



ADA Signed

Georae H.W. Bush.

establishing a clear

national mandate

for the elimination

against individuals

of discrimination

with disabilities.

The ADA was

by President

signed into law

1992 Effective

Title I, Title II and Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) took effect.



1993 Effective

Title IV of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) took effect.



Olmstead

The Supreme Court ruled in Olmstead v L.C., that the "unjustified institutional isolation of persons with disabilities is a form of discrimination" and held that services must be provided in integrated, community-based settings when possible.



2008 ADAAA Signed

The ADA Amendments Act (ADAAA) was signed into law by President George W. Bush to counteract the Supreme Court's narrow interpretation of disability and provide broad protection from discrimination.



2010 Titles II, III & Transportation Regulations Updated

Revised regulations for Titles II and III of the ADA were issued by the U.S. Department of Justice. The U.S. Department of Transportation also issued revised regulations.



1990

Celebrate 25 Years of the Americans with Disabilities Act

This work is funded in part by a grant from the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund. The Minnesota Historical and Cultural Grants Program is made possible by the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund through the vote of Minnesotans on November 4, 2008.



2014

When the ADA was enacted, technology as we know it today did not exist.



Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on:

Closed captioning or video description for films and live theater;

Next Generation 9-1-1;

Accessible medical exam tables, talking ATMs and more

2015 Education Access

In U.S. District Court, the National Association of the Deaf filed suit against MIT, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, charging MIT is not in compliance with the ADA. Online educational products must be accessible to individuals with disabilities.







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