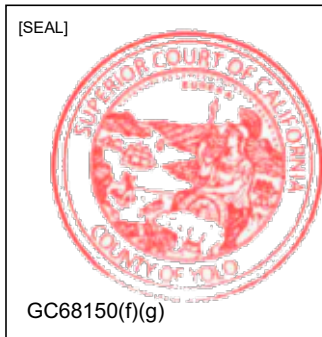
The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Yolo Superior Court
1000 Main Street, Woodland, CA 95695

CASE NUMBER:
(Número del Caso): CV2025-0686

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:
(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):
Mark Baker, 1520 E. Covell Suite B5 - 467, Davis, CA 95616 408-455-9233

DATE: 3/6/2025 SHAWN C. LANDRY Clerk, by /s/ N. Lorenzo, Deputy
(Fecha) (Secretario) (Adjunto)

(For proof of service of this summons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citación use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).



NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served

- as an individual defendant.
- as the person sued under the fictitious name of (specify):
- on behalf of (specify):
under: CCP 416.10 (corporation) CCP 416.60 (minor)
 CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation) CCP 416.70 (conservatee)
 CCP 416.40 (association or partnership) CCP 416.90 (authorized person)
 other (specify):
- by personal delivery on (date):

Name, Address, Phone # & State Bar # of Attorney or Party without Attorney Mark Baker 1520 E. Covell Suite B5 - 467 Davis, CA 95616 408-455-9233 Attorney for: Pro se	FOR COURT USE ONLY ELECTRONICALLY FILED by Superior Court of CA, County of Yolo, on 3/10/2025 3:32 PM By: M. Narvaez, Deputy
SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA YOLO COUNTY 1000 Main Street Woodland, California, 95695 530/406-6704	
Plaintiff(s): Mark Baker	Case Number: CV2025-0686
Defendant(s): Zipline International Inc., et al.	AMENDMENT TO COMPLAINT

FICTITIOUS NAME

Upon filing the complaint here, plaintiff(s) being ignorant of the true name of a defendant and having designated said defendant in the complaint by the fictitious name of _____ and having discovered the true name of the said defendant to be _____
Hereby amends the complaint by inserting such true name in place and stead of such fictitious name wherever it appears in said complaint.

DATED: _____

Plaintiff or Attorney for Plaintiff

INCORRECT NAME

Plaintiff(s) having designated a defendant in the complaint by the incorrect name of Yolo Land & Cattle Company, Inc.
and having discovered the true name of the said defendant to be Yolo Land & Cattle Co., A California Limited Partnership
hereby amends the complaint by inserting such true name in place and stead of such incorrect name wherever it appears in said complaint.

DATED: March 10, 2025

Mark Baker

Plaintiff or Attorney for Plaintiff

ORDER

Proper cause appearing, plaintiff(s) is/are allowed to file the above amendment to the complaint.

DATED: _____

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: NAME: Mark Baker FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: 1520 E. Covell Blvd. Suite B5 - 467 CITY: Davis STATE: CA ZIP CODE: 95616 TELEPHONE NO.: 408-455-9233 FAX NO. : E-MAIL ADDRESS: mbaker@softlights.org ATTORNEY FOR (Name): In Pro Per	FOR COURT USE ONLY ELECTRONICALLY FILED by Superior Court of CA, County of Yolo, on 4/7/2025 9:24 PM By: M. Narvaez, Deputy
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo STREET ADDRESS: 1000 Main Street MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: Woodland, CA 95695 BRANCH NAME:	
Plaintiff/Petitioner: Mark Baker Defendant/Respondent: Zipline International, Inc., et al.	CASE NUMBER: CV2025-0686
NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT—CIVIL	

TO (insert name of party being served): Yolo Land & Cattle Co., A California Limited Partnership

NOTICE

The summons and other documents identified below are being served pursuant to section 415.30 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Your failure to complete this form and return it within 20 days from the date of mailing shown below may subject you (or the party on whose behalf you are being served) to liability for the payment of any expenses incurred in serving a summons on you in any other manner permitted by law.

If you are being served on behalf of a corporation, an unincorporated association (including a partnership), or other entity, this form must be signed by you in the name of such entity or by a person authorized to receive service of process on behalf of such entity. In all other cases, this form must be signed by you personally or by a person authorized by you to acknowledge receipt of summons. If you return this form to the sender, service of a summons is deemed complete on the day you sign the acknowledgment of receipt below.

Date of mailing: March 25, 2025

Mark Baker
 (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)


 (SIGNATURE OF SENDER—MUST NOT BE A PARTY IN THIS CASE)


ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

This acknowledges receipt of **(to be completed by sender before mailing)**:

- A copy of the summons and of the complaint.
- Other (specify):

(To be completed by recipient):

Date this form is signed: April 7, 2025
Ashley N. Arnett on behalf of Yolo Land and Cattle Company,
a California Limited Partnership
 (TYPE OR PRINT YOUR NAME AND NAME OF ENTITY, IF ANY,
 ON WHOSE BEHALF THIS FORM IS SIGNED)


 (SIGNATURE OF PERSON ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT, WITH TITLE IF
 ACKNOWLEDGMENT IS MADE ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON OR ENTITY)

Attorneys for Yolo Land and Cattle Company,
a California Limited Partnership

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO: NAME: Mark Baker FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: 1520 E. Covell Street Suite B5 - 467 CITY: Davis STATE: CA ZIP CODE: 95616 TELEPHONE NO.: 408-455-9233 FAX NO. : E-MAIL ADDRESS: mbaker@softlights.org ATTORNEY FOR (Name): In Pro Per	FOR COURT USE ONLY ELECTRONICALLY FILED by Superior Court of CA, County of Yolo, on 4/7/2025 9:24 PM By: M. Narvaez, Deputy
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo STREET ADDRESS: 1000 Main Street MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: Woodland, CA 95695 BRANCH NAME:	
Plaintiff/Petitioner: Mark Baker Defendant/Respondent: Zipline International, Inc., et al.	
NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT—CIVIL	CASE NUMBER: CV2025-0686

TO (insert name of party being served): Zipline International, Inc.

NOTICE

The summons and other documents identified below are being served pursuant to section 415.30 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Your failure to complete this form and return it within 20 days from the date of mailing shown below may subject you (or the party on whose behalf you are being served) to liability for the payment of any expenses incurred in serving a summons on you in any other manner permitted by law.

If you are being served on behalf of a corporation, an unincorporated association (including a partnership), or other entity, this form must be signed by you in the name of such entity or by a person authorized to receive service of process on behalf of such entity. In all other cases, this form must be signed by you personally or by a person authorized by you to acknowledge receipt of summons. If you return this form to the sender, service of a summons is deemed complete on the day you sign the acknowledgment of receipt below.

Date of mailing: March 18, 2025

Mark Baker (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	 (SIGNATURE OF SENDER—MUST NOT BE A PARTY IN THIS CASE)
------------------------------------	--

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

This acknowledges receipt of (*to be completed by sender before mailing*):


1. A copy of the summons and of the complaint.
2. Other (*specify*):
 Amendment to Complaint - Incorrect Name

(To be completed by recipient):

Date this form is signed: April 7, 2025

Ashley N. Arnett on behalf of Zipline International, Inc.

(TYPE OR PRINT YOUR NAME AND NAME OF ENTITY, IF ANY, ON WHOSE BEHALF THIS FORM IS SIGNED)

 (SIGNATURE OF PERSON ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT, WITH TITLE IF ACKNOWLEDGMENT IS MADE ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON OR ENTITY)

Attorneys for Zipline International, Inc.

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

MARK BAKER

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff YOLO
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Mark Baker
Pro Se
1520 E. Covell, Suite B5-467, Davis, CA 95616
Tel: 234-206-1977

DEFENDANTS

ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., et al.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

Kristina M. Launey
SEYFARTH SHAW LLP
400 Capitol Mall, Suite 2300, Sacramento, California 95814
Tel: (916) 448-0159 Fax: (916) 558-4839

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	LABOR	IMMIGRATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding
- 2 Removed from State Court
- 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
- 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
- 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
 Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12131 et seq.; Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq.
 Brief description of cause:
 Plaintiff alleges violations of Title II and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ _____ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE April 9, 2025
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Kristina M. Launey

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C, Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 MARK BAKER,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL, INC., YOLO
14 LAND & CATTLE CO., YOLO COUNTY,
15 AND DOES 1-2,

16 Defendants.

) Case No.:

)
) **DECLARATION OF ERIC MAY IN**
) **SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' NOTICE**
) **OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION TO**
) **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

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19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
20 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
21

22 MARK BAKER,

23 Plaintiff,

24 v.

25 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO
26 LAND & CATTLE CO., YOLO COUNTY,
AND DOES 1-2,

27 Defendants.
28

Case No.

**DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF REMOVAL
OF CIVIL ACTION TO UNITED
STATES DISTRICT COURT**

(Yolo County Superior Court Case No.
CV2025-0686)

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025

1 Defendants consent to this removal per 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(2)(C).

2 **GROUND FOR REMOVAL**

3 7. This Court has original jurisdiction over actions involving one or more federal questions.
4 See 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (conferring original jurisdiction upon federal courts for actions arising under the
5 laws of the United States).

6 8. Plaintiff's Complaint seeks remedies under Title II and Title III of the ADA, a federal
7 statute codified at 42 U.S.C. § 12131 *et seq.* and 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181 *et seq.* See Launey Decl., at ¶ 2,
8 Ex. A. Thus, the Action presents a federal question over which this Court has original jurisdiction
9 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

10 **SUPPLEMENTAL JURISDICTION**

11 9. Because Plaintiff's remaining state law claim under the Unruh Act is based on the same
12 factual allegations as Plaintiff's ADA claim, the remaining state-law claim is part of the same case or
13 controversy, and this Court may and should exercise supplementary jurisdiction over Plaintiff's
14 state-law claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

15 10. The Court may exercise supplemental jurisdiction here because all of the claims arise
16 from the same "common nucleus of operative fact." *United Mine Workers v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 725
17 (1966).

18 11. All of Plaintiff's claims are based on assertions that Zipline's alleged use of
19 light-emitting diodes in connection with its business operations in Yolo County discriminates against
20 Plaintiff on the basis of his disability and, therefore, violates the ADA and the Unruh Act. See Launey
21 Decl., at ¶ 2, Ex. A (¶¶ 20, 37-38, 40-41, 48, 50, 52-55). The facts of Plaintiff's separate claims are
22 entirely congruent.

23 **VENUE**

24 12. Venue lies in this Court in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 84(c)(2) and 1391. Plaintiff
25 originally commenced the Action in the Superior Court, which court is located within the Eastern
26 District of California, and Plaintiff alleges that all of the conduct at issue in the Action occurred in the
27 County of Yolo, which is also located within the Eastern District of California.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

13. This Notice of Removal will be promptly served on Plaintiff and filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court.

14. In compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), true and correct copies of all pleadings and orders received by Defendants, including the Summons and operative Complaint, are attached as Exhibit A to the accompanying Declaration of Kristina M. Launey.

15. As required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), the undersigned, as counsel for Defendants, have read the foregoing and signs this Notice of Removal pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11.

WHEREFORE, Defendants Zipline, Yolo Land and Cattle Company, and Yolo County pray that the above action pending before the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Yolo be removed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California.

DATED: April 9, 2025

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

By: /s/ Kristina M. Launey

Kristina M. Launey
Ryan Pinkston
Ashley N. Arnett

Attorneys for Defendants
Zipline International Inc. and Yolo Land and Cattle
Company, a California Limited Partnership

DATED: April 9, 2025

PHILIP J. POGLEDICH
COUNTY COUNSEL

By: /s/ Eric May

Eric May

Attorneys for Defendant
County of Yolo

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13 Company, a California Limited Partnership

14
15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
16 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
17

18 MARK BAKER,

19 Plaintiff,

20 v.

21 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO
22 LAND & CATTLE COMPANY, INC, YOLO
23 COUNTY, AND DOES 1-2,

24 Defendants.

Case No.

PROOF OF SERVICE RE

**DEFENDANTS' NOTICE OF REMOVAL
OF CIVIL ACTION TO UNITED
STATES DISTRICT COURT**

(Yolo County Superior Court Case No.
CV2025-0686)

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) SS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I am a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 601 South Figueroa Street, Suite 3300, Los Angeles, California 90017-5793. On April 9, 2025, I served the within document(s):

1. **DEFENDANTS’ NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT;**
2. **CIVIL COVER SHEET;**
3. **DECLARATION OF KRISTINA M. LAUNEY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC. AND YOLO LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP’S NOTICE OF REMOVAL;**
4. **DECLARATION OF ERIC MAY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS’ NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT;**
5. **DEFENDANT ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC.’S CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT; and**
6. **DEFENDANT YOLO LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP’S CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Los Angeles, California, addressed as set forth below.

by placing the document(s) listed above, together with an unsigned copy of this declaration, in a sealed envelope or package provided by an overnight delivery carrier with postage paid on account and deposited for collection with the overnight carrier at Los Angeles, California, addressed as set forth below.

by transmitting the document(s) listed above, electronically, via the e-mail addresses set forth below.

electronically by using the Court’s ECF/CM System.

Mark Baker 1520 E. Covell Suite B5 – 467 Davis, California 95616 Pro Se	mbaker@softlights.org Telephone: (234) 206-1977
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1 I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for
2 mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with
3 postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party
served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day
after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

4 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true
and correct.

5 Executed on April 9, 2025, at Los Angeles, California.

6
7 

8 _____
Alicia Guillen

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20 Attorneys for Zipline International Inc. and Yolo
21 Land and Cattle Company, a California Limited
22 Partnership

23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
24 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

25 MARK BAKER,

26 Plaintiff,

27 v.

28 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO LAND
& CATTLE CO., YOLO COUNTY, AND DOES
1-2,

Defendants.

Case No.

**DEFENDANT YOLO LAND AND CATTLE
COMPANY, A CALIFORNIA LIMITED
PARTNERSHIP'S CORPORATE
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

(Yolo County Superior Court Case No.
CV2025-0686)

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025

1 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7.1, Defendant Yolo Land and Cattle Company, a
2 California Limited Partnership hereby certifies that there is neither a parent corporation nor a publicly
3 held corporation owning more than 10% or more of its stock.

4 DATED: April 9, 2025

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

6 By: /s/ Kristina M. Launey

Kristina M. Launey

Ryan Pinkston

Ashley N. Arnett

8 Attorneys for Zipline International Inc. and Yolo
9 Land and Cattle Company, a California Limited
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14
15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
16 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
17

18 MARK BAKER,

19 Plaintiff,

20 v.

21 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO LAND
22 & CATTLE COMPANY, INC, YOLO COUNTY,
23 AND DOES 1-2,

24 Defendants.

Case No.

**DEFENDANT ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL
INC.'S CORPORATE DISCLOSURE
STATEMENT**

(Yolo County Superior Court Case No.
CV2025-0686)

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025

1 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7.1, Defendant Zipline International Inc. hereby
2 certifies that there is neither a parent corporation nor a publicly held corporation owning more than 10%
3 or more of its stock.

4 DATED: April 9, 2025

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

6 By: /s/ Kristina M. Launey

Kristina M. Launey

Ryan Pinkston

Ashley N. Arnett

8 Attorneys for Zipline International Inc. and Yolo
9 Land and Cattle Company, a California Limited
10 Partnership

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

,

Plaintiff,

v.

,

Defendant.

No.

STANDING ORDER IN CIVIL CASES

I. Law and Motion

A. Calendaring of Motions

The civil law and motion calendar is held at 1:30 p.m., on the first and third Friday of the month. Motions shall be noticed for hearing pursuant to Local Rule 230. Hearing dates for Judge Coggins are not reserved. Available dates are listed on Judge Coggins’s webpage on the court’s website.

Counsel are required to personally appear at all motion hearings, unless otherwise notified by the court. The parties may indicate in their papers if they wish to submit any motion for decision without oral argument. The court may elect to submit any motion for decision without oral argument, taking the matter under submission pursuant to Local Rule 230(g), and will so advise the parties via minute order in advance of the noticed hearing date. It is counsel’s

1 responsibility to check the final calendar and appear at the confirmed time. The parties are
2 required to comply with Local Rule 230 and all other applicable rules and notice requirements
3 with respect to motions.

4 **B. Briefing**

5 All briefs must be submitted using no less than 12 pt font size, including footnotes.
6 Footnotes should be used sparingly.

7 All moving and opposition briefs or legal memoranda in civil cases shall not exceed
8 twenty-five (25) pages without prior leave of court. Reply briefs filed by moving parties shall not
9 exceed fifteen (15) pages. The page limit does not include the table of contents or table of
10 authorities. A party may request a page limit increase by filing a written request setting forth any
11 and all reasons for the request at least seven (7) days prior to the filing of the brief. The court will
12 grant a request to extend the page limits only upon a showing of good cause. The court will not
13 consider any pages in the brief that exceed the page limits without prior leave of court permitting
14 an increased page limit.

15 The court will not consider supplemental briefs or sur-replies absent prior leave of court.

16 Multi-page exhibits shall be internally paginated beginning with the number one;
17 references to those exhibits shall refer to the exhibit designation and page number (i.e., Ex. 1 at
18 11.).

19 **C. Meet and Confer Requirements**

20 Prior to filing a motion in a case in which the parties are represented by counsel, counsel
21 shall meet and confer to meaningfully discuss the substance of the contemplated motion and
22 potential resolution. Counsel should resolve minor procedural or other non-substantive matters
23 prior to filing the motion. The briefing on motions should be directed to substantive issues
24 requiring resolution by the court. **A notice of motion shall contain a certification by counsel**
25 **filing the motion that meet and confer efforts have been exhausted, with a brief summary of**
26 **the parties' meet and confer efforts.**

27 **D. Tentative Rulings**

28 Judge Coggins does not issue tentative rulings.

1 **E. Motions for Administrative Relief**

2 A party filing a motion relating to administrative matters that require a court order, such
3 as requests to exceed applicable page limitations, requests to shorten time on a motion, requests to
4 extend a response deadline, requests to alter a briefing schedule, or requests to alter a discovery
5 schedule that does not affect dispositive motion filing dates, trial dates, or the final pretrial
6 conference, shall comply with Local Rule 233. In light of the procedure provided by Local Rule
7 233 for administrative relief motions, the filing of ex parte applications—except as specifically
8 provided by Local Rule 144(c) regarding initial extensions of time—is rarely appropriate and
9 therefore discouraged. If a party believes that an administrative relief motion should be addressed
10 by the court sooner than the time provided by Local Rule 233, the party may concurrently file an
11 ex parte application indicating whether the requested administrative relief will be opposed and
12 attaching an affidavit explaining: (1) the need for the issuance of such an order, (2) the inability
13 of the filer to obtain a stipulation for the issuance of such an order from other counsel or parties in
14 the action, and (3) why such request cannot be addressed by the court within the time provided by
15 Local Rule 233.

16 **F. Proposed Orders**

17 Proposed orders are not necessary for most substantive motions, such as motions for
18 summary judgment or motions to dismiss. The parties should submit proposed orders only in
19 connection with administrative motions, ex parte applications, and rulings that call upon the court
20 to make factual findings (such as a motion to approve a class settlement or a motion for attorneys’
21 fees). Parties are required to submit proposed orders with motions for temporary restraining order
22 and motions for a preliminary injunction. The parties shall provide proposed consent decrees
23 where applicable, and proposed findings of fact and conclusions following a bench trial. Parties
24 are to comply with Local Rule 137(b) and provide the proposed order to the court in Microsoft
25 Word format to: DCorders@caed.uscourts.gov.

26 **G. Temporary Restraining Orders**

27 Parties seeking emergency or provisional relief shall comply with Federal Rule of Civil
28 Procedure 65 and Local Rule 231. The court typically will not rule on any application for such

1 relief for at least twenty-four (24) hours after the party subject to the requested order has been
2 served; such party may file opposing or responding papers in the interim. The parties shall lodge a
3 courtesy copy with chambers of all papers relating to proposed temporary restraining orders and
4 injunctions, conformed to reflect that the documents have been filed.

5 **II. Amended Pleadings**

6 If a party files an amended pleading, they shall concurrently file a redlined or highlighted
7 version comparing the amended pleading to the prior operative pleading.

8 **III. Sealing, Redacting, and Protective Orders**

9 No document will be sealed, nor shall a redacted document be filed, without the prior
10 approval of the court. If a document for which sealing or redaction is sought relates to the record
11 on a motion to be decided by Judge Coggins, the request to seal or redact should be directed to
12 Judge Coggins and not the assigned Magistrate Judge. All requests to seal or redact shall be
13 governed by Local Rules 140 (redaction) and 141 (sealing).

14 Protective orders covering the discovery phase shall not govern the filing of sealed or
15 redacted documents on the public docket. The court will only consider requests to seal or redact
16 documents filed by the proponent of sealing or redaction. If a party plans to make a filing that
17 includes material an opposing party has identified as confidential and potentially subject to
18 sealing or redaction, the filing party shall provide the opposing party with sufficient notice in
19 advance of filing to allow for the opposing party to seek an order of sealing or redaction from the
20 court.

21 **IV. Requests/Stipulations to Extend Time to File or Continue Pretrial/Trial Dates**

22 The scheduling order contains detailed information regarding requests and stipulations to
23 extend time to file or continue pretrial and/or trial dates.

24 **V. Experts**

25 All counsel must designate in writing and serve upon all other parties the name, address,
26 and area of expertise of each expert they propose to tender at trial, according to the schedule set
27 forth in the Scheduling Order. A written report prepared and signed by the witness shall
28 accompany the designation. The report shall comply with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure

1 26(a)(2)(B). Any party who previously disclosed expert witnesses may submit a rebuttal list of
2 expert witnesses who will express an opinion on a subject covered by an expert designated by an
3 adverse party, if the party rebutting an expert witness designation has not previously retained an
4 expert to testify on that subject. A written report shall accompany the rebuttal designation, which
5 shall also comply with the conditions stated above.

6 If a party does not comply with the disclosure schedule as set forth in the Scheduling
7 Order, then that party will likely be precluded from calling the expert witness at the time of trial.
8 An expert witness not appearing on the designation will not be permitted to testify unless the
9 party offering the witness demonstrates: (a) that the necessity for the witness could not have been
10 reasonably anticipated at the time the list was proffered; (b) that the court and opposing counsel
11 were promptly notified upon discovery of the witness; and (c) that the witness was promptly
12 made available for deposition.

13 All expert reports shall number each paragraph to facilitate any motion practice
14 challenging the specifics of any opinions and shall include a table of contents. At the beginning of
15 the report, the expert shall list and number each opinion to be proffered in the report.

16 For purposes of discovery an “expert” is any person who may be used at trial to present
17 evidence under Federal Rules of Evidence 702, 703 and 705, which includes both “percipient
18 experts” (persons who, because of their expertise, have rendered expert opinions in the normal
19 course of their work duties or observations pertinent to the issues in the case) and “retained
20 experts” (persons specifically designated by a party to be a testifying expert for the purposes of
21 litigation). A party shall identify whether a disclosed expert is percipient, retained, or both. The
22 court presumes a party designating a retained expert has acquired the express permission of the
23 witness to be so listed. Parties designating percipient experts must state in the designation who is
24 responsible for arranging the deposition of such persons.

25 All experts designated are to be fully prepared at the time of designation to render an
26 informed opinion, and give the bases for their opinion, so that they will be able to give full and
27 complete testimony at any deposition taken by the opposing party. Experts will not be permitted
28 to testify at trial as to any information gathered or evaluated, or opinion formed, after their

1 deposition was taken.

2 **VI. Summary Judgment**

3 In the event of cross-motions for summary judgment, the parties must file a total of four
4 briefs sequentially, rather than three pairs of simultaneous briefs. Unless the parties agree to
5 reverse the order (which they are free to do on their own), the opening brief is filed by the
6 plaintiff side, the opening/opposition brief is filed by the defense side, the opposition/reply is
7 filed by the plaintiff side, and the reply is filed by the defense side. The first two briefs are limited
8 to twenty-five (25) pages, the third brief is limited to twenty (20) pages, and the fourth brief is
9 limited to fifteen (15) pages. The parties may submit a stipulation and proposed order setting a
10 briefing schedule for the cross-motions in advance of the first brief, which will likely be signed so
11 long as the fourth brief is due no later than 14 days before the hearing date.

12 **VII. Trials**

13 **A. General Trial Information**

14 Presumptive trial hours, subject to adjustment based on the court's calendar are Mondays
15 through Thursdays from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., with a brief morning and afternoon recess. If the
16 Monday falls on a federal holiday, trial will begin on the subsequent Tuesday. Conference rooms
17 are available on either side of the courtroom for use during trial.

18 **B. Pretrial Statements and Final Pretrial Conference**

19 In those cases in which Judge Coggins is conducting the final pretrial conference, the
20 parties are required to submit a joint pretrial statement pursuant to Local Rule 281. The parties'
21 joint pretrial statement must be filed at least twenty-one (21) days before the final pretrial
22 conference. The joint pretrial statement and witness and exhibit lists must also be emailed as a
23 Microsoft Word document to: DCorders@caed.uscourts.gov. Separate pretrial statements are not
24 permitted unless a party is not represented by counsel.

25 The joint pretrial statement must address all issues detailed in Local Rule 281 with the
26 following clarifications:

- 27 (1) the parties must include a neutral joint statement of case;
28 (2) all duplicative or overlapping exhibits between parties must be listed as joint

1 exhibits on a separate joint exhibit list, identified as JX-1, JX-2, etc.;

2 (3) plaintiff's exhibits shall be listed numerically, and defendant's exhibits shall be
3 listed alphabetically;

4 (4) all exhibits must be identified with a reasonable amount of detail (e.g., date, Bates-
5 stamp number, description, estimated page length).

6 (5) all remaining issues (e.g., claims, affirmative defenses, forms of relief) asserted in
7 the action must be stated under the points of law section or identified as an
8 abandoned issue;

9 (6) motions in limine should be limited to those which the parties reasonably
10 anticipate filing; and

11 (7) the anticipated length of trial and any scheduling issues that could impact the trial.

12 The parties shall not file motions in limine prior to the pretrial conference. Following the
13 pretrial conference, the court will issue a pretrial order that will set dates for the filing of motions
14 in limine, the submission of exhibits, and other trial-related deadlines.

15 Counsel are required to personally appear at the final pretrial conference. Counsel are
16 also reminded that pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(e), at least one attorney who
17 will conduct the trial for each party must appear at the final pretrial conference.

18 **VIII. Transcripts**

19 Transcript orders should be emailed directly to the assigned court reporter. Contact
20 information for individual court reporters can be found on the U.S. District Court, Eastern District
21 of California's website (www.caed.uscourts.gov).

22 **NOTICE OF THIS ORDER**

23 Counsel for plaintiff shall immediately serve this order on all parties, including any new
24 parties added to the action in the future, unless this case came to the court by noticed removal, in
25 which case defendant shall serve this order on all other parties. These standing orders are subject
26 to change; therefore, parties are encouraged to check Judge Coggins's webpage on the Eastern
27 District of California website for her current standing orders.

28

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20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
21 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

22
23 MARK BAKER,
24 Plaintiff,

25 v.

26 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO
LAND & CATTLE CO., YOLO COUNTY,
27 AND DOES 1-2,
28 Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-01063-DC-CKD

**EX PARTE APPLICATION TO
EXTEND TIME FOR DEFENDANTS
TO RESPOND TO INITIAL
COMPLAINT**

[L.R. 144(c)]

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025
Current Response Date: April 16, 2025
New Response Date: May 14, 2025

1 Pursuant to the provisions of Local Rule 144(c), Defendants Zipline International Inc.
2 (“Zipline”), Yolo Land and Cattle Company, a California Limited Partnership (“Yolo Land and
3 Cattle Company”), and County of Yolo (collectively, “Defendants”), by and through their respective
4 counsel, hereby seek an *ex parte* order extending Defendants’ time to respond to Plaintiff Mark
5 Baker’s (“Plaintiff”) Complaint by 28 days from April 16, 2025 to May 14, 2025. In support of this
6 Application, Defendants state as follows:

7 1. On or about March 5, 2025, Plaintiff Mark Baker (“Plaintiff”) filed a Complaint in the
8 Superior Court of California for the County of Yolo (“Superior Court”), entitled *Mark Baker v.*
9 *Zipline International Inc., et al*, Case No. CV2025-0686. The Complaint asserts claims against
10 Defendants alleging violations of Title II and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act
11 (“ADA”)—42 U.S.C. § 12131, *et seq.* and 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*—and the California Unruh Civil
12 Rights Act, Civil Code § 52, *et seq.* (“Unruh Act”).

13 2. On March 10, 2025, Plaintiff filed an amendment to the Complaint.

14 3. Plaintiff served Yolo County with the operative Complaint on March 10, 2025. Zipline and
15 Yolo Land and Cattle Company were served with the operative Complaint via Notice and
16 Acknowledgment of Receipt on April 7, 2025.

17 4. On April 9, 2025, Defendants filed a Notice of Removal to the U.S. District Court for the
18 Eastern District of California. *See* ECF Nos. 1-4.

19 5. On April 9, 2025, counsel for Zipline and Yolo Land and Cattle Company reached out to
20 Plaintiff on behalf of Defendants to request a 28-day extension on the responsive pleading deadline
21 per Local Rule 144(a). *See* Declaration of Ashley Arnett (“Arnett Decl.” ¶ 2.) Plaintiff responded on
22 the same day refusing to agree to the requested extension. *Id.*

23 6. Defendants request this 28-day extension as Defendants intend to file a motion to dismiss
24 Plaintiff’s complaint pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
25 *See* Arnett Decl. ¶ 3. Given that Zipline and Yolo Land and Cattle Company were served with the
26 operative Complaint, via waiver, on April 7, 2025, and the overlapping nature of Plaintiff’s claims as
27 to all three Defendants, this will provide Defendants with the necessary time to prepare, coordinate
28 amongst Defendants, and file a motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint. *Id.* In addition, this extension

1 will provide time for the parties to meet and confer with Plaintiff, if possible and necessary, to discuss
2 Defendants' perceived deficiencies in the operative Complaint. *Id.*

3 7. This is Defendants' first request for an extension of time to respond to Plaintiff's Complaint.

4 8. This extension will not affect or alter any deadline previously set by Court order.

5 9. This request is made in good faith and not for the purposes of causing unwarranted delay. *See*
6 Arnett Decl. ¶ 4.

7 WHEREFORE, Defendants respectfully request that the Court enter an order granting a 28-
8 day extension of time for Defendants to respond to Plaintiff's Complaint from April 16, 2025 to
9 May 14, 2025.

10 Respectfully Submitted,

11 DATED: April 10, 2025

SEYFARTH SHAW LLP

12 By: /s/ Ashley N. Arnett

13 Kristina M. Launey
14 Ryan Pinkston
Ashley N. Arnett

15 Attorneys for Defendants Zipline
16 International Inc. and Yolo Land and Cattle
Company, a California Limited Partnership

17 DATED: April 10, 2025

18 PHILIP J. POGLEDICH
COUNTY COUNSEL

19 By: /s/ Eric May (as authorized on 4/10/25)

20 Eric May

21 Attorneys for Defendant
22 County of Yolo

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13 California Limited Partnership

14
15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
16 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

17
18 MARK BAKER,

19 Plaintiff,

20 v.

21 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO
22 LAND & CATTLE CO., YOLO COUNTY,
AND DOES 1-2,

23 Defendants.
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25

Case No. 2:25-cv-01063-DC-CKD

**DECLARATION OF ASHLEY N.
ARNETT IN SUPPORT OF EX PARTE
APPLICATION TO EXTEND TIME
FOR DEFENDANTS TO RESPOND
TO INITIAL COMPLAINT**

[L.R. 144(c)]

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025
Current Response Date: April 16, 2025
New Response Date: May 14, 2025

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DECLARATION OF ASHLEY N. ARNETT

I, Ashley N. Arnett, declare and state as follows:

1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice before this Court and all courts of the State of California and am an associate with the law firm of Seyfarth Shaw LLP, attorneys for Defendants Zipline International Inc. (“Zipline”) and Yolo Land and Cattle Company, a California Limited Partnership (“Yolo Land and Cattle Company”). I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and if called upon as a witness, I could and would competently testify thereto.

2. On April 9, 2025, I reached out via email to Plaintiff Mark Baker (“Plaintiff”) on behalf of Zipline, Yolo Land and Cattle Company, and County of Yolo (collectively, “Defendants”) to request a 28-day extension on the responsive pleading deadline. Plaintiff responded on the same day refusing to agree to the requested extension.

3. The reason for this request is because Defendants intend to file a motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s complaint pursuant to Rules 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Given that Zipline and Yolo Land and Cattle Company were served with the operative Complaint, via waiver, on April 7, 2025, and the overlapping nature of Plaintiff’s claims as to all three Defendants, this will provide Defendants with the necessary time to prepare, coordinate amongst Defendants, and file a motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint. In addition, this extension will provide time for the parties to meet and confer with Plaintiff, if possible and necessary, to discuss the deficiencies in the operative Complaint.

4. This request is made in good faith and not for the purpose of causing unwarranted delay.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed April 10, 2025, at Los Angeles, California.

Ashley N. Arnett

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARK BAKER,

Plaintiff,

v.

ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO LAND
& CATTLE CO., YOLO COUNTY, AND DOES
1-2,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-01063-DC-CKD

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING *EX*
PARTE APPLICATION TO EXTEND
TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO RESPOND
TO INITIAL COMPLAINT**

[PROPOSED] ORDER

1
2 Considering the *Ex Parte* Application to Extend Time To Respond To The Initial Complaint
3 (“Application”) filed by Defendants Zipline International Inc., Yolo Land and Cattle Company, a
4 California Limited Partnership, and County of Yolo (collectively, “Defendants”), the Court **GRANTS**
5 Defendants’ Application and **ORDERS** that Defendants’ responsive pleading deadline is extended
6 twenty-eight (28) days to May 14, 2025.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

8
9 DATED: _____

10 Hon. Carolyn K. Delaney
11 Chief United States Magistrate Judge
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12 Attorneys for Zipline International Inc.
and Yolo Land and Cattle Company,
13 a California Limited Partnership

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16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
17 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

18 MARK BAKER,

19 Plaintiff,

20 v.

21 ZIPLINE INTERNATIONAL INC., YOLO
22 LAND & CATTLE COMPANY, INC, YOLO
COUNTY, AND DOES 1-2,

23 Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-01063-DC-CKD

PROOF OF SERVICE RE

**EX PARTE APPLICATION TO EXTEND
TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO
RESPOND TO INITIAL COMPLAINT**

Complaint Filed: March 5, 2025

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) SS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I am a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 601 South Figueroa Street, Suite 3300, Los Angeles, California 90017-5793. On April 10, 2025, I served the within document(s):


- 1. **EX PARTE APPLICATION TO EXTEND TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO RESPOND TO INITIAL COMPLAINT**
- 2. **DECLARATION OF ASHLEY N. ARNETT IN SUPPORT OF EX PARTE APPLICATION TO EXTEND TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO RESPOND TO INITIAL COMPLAINT**
- 3. **[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE APPLICATION TO EXTEND TIME FOR DEFENDANTS TO RESPOND TO INITIAL COMPLAINT**

- by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Los Angeles, California, addressed as set forth below.
- by transmitting the document(s) listed above, electronically, via the e-mail addresses set forth below.
- electronically by using the Court’s ECF/CM System.

Mark Baker 1520 E. Covell Suite B5 – 467 Davis, California 95616 Pro Se	mbaker@softlights.org Telephone: (234) 206-1977
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I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct. Executed on April 10, 2025, at Los Angeles, California.


Alicia Guillen