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S. 3974

To establish uniform accessibility standards for web content and applications of employers, employment agencies, labor organizations, joint labor-management committees, public entities, public accommodations, testing entities, and commercial providers, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 3, 2026

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. WARREN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To establish uniform accessibility standards for web content and applications of employers, employment agencies, labor organizations, joint labor-management committees, public entities, public accommodations, testing entities, and commercial providers, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Websites and Software
5 Applications Accessibility Act of 2026”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1 (1) Section 2(b)(1) of the Americans with Dis-
2 abilities Act of 1990 (referred to in this Act as the
3 “ADA”) states that the Act provides “a clear and
4 comprehensive national mandate for the elimination
5 of discrimination against individuals with disabili-
6 ties” (42 U.S.C. 12101(b)(1)).

7 (2) In 1990, web content and applications were
8 essentially nonexistent, but Congress made clear
9 that the ADA “should keep pace with the rapidly
10 changing technology of the times” (H.R. Rep. No.
11 101–485, pt. 2, at 381 (1990), as reprinted in 1990
12 U.S.C. C.A.N. 303, 391).

13 (3) Section 102 of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12112),
14 section 202 of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12132), and sec-
15 tion 302 of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12182) broadly
16 prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in
17 regard to employment; services, programs, or activi-
18 ties of public entities; and of goods, services, facili-
19 ties, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of
20 any place of public accommodation, respectively.

21 (4) The Department of Justice has promulgated
22 regulations to address the intersection of the ADA
23 and emerging technologies, including the obligation
24 to ensure effective communication with and by indi-
25 viduals with disabilities by using technologies such

1 as video remote interpreting, real-time computer-
2 aided transcription, open and closed captioning,
3 audio description, videophones, captioned telephones,
4 screen reader software, optical readers, and tele-
5 phone systems that interact properly with internet-
6 based relay systems.

7 (5) The Department of Justice has also promul-
8 gated regulations implementing section 202 of the
9 ADA to establish specific requirements, including
10 the adoption of specific technical standards, for
11 making accessible the services, programs, and activi-
12 ties offered by public entities to the public through
13 web content and applications.

14 (6) The activities of a vast number of ADA-cov-
15 ered entities now occur in whole or in part through
16 web content and applications, a shift that was accel-
17 erated by a global pandemic. The digital economy
18 accounts for nearly 10 percent of the United States
19 gross domestic product, and 85 percent of United
20 States adults visit the internet at least once per day.

21 (7) Despite the ADA's clear language covering
22 all terms, conditions, and privileges of employment
23 and certain actions of employers; all services, pro-
24 grams, and activities of public entities; and all
25 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and

1 accommodations of public accommodations, includ-
2 ing when conducted through web content and appli-
3 cations, most web content and applications of enti-
4 ties covered by the ADA contain significant barriers
5 for individuals with disabilities.

6 (8) Consistent with Congress' intention for the
7 ADA to keep pace with rapidly changing technology,
8 the Department of Justice has rightly acknowledged
9 that the ADA requires covered entities to ensure
10 that their web content and applications are acces-
11 sible to individuals with disabilities.

12 (9) Some courts have misconstrued section 302
13 of the ADA, despite the clear language of the ADA's
14 provisions. Some courts have said that section 302
15 of the ADA only covers public accommodations that
16 are physical places. In addition, some courts have
17 said that section 302 of the ADA only covers certain
18 web content of public accommodations depending on
19 the relationship between the web content and a
20 physical place. The coverage of section 302 of the
21 ADA is not limited to physical places. Section 302
22 of the ADA covers all web content and applications
23 of public accommodations, regardless of whether the
24 public accommodation is a physical place, and re-

1 regardless of the relationship between web content or
2 an application, and a physical place.

3 (10) Without equal access to web content and
4 applications, many individuals with disabilities are
5 treated as second-class citizens and are excluded
6 from equal participation in and equal access to all
7 aspects of society.

8 (b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

9 (1) to affirm that the ADA and this Act require
10 that web content and applications used by any cov-
11 ered entity to communicate or interact with appli-
12 cants, employees, participants, customers, or other
13 members of the public be readily accessible to and
14 useable by individuals with disabilities, whether the
15 entity has a physical location or is digital only;

16 (2) to require the Department of Justice and
17 the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to
18 set and enforce additional standards for web content
19 (including electronic documents on websites) and ap-
20 plications and to periodically update such standards;

21 (3) to address and remedy the systemic nation-
22 wide problem of inaccessible web content and appli-
23 cations that exclude individuals with disabilities from
24 equal participation in and equal access to all aspects
25 of society; and

1 (4) to create effective mechanisms to respond to
2 emerging technologies and to ensure that such tech-
3 nologies do not impair the rights and abilities of in-
4 dividuals with disabilities to participate in all aspects
5 of society.

6 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) ACCESSIBLE.—The term “accessible” or
9 “accessibility”, used with respect to web content or
10 an application, means web content or an application
11 that is perceivable, operable, understandable, and ro-
12 bust and that enables individuals with disabilities to
13 access the same information as, to engage in the
14 same interactions as, to conduct the same trans-
15 actions as, to communicate and to be understood as
16 effectively as, and to enjoy the same services as are
17 offered to, other individuals with the same privacy,
18 same independence, and same ease of use as, indi-
19 viduals without disabilities.

20 (2) ACCESSIBILITY REGULATIONS.—The term
21 “accessibility regulations” means the regulations
22 issued under section 5 in accordance with this Act.

23 (3) APPLICATION.—The term “application”
24 means software that is designed to run on a device,
25 including a mobile device, such as a smartphone or

1 tablet, or on a self-service kiosk, wearable technology
 2 item, or laptop or desktop computer or another de-
 3 vice, including a device devised after the date of en-
 4 actment of this Act, and that is designed to perform,
 5 or to help the user perform, a specific task.

6 (4) COMMERCIAL PROVIDER.—The term “com-
 7 mercial provider” means any entity, including a pub-
 8 lic or private entity—

9 (A) whose operations affect commerce; and

10 (B) that designs, develops, constructs, al-
 11 ters, modifies, or adds an application or web
 12 content for a covered entity (including a cov-
 13 ered entity described in subparagraph (A) that
 14 takes such an action for the covered entity’s
 15 product) for covered use.

16 (5) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission”
 17 means the Equal Employment Opportunity Commis-
 18 sion.

19 (6) COVERED ENTITY.—The term “covered en-
 20 tity” means an employment entity, public entity,
 21 public accommodation, or testing entity.

22 (7) COVERED USE.—The term “covered use”
 23 means—

24 (A) use by an employment entity in deter-
 25 mining or conducting job application proce-

1 dures, hiring, advancement, or discharge of em-
2 ployees, employee compensation, job training, or
3 other term, condition, or privilege of employ-
4 ment, for employees or applicants to become
5 employees;

6 (B) use by a public entity to provide to an
7 applicant, participant, or other member of the
8 public a service, program, or activity covered
9 under title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12131 et
10 seq.), section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of
11 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), or section 1557 of the
12 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42
13 U.S.C. 18116), including information related to
14 such service, program, or activity; and

15 (C) use by a public accommodation or test-
16 ing entity to provide to customers or other
17 members of the public a good, service, facility,
18 privilege, advantage, or accommodation, includ-
19 ing information related to such good, service,
20 facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation,
21 regardless of whether the public accommodation
22 or testing entity owns, operates, or utilizes a
23 physical location for covered use.

24 (8) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department”
25 means the Department of Justice.

1 (9) DISABILITY.—The term “disability” has the
2 meaning given the term in section 3 of the ADA (42
3 U.S.C. 12102).

4 (10) EMPLOYEE.—The term “employee” has
5 the meaning given the term in section 101 of the
6 ADA (42 U.S.C. 12111).

7 (11) EMPLOYER.—The term “employer” has
8 the meaning given the term in section 101 of the
9 ADA (42 U.S.C. 12111).

10 (12) EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—The term “em-
11 ployment agency” has the meaning given the term in
12 section 701 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
13 U.S.C. 2000e).

14 (13) EMPLOYMENT ENTITY.—The term “em-
15 ployment entity” means an employer, employment
16 agency, labor organization, or joint labor-manage-
17 ment committee.

18 (14) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
19 TECHNOLOGY.—The term “information and commu-
20 nication technology”—

21 (A) means—

22 (i) any equipment or interconnected
23 system or subsystem of equipment, used in
24 the automatic acquisition, storage, anal-
25 ysis, evaluation, manipulation, manage-

1 ment, movement, control, display, switch-
2 ing, interchange, transmission, or reception
3 of data or information; and

4 (ii) other equipment or technology, or
5 another system or process, for which the
6 principal function is the creation, manipu-
7 lation, storage, display, receipt, or trans-
8 mission of electronic data and information,
9 as well as any associated content; and

10 (B) includes computers and peripheral
11 equipment, information kiosks and transaction
12 machines, telecommunications equipment, cus-
13 tomer premises equipment, multifunction office
14 machines, software, applications, web content,
15 videos, and electronic documents.

16 (15) JOINT LABOR-MANAGEMENT COM-
17 MITTEE.—The term “joint labor-management com-
18 mittee” means a labor management committee es-
19 tablished pursuant to section 205A of the Labor
20 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 175a)
21 and engaged in commerce.

22 (16) LABOR ORGANIZATION.—The term “labor
23 organization” has the meaning given the term in
24 section 701 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
25 U.S.C. 2000e).

1 (17) OPERABLE.—The term “operable”, used
2 with respect to web content or an application, means
3 that user interface components and navigation for
4 the web content or application can be operated by
5 individuals with disabilities.

6 (18) PERCEIVABLE.—The term “perceivable”,
7 used with respect to web content or an application,
8 means that information and user interface compo-
9 nents for the web content or application are present-
10 able in ways that individuals with disabilities can
11 perceive.

12 (19) PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.—The term
13 “public accommodation” means a private entity de-
14 scribed in paragraph (7) of section 301 of the ADA
15 (42 U.S.C. 12181) that owns, operates, or utilizes
16 web content or an application for covered use.

17 (20) PUBLIC ENTITY.—The term “public enti-
18 ty” has the meaning given the term “public entity”
19 in section 201 of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12131).

20 (21) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—The term
21 “qualified individual”, used with respect to an em-
22 ployee or an applicant to become an employee, has
23 the meaning given the term in section 101 of the
24 ADA (42 U.S.C. 12111).

1 (22) ROBUST.—The term “robust”, used with
 2 respect to web content or an application, means web
 3 content or an application for which the content can
 4 be interpreted by and the interface can be accessed
 5 by a wide variety of tools, including assistive tech-
 6 nology, used by individuals with disabilities.

7 (23) SMALL ENTITY.—The term “small entity”
 8 means an entity or provider defined as a small entity
 9 in the regulations issued under subsection (a) or (b)
 10 of section 5.

11 (24) SOFTWARE DEFINITIONS.—

12 (A) PLATFORM SOFTWARE.—

13 (i) IN GENERAL.—The term “platform
 14 software” means software—

15 (I) that interacts with hardware
 16 or provides services for other soft-
 17 ware;

18 (II) that may run or host other
 19 software, and may isolate the other
 20 software from underlying software or
 21 hardware layers; and

22 (III) a single component of which
 23 may have both platform and non-plat-
 24 form aspects.

1 (ii) PLATFORM.—For purposes of
2 clause (i), the term “platform” includes—

3 (I) a desktop operating system;

4 (II) an embedded operating sys-
5 tem, including a mobile system;

6 (III) a web browser;

7 (IV) a plugin to a web browser
8 that renders a particular media or
9 format; and

10 (V) a set of components that al-
11 lows another application to execute,
12 such as an application which supports
13 macros or scripting.

14 (B) SOFTWARE.—In subparagraphs (A)
15 and (C), the term “software”—

16 (i) means a program, a procedure,
17 and a rule (any of which may include re-
18 lated data or documentation), that directs
19 the use and operation of information and
20 communication technology to perform a
21 given task or function; and

22 (ii) includes applications, non-web
23 software, platform software, and software
24 tools.

25 (C) SOFTWARE TOOL.—

1 (i) IN GENERAL.—The term “software
2 tool” means software—

3 (I) for which the primary func-
4 tion is the development of other soft-
5 ware; and

6 (II) that usually comes in the
7 form of an Integrated Development
8 Environment (commonly known as an
9 “IDE”) and is an application suite of
10 related products and utilities.

11 (ii) INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT EN-
12 VIRONMENT.—In clause (i), the term “In-
13 tegrated Development Environment”
14 means an application such as—

15 (I) Microsoft® Visual Studio
16 Code®;

17 (II) Apple® Xcode®; and

18 (III) Eclipse Foundation
19 Eclipse®.

20 (25) STATE.—The term “State” means each of
21 the several States, the District of Columbia, and any
22 territory or possession of the United States.

23 (26) TESTING ENTITY.—The term “testing en-
24 tity” means any person whose operations affect com-
25 merce, as defined in section 301 of the ADA (42

1 U.S.C. 12181) and that offers examinations or
2 courses related to, applying, licensing, certification,
3 or credentialing for secondary or postsecondary edu-
4 cation, professional, or trade purposes.

5 (27) UNDERSTANDABLE.—The term “under-
6 standable”, used with respect to web content or an
7 application, means that the components of the user
8 interface for the web content or application, includ-
9 ing any input fields, error messages, and correction
10 opportunities, are predictable and can be understood
11 and used by individuals with disabilities.

12 (28) WEB CONTENT AND RELATED TERMS.—

13 (A) WEB CONTENT.—The term “web con-
14 tent” means content that is information or sen-
15 sory experience, and is communicated to a user
16 by means of a user agent. Such content in-
17 cludes code or markup that defines the presen-
18 tation of or interactions of a user with such in-
19 formation or experience.

20 (B) RELATED TERMS.—In this paragraph:

21 (i) MARKUP.—The term “markup”
22 means a language, such as HTML or
23 XML, that uses tags to define the struc-
24 ture, semantics, or presentation of content
25 described in subparagraph (A), allowing

the content to be interpreted by a user agent.

(ii) PRESENTATION.—The term “presentation” means the rendering of the information or experience in a form to be perceived by users.

(iii) STRUCTURE.—The term “structure”, used with respect to web content, means the way in which the parts of web content are organized in relation to each other and how a collection of web content is organized.

(iv) USER AGENT.—The term “user agent” means any software that retrieves and presents the information or experience for users.

SEC. 4. ACCESS TO WEB CONTENT AND APPLICATIONS.

(a) GENERAL RULES FOR COVERED ENTITIES.—

(1) EMPLOYMENT ENTITY.—No employment entity shall subject to discrimination, related to web content or an application owned, operated, or utilized for covered use by the employment entity, an individual with a disability in regard to an activity described in section 102 of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12112).

1 (2) PUBLIC ENTITY.—No individual with a dis-
2 ability shall, by reason of such disability—

3 (A) be excluded from participation in or be
4 denied the benefits of the services, programs, or
5 activities, or information related to such serv-
6 ices, programs, or activities, including informa-
7 tion offered through web content or an applica-
8 tion owned, operated, or utilized, for covered
9 use by a public entity; or

10 (B) be otherwise subjected to discrimina-
11 tion related to web content or an application
12 owned, operated, or utilized for covered use by
13 a public entity.

14 (3) PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION AND TESTING EN-
15 TITY.—No individual shall be discriminated against
16 on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoy-
17 ment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, ad-
18 vantages, or accommodations, or information related
19 to such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advan-
20 tages, or accommodations, including information of-
21 fered through web content or an application owned,
22 operated, or utilized for covered use by a public ac-
23 commodation or testing entity.

1 (b) COVERED ENTITIES.—In order to comply with
2 subsection (a), a covered entity shall meet the following
3 requirements:

4 (1) ACCESSIBILITY.—A covered entity that en-
5 gages in an activity described in section 102 of the
6 ADA (42 U.S.C. 12112), or that provides goods,
7 services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accom-
8 modations, programs, or activities, including infor-
9 mation related to such goods, services, facilities,
10 privileges, advantages, accommodations, programs,
11 or activities, through web content or an application
12 shall ensure that such content or application is ac-
13 cessible.

14 (2) EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.—A covered
15 entity shall ensure that communications through web
16 content and applications with applicants, employees,
17 participants, customers, and other members of the
18 public with disabilities are as effective as commu-
19 nications with individuals without disabilities.

20 (c) COMMERCIAL PROVIDERS.—No commercial pro-
21 vider shall design, develop, construct, alter, modify, or add
22 to any web content or an application for a covered entity
23 for covered use in a manner that results in the content
24 or application not being accessible, or otherwise provide

1 web content or an application to a covered entity for cov-
 2 ered use that is not accessible.

3 (d) DEFENSES AND EXEMPTIONS.—

4 (1) EMPLOYMENT ENTITIES.—With respect to
 5 a claim that an employment entity violated this sec-
 6 tion, the entity shall not be considered to have vio-
 7 lated this section if compliance with this section—

8 (A) would impose an undue burden on the
 9 entity; or

10 (B) would fundamentally alter the nature
 11 of the employment provided by the entity.

12 (2) PUBLIC ENTITIES.—With respect to a claim
 13 that a public entity violated this section, the entity
 14 shall not be considered to have violated this section
 15 if compliance with this section—

16 (A) would impose an undue burden on the
 17 entity; or

18 (B) would fundamentally alter the nature
 19 of the services, programs, or activities, includ-
 20 ing related information, provided by the entity.

21 (3) PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS OR TESTING EN-
 22 TITIES.—With respect to a claim that a public ac-
 23 commodation or testing entity violated this section,
 24 the accommodation or entity shall not be considered

1 to have violated this section if compliance with this
 2 section—

3 (A) would impose an undue burden on the
 4 accommodation or entity; or

5 (B) would fundamentally alter the nature
 6 of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, ad-
 7 vantages, or accommodations, including related
 8 information, provided by the accommodation or
 9 entity.

10 (4) COMMERCIAL PROVIDERS.—With respect to
 11 a claim that a commercial provider violated this sec-
 12 tion, the commercial provider shall not be considered
 13 to have violated this section if compliance with this
 14 section—

15 (A) would impose an undue burden on the
 16 commercial provider; or

17 (B) would fundamentally alter the nature
 18 of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, ad-
 19 vantages, accommodations, programs, or activi-
 20 ties, including related information, provided by
 21 the covered entity served.

22 **SEC. 5. RULEMAKING.**

23 (a) PUBLIC ENTITIES, PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS,
 24 AND TESTING ENTITIES.—

25 (1) NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING.—

1 (A) ACCESSIBILITY.—Not later than 12
2 months after the date of enactment of this Act,
3 the Attorney General shall issue, for purposes
4 of section 4, a notice of proposed rulemaking
5 regarding the accessibility of web content and
6 applications applicable to covered entities that
7 are public entities or public accommodations or
8 testing entities, and the commercial providers
9 for the three types of covered entities, for cov-
10 ered use. Such notice shall propose regulations
11 to implement the accessibility obligations of this
12 Act, and include standards for accessible web
13 content and applications that offer equally ef-
14 fective experiences for users with disabilities
15 and users without disabilities.

16 (B) SMALL ENTITIES.—In proposing the
17 regulations described in subparagraph (A), the
18 Attorney General shall—

19 (i) determine which covered entities
20 and commercial providers shall be consid-
21 ered small entities for the purposes of this
22 Act; and

23 (ii) take into account the capabilities
24 of small entities, such as small businesses,

1 to comply with standards for accessible
2 web content and applications.

3 (2) FINAL RULE.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 24
5 months after the date of enactment of this Act,
6 the Attorney General shall issue, for purposes
7 of section 4, a final rule regarding the accessi-
8 bility of web content and applications applicable
9 to the covered entities, and the commercial pro-
10 viders, described in paragraph (1), for covered
11 use. Such final rule shall implement the accessi-
12 bility obligations of this Act, include standards
13 for accessible web content and applications that
14 offer equally effective experiences for users with
15 disabilities and users without disabilities, and
16 take into account the capabilities of small enti-
17 ties, as described in paragraph (1)(B)(ii).

18 (B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The final rule
19 shall take effect—

20 (i) for small entities, 3 years after the
21 date of issuance of the final rule; and

22 (ii) for other entities, 30 days after
23 that date of issuance.

24 (3) PUBLIC POSTING OF ENFORCEMENT AC-
25 TIONS.—Not later than 6 months after such

1 issuance, the Attorney General shall, to the extent
2 permitted by law, post publicly on the Department
3 website any and all settlement documents and docu-
4 ments specifying other resolutions, resulting from
5 the initiation of enforcement actions, or filing of ad-
6 ministrative or civil actions, by the Attorney General
7 pursuant to this Act concerning the covered entities,
8 and the commercial providers, described in para-
9 graph (1).

10 (b) EMPLOYMENT ENTITIES.—

11 (1) NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING.—

12 (A) ACCESSIBILITY.—Not later than 12
13 months after the date of enactment of this Act,
14 the Commission shall issue, for purposes of sec-
15 tion 4, a notice of proposed rulemaking regard-
16 ing the accessibility of web content and applica-
17 tions applicable to employment entities, and the
18 commercial providers for employment entities,
19 for covered use. Such notice shall propose regu-
20 lations to implement the accessibility obligations
21 of this Act, and include standards for accessible
22 web content and applications that offer equally
23 effective experiences for users with disabilities
24 and users without disabilities.

1 (B) SMALL ENTITIES.—In proposing the
2 regulations described in subparagraph (A), the
3 Commission shall—

4 (i) determine which covered entities
5 and commercial providers shall be consid-
6 ered small entities for the purposes of this
7 Act; and

8 (ii) take into account the capabilities
9 of small entities, such as small businesses,
10 to comply with standards for accessible
11 web content and applications.

12 (2) FINAL RULE.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 24
14 months after the date of enactment of this Act,
15 the Commission shall issue, for purposes of sec-
16 tion 4, a final rule regarding the accessibility of
17 web content and applications applicable to the
18 employment entities, and the commercial pro-
19 viders, described in paragraph (1), for covered
20 use. Such final rule shall implement the accessi-
21 bility obligations of this Act, include standards
22 for accessible web content and applications that
23 offer equally effective experiences for users with
24 disabilities and users without disabilities, and

1 take into account the capabilities of small enti-
2 ties, as described in paragraph (1)(B)(ii).

3 (B) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The final rule
4 shall take effect—

5 (i) for small entities, 2 years after the
6 date of issuance of the final rule; and

7 (ii) for other entities, 30 days after
8 that date of issuance.

9 (3) PUBLIC POSTING OF ENFORCEMENT AC-
10 TIONS.—Not later than 6 months after such
11 issuance, the Commission shall, to the extent per-
12 mitted by law, post publicly on the Commission
13 website any and all settlement documents, and docu-
14 ments specifying other resolutions, resulting from
15 the initiation of enforcement actions, or filing of ad-
16 ministrative or civil actions, by the Commission pur-
17 suant to this Act concerning the employment enti-
18 ties, and the commercial providers, described in
19 paragraph (1).

20 **SEC. 6. PERIODIC REVIEW.**

21 (a) REVIEW.—For each of the first 3 years after the
22 date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years there-
23 after, each Federal agency receiving complaints or engag-
24 ing in enforcement (including compliance reviews and in-
25 vestigations), administrative (including administrative res-

1 olution of a claim of a violation), or civil actions under
2 this Act shall submit a report on the complaints and ac-
3 tivities to the Department and the Commission. The At-
4 torney General and the Commission shall, for each of the
5 first 3 years and every 2 years thereafter, review com-
6 plaints received and enforcement, administrative, or civil
7 actions taken under this Act, to determine whether the
8 purpose of this Act is being achieved. In conducting such
9 reviews, the Attorney General and the Commission may
10 award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to en-
11 tities that have documented experience and expertise in
12 collecting and analyzing data associated with imple-
13 menting reviews of complaints, and enforcement, adminis-
14 trative, and civil actions.

15 (b) REPORT.—The Attorney General and the Com-
16 mission shall prepare a report containing the results of
17 each such review of complaints and actions described in
18 subsection (a), and shall submit the report to the Com-
19 mittee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the
20 Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Com-
21 mittee on Education and Workforce and the Committee
22 on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

23 (c) UPDATED REGULATIONS.—The Attorney General
24 and the Commission shall issue, in accordance with this
25 Act, updated accessibility regulations every 3 years fol-

1 lowing the date of issuance of the initial accessibility regu-
 2 lations issued under this Act.

3 **SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION, AND**
 4 **PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.**

5 (a) CIVIL ACTIONS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

6 (1) CIVIL ACTION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL.—

7 (A) IN GENERAL.—

8 (i) INVESTIGATION AFTER A COM-
 9 PLAINT.—On receiving a complaint filed by
 10 an individual with a disability, a class of
 11 individuals with disabilities, or an entity
 12 representing an individual with a disability
 13 or such a class, of a violation of paragraph
 14 (2) or (3) of subsection (a), as the case
 15 may be, or a complaint filed by a covered
 16 entity that is a public entity, public accom-
 17 modation, or testing entity of a violation of
 18 subsection (c), of section 4 (including a re-
 19 lated provision of the final rule issued
 20 under section 5(a)), the Attorney General
 21 may conduct an investigation. The inves-
 22 tigation shall consist of a review of the cor-
 23 responding web content or application
 24 owned, operated, or utilized for covered use
 25 by such a covered entity, or provided to

1 such a covered entity by a commercial pro-
2 vider, to determine whether the covered en-
3 tity or commercial provider has violated
4 the corresponding provision of section 4.

5 (ii) OTHER INVESTIGATION AND RE-
6 VIEW.—In addition, the Attorney General
7 shall, on the Attorney General’s own au-
8 thority, investigate practices that may be
9 violations of, and undertake periodic re-
10 views of compliance of such covered enti-
11 ties and commercial providers with, the
12 corresponding provision of section 4 (in-
13 cluding a related provision of the final rule
14 issued under section 5(a)).

15 (iii) DETERMINATION OF VIOLA-
16 TION.—If, after investigation or review
17 under this subparagraph, the Attorney
18 General determines that such a covered en-
19 tity or commercial provider has violated
20 the corresponding provision of section 4
21 (including a related provision of the final
22 rule issued under section 5(a)), the Attor-
23 ney General may take administrative ac-
24 tion (including administrative resolution of
25 a claim of such a violation) or bring a civil

1 action in a district court of the United
2 States.

3 (B) INTERVENTION.—If the Attorney Gen-
4 eral brings such a civil action based on a com-
5 plaint filed by an individual, class of individ-
6 uals, or entity, described in subparagraph (A),
7 including a covered entity described in subpara-
8 graph (A) alleging a violation by a commercial
9 provider, such individual, class, or entity shall
10 have the right to intervene in such civil action.

11 (2) CIVIL ACTION BY OTHERS.—An individual,
12 class, or entity, described in paragraph (1)(A), in-
13 cluding a covered entity described in paragraph
14 (1)(A) alleging a violation by a commercial provider,
15 may bring a civil action alleging a violation of para-
16 graph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), or subsection (c),
17 as the case may be, of section 4 (including a related
18 provision of the final rule issued under section 5(a))
19 in an appropriate State or Federal court without
20 first filing a complaint with the Department or ex-
21 hausting any other administrative remedies.

22 (b) EMPLOYMENT ENTITIES.—

23 (1) CIVIL ACTION BY COMMISSION.—

24 (A) IN GENERAL.—

1 (i) INVESTIGATION AFTER A COM-
 2 PLAINT.—On receiving a complaint filed by
 3 a qualified individual, a class of qualified
 4 individuals, or an entity representing a
 5 qualified individual or such a class, of a
 6 violation of subsection (a)(1), or a com-
 7 plaint filed by an employment entity of a
 8 violation of subsection (c), of section 4 (in-
 9 cluding a related provision of the final rule
 10 issued under section 5(b)), the Commission
 11 may conduct an investigation. The inves-
 12 tigation shall consist of a review of the cor-
 13 responding web content or application
 14 owned, operated, or utilized for covered use
 15 by an employment entity, or provided to an
 16 employment entity by a commercial pro-
 17 vider, to determine whether the employ-
 18 ment entity or commercial provider has
 19 violated the corresponding provision of sec-
 20 tion 4.

21 (ii) OTHER INVESTIGATION AND RE-
 22 VIEW.—In addition, the Commission shall,
 23 on the Commission’s own authority, inves-
 24 tigate practices that may be violations of,
 25 and undertake periodic reviews of compli-

1 ance of employment entities and commer-
2 cial providers with, the corresponding pro-
3 vision of section 4 (including a related pro-
4 vision of the final rule issued under section
5 5(b)).

6 (iii) DETERMINATION OF VIOLA-
7 TION.—If, after investigation or review de-
8 scribed in this subparagraph, the Commis-
9 sion determines that an employment entity
10 or commercial provider has violated the
11 corresponding provision of section 4 (in-
12 cluding a related provision of the final rule
13 issued under section 5(b)), the Commission
14 may take administrative action (including
15 administrative resolution of a claim of such
16 a violation) or bring a civil action in a dis-
17 trict court of the United States.

18 (B) INTERVENTION.—If the Commission
19 brings such a civil action based on a complaint
20 filed by a qualified individual, class of qualified
21 individuals, or entity, described in subpara-
22 graph (A), including an employment entity al-
23 leging a violation by a commercial provider,
24 such qualified individual, class, or entity shall
25 have the right to intervene in such civil action.

1 (2) CIVIL ACTION BY OTHERS.—A qualified in-
 2 dividual, class, or entity, described in paragraph
 3 (1)(A), including an employee or employment entity
 4 alleging a violation by a commercial provider, may
 5 bring a civil action alleging a violation of subsection
 6 (a)(1) or subsection (c), as the case may be, of sec-
 7 tion 4 (including a related provision of the final rule
 8 issued under section 5(b)) in an appropriate State or
 9 Federal court without first filing a complaint with
 10 the Commission or exhausting any other administra-
 11 tive remedies.

12 (3) FUNCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GEN-
 13 ERAL.—The Attorney General shall carry out any
 14 function of the Commission under this subsection
 15 that the Attorney General carries out under section
 16 107 of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12117).

17 (c) RELIEF.—

18 (1) CIVIL ACTION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL OR
 19 COMMISSIONER.—In a civil action brought under
 20 subsection (a)(1) or (b)(1), the Attorney General or
 21 Commissioner may seek—

22 (A) a civil penalty and all appropriate in-
 23 junctive relief to bring the affected web content
 24 or application into compliance with section 4;
 25 and

1 (B) on behalf of affected individuals, all
 2 economic and noneconomic damages including
 3 compensatory and punitive damages.

4 (2) CIVIL ACTION BY OTHERS.—In a civil action
 5 brought under subsection (a)(2) or (b)(2), the plain-
 6 tiff may seek all appropriate injunctive relief de-
 7 scribed in paragraph (1)(A) and the damages de-
 8 scribed in paragraph (1)(B).

9 (3) ATTORNEY’S FEES.—The prevailing plain-
 10 tiff (other than the United States) shall also be
 11 awarded reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.

12 **SEC. 8. RECOMMENDATIONS.**

13 (a) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General and
 15 the Commission shall establish a standing advisory
 16 committee (referred to in this section as the “Com-
 17 mittee”) on accessible web content and applications.
 18 The Committee shall be operated and receive re-
 19 sources in accordance with the provisions of chapter
 20 10 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known
 21 as the “Federal Advisory Committee Act”), as an
 22 advisory committee under the authority of the Attor-
 23 ney General and Commission.

24 (2) COMPOSITION.—In establishing the Com-
 25 mittee, the Attorney General and the Commission—

1 (A) shall include on the Committee—

2 (i) individuals with disabilities (com-
3 prising a majority of the members of the
4 Committee) who are—

5 (I) individuals who are blind (in-
6 cluding who have low vision), deaf,
7 hard of hearing, or deafblind;

8 (II) individuals who have speech
9 disabilities;

10 (III) individuals with physical
11 disabilities including those with lim-
12 ited to no manual dexterity; and

13 (IV) individuals who have disabil-
14 ities not specified in any of subclauses
15 (I) through (III);

16 (ii) experts regarding accessible web
17 content and applications for individuals
18 with disabilities; and

19 (iii) at least one representative from
20 the United States Access Board; and

21 (B) may include on the Committee rep-
22 resentatives of—

23 (i) State and local government;

24 (ii) covered entities, including such
25 entities who are small entities;

- 1 (iii) commercial providers;
- 2 (iv) testing entities; and
- 3 (v) other entities determined to be ap-
- 4 propriate by the Attorney General and the
- 5 Commission.

6 (3) FUNCTIONS.—The Committee shall provide
7 responsive advice and guidance to the Attorney Gen-
8 eral and the Commission, for purposes of carrying
9 out this Act, by—

10 (A) conducting public meetings twice per
11 year, at a minimum;

12 (B) submitting reports and recommenda-
13 tions to the Attorney General and Commission,
14 and making the reports and recommendations
15 publicly available, every 2 years at a minimum;
16 and

17 (C) otherwise assisting the Attorney Gen-
18 eral and Commission in identifying and under-
19 standing the impact and implications of innova-
20 tions with regard to accessible web content and
21 applications.

22 (b) CONFERRING.—The Attorney General and the
23 Commission, in carrying out this Act, shall confer with
24 the National Council on Disability, the Architectural and
25 Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, or any other

1 Federal department or agency that may have relevant ex-
2 pertise or experience.

3 **SEC. 9. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**

4 (a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to
5 establish a technical assistance center to provide, to cov-
6 ered entities, commercial providers, individuals with dis-
7 abilities, and other members of the public, information,
8 resources, training, and technical assistance regarding—

9 (1) the design, development, construction, alter-
10 ation, modification, or addition of accessible web
11 content and applications in accordance with this Act;
12 and

13 (2) the rights of individuals with disabilities,
14 covered entities, and commercial providers to access
15 web content and applications in accordance with the
16 ADA (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) and this Act.

17 (b) SUPPORT FOR TRAINING AND TECHNICAL AS-
18 SISTANCE.—From amounts made available under section
19 13, the Attorney General, in coordination with the Com-
20 mission, the Secretary of Education, the United States Ac-
21 cess Board, and other heads of Federal agencies, as appro-
22 priate shall award, on a competitive basis, at least 1 grant,
23 contract, or cooperative agreement to a qualified training
24 and technical assistance provider to support the develop-

1 ment, establishment, and procurement of accessible web
 2 content and applications.

3 (c) APPLICATION.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a
 5 grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this
 6 section, an entity shall submit an application to the
 7 Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and
 8 containing such information as the Attorney General
 9 may require.

10 (2) INPUT.—In awarding a grant, contract, or
 11 cooperative agreement under this section and in re-
 12 viewing the activities proposed under the applica-
 13 tions described in paragraph (1), the Attorney Gen-
 14 eral, in coordination with the Commission, the Sec-
 15 retary of Education, and other heads of Federal
 16 agencies, as appropriate—

17 (A) shall consider the input of—

18 (i) individuals with disabilities who
 19 are—

20 (I) individuals who are blind (in-
 21 cluding individuals who have low vi-
 22 sion), deaf, hard of hearing, or
 23 deafblind;

24 (II) individuals who have speech
 25 disabilities;

1 (III) individuals with physical
 2 disabilities, including individuals with
 3 limited to no manual dexterity; and

4 (IV) individuals who have disabil-
 5 ities not specified in any of subclauses
 6 (I) through (III);

7 (ii) experts regarding accessible web
 8 content and applications for use by individ-
 9 uals with disabilities; and

10 (iii) the United States Access Board;
 11 and

12 (B) may consider the input of—

13 (i) State and local government;

14 (ii) covered entities;

15 (iii) commercial providers;

16 (iv) testing entities; and

17 (v) other entities determined to be ap-
 18 propriate by the Attorney General, in co-
 19 ordination with the Commission, the Sec-
 20 retary of Education, and other heads of
 21 Federal agencies, as appropriate.

22 (d) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

23 (1) USE OF FUNDS.—

24 (A) REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.—An
 25 entity receiving a grant, contract, or cooperative

1 agreement under this section shall support a
2 training and technical assistance program that
3 addresses information requests, concerning ac-
4 cessible web content and applications, from cov-
5 ered entities and commercial providers, includ-
6 ing requests for information regarding—

7 (i) effective approaches for developing,
8 establishing, and procuring accessible web
9 content and applications;

10 (ii) state-of-the-art, or model, Federal,
11 State, and local laws, regulations, policies,
12 practices, procedures, and organizational
13 structures, that facilitate, and overcome
14 barriers to, receipt of funding for, and ac-
15 cess to, accessible web content and applica-
16 tions; and

17 (iii) examples of policies, practices,
18 procedures, regulations, or judicial deci-
19 sions that have enhanced or may enhance
20 access to and receipt of funding for acces-
21 sible web content and applications.

22 (B) COORDINATION.—An entity receiving a
23 grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under
24 this section may also provide technical assist-
25 ance and training, concerning accessible web

1 content and applications, for covered entities
2 and commercial providers by—

3 (i) facilitating onsite and electronic in-
4 formation sharing using state-of-the-art
5 internet technologies such as real-time on-
6 line discussions, multipoint video confer-
7 encing, and web-based audio or video
8 broadcasts, on emerging topics regarding
9 accessible web content and applications;

10 (ii) convening experts to discuss and
11 make recommendations with regard to na-
12 tional emerging issues regarding accessible
13 web content and applications;

14 (iii) sharing best practices and evi-
15 dence-based practices in developing, estab-
16 lishing, and procuring accessible web con-
17 tent and applications;

18 (iv) supporting and coordinating ac-
19 tivities designed to reduce the financial
20 costs of purchasing technology needed to
21 access accessible web content and applica-
22 tions; and

23 (v) carrying out such other activities
24 as the Attorney General, in coordination
25 with the Commission, the Secretary of

1 Education, the United States Access
2 Board, and other heads of Federal agen-
3 cies, as appropriate, may require.

4 (C) COLLABORATION.—In developing and
5 providing training and technical assistance
6 under this section, an entity receiving a grant,
7 contract, or cooperative agreement under this
8 section shall collaborate with—

9 (i) organizations representing individ-
10 uals with disabilities;

11 (ii) organizations or entities that pro-
12 vide services for individuals with disabil-
13 ities, such as centers for independent liv-
14 ing, as defined in section 702 of the Reha-
15 bilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796a);

16 (iii) entities, such as the World Wide
17 Web Consortium and the National Insti-
18 tute of Standards and Technology, that de-
19 velop international standards for accessible
20 web content and applications;

21 (iv) existing (existing as of the date of
22 the application for the award involved)
23 technical assistance entities, such as the
24 ADA National Network;

1 (v) Federal, State, and territorial
2 agencies that provide assistance to small
3 businesses;

4 (vi) organizations or entities rep-
5 resenting State or local government, and
6 educational web content and technology
7 professionals;

8 (vii) entities or individuals with exper-
9 tise and experience in enforcing disability
10 rights law; and

11 (viii) other entities and technical as-
12 sistance providers determined to be appro-
13 priate by the Attorney General, in coordi-
14 nation with the Commission, the Secretary
15 of Education, the United States Access
16 Board, and other heads of Federal agen-
17 cies, as appropriate.

18 (D) GRANT ADMINISTRATION.—An entity
19 receiving a grant, contract, or cooperative
20 agreement under this section may use funds
21 made available under section 13 to administer
22 a program to make subgrants to small entities,
23 pursuant to section 11.

1 **SEC. 10. STUDY AND REPORT ON EMERGING TECH-**
2 **NOLOGIES.**

3 (a) STUDY AND REPORT.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The National Council on
5 Disability (in this section referred to as the “Coun-
6 cil”) shall conduct a study and prepare a report
7 on—

8 (A) the effect that emerging technologies
9 have on the ability of individuals with disabil-
10 ities to participate in employment, education,
11 government, health care, commerce, culture,
12 and other aspects of society; and

13 (B) the effectiveness of this Act in achiev-
14 ing its purpose.

15 (2) CONSIDERATION OF EFFECT ON INDIVID-
16 UALS WITH PARTICULAR BARRIERS.—In conducting
17 the study and preparing the report, the Council shall
18 consider the effect of emerging technologies on indi-
19 viduals with disabilities who use those technologies
20 and have particular barriers to such participation
21 and communication, such as individuals with disabil-
22 ities using those technologies—

23 (A) who have limited language or limited
24 English language;

1 (B) who have significant or targeted dis-
2 abilities (including people who are blind, deaf,
3 or deafblind);

4 (C) who have disabilities limiting commu-
5 nication;

6 (D) whose household income is at or below
7 200 percent of the poverty line, as defined by
8 the Federal poverty guidelines of the Depart-
9 ment of Health and Human Services;

10 (E) who lack access to broadband services
11 and technology; or

12 (F) who are multiply marginalized due to
13 race, ethnicity, national origin, age, sex, sexual
14 orientation, gender identity, or socioeconomic
15 status.

16 (b) SUBMISSION OF REPORT.—Five years after the
17 date of enactment of this Act, the Council shall submit
18 the report required under subsection (a) to the appro-
19 priate committees of Congress, which shall at minimum
20 include the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and
21 Pensions and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Sen-
22 ate and the Committee on Education and Workforce and
23 the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Rep-
24 resentatives.

1 **SEC. 11. GRANTS TO SMALL ENTITIES.**

2 (a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to
3 award grants to provide assistance to small entities to en-
4 able the entities to remediate or replace existing (as of
5 the date of application for the award) web content and
6 applications to enable the small entities to comply with
7 the regulations established under this Act.

8 (b) SUPPORT FOR REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made avail-
10 able under section 13, for each of the first 5 years
11 after the date of issuance, the recipient of the award
12 under section 9 (relating to a technical assistance
13 center), in coordination with the Attorney General
14 and the Commission, shall award grants, in amounts
15 not to exceed \$10,000, to small entities to support
16 auditing, testing, and remediating inaccessible web
17 content or applications or to support procurement of
18 accessible web content and applications to replace in-
19 accessible web content or applications, in accordance
20 with this Act.

21 (2) DATE OF ISSUANCE.—In this subsection,
22 the term “date of issuance” means the date that is
23 the earlier of the first day on which a final rule is
24 issued under section 5(a) and the first day on which
25 a final rule is issued under section 5(b).

1 (c) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant
 2 under this section, a small entity shall submit an applica-
 3 tion to the Attorney General and the Commission (or the
 4 recipient of the award under section 9) at such time, in
 5 such manner, and containing such information as the At-
 6 torney General and the Commission (or the recipient of
 7 the award under section 9) may require. At a minimum,
 8 the applicant shall demonstrate—

9 (1) that the entity is a small entity;

10 (2)(A) if the entity is a covered entity, that it
 11 owns, operates, or utilizes inaccessible web content,
 12 or an inaccessible application, that requires remedi-
 13 ation or replacement for the entity to comply with
 14 this Act; or

15 (B) if the entity is a commercial provider, that
 16 it provides, to a covered entity, inaccessible web con-
 17 tent, or an inaccessible application, that requires re-
 18 mediation or replacement for the provider to comply
 19 with this Act; and

20 (3) that the small entity has a plan to reme-
 21 diate or replace, as appropriate, the inaccessible web
 22 content or application, so that the entity complies
 23 with this Act.

24 (d) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—A small entity receiv-
 25 ing a grant under this section—

1 (1) may use the grant funds, directly or
2 through a subgrant, to audit, test, or remediate the
3 inaccessible web content, or a new accessible applica-
4 tion or procure new accessible web content or an ap-
5 plication to replace the inaccessible web content or
6 application;

7 (2) shall use the grant funds to demonstrate
8 that the resulting web content or application is ac-
9 cessible; and

10 (3) may not use the grant funds to design, de-
11 velop, or procure inaccessible web content or an in-
12 accessible application.

13 **SEC. 12. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**

14 (a) OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Nothing in this
15 Act shall be construed to affect the scope of obligations
16 imposed by any other provision of law, including—

17 (1) section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of
18 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), title I, II or III of the ADA
19 (42 U.S.C. 12111 et seq., 12131 et seq., 12181 et
20 seq.), and section 1557 of the Patient Protection
21 and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18116); and

22 (2) section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of
23 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d) and section 255 of the Com-
24 munications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 255).

1 (b) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in
 2 this Act shall be construed to invalidate or limit the rem-
 3 edies, rights, and procedures of any Federal law or law
 4 of any State or political subdivision of any State or juris-
 5 diction, that provides greater or equal protection for the
 6 rights of individuals with disabilities than is afforded by
 7 this Act.

8 (c) CONSISTENT REGULATIONS.—Regulations pro-
 9 mulgated under this Act shall be consistent with, and shall
 10 not contain a standard less protective of individuals with
 11 disabilities than, the standards contained in—

12 (1) any regulations issued by the Attorney Gen-
 13 eral or the Commission pursuant to—

14 (A) title I of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12111
 15 et seq.) for digital access to an item related to
 16 an activity described in section 102 of the ADA
 17 (42 U.S.C. 12112), by covered entities;

18 (B) title II of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12131
 19 et seq.) for digital access to services, programs,
 20 or activities, including information related to
 21 such services, programs, or activities of covered
 22 entities; or

23 (C) title III of the ADA (42 U.S.C. 12181
 24 et seq.) for digital access to goods, services, fa-
 25 cilities, privileges, advantages, or accommoda-

1 tions, including information related to such
2 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages,
3 or accommodations of covered entities; and

4 (2) the regulations issued by the Federal Com-
5 munications Commission for video programming and
6 communications services provided via web content
7 and applications.

8 (d) PROHIBITION ON NOTIFICATION REQUIRE-
9 MENT.—The Attorney General and the Commission shall
10 not include, in the accessibility regulations, any require-
11 ment that an individual shall notify a covered entity or
12 commercial provider of an allegation of a violation of this
13 Act prior to commencing a civil action under this Act.

14 **SEC. 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

15 There are authorized to be appropriated \$35,150,000
16 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2036 to carry out
17 this Act.

18 **SEC. 14. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

19 This Act shall take effect 6 months after the date
20 of enactment of this Act, except that section 4 shall apply
21 to covered entities and commercial providers 12 months
22 after that date of enactment.

○