

LEE LITIGATION GROUP, PLLC  
C.K. Lee (CL 4086)  
Anne Seelig (AS 3976)  
30 East 39th Street, Second Floor  
New York, NY 10016  
Tel.: 212-465-1188  
Fax: 212-465-1181  
*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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PHILLIP SULLIVAN JR, on behalf of himself and  
all others similarly situated,

Case No.:

Plaintiff,

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

-against-

THE SLATE GROUP, LLC,

Defendant,

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Plaintiff, PHILLIP SULLIVAN JR (hereinafter, “Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and others  
similarly situated, by and through his undersigned attorney, hereby files this Class Action  
Complaint against Defendant, THE SLATE GROUP, LLC, and states as follows:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This class action seeks to put an end to systemic civil rights violations committed  
by Defendant THE SLATE GROUP, LLC (hereafter collectively as “Slate” or “Defendant”),  
against the deaf and hard of hearing individuals in New York State and across the United  
States. Defendant is denying the deaf and hard of hearing individuals throughout the United  
States equal access to the goods and services Slate provides to non-disabled individuals  
through <http://www.Slate.com> (hereafter “Slate.com” or “the website”). Slate.com provides to

the public a wide array of the goods, services, employment opportunities and other programs offered by Slate. Yet, Slate.com contains access barriers that make it difficult, if not impossible, for deaf and hard of hearing individuals to use the website. In fact, the access barriers make it impossible for deaf and hard of hearing users to comprehend the audio portion of videos that are posted on Slate.com. Slate thus excludes the deaf and hard of hearing from the full and equal participation in the growing Internet economy that is increasingly a fundamental part of the common marketplace and daily living. In the wave of technological advances in recent years, assistive technology is becoming an increasingly prominent part of everyday life, allowing deaf and hard of hearing people to fully and independently access a variety of services, including accessing online videos.

2. Plaintiff Philip Sullivan Jr, who currently lives in New York City, is a deaf and hard of hearing individual. He brings this civil rights class action against Defendant for failing to design, construct, and/or own or operate a website that is fully accessible to, and independently usable by, deaf and hard of hearing people.

3. Approximately 36 million people in the United States are deaf or hard of hearing. Many of these individuals require captioning to meaningfully comprehend the audio portion of video content. Just as buildings without ramps bar people who use wheelchairs, video content without captions excludes deaf and hard of hearing individuals. Closed captioning is a viewer activated system that displays text on, for instance, online videos, television programming, or DVD movies. This is different from open captioning or subtitles, which are burned into the video file and automatically displayed for everyone to see, such as subtitles in foreign language movies. With closed captioning, deaf and hard of hearing individuals have the opportunity to watch videos by reading the captioned text.

4. Deaf and hard of hearing people watch videos just as sighted people do. The lack of closed captioning means that deaf and hard of hearing people are excluded from the rapidly expanding internet media industry and from independently accessing videos posted on Slate.com.

5. Despite readily available accessible technology, such as the technology in use at other heavily trafficked websites, which makes use of closed captioning for hearing impaired individuals, such as YouTube and Netflix, Defendant has chosen to post videos without closed captioning that are inaccessible to deaf and hard of hearing individuals. Without closed captioning, deaf and hard of hearing people cannot comprehend the audio portion of the videos on Slate.com.

6. By failing to make the website accessible to deaf and hard of hearing persons, Defendant is violating basic equal access requirements under both state and federal law.

7. Congress provided a clear and national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities when it enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act. Such discrimination includes barriers to full integration, independent living, and equal opportunity for persons with disabilities, including those barriers created by websites and other public accommodations that are inaccessible to deaf and hard of hearing individuals. Similarly, New York state law requires places of public accommodation to ensure access to goods, services and facilities by making reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

8. Plaintiff browsed and intended to watch the videos on Slate's website. However, unless Defendant remedies the numerous access barriers on the website, Plaintiff and Class members will continue to be unable to independently watch videos on Slate.com.

9. This complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief to correct Slate’s policies and practices to include measures necessary to ensure compliance with federal and state law and to include monitoring of such measures, to update and remove accessibility barriers on Slate.com so that Plaintiff and the proposed Class and Subclass individuals who are deaf and hard of hearing will be able to independently and privately view videos posted on Defendant’s website. This complaint also seeks compensatory damages to compensate Class members for having been subjected to unlawful discrimination.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action pursuant to:

- a. 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12188, for Plaintiff’s claims arising under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*, (“ADA”); and
- b. 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because this is a class action, as defined by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B), in which a member of the putative class is a citizen of a different state than Defendant, and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, excluding interest and costs. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

11. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, over Plaintiff’s pendent claims under the New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law, Article 15 (Executive Law § 290 *et seq.*) and the New York City Human Rights Law, N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-101 *et seq.* (“City law”).

12. Venue is proper in the Southern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) and 1441(a).

13. Defendant is registered to do business in New York State and has been doing business in New York State, including the Southern District of New York. Defendant also runs Slate.com, which provides social news, politics, arts, business and video. Defendant has been and is committing the acts alleged herein in the Southern District of New York, has been and is violating the rights of consumers in the Southern District of New York, and has been and is causing injury to consumers in the Southern District of New York. A substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims have occurred in the Southern District of New York. Specifically, Plaintiff attempted to watch the videos on Defendant's website Slate.com in New York County.

### **PARTIES**

14. Plaintiff, PHILLIP SULLIVAN JR, is and has been at all times material hereto a resident of New York County, New York.

15. Plaintiff PHILLIP SULLIVAN JR is legally deaf and a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)-(2), the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.*, the New York State Human Rights Law and the New York City Human Rights Law. Plaintiff SULLIVAN cannot access the audio portion of a video without the assistance of closed captioning. Plaintiff SULLIVAN has been denied the full enjoyment of the facilities, goods and services of Slate.com, as a result of accessibility barriers on Slate.com. Most recently in March 2016, Plaintiff SULLIVAN attempted to watch the video "How a Glamorous Intellectual Friendship Turned Into the Philosophical Feud of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century." on Slate.com but could not apprehend the content of the videos due to the lack of closed captioning. The inaccessibility of Slate.com has deterred him and Class members from watching videos on Slate.com.

16. Defendant THE SLATE GROUP, LLC is an American for-profit corporation organized under the laws of New York, with process of service address at 22 SLATER BLVD STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, 10305.

17. The failure of Slate to provide equal access to millions of deaf and hard of hearing individuals violates the mandate of the ADA to provide “full and equal enjoyment” of a public accommodation’s goods, services, facilities, and privileges. Places of public accommodation include, “place[s] of exhibition and entertainment,” “places[s] of recreation,” and “service establishments.” 28 C.F.R. § 36.201 (a); 42 U.S.C. §12181 (7). Because Defendant’s website Slate.com is a “place of public accommodation,” denial of equal access to the videos available to hearing individuals violates the ADA. Remedying that violation is critical to the ADA’s goal of providing people with disabilities the same access that others take for granted. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek injunctive and declaratory relief to ensure that deaf and hard of hearing individuals have equal access to Defendant’s website.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

18. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, seeks certification of the following nationwide class pursuant to Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: “all legally deaf and hard of hearing individuals in the United States who have attempted to access Slate.com and as a result have been denied access to the enjoyment of goods and services offered by Slate.com, during the relevant statutory period.”

19. Plaintiff seeks certification of the following New York subclass pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(a), 23(b)(2), and, alternatively, 23(b)(3): “all legally deaf and hard of hearing individuals in New York State who have attempted to access Slate.com and as a result have been

denied access to the enjoyment of goods and services offered by Slate.com, during the relevant statutory period.”

20. There are hundreds of thousands of deaf or hard of hearing individuals in New York State. There are approximately 36 million people in the United States who are deaf or hard of hearing. Thus, the persons in the class are so numerous that joinder of all such persons is impractical and the disposition of their claims in a class action is a benefit to the parties and to the Court.

21. This case arises out of Defendant’s policy and practice of maintaining an inaccessible website denying deaf and hard of hearing persons access to the goods and services of Slate.com. Due to Defendant’s policy and practice of failing to remove access barriers, deaf and hard of hearing persons have been and are being denied full and equal access to independently browse and watch videos on Slate.com.

22. There are common questions of law and fact common to the class, including without limitation, the following:

- a. Whether Slate.com is a “public accommodation” under the ADA;
- b. Whether Slate.com is a “place or provider of public accommodation” under the laws of New York;
- c. Whether Defendant through its website Slate.com denies the full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with hearing disabilities in violation of the ADA; and
- d. Whether Defendant through its website Slate.com denies the full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or

accommodations to people with hearing disabilities in violation of the laws of New York.

23. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of those of the class. The class, similarly to the Plaintiff, are deaf or hard of hearing, and claim that Slate has violated the ADA, and/or the laws of New York by failing to update or remove access barriers on the website, Slate.com, so it can be independently accessible to the class of people who are legally deaf or hard of hearing.

24. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class because Plaintiff has retained and is represented by counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, and because Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the members of the class. Class certification of the claims is appropriate pursuant to Fed. R. Civ P. 23(b)(2) because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, making appropriate both declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiff and the Class as a whole.

25. Alternatively, class certification is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because questions of law and fact common to Class members clearly predominate over questions affecting only individual class members, and because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation.

26. Judicial economy will be served by maintenance of this lawsuit as a class action in that it is likely to avoid the burden that would be otherwise placed upon the judicial system by the filing of numerous similar suits by people with hearing disabilities throughout the United States.



27. References to Plaintiff shall be deemed to include the named Plaintiff and each member of the class, unless otherwise indicated.

**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

28. Slate operates Slate.com, a leading news media company delivering news, fashion and entertainment to hundreds of millions of people across the United States. Slate is one of the most popular video websites in the world.

29. Slate.com is a service and benefit offered by Slate throughout the United States, including New York State. Slate.com is owned, controlled and/or operated by Defendant.

30. Slate.com allows the user to browse news, entertainment and videos. Slate Video Channel covers a variety of topics such as business, art, politics and health and science. Slate's videos are available with the click of a mouse and are played through the internet on one's computer, cell phone and other electronic devices.

31. This case arises out of Slate's policy and practice of denying the deaf and hard of hearing access to Slate.com, including the goods and services offered by Slate through Slate.com. Due to Slate's failure and refusal to remove access barriers to Slate.com, deaf and hard of hearing individuals have been and are being denied equal access to Slate.com, as well as to the numerous goods, services and benefits offered to the public through Slate.com.

32. Slate denies the deaf and hard of hearing access to goods, services and information made available through Slate.com by preventing them from freely navigating Slate.com.

33. The Internet has become a significant source of information for conducting business and for doing everyday activities such as shopping, banking, etc., for deaf and hard of hearing persons.

34. The deaf and hard of hearing access videos through closed captioning, which is a transcription or translation of the audio portion of a video as it occurs, sometimes including description of non-speech elements. Except for a deaf or hard of hearing person whose residual hearing is still sufficient to apprehend the audio portion of the video, closed captioning provides the only method by which a deaf or hard of hearing person can independently access the video. Unless websites are designed to allow for use in this manner, deaf and hard of hearing persons are unable to fully access the service provided through the video on Slate's website.

35. Slate.com contains access barriers that prevent free and full use by Plaintiff and other deaf or hard of hearing persons.

36. Due to Slate.com's inaccessibility, Plaintiff and other deaf or hard of hearing individuals must in turn spend time, energy, and/or money to apprehend the audio portion of the videos offered by Slate. Some deaf and hard of hearing individuals may require an interpreter to apprehend the audio portion of the video or require assistance from their friends and family. By contrast, if Slate.com was accessible, a deaf or hard of hearing person could independently watch the videos and enjoy the service provided by Slate as hearing individuals can and do.

37. Slate.com thus contains access barriers which deny full and equal access to Plaintiff, who would otherwise use Slate.com and who would otherwise be able to fully and equally enjoy the benefits and services of Slate.com in New York State.

38. Plaintiff PHILLIP SULLIVAN JR attempted to watch the video "How a Glamorous Intellectual Friendship Turned Into the Philosophical Feud of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century." on Slate.com in April 2017, but was unable to do so independently because of the lack of closed captioning on Defendant's website, causing Slate.com to be inaccessible and not independently usable by, deaf and hard of hearing individuals.

39. As described above, Plaintiff has actual knowledge of the fact that Defendant's website, Slate.com contains access barriers causing the website to be inaccessible, and not independently usable by, deaf and hard of hearing individuals.

40. These barriers to access have denied Plaintiff full and equal access to, and enjoyment of, the goods, benefits and services of Slate.com and Slate.com.

41. Slate engaged in acts of intentional discrimination, including but not limited to the following policies or practices:

- (a) constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to deaf and hard of hearing class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- (b) constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to deaf and hard of hearing class members; and/or
- (c) failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to deaf and hard of hearing class members.

42. Slate utilizes standards, criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating or perpetuating the discrimination of others.

### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Violation of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181, *et seq.* — Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

43. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

44. Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a),

provides that “No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.” Title III also prohibits an entity from “[u]tilizing standards or criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating on the basis of disability.” 42 U.S.C. § 12181(b)(2)(D)(I).

45. Defendant Slate operates a place of public accommodation as defined by Title III of ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7) (“place of exhibition and entertainment,” “place of recreation,” and “service establishments”).

46. Slate has failed to make its videos accessible to individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing by failing to provide closed captioning for videos displayed on its website.

47. Discrimination under Title III includes the denial of an opportunity for the person who is deaf or hard of hearing to participate in programs or services, or providing a service that is not as effective as what is provided to others. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(I-III).

48. Discrimination specifically includes the failure to provide “effective communication” to deaf and hard of hearing individuals through auxiliary aids and services, such as captioning, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(III); 28 C.F.R. § 36.303(C).

49. Discrimination also includes the failure to maintain accessible features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disability. 28 C.F.R. §36.211.

50. Under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(I) it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities or a class of individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages,

or accommodations of an entity.

51. Under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(II), it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities or a class of individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodation, which is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals.

52. Specifically, under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(II), unlawful discrimination includes, among other things, “a failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations.”

53. In addition, under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(III), unlawful discrimination also includes, among other things, “a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.”

54. The acts alleged herein constitute violations of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Individuals who are deaf and hard of hearing have been denied full and equal access to Slate.com, have not been provided services that are provided to other patrons who are not disabled, and/or have been provided services that are inferior to the services provided to non-disabled patrons.

55. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

56. Modifying its policies, practices, and services by providing closed captions to make its videos accessible to deaf and hard of hearing individuals would not fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant's business, nor would it pose an undue burden to this flourishing company.

57. As such, Defendant discriminate, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and subclass on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Slate.com in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181 *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations.

58. Unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and subclass will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

59. The actions of Defendant were and are in violation of the ADA and therefore Plaintiff invokes his statutory right to injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

60. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

61. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Violation of New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law,  
Article 15 (Executive Law § 292 *et seq.*)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and New York subclass)

62. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as though fully set forth herein.

63. N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) provides that it is “an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place of public accommodation ... because of the ... disability of any person, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof.”

64. Defendant Slate operates a place of public accommodation as defined by N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(9).

65. Defendant is subject to New York Human Rights Law because they own and operate Slate.com. Defendant is a person within the meaning of N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(1).

66. Defendant is violating N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Slate.com, causing the videos displayed on Slate.com to be completely inaccessible to the deaf and hard of hearing. This inaccessibility denies deaf and hard of hearing patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public.

67. Specifically, under N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(c)(I), unlawful discriminatory practice includes, among other things, “a refusal to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford

facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless such person can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations.”

68. In addition, under N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(c)(II), unlawful discriminatory practice also includes, “a refusal to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded or denied services because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless such person can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the facility, privilege, advantage or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.”

69. Defendant’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the class on the basis of a disability in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exc. Law § 296(2) in that Defendant has:

- (a) constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to deaf and hard of hearing class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- (b) constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to deaf and hard of hearing class members; and/or
- (c) failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to deaf and hard of hearing class members.

70. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

71. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate



against Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and subclass on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Slate.com under § 296(2) *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and members of the subclass will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

72. The actions of Defendant were and are in violation of New York State Human Rights Law and therefore Plaintiff invokes his right to injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

73. Plaintiff is also entitled to compensatory damages, as well as civil penalties and fines pursuant to N.Y. Exc. Law § 297(4)(c) *et seq.* for each and every offense.

74. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

75. Pursuant to N.Y. Exec. Law § 297 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

### **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Violation of New York State Civil Rights Law, NY CLS Civ R,  
Article 4 (CLS Civ R § 40 *et seq.*)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and New York subclass)

76. Plaintiff served notice thereof upon the attorney general as required by N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 41.

77. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as though fully set forth herein.

78. N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40 provides that "all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodations, resort or amusement, subject only to the

conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No persons, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges thereof ...”

79. N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40-c(2) provides that “no person because of ... disability, as such term is defined in section two hundred ninety-two of executive law, be subjected to any discrimination in his or her civil rights, or to any harassment, as defined in section 240.25 of the penal law, in the exercise thereof, by any other person or by any firm, corporation or institution, or by the state or any agency or subdivision”

80. Slate.com is a public accommodations within the definition of N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40-c(2).

81. Defendant is subject to New York Civil Rights Law because they own and operate Slate.com. Defendant is a person within the meaning of N.Y. Civil Law § 40-c(2).

82. Defendant is violating N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40-c(2) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Slate.com, causing videos on Slate.com to be completely inaccessible to the deaf and hard of hearing. This inaccessibility denies deaf and hard of hearing patrons full and equal access to the goods and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public.

83. In addition, N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 41 states that “any corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of sections forty, forty-a, forty-b or forty two ... shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby...”

84. Specifically, under N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40-d, “any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or subdivision three of section 240.30 or section 240.31 of the penal law, or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the defendant shall reside ...”

85. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

86. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff and members of the proposed class on the basis of disability are being directly or indirectly refused, withheld from, or denied the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges thereof in § 40 *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations.

87. Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory damages of five hundred dollars per instance, as well as civil penalties and fines pursuant to N.Y. Civil Law § 40 *et seq.* for each and every offense.

#### **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Violation of New York City Human Rights Law,  
N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-102, *et seq.*)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and New York subclass)

88. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

89. N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) provides that “It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place or provider of public accommodation, because of ... disability ... directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person, any

of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof.”

90. Slate.com is a public accommodation within the definition of N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-102(9).

91. Defendant is subject to City Law because they own and operate Slate.com. Defendant is a person within the meaning of N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-102(1).

92. Defendant is violating N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Slate.com, causing Slate.com and the services integrated with Slate.com to be completely inaccessible to the deaf and hard of hearing. This inaccessibility denies deaf and hard of hearing patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods, and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public. Specifically, Defendant is required to “make reasonable accommodation to the needs of persons with disabilities ... any person prohibited by the provisions of [§ 8-107 *et seq.*] from discriminating on the basis of disability shall make reasonable accommodation to enable a person with a disability to ... enjoy the right or rights in question provided that the disability is known or should have been known by the covered entity.” N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(15)(a).

93. Defendant’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the class on the basis of a disability in violation of the N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) and § 8-107(15)(a) in that Defendant has:

- (d) constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to deaf and hard of hearing class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- (e) constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to deaf and hard of hearing class members;

and/or

- (f) failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to deaf and hard of hearing class members.

94. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

95. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and subclass on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Slate.com under § 8-107(4)(a) and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and members of the subclass will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

96. The actions of Defendant were and are in violation of City law and therefore Plaintiff invokes his right to injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

97. Plaintiff is also entitled to compensatory damages, as well as civil penalties and fines under N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-120(8) and § 8-126(a) for each offense.

98. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

99. Pursuant to N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-120 and § 8-126 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Declaratory Relief)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

100. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

101. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties in that Plaintiff contends, and is informed and believes that Defendant denies, that Slate.com contains access barriers denying deaf and hard of hearing individuals the full and equal access to the goods and services of Slate, which Slate owns, operates, and/or controls, fails to comply with applicable laws including, but not limited to, Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, and N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107, *et seq.* prohibiting discrimination against the deaf and hard of hearing.

102. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that each of the parties may know their respective rights and duties and act accordingly.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests relief as follows:

103. A preliminary and permanent injunction to prohibit Defendant from violating the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York;

104. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Defendant to take all the steps necessary to make its website, Slate.com, into full compliance with the requirements set forth in the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that Slate.com is readily accessible to and usable

by deaf and hard of hearing individuals;

105. A declaration that Defendant owns, maintain and/or operate their website, Slate.com, in a manner which discriminates against the deaf and hard of hearing and which fails to provide access for persons with disabilities as required by Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York;

106. An order certifying this case as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) & (b)(2) and/or (b)(3), appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and his attorneys as Class Counsel;

107. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by proof, including all applicable statutory damages and fines, to Plaintiff and the proposed subclass for violations of their civil rights under New York State Human Rights Law and City Law;

108. Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees, statutory damages, expenses, and costs of suit as provided by state and federal law;

109. For pre and post-judgment interest to the extent permitted by law; and

110. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DATED: April 21, 2017

LEE LITIGATION GROUP, PLLC  
C.K. Lee (CL 4086)  
Anne Seelig (AS 3976)  
30 East 39th Street, Second Floor  
New York, NY 10016  
Tel.: 212-465-1188  
Fax: 212-465-1181

By: /s/ C.K. Lee  
C.K. Lee, Esq.

# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Slate.com Leaves Out Blind Users, Class Action Alleges](#)

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