

Web Accessibility and the ADA, *Corporate Counsel*

On October 11th, *Corporate Counsel* published an article on the web accessibility for disabled individuals written by Philip R. Voluck, managing partner in the Pennsylvania office of Kaufman Dolowich & Voluck, LLP.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) not only protects qualified disabled individuals in the workplace who can perform the essential functions of their jobs with or without reasonable accommodations, it also extends coverage in Title III to all "places of public accommodation." Historically, aggrieved plaintiffs pursuing claims under Title III focused their efforts on "brick and mortar" places of public accommodation, such as retail establishments and the hospitality industry, to force the removal of physical barriers and ensure that disabled individuals enjoy equal opportunities to use facilities in the same manner as nondisabled individuals. Whether it was a lack of parking spaces for the disabled, or restrooms and bathrooms that did not accommodate the disabled, the courts were flooded with claims demanding remediation and compensation. Most cases were quickly resolved, given the detailed remediation guidelines and building codes that exist.

Today, that litigious focus has shifted to another "place of public accommodation"—public websites utilized by these brick-and-mortar entities to conduct business, as well as those that exist only in cyberspace. The American Bar Association recently stated, "Most websites are noncompliant with the ADA." In fact, as of this writing, some 60-70 "web accessibility" lawsuits are pending in federal courts across the country. The difference with these lawsuits is that there are no guidelines as to what constitutes an accessible website in the private sector. Nonetheless, the U.S. Department of Justice, which enforces Title III of the ADA, has been very aggressive in targeting private employers and industries with inaccessible websites.