Colorado State University
Web Accessibility
Agenda

CSU Policy: Accessibility of Electronic Information and Technologies
  ◦ Dr. Burns

Web Accessibility 101
  ◦ Matt Titchener & Allison Kidd

Closed Caption Video
  ◦ Allison Kidd & Happy Bennett

Accessible Website Self-Evaluation
  ◦ Jim Cox

Resources and Contacts for Assistance
  ◦ Jim Cox
New CSU Policy

Policy: Accessibility of Electronic Information and Technologies

(http://policylibrary.colostate.edu/policy.aspx?id=739)
Web Accessibility 101
Disabilities

The majority of disabilities fall into four categories; individuals who:

• Are blind, experience low vision, or color blindness.
• Are deaf or hard of hearing.
• Experience a limited range of motion.
• Experience cognitive or learning disabilities.
How to Accommodate: Users Who are Legally or Totally Blind

Target screen readers by:

- Writing structured HTML.
- Using HTML5 semantic tags.
- Using text alternatives for rich media.
- Providing easy-to-use keyboard navigation.
- Making the top-level navigation skippable.
- Ensuring decorative content is in CSS or described by ARIA.
How to Accommodate: Users with Low Vision or Color Blindness

Keeps things visually clear by:

• Using larger font sizes.
• Using larger form inputs and buttons.
• Ensuring high contrast ratios.
• Using appropriate line heights and line lengths.
• Not relying on color to communicate important information.
How to Accommodate: Users Who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

• Provide text alternatives for rich media.
• Do not rely solely on audio to communicate important information.
How to Accommodate: Users Who Experience a Limited Range of Motion

Keep content easily navigable by:

• Providing easy-to-use keyboard navigation.
• Using larger form inputs and buttons.
• Designing efficient user workflows.
How to Accommodate: Users with Cognitive or Learning Disabilities

Reduce cognitive load by:

• Writing in plain language.
• Using well established UI patterns.
• Optimizing user workflows for clarity.
• Providing appropriate fonts (e.g. dyslexia).
• Using appropriate line heights and line lengths.
• Minimizing crowded or busy content.
Accessibility Standards and Specifications

Section 508 and WCAG 2.0 AA
- Legibility and readability.
- Text alternatives.
- Keyboard navigation.

WAI-ARIA
- Accessible Rich Internet Applications.
Testing for Accessibility

1. Automated testing e.g. WAVE
2. Manual testing
3. User testing
CSU Accessibility Resources

Accessibility By Design (http://accessibility.colostate.edu)

- Top Tips
- Manual Testing Checklist (ATRC)
- Self-Guided Tutorial (ACNS)
Recommended Testing Tools

1. WebAIM’s WAVE Tool (Chrome Extension)

2. ATRC’s Manual Testing Checklist
   • The Web Accessibility Toolbar (WAT) (IE, Paciello Group)
   • Colour Contrast Analyser (Paciello Group)
   • WCAG 2.0 Color Contrast Analyzer (Chrome Extension)
   • JAWS for Windows (Check with ATRC about licensing)
Closed Caption Video
Closed Caption Video

• All public-facing videos must be available with closed captioning (CC)

• Previously released videos do not need to be captioned unless they are:
  • Prominent
  • Accessed frequently
  • Requested by a user with a disability
Closed Caption Transcription Services

• While YouTube offers free auto-captioning, the accuracy is less than acceptable.
  
  • Manual editing is necessary.

• CSU is targeting 3Play Media for a negotiated rate that each department in the University can access.
  
  • Cost is estimated to be around $1.90 per minute based on previously established contracts.
Closed Caption for Non-Public Facing Videos

While not required by the policy, there are ongoing discussions about how to prioritize non-public facing videos.

Serving the following audiences:

• Students with disabilities (Required if requested).
• English language learners.
• Courses taught by professors with self-identified / student-identified accents to assist student learning.
• Large, broadly offered and repeated courses or videos.
Captioning Examples

Bad Example: Caption Fail: Jamaican Vacation Hoax

Good Example: CSU C-ALT Video
Department Self-Evaluation

Who has the top three levels of their existing public websites WCAG 2.0 AA compliant?

If you have a website in development, are you targeting it for WCAG 2.0 AA compliance?

Public videos – are they captioned?
  ◦ What percent?
Department Self-Evaluation, Cont.

Who has tested their website for:

- Keyboard navigation
- Screen reader navigation

Do you perform user testing on websites?
Resources and Contacts for Assistance

**Accessibility of Electronic Information and Technologies policy:**
- [http://policylibrary.colostate.edu/policy.aspx?id=739](http://policylibrary.colostate.edu/policy.aspx?id=739)

**Accessibility resources:**
- [http://accessibility.colostate.edu](http://accessibility.colostate.edu)

ADA/Section 504 Coordinator: Diana Prieto, Director HR/OEO
- [diana.prieto@colostate.edu](mailto:diana.prieto@colostate.edu)

Assistive Technology Resource Center:
- [atrc@colostate.edu](mailto:atrc@colostate.edu)

Subcommittee on Web Accessibility:
- [csu_webaccess@mail.colostate.edu](mailto:csu_webaccess@mail.colostate.edu)
Questions?