

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Stuart K. Tubis, Esq. Jeffer Mangels Butler & Mitchell LLP 2023

About the Presenter

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Stuart K. Tubis, Esq.

□ J.D. since 2011

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- Labor & employment experience before JMBM
- □ JMBM associate in 2013
- □ JMBM partner since 2021
- Estimated 1,200 ADA cases defended





Importance of Accessibility

- Why is accessibility important?
- There are currently over 58 million people with disabilities in the United States.
- The ADA helps persons with disabilities take a more active and independent role in society.





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History of the ADA

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Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became law in 1990.





History of the ADA

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- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became law in 1990.
- □ There are five titles (parts) under the ADA.
 - **Title I** = Employment
 - **Title II** = Public Entities (and public transportation)
 - **Title III** = Public Accommodations
 - **Title IV** = Telecommunications
 - **Title V** = Miscellaneous Provisions





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- <u>Title III</u> of the ADA requires "*places of public accommodation*" (i.e., nearly any business open to the public) to provide *full and equal access* to goods, services, privileges and facilities.
 - Parking lots, entrances, elevators, counters & tables, restrooms, policies & services, etc.





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Private right of action (enforced by lawsuits).

Small government theory.





- There are roughly 10,000 ADA lawsuits filed in US Federal Courts per year.
 - ADA litigation hotspots: California, New York, Florida, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Texas.
 - Recent move to state court in California.





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□ ADA federal lawsuits by state.



Top 10 States with Federal ADA Title III Lawsuits Filed January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022



Increase in ADA Title III lawsuits over time.

14,000 11,452 12,000 11,053 10,982 10,163 4% 10,000 1% Increase ncrease Decrease over 33% 8,694 from 2020 Increase 2018 2019 7,663 8,000 24% over Decrease 2017 6,601 from 16% 2021 6,000 ncrease 38% over 4,789 Increase 4,436 2016 over 4,000 2015 8% 63% Increase 2,722 Increase over 2014 2,000 2013 0 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Total Number of ADA Title III Federal Lawsuits Filed Each Year January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2022





California lawsuits moving from federal to state court.



California, New York, and Florida ADA Title III Federal Lawsuits (2013-2022)



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- Remedies for noncompliance:
 - Injunctive relief (court order to remove all barriers to access);
 - Attorneys' fees to prevailing plaintiffs;
- California Unruh Civil Rights Act
 - Minimum statutory damages in CA (\$4,000 per visit).
 - Duty to mitigate damages limits this.





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- □ A prima facie case for violation of Title III of the ADA:
 - **1.** Plaintiff has a qualifying disability;
 - 2. The establishment is a place of public accommodation; and,
 - **3.** Plaintiff encountered an ADA violation which **denied** him/her **full and equal treatment** at the subject property because of his/her disability.

Wilson v. Pier 1 Imports (US), Inc. (E.D. Cal. 2006) 439 F. Supp. 2d 1054, 1067.



• A prima facie case for violation of Title III of the ADA:

1. Plaintiff has a qualifying disability.

- Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, or
- Has a record of such an impairment, or
- Is regarded as having such an impairment.

Blindness? Yes

- Learning disorder? Yes
- Drug addiction? Yes* (when not due to current use of illegal drugs)





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- □ A prima facie case for violation of Title III of the ADA:
 - 1. Plaintiff has a qualifying disability.
 - 2. The establishment is a place of public accommodation;
 - A facility operated by a private entity whose operations affect commerce and fall within one of 12 categories. Includes: hotels, stores, cafes, restaurants, museums, parks, theaters, gyms, etc.







- □ A prima facie case for violation of Title III of the ADA:
 - 1. Plaintiff has a qualifying **disability**.
 - 2. The establishment is a place of public accommodation;
 - **3.** Plaintiff encountered an ADA violation which **denied** him/her **full and equal treatment** at the subject property because of his/her disability.
 - Must relate to his/her disability (standing issues).
 - CA Unruh: difficulty, discomfort, or embarrassment because of the violation.



ADA Law Basics

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Who is covered by the ADA?

- ADA imposes "joint and several" liability on owners, lessors, lessees and operators of public accommodations.
- Landlords are typically responsible for the exterior & structural conditions.
- Tenants are typically responsible for the interior conditions and operational policies.





ADA Law Basics

Does the ADA apply to buildings built before the ADA?

- Yes. Ongoing responsibility to remove barriers to access where it is readily achievable to do so.
- Readily achievable means "easily accomplishable and able to do so without much difficulty or expense."
 - Case by case judgment: factors include size of the business, finances, proposed solution, cost of repairs, etc.
 - Exceptions for structurally impractical or technically infeasible situations.



ADA Law Basics

- "Barrier Removal" = Bringing non-compliant building elements into compliance.
- Common Problem Areas:
 - Parking areas
 - Accessible Paths of Travel Ramps / Curbs / Sidewalks
 - Entrances and doorways;
 - Public Facilities (registration counters, bars, restaurants, business centers, help desks, swimming pools, etc.)
 - Restrooms
 - Emergency exits
 - Elevators
 - Private rooms and offices
 - Websites



ADA Urban Legends

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- My building was constructed before the ADA, so I'm grandfathered in, right? No.
- I hired a licensed architect and general contractor to design and build my building, so I can rely on them to get it right, can I not? No.
- The building department approved my plans and said my building was code compliant when it issued the Certificate of Occupancy, so it is compliant, right? No.





ADA Urban Legends

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- I'm just the business operator, so I'm not responsible for ADA violations. No.
- I own the building, but it is separately managed, so I'm not responsible for ADA violations. No.
- I can refuse service to anyone, including persons with disabilities. No.







Defenses to ADA Claims

- **Compliance** with ADA standards.
- Mitigation of damages. Civil Code Section 55.56.
- **Bona fide interest** in the goods and services of the facility.
- □ Intent to return (tester standing) circuit split.
 - Acheson Hotels, LLC v. Laufer SCOTUS granted certiorari on March 27, 2023.





Exterior Issues

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- Key Idea: Provide accessible parking (if parking is offered) and an accessible path of travel from transportation stops and the accessible parking/transportation area to the entrance and other parts within the facility.
- A path of travel is comprised of multiple elements: parking spaces, access aisles, signage, curb ramps, sidewalks, doors.

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Parking

Non-Compliant Parking Lot:





Parking

Compliant Parking Lot:



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Counters

Sales and service counters shall be 36 inches (965 mm) maximum above the finish floor or ground.





Counters

Non-Compliant Hotel Service Counter:





Counters

Compliant Hotel Service Counter:





Restrooms

- Proper turning radius.
- Specific dimensions for toilet height and placement, grab bars, toilet tissue dispenser, toilet seat cover, coat hooks, baby changing tables, sinks, etc.
- Under-sink pipes must be wrapped.
- Stall doors requirements.









Service animal

Any dog (or miniature horse) that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability.

Emotional support or Comfort animal

Any animal that provides comfort to a person with a psychiatric disability but is *not* individually trained to perform specific tasks to assist him/her.







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- Service animal vs. Comfort or emotional support animals.
- Public accommodations *must* allow use of a service animal.
- Emotional support animals are *not* covered under the ADA.
 - Note: However, emotional support animals are often protected in housing as "reasonable accommodations" or "reasonable modifications" for the individual's disability under the FHA and comparable state laws.



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- Business may only ask two questions as to service animals:
 - 1. Is the animal required because of a disability?
 - 2. What work or task has the animal been trained to perform?

28 C.F.R. §§ 36.302(c)(6), 35.136(f).

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- Does a service animal need to wear a special vest or harness?
 - **No.** No special license required either.
- Can a service animal accompany its owner to a restaurant? To the salad bar?
 - □ Yes.





- Can a hotel charge extra for a service animal?
 - No. But it can charge for actual damage caused by the animal.
- Is the business owner responsible for the care of the service animal while at the business?
 - No. Care of the animal is the responsibility of the owner.



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Limitations on Service Animals:

- The work or tasks performed by the service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability.
- Fundamental alteration to the nature of the business.
 - (E.g., dog barking in movie theater).
- Not protected when it would poses a direct threat to the health or safety of others.








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- The ADA requires reasonable modification of policies and effective communication with the disabled. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii-iv).
- The ADA thus, departs from other anti-discrimination statutes by requiring affirmative steps to accommodate the disabled. H.R.Rep. No. 101-485, pt.2, at 104 (1990); 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii-iv).





The Department of Justice supporting website accessibility

- June 25, 2015: DOJ Statements of Interest filed in 2 ADA lawsuits stating accommodations have an "obligation to provide auxiliary aids and services to individuals with disabilities to ensure equal access to online programming."
- The two lawsuits involved the National Association for the Deaf against MIT and Harvard University for discrimination associated with free online videos and audio files. (3:15-cv-30024-MGM; 3:15-cv-30023-MGM.)



Web Accessibility Litigation

Courts have interpreted the ADA as requiring web accessibility.

- Nat Fed of the Blind v. Target Corp., (ND CA 2006) 452 F. Supp. 2d 946
- Nat Fed of the Blind v. HRB Digital LLC, et al, No. 1:13-cv-10799-GAO (D. Mass. filed April 8, 2013)

Started with complaint letters. Turned into litigation.





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What is Website Accessibility?

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- Screen reader software scans the webpage code and reads is aloud to the user.





Websites are built using HTML code.





Intro to Basic Web Accessibility Elements:

Provide descriptive text alternatives for non-text content (images, video, etc.).

Provide captions and other alternatives for multimedia.





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Intro to Basic Web Accessibility Elements:

- Create content that has multiple presentation options (e.g., simpler alternative layout) without losing meaning.
- Make it easier for users to see and hear content (e.g., make surface content contrast sufficiently with background).

This is hard to read	This is easy to read
Also hard to read	Also easy to read



Intro to Basic Web Accessibility Elements:

- Make all functionality available from a keyboard (touch) screens and mice are not widely accessible).
- Give users **enough time** to read and use content.



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Web Accessibility Standards Are Coming... (eventually)

The DOJ has issued proposed rules for the enactment of regulatory standards for public accommodation website accessibility.

The previous target date was **2018**.

Industry still waits.

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Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)

Published by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) – nongovernmental international standards organization for the internet.



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Website accessibility litigation is on the rise.



ADA Titile III Website Accessiblity Lawsuits in Federal Court 2017-2022



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How to test for web accessibility.

Software and manual testing

		/E bility evaluat	tion tool	
Site-wide WAVE Tools	Browser Extensions	Help	About/Terms of Use	Feedback
	Web page address		→	
	Powered b	y <u>WebAIM</u>		
N	eed more than just	one pag	e at a time?	
Dinolytics	is an enterprise-level web a	ccessibility ev		
wave that p	Learn more at		-	
	dine			
	Aind	Diytic	S	



Testing results:





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Free JMBM web accessibility report for our clients:

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	WEBSITE ACCES	SSIBILITY REVIEW
		NC National Bank
L	What Is Website Accessibility	7
rely on screer website acces	reading software to scan and rea	ith vision and cognitive disabilities. Blind users d the website aloud to them. Most commonly, te so that blind users relying on screen reading the pages effectively.
images are sh average user.	owing. This is embedded in the H Without the alternative text descr	tive text descriptions that describe what the FTML code behind the scenes, not visible to the ription, a blind users' screen reading software will he page, but it will not know what the image
standards, cor Guidelines (* AA were gen international	arts and private industry generally (WCAG") 2.1 AA to determine we erated by the World Wide Web C	s yet to release specific website accessibility look to the Web Content Accessibility hether a website is accessible. The WCAG 2.1 onsortium ("W3C"), the main nongovernmental, rmet. For more information on the WCAG, see rg/WAI/intro/wcag.
II.	The ADA Applies to Websites	
accommodati provisions, it	on," which includes nearly all bus	ADA") Title III applies to all "places of public sinesses open to the public. Among other be made accessible to people with disabilities, bilities.
The re	quirements for website accessibil	lity derive from 3 main sections of the ADA:
ba pri an	sis of disability in the full and eq ivileges, advantages, or accommo	ndividual shall be discriminated against on the al enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, dations of any place of public accommodation by (or leases to), or operates a place of public
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Mobile Accessibility Basics

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- Mobile application accessibility is next.
- Lawsuits have been filed.

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- Text to speech modes and swipe commands used to navigate options on a phone.
- JMBM's work with San Jose Sharks.



Questions?





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