Public Accommodation Under the Americans with Disabilities Act: How the ADA Applies to Your Small Business

July 10, 2019



NFIB Small Business Legal Center

- We are the voice for small business in the courts and the legal resource for small business owners nationwide.
- While the information provided in this presentation is intended to be accurate, it should not be considered legal advice. The Legal Center cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions.



Rocky Mountain ADA Center

- The Rocky Mountain ADA Center (RMADAC) provides information, guidance, and training on the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) tailored to meet the needs of individuals and organizations.
- RMADAC is a member of the ADA National Network and is actively involved with national projects.
- RMADAC helps individuals, institutions and businesses understand their rights and responsibilities under the ADA and supports full implementation of the ADA.



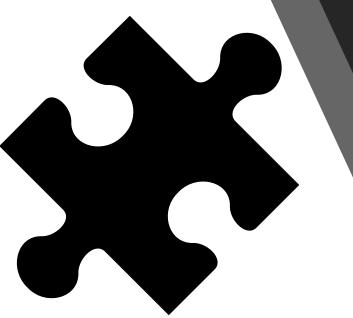
Agenda



- An overview of public accommodation under the ADA
- Common accessibility issues, including: parking, restroom, service animals and website
- Q&A



Americans with Disabilities Act



What is the ADA?

- Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)
- Federal Civil Rights law that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, state and local government services, private businesses, telecommunications and transportation
- Goal: The full inclusion of people with disabilities in all aspects of American society



Disability

Disability is a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity

"The definition of disability . . . Shall be construed in favor of broad coverage . . . To the maximum extent permitted by the terms of this Act."



ADA Title III

Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") prohibits discrimination on the basis of disabilities in places of <u>public accommodations</u>, commercial facilities, and private entities that offer certain examination and courses related to educational and occupational certification.



What are Public Accommodations?

The ADA defines **public accommodations** as private entities that own, operate, **or lease** places of public accommodation. Examples of public accommodations include stores and shops, restaurants and bars, service establishments, theaters, hotels, recreation facilities, private museums and schools.



What Must Public Accommodations Do?

In order to comply with the ADA accessibility guidelines, public accommodations must:

- Provide goods and services in an integrated setting, unless separate or different measures are necessary to ensure equal opportunity.
- Eliminate unnecessary eligibility standards or rules that deny individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to enjoy the goods and services of a place of public accommodation.
- Make <u>reasonable modifications</u> in policies, practices, and procedures that deny equal access to individuals with disabilities, unless a fundamental alteration would result in the nature of the goods and services provided.
- Furnish <u>auxiliary aids</u> when necessary to ensure effective communication, unless an **undue burden** or fundamental alteration would result.
- Remove architectural and structural communication barriers in existing facilities where readily achievable.
- Provide readily achievable alternative measures when removal of barriers is not readily achievable.
- Provide equivalent transportation services and purchase accessible vehicles in certain circumstances.
- Maintain accessible features of facilities and equipment.
- Design and construct new facilities and, when undertaking alterations, alter existing facilities in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.



Why Access Matters

- Making your business friendly to people with disabilities will:
 - Tap into the population with significant discretionary spending funds.
 - Generate free marketing through "word of mouth" advertising within the population of people with disabilities and their families/friends.



Title III Enforcement

Title III also enforced by U.S. Department of Justice

Court may award injunctive relief

No punitive damages available



Title III Enforcement

 Individuals who believe they have been discriminated against due to a disability may bring lawsuits under Title III of the ADA

No monetary damages available

Reasonable attorney's fees may be awarded



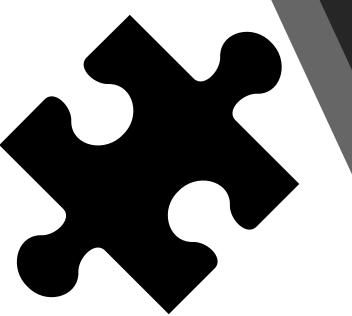
Title III Lawsuits

- In 2016, 6,601 ADA Title III lawsuits were filed in federal court, a 37% increase over the previous year
- Prediction that attorneys' fees paid to plaintiffs' lawyers in Title III litigation could reach \$500,000,000 over a 10-year period (doesn't include defense costs).

*sources: http://www.adatitleiii.com and http://thehill.com/opinion/finance/360079-drive-by-lawsuits-under-disabilities-statute-costing-economy



Common Accessibility Issues



1. Main Entrance



- If possible, make it <u>accessible</u>.
- If not, post clear signage directing customers to an alternative entrance that is accessible.
- Use the International Symbol of Accessibility.
- Provide parking near the accessible entry.



2. Outdoor Pathways



- Keep clear and free from clutter and snow.
- Trees, flowers, and bushes should be trimmed so as not to obstruct individuals who are blind or have low vision or who use wheelchairs or have a mobility-related disability.

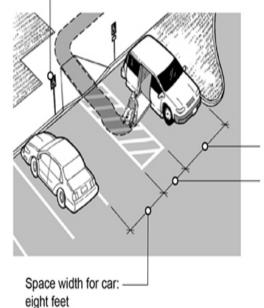


3. Parking

- Provide accessible parking spaces as close to the accessible entrance as possible.
- Ensure that spaces and access aisles include appropriate signage.

Signage: international symbol of accessibility placed in front of the parking space mounted at least five feet above the ground, measured to the bottom of the sign. Van accessible spaces include the designation "van accessible".

Van Accessible Spaces: 2010 Standards—one for every six accessible spaces (1991 Standards required one for every eight)



Space width for van: 11 feet (although it may be eight feet wide if its access aisle is eight feet wide)

Access aisle:

Width: five feet (if aisle serves car and van spaces) Length: full length of parking space



4. Doors

- Adjust doors so less force is needed to open them.
- Heavy and hard-to-open doors can be difficult for anyone, including people with disabilities





5. Offer Assistance

 Always ask a person with a disability if they need assistance. Never assume they need assistance





6. Indoor Pathways

- Have an accessible register or checkout open and available.
- Keep aisles and clothes racks wide enough for a wheelchair to pass through.





7. Counters

- Provide a lowered counter at checkout and other integral places within your business.
- Keep counters free of clutter.





8. Restrooms

 Keep areas around toilet and sink clear; do not block spaces in accessible stall with trash receptacle.





9. Communicate Effectively

- Businesses must to take steps to provide "auxiliary aids or services" (exchange written notes, provide sign language interpreter services, Braille materials, etc.) when necessary to communicate effectively with customers with vision, hearing and speech disabilities
- If a specific communication aid or method would be an undue burden or fundamental alteration, a business must provide an effective alternative, if there is one



10. Alternate Service Provision

- If your business is not accessible, consider options for service delivery:
 - Sidewalk service
 - Home delivery
 - Personal shopper





10. Alternate Service Provision (continued)

- Make menus available online so that (with technology) individuals with blindness and low vision can read them.
- Have your staff be ready to read or verbally present the menu to people with blindness.





11. Service Animals

Where it is not apparent that the dog is a service animal, a business may ask only two questions:

- 1) is the animal required because of a disability; and
- 2) what work or task has the animal been trained to perform?

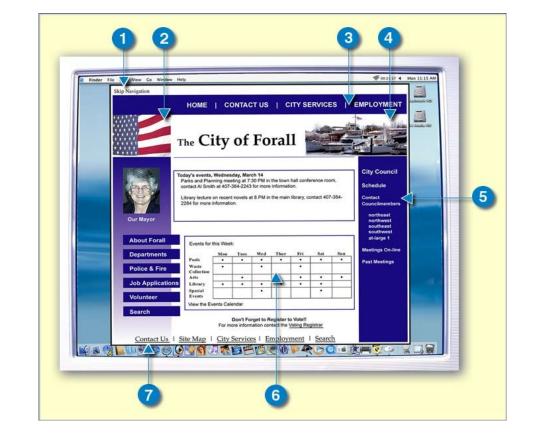
No other inquiries about an individual's disability or the dog are permitted. Businesses cannot require proof of certification or medical documentation as a condition for entry.





12. Website Accessibility

- Many people with disabilities use "assistive technology" to enable them to use computers and access the Internet.
- Blind people who cannot see computer monitors may use screen readers – devices that speak the text that would normally appear on a monitor.
- People who have difficulty using a computer mouse can use voice recognition software to control their computers with verbal commands.



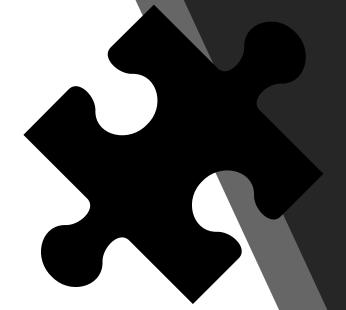


12. Website Accessibility (continued)

- When accessible features are built into web pages, websites are more convenient and more available to everyone – including users with disabilities.
- Provide a way for visitors to request accessible information or services by posting a telephone number or E-mail address on your home page. Establish procedures to assure a quick response to users with disabilities who are trying to obtain information or services in this way.



To summarize . . .



ADA National Network's Quick Tips for providing excellent service to customers with disabilities:

- Treat everyone as a valued customer; don't treat people with disabilities with pity or disrespect.
- Learn about accessibility features at your place of business (e.g., is there a ramped or level entrance?) so you can answer questions and provide accurate information.
- Make sure there is a clear path of travel for customers using mobility devices or service animals.
- Service animals are used by people with a variety of types of disabilities. If you can't tell whether an animal is a service animal, you may ask only two questions: (1) is the animal a service animal needed because of a disability, and (2) what work or task has the animal been trained to perform.
- A mobility device is considered part of an individual's personal space; do not lean on it or move it without permission.
- When you offer assistance, wait for the individual to respond; don't make assumptions, listen, ask for instructions, and respect the individual's wishes.
- There are resources to assist you that are both available and willing to help.
- Contacting a regional ADA Network center is a great place to start.





You Don't Have to Do It Alone.

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1 of 10 Regional Centers Providing:

- Information
- Guidance
- Materials
- Newsletter/E-Bulletin
- Training
- Toll-free phone number: 800-949-4232 V/TTY
- Website: <u>www.ADAinfo.org</u>





U.S. Department of Justice

http://www.ada.gov



New | ADA Publications | Enforcement | Site Map | Search

Information and Technical Assistance

on the Americans with Disabilities Act

ADA Design Standards

ADA Information Line

Technical Assistance Program | Enforcement | Code Certification

ADA Business Connection

Status Report | New or Proposed Regulations | ADA Mediation Program |

Federal Resources

Other Federal Agencies with ADA Responsibilities

Employment (EEOC)

Public Transportation

Telephone Relay Service (FCC)

Proposed Design Guidelines (Access Board)

Education

Health Care (HHS)

Labor (DOL)



U.S. Department of Justice

Americans with Disabilities Act

ADA HOME PAGE

What's New to ADA.gov (updated February 24, 2012)

Sign Up for E-mail Updates

Receive notifications by E-mail when new ADA information is available.

Revised ADA Regulations Implementing Title II and Title III

(Published in the Federal Register, September 15, 2010, and taking effect on March 15, 2011)

ADA **Publications**

General **Publications**

Guide to Disability Rights

ADA Questions & Answers

ADA Designated Investigative Agencies

Enforcing the ADA: A Status Report from the Department of Justice

ADA Mediation Program

Service Members with Disabilities and the ADA

Businesses and Non-Profit Service Providers



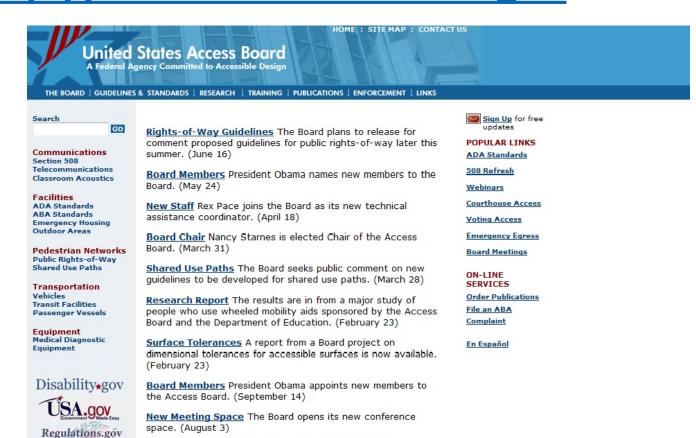
United States Access Board

http://www.access-board.gov

<u>Classroom Acoustics</u> The Board votes to undertake rulemaking on classroom acoustics. (July 30)

access standards to be developed for medical diagnostic

Medical Equipment The Board holds a public meeting on new





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