

Advocacy Through Effective Complaints

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Webinar Process

- Today's webinar will be recorded and available for viewing
- Closed Captioning is available. Click the CC button in the meeting controls bar at the bottom of your screen to turn it on
- If you have a question, please type it in the Q&A box. Questions will be answered at the end of the program







Agenda

- Overview of the ADA
- Options for filing complaints
- Filing complaints with companies
- Filing complaints with local agencies
- Filing complaints with federal agencies
- ADA lawsuits
- Resources
- Q&A







- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a civil rights law, passed in 1990, that prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life
 - Title II: State and Local Governments
 - Title III: Places of Public Accommodations
- Requirements:
 - Title II: requires equal opportunity to benefit from all of their services, programs, and activities; and reasonable modifications
 - Title III: reasonably modify policies, practices, and procedures; physical accessibility specifications; provide goods/services in most integrated setting

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• Exceptions: fundamental alterations





Options for Filing Complaints

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- 1. File a complaint with the company
- 2. File a complaint with a local office (e.g., city, county, or state)
- 3. File a complaint with a federal agency
 - U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division
 - U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Civil Rights
- 4. File a lawsuit under the ADA in federal court



Filing Complaints with Companies







- Usually, the best way to achieve results more quickly
- Companies may not know they are not in compliance
- Companies may want to improve accessibility, but do not know how
- Pro tip: always keep a calm, direct, and professional tone. Companies will be more likely to engage in productive conversations







Steps for Effective Complaints

- 1. Document the barrier
- 2. Obtain contact information for the appropriate individual
- 3. Use written correspondence
- 4. Offer recommendations and solutions
- 5. Have a discussion
- 6. Follow-up
- 7. Thank them







Document the Barrier

- Always document barriers
- Documentation not only provides evidence of the barrier, but can also help the company understand the issue
- Write down the barriers experienced. Include the location, dates, approximate times, and any personnel involved (names and/or titles)
- Take pictures, if appropriate
- Organize all documentation
- Keep the originals and make copies for the company





Obtain Contact Information

- Frontline employees are often not the appropriate person for requesting physical barrier removal and/or reasonable modifications to policies, practices, or procedures
- Ask for the general manager's and/or owner's contact information
- Obtain their name, email, office address, and phone number
- If unable to access building due to a physical barrier, call or email the company and request the information
- Could also find information online, but this may be more difficult





Written Correspondence

- Writing a letter or email is also written documentation
- If sent by mail, send via certified mail with a return receipt
- Stick to the facts and keep the letter's tone calm and professional
- Always keep a copy of all written for your records







Written Correspondence

- Direct the letter to the appropriate person (manager and/or owner)
- Introduce yourself/your chapter
- Describe the barrier, include details of when you experienced the barrier (location/dates/times), personnel involved, and any photos
- Cite any laws or regulations violated
- Explain how this affected you personally and how it can affect others
- Suggest reasonable solutions and offer to have a conversation
- Sign the letter. Include your name, contact info, and anyone CC'ed
- If you receive a phone call, follow-up with written correspondence





- Always provide recommendations and solutions to the companies
- Analyze what changes are needed and actions that must be taken
- Brainstorm multiple solutions
- Review ADA requirements, but also provide recommendations for accessibility beyond the minimum requirements (look at other companies for ideas)
- Have a reasonable timeline (according to the changes needed), but be willing to negotiate and compromise

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• Consider other ideas the company may have





Have a Discussion

- Be cordial and professional in all meetings (including virtual/calls)
- Come prepared with solutions and recommendations
- Discuss the issue and stick to the facts
- Describe the effects of the barriers and/or policies, practices, and procedures for people with disabilities
- Explain any legal requirements and their importance for inclusion
- Talk, but also listen
- Identify a timeline for barrier removal and reasonable modifications

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Send a thank you note after the discussion





Discussion Follow-Up

- After the conversation, contact the company business periodically and request an update
- Be patient and give the company sufficient time to take action, per the agreed upon timeline
- Continue to use the preferred mode of correspondence (i.e., the method the business usually used)

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- Always remain professional in any correspondence
- Reiterate why actions must be taken for inclusion
- Follow-up any phone calls with written correspondence





Thank Them

- When actions are taken, thank the company
- Send an email or letter expressing gratitude for their actions
- Highlight their successes and explain what their actions mean for the disability community
- If appropriate, request permission to publicly announce their actions for increasing accessibility
- Advocacy is also expressing support for businesses that take actions to provide accessibility for all

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What if the company fails to respond, cooperate, or remove the barrier?







Options if They Don't Reply

- If you do not receive a reply, follow-up at an appropriate time
- Try an alternative method, such as a letter, email, or via social media
- Send the correspondence to a different person, e.g., if the first letter was sent to the owner, send the second to the general manager
- Post the issue on social media and tag the company
- Keep trying until you receive a response
- If the company still does not respond, file a complaint with an agency

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Filing Complaints with Local Agencies







Local Disability Complaints

- Some cities, counties, and states have agencies or offices to enforce the ADA and local disability discrimination laws
- Agencies or offices may provide information on legal requirements
- Often, the agency or office have instructions online for filing complaints. If not, call or send an email to obtain this information
- Provide the same recommended documentation of the issues, and include any attempts to work with directly with the company

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 Contact the <u>state/territory's Protection & Advocacy agency</u> for assistance



Filing Complaints with Federal Agencies







Federal Disability Complaints

- Not required to file first with company or local agency, but recommended
- File with the proper agency
 - Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division: <u>File a Complaint</u> (places of public accommodation; state/local government services, programs, and activities)
 - Department of Transportation, Office of Civil Rights: <u>File a Complaint with FTA</u> (public transportation)

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- File before the deadline
 - Title II 180 days (DOJ or FTA)
 - Title III no deadline, but should file in a timely manner (DOJ)
- Provide all evidence, include any attempts to resolve the issue





DOJ Complaint Process

- After filing, DOJ could:
 - Contact you for more information and investigate potential violations
 - Refer the matter to the ADA Mediation Program
 - Negotiate a consent decree with the entity
 - File a complaint in federal court
- ADA Mediation Program
 - An alternative means of dispute resolution
 - The purpose is to develop a mutually agreed upon solution
 - Free, party-driven, confidential, quicker, and preserves the relationship





Filing ADA Lawsuits





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Filing an ADA Lawsuit

- Filing a lawsuit should be the last resort
- Must file the lawsuit in federal court, generally within three years
- May add any violations of state or local laws to the case
- Will likely need to hire and pay an attorney
- The process can take a very long time, even years
- No monetary damages available under Title III (sometimes monetary damages are available under local laws)

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• Limited monetary damages available under Title II





Resources

- Department of Justice: <u>ADA.gov</u> (laws, featured topics, and resources)
- DOJ's ADA Information Line: 800-514-0301 (cannot file via phone)
- ADA Centers Regional Map: Find Your Region
- Mid-Atlantic ADA Center: <u>ADAinfo.org</u>, 800-949-4232 (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV) or 301-217-0124, (guidance, training, and materials on the ADA)

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- National Disability Rights Network <u>NDRN.org</u>
- PVA: <u>PVA.org</u> & ADA Resources: <u>PVA.org/ADA</u>







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Questions & Answers





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Thank You!









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