

Filing a Discrimination Complaint with DOJ

A person who believes that he or she is being or has been discriminated against because of HIV or AIDS by a public accommodation or a State or local government may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). Individuals are also entitled to bring private lawsuits under the ADA.

To file a complaint with DOJ, visit www.ada.gov/aids. (employment-related complaints can be filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), see page 2)

Complaints may also be sent as follows:

By Mail: U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Disability Rights Section
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW—NYA
Washington, D.C. 20530

By Fax: (202) 307-1197

HOUSING

The Fair Housing Act (FHA) prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities, including HIV or AIDS. The FHA prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of housing (such as apartments, houses, mobile homes, nursing homes, assisted living centers, group homes, student housing, and homeless shelters), and in other residential real estate transactions.

Filing a Housing Discrimination Complaint with HUD

For complaints concerning housing-related discrimination, contact the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) at 800-669-9777 (Voice) or 800-927-9275 (TTY) or visit www.hud.gov/complaints.

ADA INFORMATION LINE

For more information on the ADA and the rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS, or to request this publication in an alternative format, call our ADA Information Line Monday through Wednesday, Friday 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m., Thursday 12:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m. (Eastern Time) to speak with an ADA specialist. Calls are confidential.

800-514-0301 (Voice)

800-514-0383 (TTY)



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

For advice to employers on how to reasonably accommodate individuals with disabilities in the workplace, contact the Job Accommodation Network (JAN) at 800-526-7234 (Voice) or 877-781-9403 (TTY) or visit www.askjan.org.

For more Federal government resources and information on HIV/AIDS, including about prevention, testing, treatment, research, and the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, visit www.aids.gov.



U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Disability Rights Section

Protecting the Rights of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS



“On this day, let us rededicate ourselves to continuing our work until we reach the day we know is possible—when no child has to know the pain of HIV/AIDS and no life is limited by this virus.”

— President Barack Obama,
World AIDS Day 2014 Proclamation

FIGHTING DISCRIMINATION

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, State and local government services, and telecommunications. People with HIV, both symptomatic and asymptomatic, are protected by the ADA. The ADA also protects persons who are discriminated against because they have a record of or are regarded as having HIV, or they have a known association or relationship with an individual who has HIV.

EMPLOYMENT

The ADA prohibits discrimination by all public employers and all private employers with 15 or more employees. Discrimination against qualified individuals (*i.e.*, an individual who can perform the essential functions of the job with or without reasonable accommodations) is prohibited in all employment practices, including hiring, firing, application procedures, job assignments, reassignments, training, benefits, and promotions.

Reasonable Accommodations

Employers must provide reasonable accommodations to the known disability of any qualified individual. A reasonable accommodation is any modification or adjustment to a job, the job application process, or the work environment that will enable a qualified applicant or employee with a disability to perform the essential functions of the job, participate in the application process, or enjoy the benefits and privileges of employment.

Filing an Employment Discrimination Complaint with the EEOC

An applicant or employee who believes that he or she has been subjected to discrimination on the basis of having HIV or AIDS should file a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) within 180 days (or in many states 300 days) of when the discrimination occurred.

For technical assistance on employment discrimination or to file a complaint of employment discrimination, contact the EEOC at 800-669-4000 (Voice) or 800-669-6820 (TTY) or visit www.eeoc.gov.

BUSINESSES AND NON-PROFIT SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

The ADA prohibits discrimination by public accommodations, which include businesses and non-profit service organizations that provide goods or services to the public, such as restaurants, hotels, theaters, doctors' offices, dentists' offices, hospitals, retail stores, health clubs, museums, libraries, private schools, and day care centers.

Public accommodations:

- *Must* give a person with a disability an equal opportunity to use or enjoy the entity's goods, services, and facilities.
- *Must* make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures when necessary to afford goods and services to individuals with disabilities.
- *Must* provide auxiliary aids and services when necessary to ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

— *Must* ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated, or otherwise treated differently than other individuals.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The ADA applies to all State and local government programs, actions, and services. State and local governments include a wide range of entities and services, such as public schools, county hospitals, emergency responders, and county recreation centers. State and local governments must reasonably modify their policies, practices, and procedures; must provide auxiliary aids and services necessary for effective communication; and must make programs, services, and activities accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Health Care Providers

A health care provider, whether public or private:

- *May not* refer a patient with HIV or AIDS to another provider simply because the person has HIV or AIDS.
- *May* refer a person who requests or requires treatment or services outside the provider's area of expertise.

Exclusion of Individuals with HIV or AIDS

A public or private entity cannot exclude a person with HIV or AIDS unless that person poses a "direct threat" to the health or safety of others. A direct threat analysis must be individualized, finding a *significant* risk to the health or safety of others that cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level by reasonable modifications to policies, practices, or procedures.