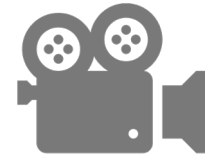

2023 FALL LEADERSHIP WEBINAR SERIES

Tech Roundtable: Website Accessibility

Wednesday November 29





This webinar is
being recorded.



Please remain muted
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Please type questions
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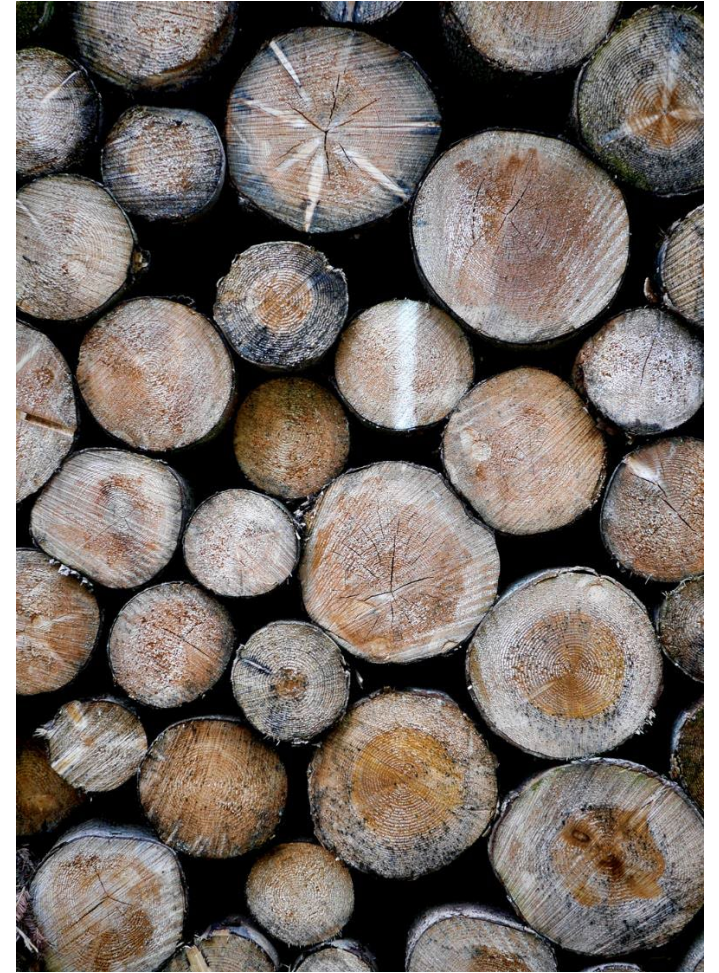
AGENDA

- **Background: Why are we discussing this?**
- **ADA compliance & accessibility basics**
- **Chrome Lighthouse reports**
- **Next Steps**

BACKGROUND

Why are we discussing this?

1. DOJ NPRM re: ADA Title II proposed adoption of WCAG Version 2.1, Level AA standard



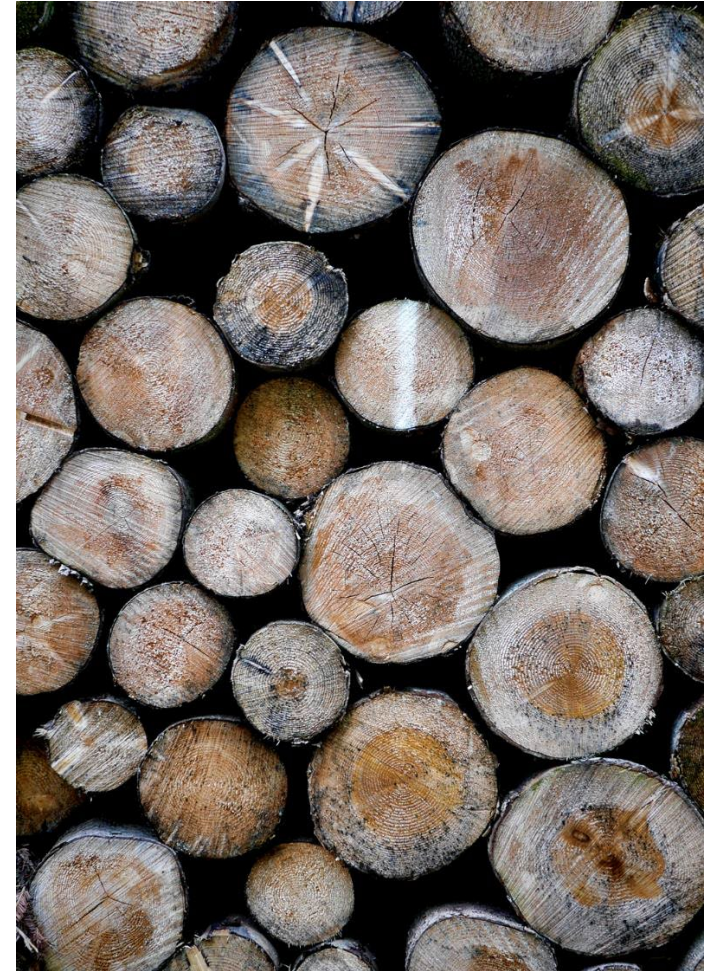
BACKGROUND

Why are we discussing this?

1. DOJ NPRM re: ADA Title II proposed adoption of WCAG Version 2.1, Level AA standard



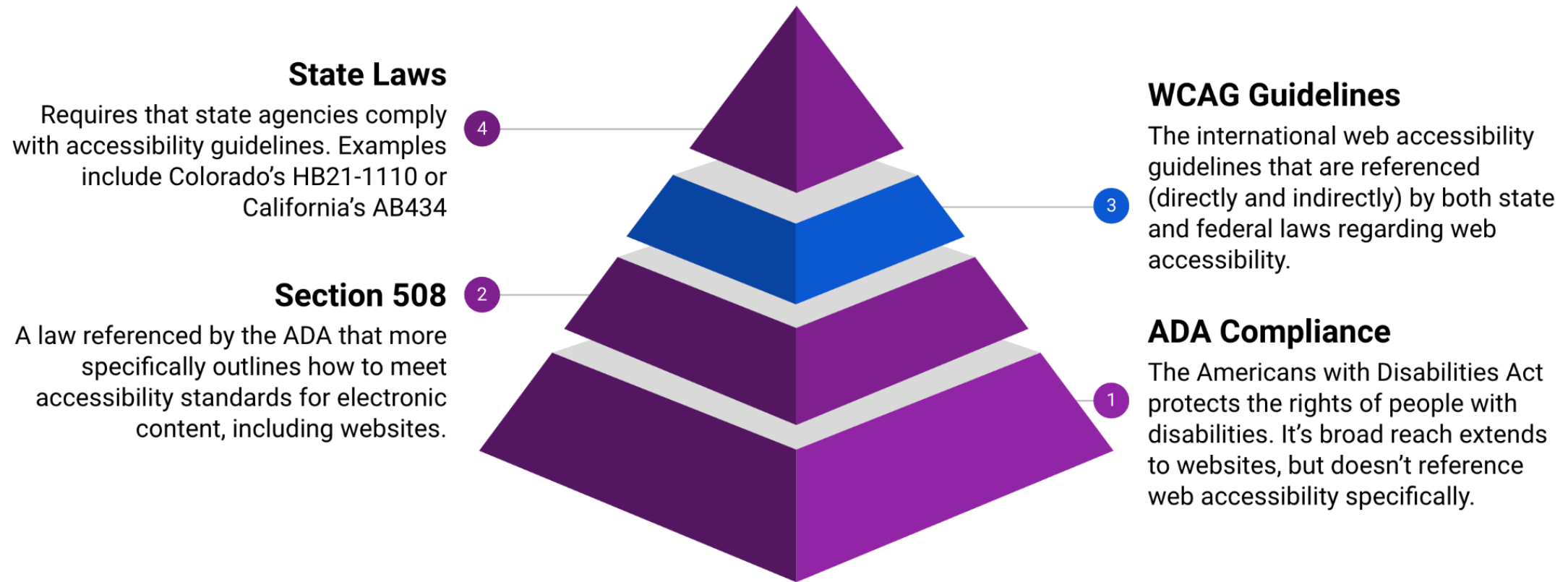
2. bottom feeders & pushy salespeople



BASICS: ADA



- **The Americans with Disabilities Act, Title II**
- **Section 508 Accessibility Standard**
- **Barriers to access**
 - **Visual impairments**
 - **Motor impairments**
 - **Hearing impairments**
 - **Photo-seizure disorders**
 - **Cognitive and intellectual disabilities**



BASICS: WGAC



Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

- Developed and maintained by Worldwide Web Consortium's (W3C) Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI).
- Consists of 12 guidelines, each with testable criteria, organized under four principles.

WGAC GUIDELINES



Perceivable: Information and the user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.

- This includes providing text alternatives for non-text content, providing alternatives to time-based media and making it easier for people to see and hear content.

Operable: The user interface components and navigation must be operable.

- This includes making all functions of the website available from a keyboard. Users must be provided with enough time to read and use content. Content that can cause seizures must be avoided (flashing lights). Users must be provided ways to help them navigate, find content, and determine where they are within the website.

WGAC GUIDELINES



Understandable: Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.

- This includes making text content readable and making web pages appear and operate in predictable ways. Methods of helping users avoid and correct mistakes should be provided.

Robust: Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents.

- This includes being compatible with assistive technologies, such as screen readers. To accomplish this websites should consider current and future user agents, including assistive technologies, during the website design and development process.

WGAC CONFORMANCE



- **Level A** - the most basic level. Conformance to just level A often is not sufficient to meet ADA requirements.
- **Level AA** - the standard for most government entities.
- **Level AAA** - requirements can be extremely difficult.
 - WCAG: “it is not recommended that Level AAA conformance be required as a general policy for entire sites because it is not possible to satisfy all Level AAA Success Criteria for some content”.

WGAC CONFORMANCE



Examples of success criteria for video content:

- **Level A:** Captions are provided for all prerecorded audio content in synchronized media, except when the media is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such. Media alternative for text is media that presents no more information than is already presented in text (i.e. audio only, video only or multimedia).
- **Level AA:** Captions are provided for all live audio content in synchronized media.
- **Level AAA:** In addition to meeting the requirements of Level A and Level AA above, sign language interpretation is provided for all prerecorded audio content in synchronized media.

ACCESSIBILITY ISSUES



- Poor color contrast.** People with limited vision or color blindness cannot read text if there is not enough contrast between the text and background (for example, light gray text on a light-colored background).
- Use of color alone to give information.** People who are color-blind may not have access to information when that information is conveyed using only color cues because they cannot distinguish certain colors from others. Also, screen readers do not tell the user the color of text on a screen, so a person who is blind would not be able to know that color is meant to convey certain information (for example, using red text alone to show which fields are required on a form).
- Lack of text alternatives (“alt text”) on images.** People who are blind will not be able to understand the content and purpose of images, such as pictures, illustrations, and charts, when no text alternative is provided. Text alternatives convey the purpose of an image, including pictures, illustrations, charts, etc.

ACCESSIBILITY ISSUES



- **No captions on videos.** People with hearing disabilities may not be able to understand information communicated in a video if the video does not have captions.
- **Inaccessible online forms.** People with disabilities may not be able to fill out, understand, and accurately submit forms without things like:
 - Labels that screen readers can convey to their users (such as text that reads “credit card number” where that number should be entered);
 - Clear instructions; and
 - Error indicators (such as alerts telling the user a form field is missing or incorrect).
- **Mouse-only navigation (lack of keyboard navigation).** People with disabilities who cannot use a mouse or trackpad will not be able to access web content if they cannot navigate a website using a keyboard.

CHROME LIGHTHOUSE



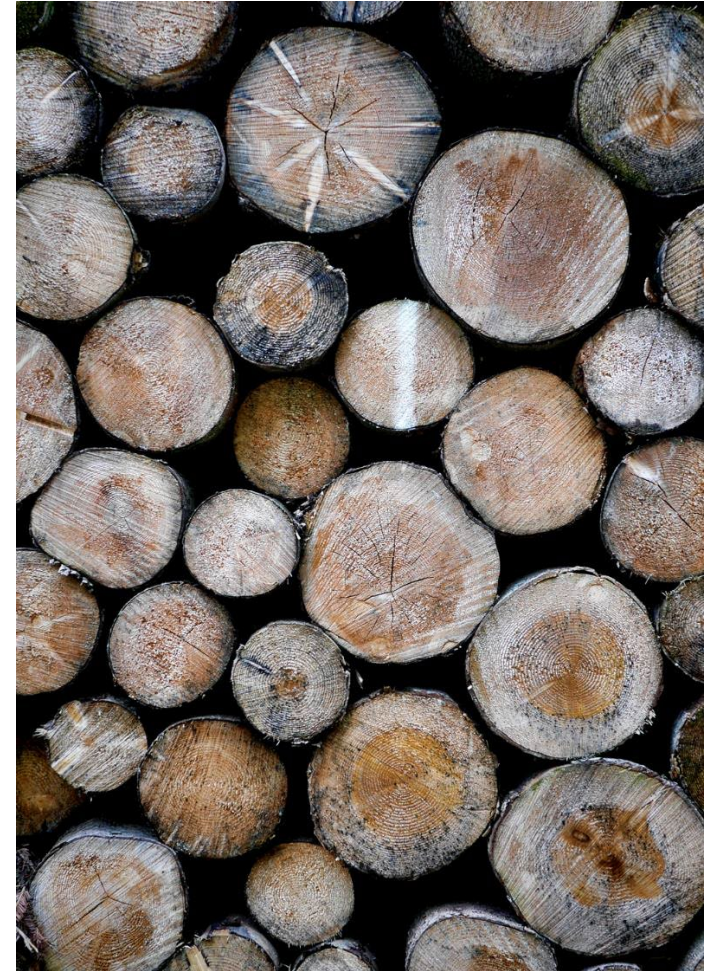
Chrome extension & open-source, automated tool for improving the performance, quality, and correctness of your web apps.

When auditing a page, Lighthouse runs a barrage of tests against the page, and then generates a report on how well the page did. From here you can use the failing tests as indicators on what you can do to improve your app.



NEXT STEPS

- **Run Lighthouse reports to conduct accessibility review on all publicly-accessible website pages.**
- **Develop an action plan.**



RESOURCES & REFERENCE

ADA & Website Accessibility

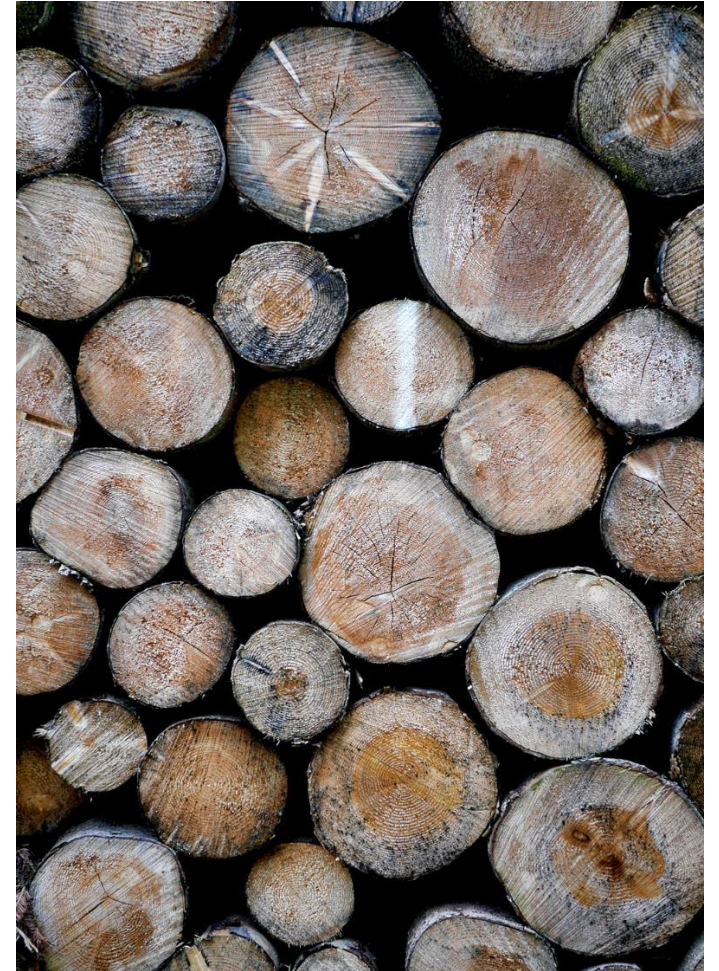
<https://www.ada.gov/resources/web-guidance/#examples-of-website-accessibility-barriers>

Action plan for Local Govt Websites

<https://www.ada.gov/resources/accessibility-govt-websites/>

WGAC Accessibility Fundamentals & Overview

<https://www.w3.org/WAI/fundamentals/>



RESOURCES & REFERENCE

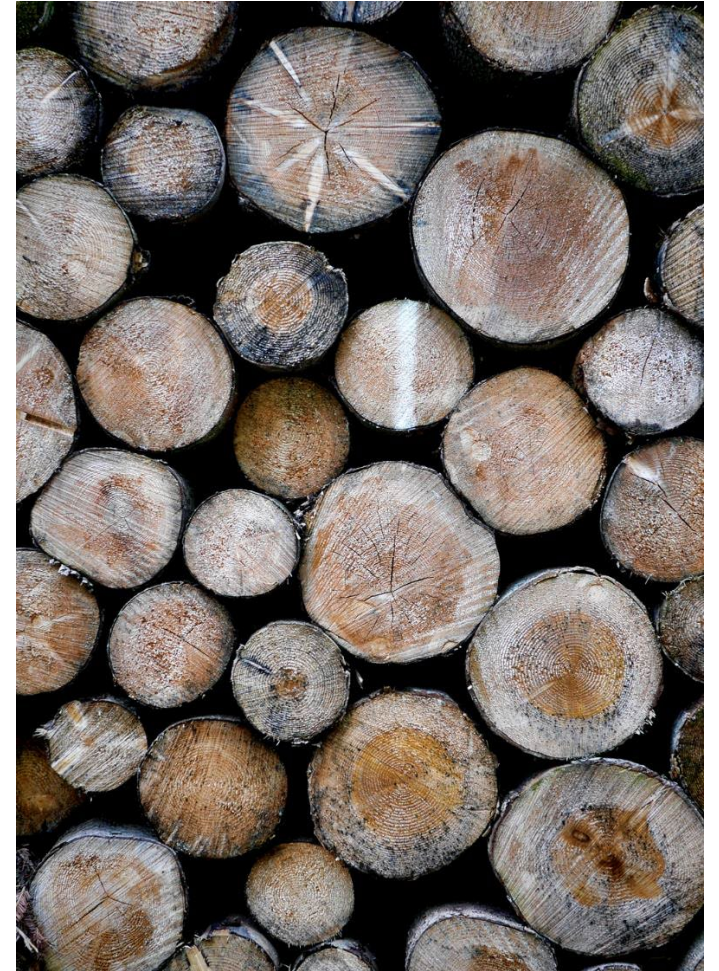
How to Do an Accessibility Review with Lighthouse

https://web.dev/articles/how-to-review?utm_source=lighthouse&utm_medium=lr

Recommended Accessibility Services & Products

<https://webaim.org/>

<https://govunity.com/accessibility/>



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GAPS WEBINAR

THANK YOU

