

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

LAWRENCE YOUNG, Individually and
on behalf of all other persons similarly
situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

PROFESSIONAL ORTHOPEDIC AND
SPORTS THERPAY, P.C.,

Defendant.

ECF CASE

No.: _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff Lawrence Young, who is legally blind, brings this civil rights action against Defendant Professional Orthopedic and Sports Therapy, P.C. for its failure to design, construct, maintain, and operate its website, www.professionalpt.com (the “Website” or “Professional Physical Therapy’s Website”), to be fully accessible to and independently usable by Plaintiff Young and other blind or visually-impaired people. Professional Physical Therapy denies full and equal access to its Website, thereby denying its products and services offered on its Website and in conjunction with its physical locations.

2. Professional Physical Therapy is denying the 10 million Americans¹ who are visually impaired access to its Website’s goods, content and services because the Website is largely incompatible with the screen reader program these Americans use to navigate an increasingly ecommerce world.

¹ National Federation of Blind’s 2017 Fact Sheet. <https://nfb.org/fact-sheet-blindness-and-low-vision>

3. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, asserts claims under the Americans With Disabilities Act (“ADA”), New York State Human Rights Law (“NYSHRL”), and New York City Human Rights Law (“NYCHRL”) against Defendant Professional Orthopedic and Sports Therapy, P.C. (“Professional Physical Therapy” or “Company”).

4. Plaintiff Young seeks a permanent injunction to cause Professional Physical Therapy to change its corporate policies, practices, and procedures so that its Website will become and remain accessible to blind and visually-impaired consumers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12181, as Plaintiff Young’s claims arise under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*, and 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

6. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over Plaintiff’s NYSHRL, N.Y. Exec. Law Article 15, and NYCHRL, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-101 *et seq.*, claims.

7. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(1) and (2) because Plaintiff Young resides in this District, and Professional Physical Therapy conducts and continues to conduct a substantial and significant amount of business in this District.

8. Professional Physical Therapy is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District. Professional Physical Therapy has been and is committing the acts or omissions alleged herein in the Southern District of New York that caused injury, and violated rights Title III of the ADA prescribes to Plaintiff Young and to other blind and other

visually impaired-consumers. A substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff Young's claims occurred in the in this District: on separate occasions, he has been denied the full use and enjoyment of the facilities, goods, and services of the Website while in Bronx County. These access barriers that Plaintiff Young encountered have caused a denial of his full and equal access multiple times in the past, and now deter him on a regular basis from visiting Professional Physical Therapy's brick-and mortar treatment centers.

9. This Court is empowered to issue a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

THE PARTIES

10. Plaintiff Young, at all relevant times, is a resident of Bronx, New York, Bronx County. As a blind, visually-impaired handicapped person, he is a member of a protected class of individuals under Title III of the ADA, under 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)-(2), and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.*, the NYSHRL and NYCHRL.

11. Defendant Professional Orthopedic and Sports Therapy, P.C. is at all relevant times a Domestic Professional Corporation organized under New York law, and registered to do business in the State of New York.

NATURE OF ACTION

12. Plaintiff Young is a visually impaired and legally blind person who requires screen-reading software to read website content using his computer. "Blind" or "visually-impaired" refers to people with visual impairments who meet the legal

definition of blindness: they have a visual acuity with correction of less than or equal to 20 x 200.

13. Blind and visually-impaired people can access websites using keyboards in conjunction with screen access software that vocalizes the visual information found on a computer screen or displays the content on a refreshable Braille display. This technology is known as screen-reading software. Screen-reading software is currently the only method a blind or visually impaired person may independently access the Internet. Unless websites are designed to be read by screen-reading software, blind and visually impaired persons are unable to fully access websites, and the information, products, and services contained thereon.

14. Blind and visually impaired users of Windows operating system-enabled computers and devices have several screen-reading software programs available to them. Some of these programs are available for purchase and other programs are available without the user having to purchase the program separately. Job Access With Speech (“JAWS”) is currently the most popular, separately purchased and downloaded screen-reading software program available for a Windows computer.

15. For screen-reading software to function, the information on a website must be capable of being rendered into text. If the website content is not capable of being rendered into text, the blind or visually impaired user is unable to access the same content available to sighted users.

16. The international website standards organization, the World Wide Web Consortium, known throughout the world as W3C, has published version 2.0 of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (“WCAG 2.0”). WCAG 2.0 are well-established

guidelines for making websites accessible to blind and visually impaired people. These guidelines are universally followed by most large business entities and government agencies to ensure its websites are accessible.

17. Non-compliant websites pose common access barriers to blind and visually-impaired persons:

- a. A text equivalent for every non-text element is not provided;
- b. Title frames with text are not provided for identification and navigation;
- c. Equivalent text is not provided when using scripts;
- d. Forms with the same information and functionality as for sighted persons are not provided;
- e. Information about the meaning and structure of content is not conveyed by more than the visual presentation of content;
- f. Text cannot be resized without assistive technology up to 200% without losing content or functionality;
- g. If the content enforces a time limit, the user is not able to extend, adjust or disable it;
- h. Web pages do not have titles that describe the topic or purpose;
- i. The purpose of each link cannot be determined from the link text alone or from the link text and its programmatically determined link context;
- j. One or more keyboard operable user interface lacks a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is discernible;

k. The default human language of each web page cannot be programmatically determined;

l. When a component receives focus, it may initiate a change in context;

m. Changing the setting of a user interface component may automatically cause a change of context where the user has not been advised before using the component;

n. Labels or instructions are not provided when content requires user input, which include captcha prompts that require the user to verify that he or she is not a robot;

o. In content which is implemented by using markup languages, elements do not have complete start and end tags, elements are not nested according to its specifications, elements may contain duplicate attributes and/or any IDs are not unique;

p. Inaccessible Portable Document Format (PDFs); and,

q. The name and role of all User Interface elements cannot be programmatically determined; items that can be set by the user cannot be programmatically set; and/or notification of changes to these items is not available to user agents, including assistive technology.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Professional Physical Therapy, Its Website And Its Website's Barriers

18. Professional Physical Therapy owns and operates physical therapy treatment centers across the United States, including locations at 170 E. 77th Street, New

York, New York and 244 E. 84th Street, New York, New York. At these centers, clients receive physical therapy treatment.

19. Professional Physical Therapy offers its Website to the public and it offers features that should allow all consumers to access the facilities and services that it offers about its treatment centers.

20. Professional Physical Therapy's Website is heavily integrated with its treatment centers, serving as a gateway to those physical locations. Through the Website, Professional Physical Therapy's patients are, *inter alia*, able to: find information about the treatment centers' locations and hours of operation; learn what services are offered at the centers (e.g., physical therapy, training); learn what to expect at the first visit; access patient intake forms; learn about its privacy policies; and learn that patients may have direct access to its centers.

21. It is, upon information and belief, Professional Physical Therapy's policy and practice to deny Plaintiff Young and other blind or visually-impaired users access to its Website, thereby denying the facilities and services that are offered and integrated with its treatment centers. Due to its failure and refusal to remove access barriers to its Website, Plaintiff Young and visually-impaired persons have been and are still being denied equal access to Professional Physical Therapy's treatment centers and the numerous facilities, goods, services, and benefits offered to the public through its Website.

22. Plaintiff Young cannot use a computer without the assistance of screen-reading software. He is, however, a proficient JAWS screen-reader user and uses it to

access the Internet. He has visited the Website on separate occasions using the JAWS screen-reader.

23. During his visits to the Website, the last occurring on or about October 17, 2017, Plaintiff Young encountered multiple access barriers that denied him full and equal access to the facilities, facilities and services offered to the public and made available to the public; and that denied him the full enjoyment of the facilities, goods, and services of the Website, as well as to the facilities, goods, and services of Professional Physical Therapy's treatment centers in New York. Because of these barriers he was unable to: find information about the treatment centers' locations and hours of operation; learn what services are offered at the centers (e.g., physical therapy, training); learn what to expect at the first visit; access patient intake forms; learn about its privacy policies; and learn that patients may have direct access to its centers.

24. While attempting to navigate the Website, Plaintiff Young encountered multiple accessibility barriers for blind or visually-impaired people:

a. Lack of Alternative Text ("alt-text"), or a text equivalent. Alt-text is an invisible code embedded beneath a graphical image on a website. Web accessibility requires that alt-text be coded with each picture so that screen-reading software can speak the alt-text where a sighted user sees pictures, which includes captcha prompts. Alt-text does not change the visual presentation, but instead a text box shows when the mouse moves over the picture. The lack of alt-text on these graphics prevents screen readers from accurately vocalizing a description of the graphics. As a result, Professional Physical Therapy's visually-impaired patients are unable to determine what is on the Website, look for information about the treatment centers' locations and hours of

operation; learn what services are offered at the centers (e.g., physical therapy, training); learn what to expect at the first visit; access patient intake forms; learn about its privacy policies; and learn that patients may have direct access to its centers.

b. Empty Links That Contain No Text causing the function or purpose of the link to not be presented to the user. This can introduce confusion for keyboard and screen-reader users;

c. Redundant Links where adjacent links go to the same URL address which results in additional navigation and repetition for keyboard and screen-reader users; and

d. Linked Images Missing Alt-text, which causes problems if an image within a link contains no text and that image does not provide alt-text. A screen reader then has no content to present the user as to the function of the link, including information contained in PDFs.

Professional Physical Therapy Must Remove Barriers to Its Website

25. Due to the inaccessibility of its Website, blind and visually-impaired patients such as Plaintiff Young, who need screen-readers, cannot fully and equally use or enjoy the facilities, goods, and services Professional Physical Therapy offers to the public on its Website. The Website's access barriers that Plaintiff Young encountered have caused a denial of his full and equal access in the past, and now deter him on a regular basis from accessing the Website. These access barriers have likewise deterred him from visiting Professional Physical Therapy's treatment centers and enjoying them equal to sighted individuals, and from purchasing goods from Professional Physical Therapy.

26. If the Website was equally accessible to all, Plaintiff Young could independently navigate it, view goods and service items, locate Professional Physical Therapy's treatment centers and learn their hours of operation, learn about their menu items, and complete a desired transaction as sighted individuals do.

27. Through his attempts to use the Website, Plaintiff Young has actual knowledge of the access barriers that make these services inaccessible and independently unusable by blind and visually-impaired people.

28. Because simple compliance with the WCAG 2.0 Guidelines would provide Plaintiff Young and other visually-impaired consumers with equal access to the Website, Plaintiff Young alleges that Professional Physical Therapy has engaged in acts of intentional discrimination, including, but not limited to, the following policies or practices:

a. Constructing and maintaining a website that is inaccessible to visually-impaired individuals, including Plaintiff Young;

b. Failing to construct and maintain a website that is sufficiently intuitive to be equally accessible to visually-impaired individuals, including Plaintiff Young; and,

c. Failing to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind and visually impaired consumers, such as Plaintiff Young, as a member of a protected class.

29. Professional Physical Therapy therefore uses standards, criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating or perpetuating the discrimination of others, as alleged herein.

30. Title III of the ADA expressly contemplates the injunctive relief that Plaintiff Young seeks under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2).

31. Because its Website has never been equally accessible, and because Professional Physical Therapy lacks a corporate policy that is reasonably calculated to cause its Website to become and remain accessible, Plaintiff Young seeks a permanent injunction under 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) requiring Professional Physical Therapy to retain a qualified consultant acceptable to Plaintiff Young to assist Professional Physical Therapy to comply with WCAG 2.0 guidelines for its Website:

- a. Remediating the Website to be WCAG 2.0 compliant;
- b. Training Professional Physical Therapy employees and agents who develop the Website on accessibility compliance under the WCAG 2.0 guidelines;
- c. Regularly checking the accessibility of the Website under the WCAG 2.0 guidelines;
- d. Regularly testing user accessibility by blind or vision-impaired persons to ensure that Professional Physical Therapy's Website complies under the WCAG 2.0 guidelines; and,
- e. Developing an accessibility policy that is clearly disclosed on Professional Physical Therapy's Website, with contact information for users to report accessibility-related problems.

32. Although Professional Physical Therapy may currently have centralized policies on maintaining and operating its Website, Professional Physical Therapy lacks a plan and policy reasonably calculated to make them fully and equally accessible to, and independently usable by, blind and other visually impaired consumers.

33. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff Young and other visually impaired consumers will continue to be unable to independently use the Website, violating its rights.

34. Professional Physical Therapy has, upon information and belief, invested substantial sums in developing and maintaining its Website and has generated significant revenue from the Website. These amounts are far greater than the associated cost of making its Website equally accessible to visually impaired patients.

35. Professional Physical Therapy has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy its discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

36. Plaintiff Young seeks to certify a nationwide class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the United States who have attempted to access Professional Physical Therapy's Website and as a result have been denied access to the equal enjoyment of goods and services offered in Professional Physical Therapy's physical locations, during the relevant statutory period ("Class Members").

37. Plaintiff Young seeks to certify a State of New York subclass under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the State of New York who have attempted to access the Website and as a result have been denied access to the equal enjoyment of goods and services offered in Professional Physical Therapy's State of New York physical locations, during the relevant statutory period ("New York Subclass Members").

38. Plaintiff Young seeks to certify a New York City subclass under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the City of New York who have

attempted to access the Website and as a result have been denied access to the equal enjoyment of goods and services offered in Professional Physical Therapy's New York City physical locations, during the relevant statutory period ("New York City Subclass Members").

39. Common questions of law and fact exist amongst the Class Members, New York Subclass Members and New York City Subclass Members:

a. Whether Professional Physical Therapy's treatment centers are places of "public accommodation";

b. Whether Professional Physical Therapy's Website is a "public accommodation" or a service or good "of a place of public accommodation" under Title III of the ADA;

c. Whether Professional Physical Therapy's Website is a "place or provider of public accommodation" or an "accommodation, advantage, facility or privilege" under the NYSHRL or NYCHRL;

d. Whether Professional Physical Therapy's Website denies the full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities, violating Title III of the ADA; and

e. Whether Professional Physical Therapy's Website denies the full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities, violating the NYSHRL or NYCHRL.

40. Plaintiff Young's claims are typical of the Class Members, New York Subclass Members and New York City Subclass Members: they are all severely visually impaired or otherwise blind, and claim that Professional Physical Therapy has violated

Title III of the ADA, NYSHRL or NYCHRL by failing to update or remove access barriers on its Website so it can be independently accessible to the visually impaired individuals.

41. Plaintiff Young will fairly and adequately represent and protect the Class and Subclasses' interests because he has retained and is represented by counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, and because he has no interests antagonistic to the Class or Subclasses. Class certification of the claims is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) because Professional Physical Therapy has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class and Subclasses, making appropriate both declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiff, the Class and Subclasses.

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

43. Judicial economy will be served by maintaining 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 visual disabilities throughout the United States.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATIONS OF THE ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*

44. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf of the Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

45. Title III of the ADA prohibits “discriminat[ion] 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.” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

46. Professional Physical Therapy’s treatment centers are public accommodations within the definition of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7). Its Website is a service, privilege, or advantage of Professional Physical Therapy’s treatment centers. The Website is a service that is integrated with these locations.

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

48. Under Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny 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. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(ii).

49. Under Title III of the ADA, unlawful discrimination also 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; and 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.

42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(iii).

50. These acts violate Title III of the ADA, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Plaintiff Young, who is a member of a protected class of persons under Title III of the ADA, has a physical disability that substantially limits the major life activity of sight within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1)(A)-(2)(A). Furthermore, he has been denied full and equal access to the Website, has not been provided services that are provided to other patrons who are not disabled, and has been provided services that are inferior to the services provided to non-disabled persons.

51. Under 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein, Plaintiff Young requests the relief as set forth below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATIONS OF THE NYSHRL

52. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf of the New York Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

53. 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.”

54. Professional Physical Therapy’s physical locations are in the State of New York and constitute sales establishments and public accommodations within the

definition of N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(9). Professional Physical Therapy's Website is a service, privilege or advantage of Professional Physical Therapy. Professional Physical Therapy's Website is a service that is by and integrated with these physical locations.

55. Professional Physical Therapy is subject to NYSHRL because it owns and operates its physical locations and the Website. Professional Physical Therapy is a "person" within the meaning of N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(1).

56. Professional Physical Therapy is violating N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to its Website, causing its Website and the services integrated with its physical locations to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that Professional Physical Therapy makes available to the non-disabled public.

57. 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 being offered or would result in an undue burden."

58. 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.”

59. Readily available, well-established guidelines exist on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities and government agencies in making their websites accessible, including but not limited to: adding alt-text to graphics and ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard. Incorporating the basic components to make its Website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of its business nor result in an undue burden to them.

60. Professional Physical Therapy’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the class because of a disability, violating the NYSHRL, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2), in that Professional Physical Therapy has:

a. Constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to 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 blind class members; and/or

c. Failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

61. Professional Physical Therapy discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff Young and New York Subclass Members on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Professional Physical Therapy’s Website and its physical locations under § 296(2) *et seq.* and/or its

implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Professional Physical Therapy from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and the New York Subclass Members will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

62. As Professional Physical Therapy's actions violate the NYSHRL, Plaintiff Young seeks injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

63. Plaintiff Young is also entitled to compensatory damages, as well as civil penalties and fines under N.Y. Exec. Law § 297(4)(c) *et seq.* for every offense.

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

65. Under 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
VIOLATIONS OF THE NYCHRL

66. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf the New York City Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

67. The NYCHRL 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." N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(4)(a).

68. Professional Physical Therapy's New York City locations are sales establishments and public accommodations within the meaning of the NYCHRL, N.Y.C.

Admin. Code § 8-102(9), and its Website is a service that is integrated with its establishments.

69. Professional Physical Therapy is subject to NYCHRL because it owns and operates its physical locations in the City of New York and its Website, making it a person within the meaning of N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-102(1).

70. Professional Physical Therapy is violating the NYCHRL in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Website, causing its Website and the services integrated with its physical locations to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods, and services that Professional Physical Therapy makes available to the non-disabled public.

71. Professional Physical Therapy 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. Admin. Code § 8-107(15)(a).

72. Professional Physical Therapy’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the Subclass because of a disability, violating the NYCHRL, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(4)(a) and § 8-107(15)(a,) in that it has:

- a. Constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to blind 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 blind class members; and/or

c. Failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

73. As such, Professional Physical Therapy discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff Young and the New York City Subclass Members because of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of its Website and its establishments under § 8-107(4)(a) and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Professional Physical Therapy from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and the New York City Subclass will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

74. As Professional Physical Therapy's actions violate the NYCHRL, Plaintiff Young seeks injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

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

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

77. Under N.Y.C. Admin. 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.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
DECLARATORY RELIEF

78. Plaintiff Young, individually and on behalf the Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

79. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties in that Plaintiff Young contends, and is informed and believes that Professional Physical

Therapy denies, that its Website contains access barriers denying blind patients the full and equal access to the goods, services and facilities of its Website and by extension its physical locations, which Professional Physical Therapy owns, operates and 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. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.* prohibiting discrimination against the blind.

80. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate now in order that each of the parties may know its respective rights and duties and act accordingly.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Young respectfully requests this Court grant the following relief:

a. A preliminary and permanent injunction to prohibit Professional Physical Therapy from violating Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York;

b. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Professional Physical Therapy to take all the steps necessary to make its Website into full compliance with the requirements set forth in Title III of the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that the Website is readily accessible to and usable by blind individuals;

c. A declaration that Professional Physical Therapy owns, maintains and/or operates the Website in a manner that discriminates against the blind and which fails to provide access for persons with disabilities as required by ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§

12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York

d. An order certifying the Class and Subclasses under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) & (b)(2) and/or (b)(3), appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and his attorneys as Class Counsel;

e. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by proof, including all applicable statutory damages, punitive damages and fines;

f. Pre- and post-judgment interest;

g. An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' and expert fees; and

h. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiff Young demands a trial by jury on all questions of fact the Complaint raises.

Dated: New York, New York
November 15, 2017

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