

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF  
WISCONSIN

Xinyue Hippe v. Me Too LLC

Hippe · No. 25-cv-0535-bhl · Decided January 7, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin grants Xinyue Hippe’s motion for default judgment against Me Too LLC on her claim that its website was inaccessible to legally blind users in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The court finds that the defaulted allegations establish liability and orders a permanent injunction requiring Me Too to bring its website into compliance with the ADA within 180 days. The court denies the requested declaratory relief and declines to reserve jurisdiction over attorneys’ fees and costs.

CASE DETAILS

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| COURT                 | United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| WRITING FOR THE COURT | Brett H. Ludwig                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| JURISDICTION          | United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| DECIDED               | January 7, 2026                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| DOCKET                | 25-cv-0535-bhl                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| DISPOSITION           | other                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| PROCEDURAL POSTURE    | Plaintiff moved for default judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) after Defendant failed to answer or otherwise appear and the Clerk entered default under Rule 55(a).                                                                                                                                                               |
| STANDARD OF REVIEW    | On a motion for default judgment, the court accepts well-pleaded factual allegations relating to liability as true but ordinarily does not accept allegations concerning the amount of damages as established. The court independently examines whether those allegations establish liability and whether the requested relief is legally appropriate. |
| PRECEDENTIAL VALUE    | Unreported federal district court order; precedential status is unknown.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

TOPICS

- default judgment
- default
- injunctions
- public accommodations discrimination
- ada / disability

PRACTICE AREAS

## QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the well-pleaded allegations established Me Too LLC's liability under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
2. Whether Hippe was entitled to permanent injunctive relief requiring Me Too LLC to bring its website into compliance with the ADA.
3. Whether the court should grant Hippe's request for additional specific injunctive relief and a declaration that Me Too's website violated Title III.
4. Whether the court should reserve jurisdiction to determine attorneys' fees and costs.

## HOLDINGS

1. A default judgment establishes liability on each cause of action alleged in the complaint when the complaint's well-pleaded liability allegations establish the legal claim; allegations concerning damages are not ordinarily deemed admitted.
2. The complaint established Me Too LLC's liability under Title III because Hippe alleged that she was disabled, Me Too owned or operated a place of public accommodation, and Me Too discriminated against her by maintaining a website incompatible with her accessibility tools.
3. Hippe was entitled to a permanent injunction requiring Me Too LLC to bring its website into compliance with the ADA within 180 days.
4. The injunction must require Me Too to bring its website into compliance with the ADA but need not specify every functionality or technical step proposed by Hippe.
5. Hippe was not entitled to a declaration that Me Too's website violated Title III because the requested declaration would establish only past discrimination and her briefing did not justify declaratory relief.
6. The court did not reserve jurisdiction to determine attorneys' fees and costs because Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d) provides the applicable procedure, which Hippe may use.

## KEY QUOTATIONS

*“A default judgment establishes, as a matter of law, that defendants are liable to plaintiff on each cause of action alleged in the complaint.”*

*“Upon default, the well-pled allegations of the complaint relating to liability are taken as true, but those relating to the amount of damages suffered ordinarily are not.”*

*“The Court is required to “tailor injunctive relief to the scope of the violation found.””*

## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Xinyue Hippe is legally blind and uses screen-reading software to navigate the internet. Me Too LLC operates the public website meetooshoes.com, which offers footwear and related goods and services. Hippe attempted to

purchase ballet pumps through the website but could not complete the purchase because the website was incompatible with her accessibility tools. Me Too accepted service but failed to answer or otherwise appear.

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Hippe filed a Title III ADA complaint alleging that Me Too LLC's website was inaccessible to legally blind users. Me Too accepted service but did not respond, and the Clerk entered default on September 10, 2025. The court granted default judgment on liability and granted injunctive relief in part, while denying additional declaratory and injunctive relief.

**DISPOSITION**

other

**CASES CITED**

- Wehrs v. Wells, 688 F.3d 886, 892 (7th Cir. 2012)
- e360 Insight v. Spamhaus Project, 500 F.3d 594, 602, 604-05 (7th Cir. 2007)
- United States v. Di Mucci, 879 F.2d 1488, 1497 (7th Cir. 1989)
- Scherr v. Marriott Int’l, Inc., 703 F.3d 1069, 1075-76 (7th Cir. 2013)
- GS Holistic, LLC v. S&S 2021 LLC, Case No. 23-CV-697-JPS, 2023 WL 8238980, at \*3 (E.D. Wis. Nov. 28, 2023)
- Arwa Chiropractic, P.C. v. Med-Care Diabetic & Med. Supplies, Inc., 961 F.3d 942, 948 (7th Cir. 2020)
- Access Living of Metro. Chi. v. Uber Techs., Inc., 958 F.3d 604, 609 (7th Cir. 2020)
- McCabe v. Tire Web LLC, No. 23-cv-459-pp, 2024 WL 4144200, at \*4-\*7 (E.D. Wis. Sept. 11, 2024)
- Mohammed v. DuPage Legal Assistance Found., 781 F. App'x 551, 552 (7th Cir. 2019)
- Morgan v. Joint Admin. Bd., 268 F.3d 456, 459 (7th Cir. 2001)
- LAJIM, LLC v. Gen. Elec. Co., 917 F.3d 933, 944 (7th Cir. 2019)
- eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, LLC, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006)
- PGA Tour, Inc. v. Martin, 532 U.S. 661, 675 (2001)
- Nat’l Org. for Women, Inc. v. Scheidler, 396 F.3d 807, 817 (7th Cir. 2005), rev’d on other grounds, 547 U.S. 9 (2006)
- Wright v. Thread Experiment, LLC, No. 19-cv-1423-SEB-TAB, 2021 WL 243604, at \*5 n.4 (S.D. Ind. Jan. 22, 2021)
- McCabe v. Markwins Beauty Products Inc., No. 24-cv-1004-bhl, 2025 WL 1555372, at \*3 (E.D. Wis. June 2, 2025)
- MillerCoors LLC v. Anheuser-Busch Cos., 940 F.3d 922 (7th Cir. 2019)
- McCabe v. Heid Music, No. 23-CV-1215-JPS, 2024 WL 1174352, at \*3-\*5 (E.D. Wis. Mar. 19, 2024)
- Colon v. HY Supplies, Inc., No. 22 CV 5915, 2023 WL 7666740, at \*14 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 15, 2023)

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