Rembolt Ludtke

We find the way ®

The Americans with Disabilities Act: A Legal Update

Mark Fahleson Rembolt Ludtke & Berger LLP

Overview

- P Title I prohibits discrimination in employment against qualified individuals with a disabilities
 - < Who is a Aqualified individual @?
 - < What is a disability?
- P Requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities
- P Remedies for violations include:
 - < Reinstatement
 - < Backpay
 - < Equitable relief
 - < Compensatory damages
 - < Punitive damages

ADisability @

PA physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity

PAn record of such an impairment

PBeing regarded as having such an impairment.

ADisability @

PASubstantially @ limits one or more major life activities

- < Life activities = caring for oneself, walking, seeing, hearing,
 speaking, breathing, learning, reproduction, working</pre>
- < ASubstantially limits @depends on
- B Nature and severity of impairment
- B Duration of impairment
- B Permancy/Long-term impact of impairment

PMajor life activity of working

- < Geographical area
- < Types of jobs individual is disqualified from

ADisability @

PA Arecord @ of a Adisability @

- < History of Adisability @
- < Misclassified as having a Adisability @

ADisability @

PBeing Aregarded as @ having a Adisability @

- < Have impairments that are not substantially limiting, but are erroneously regarded as have such
- < Have impairments that are substantially limiting only because of the attitudes of others
- < Have no impairment, but are erroroneously regarded as having a substantially limiting impairment</p>

AQualified @individual with Adisability @

PADA prohibits discrimination against a Aqualified @ individual with a Adisability @ PAQualified @

<An individual with a disability who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.</p>

Developments

PTitle I of the ADA does not apply to State employees

PWhile 8th Circuit avoids the issue, the 5th Circuit becomes first court of appeals to recognize cause of action for harassment under ADA PEmployers that refuse to reinstate employees with work restrictions as a matter of policy may violate the ADA

Developments

PCollective bargaining agreement may be evidence of essential functions of job PEmployee who is unable to work overtime because of an impairment is not substantially limited in the major life activity of working PJob descriptions provide important evidence of essential functions of job PEssential functions can include personal presence in office

Developments

PFailure to transfer allergy sufferer to different region may violate ADA.

PEmployer=s duty to accommodate mental illness often limited.

The Rembolt Ludtke Workplace Law Group

Mark Fahleson

Rembolt Ludtke

We find the way ®