



ACCESSIBILITY TEAM

ATTORNEY ADVERTISING

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ACCESSIBILITY

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and analogous state and local laws prohibit discrimination and guarantee that people with disabilities have an equal chance to enjoy employment opportunities, purchase goods and services, and participate in government programs. The scope of what can be considered a disability is increasing—as are the accommodations necessary to comply with the law. The expectation that websites and mobile applications (digital platforms) will be made accessible to individuals with disabilities also has been in the legal spotlight.

Ballard Spahr's Accessibility Team is fully versed in all areas of the ADA and other laws designed to ensure access to public accommodations. We help clients nationwide to assess their rights and responsibilities under the law, and we design programs that keep them in compliance. We also defend against claims under these laws.

DIGITAL ACCESSIBILITY

We regularly advise commercial, governmental, educational, and nonprofit entities, as well as banks and the financial services industry, on digital accessibility matters, from program assessment and design to policy development and implementation, to regulatory inquiries, enforcement activities, litigation, and settlements.

The ADA was enacted in 1990, before conducting business online and with digital platforms became a way of life. In the past 30 years, these technologies have become increasingly important to all aspects of public life, including access to education, employment, government services, and commercial activities. Today, websites and mobile applications are used for most aspects of everyday life. Yet the law has struggled to keep up with these developments.

In 2010, the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) on the subject of establishing requirements for making the goods, services, facilities, privileges, accommodations, or advantages offered by public accommodations via the internet accessible to individuals with disabilities. The ANPRM also included possible revisions to establish requirements for making the services, programs, or activities offered by state and local governments accessible to the public via the internet. The DOJ issued a supplemental ANPRM in 2013, stating that it would address website accessibility rulemakings under Titles II and III of the ADA separately—beginning with regulations for Title II, which applies to governmental entities.

After President Trump took office and issued executive orders calling for federal agencies to reduce regulatory burdens, the DOJ responded by placing the proposed regulations under Titles II and III on the “inactive” list of regulations in 2017.

In March 2022, the DOJ issued guidance relating to digital accessibility. In that guidance, the DOJ made clear that it “has consistently taken the position that the ADA applies to web content.” In July 2022, the

DOJ announced its intent to establish new regulations providing technical standards for digital accessibility.

In April 2024, the DOJ released its final rule revising its regulations under Title II of the ADA (applicable to state and local governments). The rule requires that state and local entities' websites and mobile applications comply with WCAG 2.1, Level AA. The WCAG standards are the universally accepted technical standards for accessibility created by the World Wide Web Consortium. The rule gives most state and local governments until April 2026 to comply.

Although DOJ enforcement actions declined during the Trump administration, the DOJ became more active following the pandemic. The DOJ reached settlements with grocery stores and pharmacy chains to ensure that websites for scheduling vaccine appointments were accessible as an example of the continuing commitment to digital accessibility. The DOJ's enforcement activities are expected to continue.

Private plaintiffs and disability advocacy groups also continue to vigorously pursue legal actions and private negotiations leading to settlements intended to improve digital accessibility. Indeed, thousands of lawsuits relating to digital accessibility are filed every year, and demand letters likely exceed lawsuits exponentially.

Given this litigious environment and the threat of future DOJ enforcement actions, we generally advise clients to take a proactive approach by developing policies and procedures that demonstrate a commitment to accessibility. We also recommend creating an actionable roadmap for compliance with the most recent WCAG standards. These standards continue to evolve. In addition, we provide access to trusted vendor relationships to handle technical compliance matters consistent with the evolving WCAG standards. Our approach is designed to mitigate the risk and reputational impact of private litigation and enforcement actions while being mindful of client business strategy, confidentiality, and cost containment.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

- Assisted a financial institution in developing and implementing a digital accessibility compliance program across numerous business lines
- Defending a bank headquartered in Delaware against a demand letter regarding the accessibility of its website
- Representing a national retailer in responding to an ADA website accessibility demand letter and providing compliance advice on accessibility and effective communications with individuals with disabilities
- Advising a major hospitality and entertainment company in responding to an ADA website accessibility demand letter.
- Advising several digital-only consumer financial services companies on ADA website and mobile accessibility standards and program development
- Representing an international food and beverage company in potential ADA litigation and providing ongoing advice on digital accessibility standards and program development
- Represented a digital business connections platform in responding to a demand letter related to accessibility issues of vision-impaired individuals having difficulty accessing their mobile applications. Settled quickly and favorably for the client

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

- Defended a claim that live theater must offer closed-captioning services in addition to providing hearing-assist devices.
- Provided advice about seating, escort help, and accommodation responsibility in a crowded conference venue.
- Advised clients on theater and resort reservation systems and compliance with ADA.
- Advised large operators of film festivals and educational conferences on how to comply with ADA physical accessibility requirements and respond to a variety of complex reasonable accommodation requests.
- Assisted a sports and music venue management company with seating and ticketing compliance issues.
- Represented a national gaming operator in opposing an administrative charge by a restaurant customer claiming he and his disabled sister were denied access to the casino buffet.
- Serving as ADA counsel to a national bank and advising on the full range of accessibility matters, including point-of-sale devices, telephone communications, reasonable accommodations for consumers, policies, procedures, and websites.

GENERAL PHYSICAL ACCESSIBILITY

The ADA provides rights to disabled people to enjoy equal access to a wide range of services, goods, and places to live, work, and obtain services. The law is typically viewed as providing access to the physical premises for people with disabilities and reasonably accommodating requests for additional ways to have access, but the requirements under the ADA are much broader. These are some of the other accessibility requirements under ADA Title III:

- All commercial establishments and places where services or goods are provided must provide effective communication. This means that sign language or video remote interpreting services must be easily procured as needed. Health care facilities have been a substantial focus of this emphasis through the DOJ's Barrier-Free Health Care Initiative.
 - The ADA mandates how sports venues, stadiums, theaters, and other places of entertainment handle reservations, accessible seating, and ticket sales. These venues usually must have hearing-assistance devices readily available.
 - A wide range of recreational facilities now have ADA physical requirements, including those for amusement rides, boating facilities, golf courses, fishing piers, and similar places. Swimming pools, both for public use and at hotels and resorts, now must have built-in lifts and walk-in entrances constantly available to swimmers with disabilities.
 - Nursing homes and commercial establishments must permit various mobility devices, such as Segways and more complicated wheelchairs.
 - ATMs and fare machines must meet ADA accessibility requirements.
 - Telecommunications systems must have TTY or other accessible means of use.
- We also have seen lawsuits being brought for issues such as:
- A federal court case against the Washington Commanders of the National Football League for not providing closed-captioning services at its stadium.

- DOJ claims and settlements against mental health centers, skilled nursing facilities, and other medical providers for failing to provide auxiliary aids and services for effective communication.

WORKPLACE ACCESSIBILITY

All employers with 15 or more employees are subject to Title I of the ADA. If they are places of public accommodation, they also may be subject to additional accessibility requirements under Title III. Even small employers with fewer than 15 employees may be subject to state and local laws. Therefore, all employers should be cognizant of two important responsibilities: they must refrain from making employment decisions based on an employee or applicant's disability, history of a disability, or being regarded as disabled, and they must provide employees with disabilities with reasonable accommodations that allow them to do their jobs.

While simple on their face, these responsibilities can pose difficulties for the unwary. Complications often include employee requests for non-traditional accommodations, the interplay between the ADA and other employment and labor laws, and the need for protection against potential discrimination or harassment. In addition, under the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, the scope of protected disabilities expanded. It now includes many conditions not previously thought to be covered, including certain temporary conditions, impairment of major bodily functions, and impairments controlled through medication or other means. In recent years, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the agency charged with interpreting and enforcing Title I of the ADA, has been vigilant in investigating and pursuing claims of ADA discrimination, often leading to lengthy and expensive litigation.

The EEOC's recent activities, and related court decisions, demonstrate a focus on the following issues:

- The EEOC considers inflexible, mandatory leave policies a violation of the ADA.
- Employers must be willing to consider nontraditional accommodations, such as remote work, if they are reasonable under the circumstances. Both the

EEOC and federal courts have been more willing of late to disagree with employer assessments of what is and is not "reasonable." Moreover, the issue of remote work has mushroomed following COVID-19 pandemic.

- Even entities subject to other provisions of the ADA must not overlook their Title I responsibilities. Both the DOJ and Department of Education have investigated schools for their practices and decisions affecting individuals with disabilities, including when those individuals are also employees of the institutions.

In addition, as of June 27, 2023, employers with at least 15 employees must also take note of the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act (PWFA). Under this new federal law, employers must accommodate employees' and applicants' known limitations related to, affected by, or arising out of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. Practically speaking, the responsibilities imposed by the PWFA are similar to those that arise under the ADA. Nevertheless, there are some key differences. Among them is that employees and applicants may be qualified for protection under the law even if they are temporarily unable to perform essential functions of their position. Thus, unlike under the ADA, employers may need to temporarily remove such functions from an employee's responsibilities.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

- Represented a commercial landlord and defended it against ADA Title III claims related to common area parking and tenant aisle access. The case was settled early and economically.
- Represented a shopping center in defending accessibility claims related to tenant bathroom access and ADA compliance.
- Advised a commercial landowner in connection with accessibility issues relating to tenant spaces.

Moreover, the legislation makes clear that employers may not require an employee go on leave if another form of reasonable accommodation is available. Thus, employers may find that determining appropriate accommodations under the PWFA will be more challenging than their experience under the ADA in some circumstances.

In 2024, the EEOC issued final regulations interpreting and implementing the PWFA and it is already accepting charges of discrimination or retaliation related to its requirements. We anticipate that investigating claims of pregnancy discrimination will be a point of emphasis for the agency in the near future.

RETAIL ACCESSIBILITY: LANDLORD-TENANT DISPUTES

For commercial properties, physical accessibility continues to be the most obvious area of required compliance for two primary reasons:

- Long, detailed ADA Standards for Accessible Design
- Requirements for additional accessibility in renovations and continued removal of barriers while commercial properties are managed or operated

Shopping center and other large commercial property owners should stay ahead of these potential issues by understanding and identifying the noncompliance that often leads to “drive-by” lawsuits. These owners should develop and execute plans to correct noncompliant features, particularly through the process of regular maintenance plans when cost can be minimized.

Even large tenants are not immune to these lawsuits. They should understand what responsibilities and liabilities fall on them. Both landlords and tenants should carefully consider their leasing language relating to ADA compliance and responsibility, agreeing on strategies for compliance that minimize the risk of claims against both. They should consider cooperative strategies when ADA claims are asserted to lessen the eventual impact of any settlement.

We regularly work with clients throughout the country to develop these strategies to minimize risk while proactively planning appropriate compliance measures and to defend and resolve ADA physical accessibility cases when they are brought. Our matters have included defending a department store in litigation involving claims of non-accessibility due to aisle configuration and product placement, as well as defending a shopping center owner against path of travel, parking, signage, and related claims.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

- Ballard Spahr Representative Experience
- Represented a commercial landlord and defended it against ADA Title III claims related to common area parking and tenant aisle access. The case was settled early and economically.
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SERVICE AND ASSISTANCE ANIMALS

Business entities, state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and educational institutions are subject to various federal, state, and local requirements governing the use of service and assistance animals by individuals with disabilities. Applicable laws include the ADA, the Fair Housing Act (FHA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Air Carrier Access Act of 1986 (ACAA)—which, together with state and local laws, impose specific and overlapping guidelines for interactions with individuals who use service or assistance animals, including service or assistance animals in training.

The DOJ has interpreted the ADA to provide broad access for service animals in all areas where members of the public are permitted. It

limits inquiries that covered entities may make of people with disabilities, both orally and through documentation, registration, and identification requirements. The DOJ defines service animals narrowly to include service dogs and certain miniature horses that work and perform tasks for the benefit of people with disabilities. Other laws, such as the FHA, take a broader approach to covered animals and include assistance animals, such as those that provide emotional support to people with disabilities.

The federal government has become increasingly active in enforcing laws regarding service and assistance animals, including through the following actions:

- The DOJ's Civil Rights Division recently issued guidance about service animals that underscores its interpretation of the ADA to permit very few restrictions on the ability of service animals to access areas open to the general public.
- The DOJ recently settled a civil suit filed against an educational institution under the FHA involving access to student housing for assistance animals. The settlement included monetary relief for affected students, required changes to the institution's policies, and mandated training for relevant personnel.
- The DOJ settled a lawsuit against a hotel regarding its "no pets" policy and a veteran's ability to stay in the hotel with his family and service dog. The settlement requires a monetary settlement, changes in signage at the hotel, and training for employees.
- The DOJ recently filed a civil suit against a school district involving restrictions placed on a student's ability to bring a service dog to school.

In addition to governmental action, advocacy groups and individuals also file complaints and bring civil actions against covered entities:

- An advocacy group recently filed an ADA complaint against a business regarding access for service animals to a car transportation service.
- A restaurant settled a civil action brought by a customer in a wheelchair regarding access of a service animal to dining facilities.

Ballard Spahr attorneys regularly advise clients faced with accessibility matters under the ADA, FHA, Section 504, and other laws. We are experienced in drafting service animal policies, providing training and counseling on accessibility requirements, responding to regulatory inquiries and investigations, and defense of litigation involving these issues. We also have published on developments in this space, including: [DOJ Revised ADA Regulations Under Title III: Beyond Accessible Design; Will COVID-19 Pandemic Pets Carry Over to the Workplace?](#)

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

- Represented a New Jersey-based health care network in a matter involving service animals.

TESTING ADMINISTRATION

Organizations that administer tests are subject to specific regulations under Title III of the ADA. These rules, enforced by the DOJ, cover any private entity that offers examinations or courses related to applications, licensing, certification, or credentialing for secondary or postsecondary education, professional, or trade purposes. Common examples of such tests include the SAT, LSAT, MCAT, and GRE, as well as testing for professional certifications.

The ADA regulations state that a test must be administered to "best ensure" that the results for a person with a disability accurately reflect that individual's aptitude or achievement level rather than his or her impairment. Frequently, testing accessibility involves complex issues related to learning or intellectual disabilities or sensory processing disorders. With the passage of the ADA Amendments Act, the scope of protected disabilities has expanded, and less documented evidence is necessary to demonstrate that a person is disabled. This can present issues for testing organizations that strive to offer a level playing field for their exams.

As a result, we have seen interest and enforcement activity centering specifically on testing issues, including the following developments:

- The DOJ emphasized the broad definition of disability it applies in final regulations covering Title III entities.
- The DOJ's Civil Rights Division released Testing Accommodations guidance, which emphasized its view that extensive analysis into the existence of a testing applicant's disability should occur only rarely.
- The DOJ endorsed a report produced by a "Best Practices Panel" that resulted from litigation in which the DOJ was involved. The report covers the role of experts in reviewing accessibility decisions, documentation requirements, qualifications and training of reviewers, criteria for denying requests, and the timeliness of determinations and appeals. Some of the concepts proposed by the panel were subsequently adopted by federal courts in testing-specific ADA cases.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

- Represented a testing organization in connection with ADA Title III accommodation issues, including defense of litigation and advice regarding modifications to examination processes.
- Defended a medical certification board in a testing accommodation appeal by a board candidate seeking an exam waiver in light of a learning disability.
- Represented a testing organization in connection with congressional inquiry into accommodations for dyslexia.

Educational institutions that rely on testing for admission, which can be the subject of enforcement activities, also may be interested in these developments. In addition, most educational institutions are subject to accessibility requirements related to testing under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Ballard Spahr's Accessibility Team works closely with testing organizations that address and resolve these issues on a regular basis. For example, we are counsel to a medical board testing organization for physicians. Our services include advising and counseling on policy development, responding to requests for modification or accommodation, responding to regulatory and congressional inquiries, and defense of litigation.

STATE AND LOCAL LAWS

Businesses of all sizes are subject to state and local laws modeled after the ADA. Like the ADA, these laws impose physical accessibility and nondiscrimination obligations on employers and businesses open to the public, and they often go further. Some states and municipalities have increased accommodation requirements or protections in their disability rights statutes by expanding the scope of protected characteristics (for example, to include pregnancy) not considered disabilities under the ADA. Some state and local laws also include the potential for penalties, recoverable by private citizens. For this reason, certain states like California and New York have become hot beds for accessibility litigation. We help clients understand jurisdiction-specific requirements and defend them against violation allegations by employees and patrons.

HOUSING ACCESSIBILITY

We represent housing authorities, developers, builders, owners, and managers of multifamily and affordable housing in compliance with accessibility requirements under the FHA, Section 504, the ADA, the Architectural Barriers Act, and other federal laws, as well as comparable state and local laws and codes.

We advise on design and construction accessibility requirements, reasonable accommodation policies and procedures, and equal housing opportunity mandates. Our attorneys provide day-to-day advice and representation on accommodation requests, appeals, litigation, and threatened litigation. We draft correspondence to requestors, review and analyze medical documentation relating to requests and appeals, and work with medical professionals and other consultants to address accommodation issues.

Our attorneys regularly appear on behalf of clients in courts and before administrative agencies across the country to defend against housing and disability discrimination claims brought by the DOJ and national advocacy groups, among other plaintiffs. We frequently represent clients in HUD fair housing and accessibility investigations. We also advise on construction contracts and other agreements to ensure compliance with applicable housing accessibility standards.

We represent affordable housing clients whose use of federal subsidies triggers the requirement to comply with Section 504 in construction and operations. Typical triggering subsidies include public housing funding, Section 8, and other HUD funds, such as CDBG or HOME. One Section 504 requirement is that five percent of public housing units must be accessible in accordance with 504 standards. In HUD's world, there are no construction tolerances. HUD has not yet fully adopted the ADA standards used by other federal agencies, but new or substantially rehabilitated housing can now comply with the ADA standards, as modified by HUD, to apply UFAS when it is more stringent.

We also advise on areas where Section 504 differs from the FHA concerning obligations placed on housing operators. In addition to differing design and construction standards, for example, providers of housing units subject to 504 must pay for reasonable modifications, whereas, under the FHA, the landlord can make the tenant pay. •



REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

- Represented a client in a HUD Section 504 review to determine overall compliance of housing, administrative offices, and other non-dwelling spaces, as well as programs and policies, with the physical and programmatic requirements of Section 504.
- Negotiated a settlement of a Section 504 matter with HUD and then worked closely with the client and accessibility experts to comply with the settlement agreement, including developing new policies and systems, creating hundreds of 504-compliant units, and demonstrating the compliance with HUD requirements and the settlement agreement.
- Advised clients on and negotiated Voluntary Compliance Agreements with HUD to resolve Section 504, Civil Rights Act, FHA, and Rental Assistance Demonstration issues.
- Successfully appealing various Section 504 findings by HUD, including achieving dismissals of the findings.
- Advised clients on policies to comply with Section 504 requirements for admissions and occupancy of public housing and the Housing Choice Voucher program.



Our attorneys keep close tabs on developments in housing accessibility laws and regulations to ensure that our clients are advised of changes that do or could affect them.

OUR TEAM

Ballard Spahr's Accessibility Team works closely with organizations of all sizes in litigation, investigations, and counseling related to ADA responsibilities. Many of our employer clients also are Title III entities or state and local governments. We help them navigate the various provisions of the statute and the complicated regulatory structure. Our services include advising and counseling on policy development; responding to requests for modification or accommodation; responding to inquiries by the EEOC, the DOJ, and state and local administrative agencies; and acting as litigation defense.

If you would like assistance with any of the accessibility issues discussed here, please contact a member of the team listed on the next page.

CONTACTS

SHIRLEY S. LOU-MAGNUSON

Co-Leader, Accessibility Team

loumagnusons@ballardspahr.com

206.223.7059

MARAYA N. PRATT

Co-Leader, Accessibility Team

prattmn@ballardspahr.com

410.528.5578

BRIAN D. PEDROW

Partner

pedrow@ballardspahr.com

215.864.8108

