



WEB AND MOBILE ACCESSIBILITY UNDER ADA TITLE II

Juliette Wilder, Manager of Government Relations | October 21, 2026

Rule timeline: from the ADA to compliance



Teal markers are rule milestones. Gold markers are compliance deadlines. Before the extension, the deadlines were April 2026 and April 2027.

The Rule in Simple Terms

Who must comply

State and local governments and their instrumentalities, including special districts, public schools, and public colleges.

The standard

Web content and mobile apps must meet WCAG 2.1 Level AA.

The source

DOJ final rule published April 24, 2024, amending the Title II regulation at 28 CFR Part 35.

Hasn't this been a thing since 2003?

Yes and no. DOJ first wrote its guidance on Website Accessibility for state and local governments in 2003. However, after a failed attempt to finalize regulations back in 2010, this is the first time a final rule has been published that sets regulations for state and local government as well as establishes legal consequences for non-compliance.

Response to DOJ Rule

Pushback Against Cost of Compliance → NACO and NLC raised alarms over the cost of this rule exceeding \$1 billion nationwide.

Pushback against Interim Final Rule → U.S. Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy recommend that DOJ withdraw the rule citing Supreme Court decisions.

Pushback against Compliance Delays → National Federation of the Blind sued DOJ over delays of compliance deadlines. Alleging violation of APA.

Where is it headed? → The Justice Department's regulatory agenda, published on August 14, 2026, indicates that the agency is considering further extensions to compliance deadlines and changes that could make the rule less burdensome.

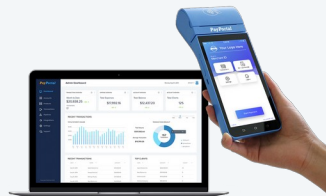
What is covered, and what is not

In scope

- Websites and web apps
- Mobile apps
- Online forms, payments, and portals
- PDFs and documents posted online
- Meeting video and captions
- Content run by vendors on your behalf

Exceptions

- Archived web content kept only for reference
- Older documents posted before the deadline, unless still in use
- Third-party content you do not control by contract
- Individualized password-protected documents
- Older social media posts



Legal Protections

Undue Burden

Entities are not required to take any action that would result in **significant difficulty or expense**.

However, they still must make whatever changes are feasible and provide alternative means of access.

For example: if you have an interactive map of flood zones that would cost \$85,000 to re-engineer to make it keyboard-navigable and your entire IT budget for the year is \$90,000.

Fundamental Alteration

Entities are not required to take steps that would **fundamentally alter the nature** of the program or service. However, they must provide an alternative means of access.

For example: if your map can't be made accessible without rendering the map unusable.

Minimal Impact Exception

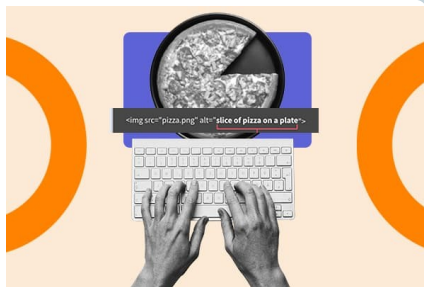
Entities who demonstrate that their noncompliance has only a **minimal impact on access** doesn't violate the rule.

For example: if your map's contrast ratio is 4.45:1 instead of 4.5:1 that difference is negligible enough.

Core Four of Accessibility

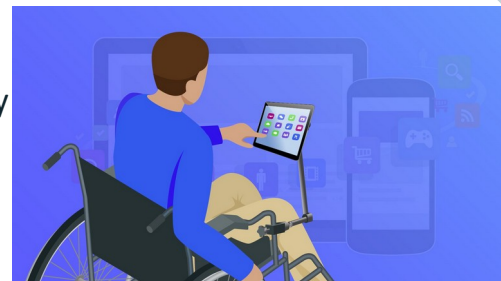
Perceivable

Alt text for images, captions for video, enough color contrast.



Operable

Everything works by keyboard. No time limits that cannot be extended.



Understandable

Clear labels, consistent navigation, helpful form errors.

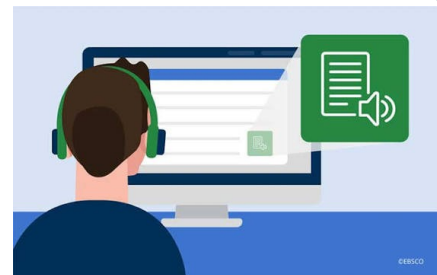
EXAMPLE:

OK: Username: ✓

Error: Expiry date: Use the format MM/YYYY.

Robust

Clean code that works with screen readers and other assistive technology.



THANK YOU