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

MARY WEST, on behalf of herself and
all others similarly situated,

Case No.:

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

-against-

WALK SCORE MANAGEMENT, LLC

Defendant,

Plaintiff, MARY WEST (hereinafter, “Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, by and through his undersigned attorney, hereby files this Class Action Complaint against Defendant, WALK SCORE MANAGEMENT, LLC and states as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This class action seeks to put an end to systemic civil rights violations committed by Defendant WALK SCORE MANAGEMENT, LLC (hereafter collectively as “Walk score” or “Defendant”), against the blind in New York State and across the United States. Defendant is denying blind individuals throughout the United States equal access to the goods and services Walk score provides to their non-disabled customers through <http://www.Walkscore.com> (hereafter “Walkscore.com” or “the website”). Walkscore.com provides to the public a wide

array of the goods, services, price discounts, employment opportunities and other programs offered by Walk score. Yet, Walkscore.com contains access barriers that make it difficult, if not impossible, for blind customers to use the website. In fact, the access barriers make it impossible for blind users to even complete a transaction on the website. Walk score thus excludes the blind 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 computer technology is becoming an increasingly prominent part of everyday life, allowing blind people to fully and independently access a variety of services, including online shopping.

2. Plaintiff is a blind 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, blind people.

3. Specifically, Walkscore.com has many access barriers preventing blind people to independently navigate and investigate using assistive computer technology.

4. Plaintiff uses the terms “blind person” or “blind people” and “the blind” to refer to all persons with visual impairments who meet the legal definition of blindness in that they have a visual acuity with correction of less than or equal to 20 x 200. Some blind people who meet this definition have limited vision. Others have no vision.

5. Approximately 8.1 million people in the United States are visually impaired, including 2.0 million who are blind.¹ There are approximately 400,000 visually impaired persons in New York State.²

6. Many blind people enjoy online shopping just as sighted people do. The lack of

¹ Americans with Disabilities: 2010 Report, U.S. Census Bureau Reports

² American Foundation for the Blind, State-Specific Statistical Information, January 2015

an accessible website means that blind people are excluded from the rapidly expanding self-service industry and from independently accessing Walkscore.com.

7. Despite readily available accessible technology, such as the technology in use at other heavily trafficked retail websites, which makes use of alternative text, accessible forms, descriptive links, resizable text and limits the usage of tables and JavaScript, Defendant has chosen to rely on an exclusively visual interface. Walk score's sighted customers can independently browse online to see the walkability of apartments and businesses in the area, without the assistance of others. However, blind people must rely on sighted companions to assist them in accessing and investigating walkability on Walkscore.com.

8. By failing to make the website accessible to blind persons, Defendant is violating basic equal access requirements under both state and federal law.

9. 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.

10. Plaintiff browsed and intended to browse for walkability of Apartments online on Walkscore.com. This tool is especially helpful for blind and visually impaired individuals whom have a difficult time accessing transportation. However, unless Defendant remedies the numerous access barriers on the website, Plaintiff and Class members will continue to be unable to

independently navigate, browse, use and complete a transaction on Walkscore.com.

11. This complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief to correct Walk score'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 Walkscore.com so that Plaintiff and the proposed Class and Subclass of customers who are blind will be able to independently and privately use Defendant's website. This complaint also seeks compensatory damages to compensate Class members for having been subjected to unlawful discrimination.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. 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).

13. 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").

14. Venue is proper in the Southern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-

(c) and 1441(a).

15. 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 browse for Apartments on Defendant's website Walkscore.com in New York County.

PARTIES

16. Plaintiff, MARY WEST, is and has been at all times material hereto a resident of New York County, New York.

17. Plaintiff MARY WEST is legally blind 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 WEST has no light perception and is completely blind. Plaintiff WEST cannot use a computer without the assistance of screen reader software. Plaintiff WEST has been denied the full enjoyment of the facilities, goods and services of Walkscore.com, as well as to the facilities, goods and services of Walk score, as a result of accessibility barriers on Walkscore.com. Most recently in May 2017, Plaintiff WEST attempted to investigate the walkability of apartments on Walkscore.com but could not navigate the website due to the inaccessibility of the website. The inaccessibility of Walkscore.com has deterred her and Class members from shopping on Walk score's website

18. Defendant WALK SCORE is an American for-profit corporation organized under the laws of Washington, with a process of service address at 505 UNION AVE SE, STE

120, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98501 . The failure of WALK SCORE MANAGEMENT, LLC to provide equal access to millions of blind and visually impaired 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 Walkscore.com is a “place of public accommodation,” denial of equal access to the products available to sighted 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 blind and visually impaired individuals have equal access to Defendant’s website.

19. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and others similarly situated seeks full and equal access to the services provided by Walk score through Walkscore.com.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

20. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself 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 blind individuals in the United States who have attempted to access Walkscore.com and as a result have been denied access to the enjoyment of goods and services offered in Walk score, during the relevant statutory period.”

21. 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 blind individuals in New York State who have attempted to access Walkscore.com and as a result have been denied access

to the enjoyment of goods and services offered in Walk score, during the relevant statutory period.”

22. There are hundreds of thousands of visually impaired persons in New York State. There are approximately 8.1 million people in the United States who are visually impaired. 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.

23. This case arises out of Defendant’s policy and practice of maintaining an inaccessible website denying blind persons access to the goods and services of Walkscore.com. Due to Defendant’s policy and practice of failing to remove access barriers, blind persons have been and are being denied full and equal access to independently browse and select on Walkscore.com.

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

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

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

25. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of those of the class. The class, similarly to the Plaintiff, are severely visually impaired or otherwise blind, and claim that Walkscore has violated the ADA, and/or the laws of New York by failing to update or remove access barriers on the website, Walkscore.com, so it can be independently accessible to the class of people who are legally blind.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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 visual disabilities throughout the United States.

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

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

30. Walkscore.com is a service and benefit offered by Walk score in New York State. Walkscore.com is owned, controlled and/or operated by Walk score.

31. Walkscore.com is a website that offers products and services online. The online website allows the user to investigate the walkability of apartments; and perform a variety of other functions.

32. Among the features offered by Walkscore.com are the following:

- (a) an online website, allowing customers to investigate the walkability of apartments;
- (b) information about Walk score's business;

33. This case arises out of Walk score's policy and practice of denying the blind access to Walkscore.com. Due to Walk score's failure and refusal to remove access barriers to Walkscore.com, blind individuals have been and are being denied equal access to the numerous goods, services and benefits offered to the public through Walkscore.com.

34. Walk score denies the blind access to goods, services and information made available through Walkscore.com by preventing them from freely navigating Walkscore.com.

35. The Internet has become a significant source of information for conducting business and for doing everyday activities such as shopping, banking, etc., for sighted and blind persons.

36. The blind access websites by using keyboards in conjunction with screen-reading software which vocalizes visual information on a computer screen. Except for a blind person whose residual vision is still sufficient to use magnification, screen access software provides the only method by which a blind person can independently access the Internet. Unless websites are

designed to allow for use in this manner, blind persons are unable to fully access Internet websites and the information, products and services contained therein.

37. There are well-established guidelines for making websites accessible to blind people. These guidelines have been in place for at least several years and have been followed successfully by other large business entities in making their websites accessible. The Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI), a project of the World Wide Web Consortium which is the leading standards organization of the Web, has developed guidelines for website accessibility. The federal government has also promulgated website accessibility standards under Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. These guidelines are readily available via the Internet, so that a business designing a website can easily access them. These guidelines recommend several basic components for making websites accessible, including, but not limited to: adding invisible alternative text to graphics; ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard and not just a mouse; ensuring that image maps are accessible, and adding headings so that blind people can easily navigate the site. Without these very basic components a website will be inaccessible to a blind person using a screen reader.

38. Walkscore.com contains access barriers that prevent free and full use by Plaintiff and blind persons using keyboards and screen reading software. These barriers are pervasive and include, but are not limited to: lack of alternative text on graphics, inaccessible checkboxes, the lack of adequate prompting and labeling; lack of navigation links; the denial of keyboard access; and the requirement that transactions be performed solely with a mouse.

39. Alternative text (“Alt-text”) is invisible code embedded beneath a graphical image on a website. Web accessibility requires that alt-text be coded with each picture so that a screen reader can speak the alternative text while a sighted user sees the picture. Alt-text does not change

the visual presentation except that it appears as a text pop-up when the mouse moves over the picture. There are many important pictures on Walkscore.com that lack a text equivalent. The lack of alt-text on these graphics prevents screen readers from accurately vocalizing a description of the graphics. (Screen readers detect and vocalize alt-text to provide a description of the image to a blind computer user.) As a result, Plaintiff and blind Walk score customers are unable to determine what is on the website and browse the site.

40. Similarly, Walkscore.com lacks accessible image maps. An image map is a function that combines multiple words and links into one single image. Visual details on this single image highlight different "hot spots," which, when clicked on, allow the user to jump to many different destinations within the website. For an image map to be accessible, it must contain alt-text for the various "hot spots." The image maps on Walkscore.com's walkability map do not contain adequate alt-text. The information provided on the side of walkability map that describes the information that the map is displaying is also inaccessible. Furthermore, the navigation bar items that allow users to investigate prices, bedrooms, commute time, public transportation and information about the neighborhood do not contain alt-text and are therefore inaccessible to Plaintiff and other blind individuals attempting to purchase tickets.

41. The lack of navigation links on Walk score's website makes attempting to navigate through Walkscore.com even more time consuming and confusing for Plaintiff and blind consumers.

42. Walkscore.com requires the use of a mouse to complete a transaction. Yet, it is a fundamental tenet of web accessibility that for a web page to be accessible to Plaintiff and blind people, it must be possible for the user to interact with the page using only the keyboard. Indeed, Plaintiff and blind users cannot use a mouse because manipulating the mouse is a visual activity

of moving the mouse pointer from one visual spot on the page to another. Thus, Walkscore.com's inaccessible design, which requires the use of a mouse to complete a transaction, denies Plaintiff and blind customers the ability to independently investigate on Walkscore.com.

According to WCAG 2 Guideline 2.4.1, a mechanism is necessary to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple webpages because requiring users to extensively tab before reaching the main content is an unacceptable barrier to accessing the website. Plaintiff must tab through every menu option and footer on Defendant's website in an attempt to reach the desired service. Thus, Walkscore.com's inaccessible design, which requires the use of a mouse to complete a transaction, denies Plaintiff and blind customers the ability to independently investigate the website on Walkscore.com.

43. Walkscore.com thus contains access barriers which deny full and equal access to Plaintiff, who would otherwise use Walkscore.com and who would otherwise be able to fully and equally enjoy the benefits and services of Walkscore.com.

44. Plaintiff MARY WEST has made numerous attempts to investigate walkability of apartments on Walkscore.com, most recently in May 2017, but was unable to do so independently because of the many access barriers on Defendant's website. These access barriers have caused Walkscore.com to be inaccessible to, and not independently usable by, blind and visually impaired individuals.

45. As described above, Plaintiff has actual knowledge of the fact that Defendant's website, Walkscore.com contains access barriers causing the website to be inaccessible, and not independently usable by, blind and visually impaired individuals.

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

47. Walk score 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 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.

48. Walk score 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)

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

50. 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).

51. Defendant Walk score 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”).

52. Walk score has failed to make its website content accessible to individuals who are blind and visually impaired by failing to provide a website accessible by keyboard.

53. Discrimination under Title III includes the denial of an opportunity for the person who is blind or visually impaired 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).

54. 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.

55. 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.”

56. 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.”

57. There are readily available, well established guidelines on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities in making their website 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 their website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant’s business nor result in an undue burden to Defendant.

58. The acts alleged herein constitute violations of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Patrons of Walkscore.com who are blind have been denied full and equal access to the website, 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.

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

60. 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 Walkscore.com in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181 *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations.

61. 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.

62. 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.

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

64. 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)

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

66. 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.”

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

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

69. Defendant is violating N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Walkscore.com, causing Walkscore.com to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public.

70. 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.”

71. 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.”

72. There are readily available, well established guidelines on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities in making their website 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 their website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant’s business nor result in an undue burden to Defendant.

73. 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 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.

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

75. 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 Walkscore.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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

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

79. 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)

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

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

82. 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 ...”

83. 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”

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

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

86. Defendant is violating N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40-c(2) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Walkscore.com, causing Walkscore.com and the services integrated with Walk score to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public.

87. There are readily available, well established guidelines on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities in making their website 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 their website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant's business nor result in an undue burden to Defendant.

88. 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...”

89. Specifically, under NY Civ 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 ...”

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

91. 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.

92. 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)

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

94. 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.”

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

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

97. Defendant is violating N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Walkscore.com, causing Walkscore.com and the services integrated with Walk score to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind 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).

98. 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 blind 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 blind class members; and/or
- (f) failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

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

100. 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 Walkscore.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.

101. 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.

102. 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.

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

104. 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)

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

106. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties in that Plaintiff contends, and is informed and believes that Defendant denies, that Walkscore.com contains access barriers denying blind customers the full and equal access to the goods, services and facilities of Walkscore.com, which Walk score 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 blind.

107. 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:

108. 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;

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

110. A declaration that Defendant owns, maintain and/or operate their website, Walkscore.com, in a manner which discriminates against the blind 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;

111. 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;

112. 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;

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

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

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

DATED: May 31, 2017

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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: [Walkscore.com Hit with Blind Woman's Discrimination Claims](#)
