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# Colorado State University Web Accessibility

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# Agenda

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## 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

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Policy: Accessibility of Electronic Information and Technologies

(<http://policylibrary.colostate.edu/policy.aspx?id=739>)



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# Web Accessibility 101

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# Disabilities

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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

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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

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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

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- 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

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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

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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

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## Section 508 and WCAG 2.0 AA

- Legibility and readability.
- Text alternatives.
- Keyboard navigation.

## WAI-ARIA

- Accessible Rich Internet Applications.



# Testing for Accessibility

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1. Automated testing e.g. WAVE
2. Manual testing
3. User testing



# CSU Accessibility Resources

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

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



# Recommended Testing Tools

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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)



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# Closed Caption Video

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# Closed Caption Video

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- 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

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- 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

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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

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Bad Example: [Caption Fail: Jamaican Vacation Hoax](#)

Good Example: [CSU C-ALT Video](#)



# Department Self-Evaluation

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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.

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Who has tested their website for:

- Keyboard navigation
- Screen reader navigation

Do you perform user testing on websites?



# Resources and Contacts for Assistance

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## [Accessibility of Electronic Information and Technologies policy:](#)

- <http://policylibrary.colostate.edu/policy.aspx?id=739>

## [Accessibility resources:](#)

- <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?

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