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Section 508 Compliance and Online Course Content

Janet Sylvia, OCTS – CAES, and UGA Web Accessibility Group, Co-Leader

Agenda

- 1. Overview of Section 508
- 2. 508 Standards and Accessible Course Design
- 3. Accessible Course Content

What is Section 508?

- U.S. Federal Law
- Section 508 of Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998 states in part: "Electronic information and data must be equally accessible to individuals with and without disabilities."

508, 504 and ADA

Section 508

Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998

US Federal Law and provides standards for compliance

Section 504

Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Prohibits discrimination on basis of disability by recipients of federal funds

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Law in 1990 to make American Society more accessible to people with disabilities Prohibits discrimination based on disability

USG Resource

• Must-read document: Higher Education, the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 508

Complaints and Lawsuits

- US Department of Education
 - Office of Civil Rights
- US Department of Justice
 - Office of Civil Rights
- · Lawsuit in State or Federal Court

Higher Education Lawsuits and Civil Rights Complaints

- Jun 2011 Florida State University, Lawsuit
- Mar 2011 Northwestern University and New York University, Civil Rights Complaint
- Nov 2010 Penn State, Civil Rights Complaint
- May 2010 9 Law Schools, Civil Rights Complaint
- Jul 2009 Arizona State University, Lawsuit
- May 2009 5 California Universities, Civil Rights Complaints

Standards and Guidelines

Section 508 (required)

Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998

US Federal Law, provides standards for compliance

Section 508 Refresh is underway

WCAG 2.0 (endorsed)

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

International Guidelines published by Worldwide Web Consortium (W3C)

Similar, but not the same

Recommendations

Newcomers to 508

Focus on existing Section 508 Standards

WebAIM Section 508 Checklist

Review WCAG 2.0 Level A and Level AA

WebAIM WCAG 2.0 Checklist

• All: remain aware status of Section 508 Refresh

Join Web Accessibility Group (WAG) listserv

Keeping Web Accessibility in Mind produced by WebAIM

WebAIM Video

Section 508 Standards and Accessible Course Design

Benefits of 508 Compliance

- Accessible to individuals with disabilities
- Comply with US Federal Law
- More usable for all learners using wide variety of technologies
- Accommodate different learning styles
- Assist speakers of English as second language

• Captions increase comprehension for all learners

Captions, Text Transcripts are Searchable

Recognize and research unfamiliar terms

Content accessed in situations not audio-friendly

508 and Online Courses

- 1) Framework (Blackboard Vista)
- 2) Accessible Design and Navigation
- 3) Accessible Course Content

Include Accessibility Statement

- Syllabus and/or Blackboard Vista Homepage
- Sample Statements:

Check with your institution's disability resource center

UGA Disability Resource Center, Sample Access

Chico State University, Accessibility Statement

Course Structure

Follow a simple and consistent course design

Organize related content in Folders or Learning Modules

Establish a consistent layout

- Same icon layout for all Folders
- · Same display options for all Learning Modules
- · Consistent color scheme
- Logical order of content

Icon Layout: Build tab, Page Options, Customize Display (change all folders, or set as default), Save.

Display Options: Build tab, Learning Modules, select Action Menu, Edit Properties (including Title), Save

Course Layout

Design for Ease of Use

Keep homepage simple and uncluttered

Minimize number of icons on homepage

Design for minimal scrolling; avoid horizontal scrolling and minimize vertical scrolling

Use both icon (image) and link text on homepage

Provide unique and descriptive titles (icons, content)

Build tab: Action Menu, Customize Link (to change link title)

Navigation

Ensure Course Menu is organized and up-to-date

Add Search tool and move to top of Course Menu

Move frequently used tools just below Search tool

Remove all Blackboard Vista Tools not currently used

Build (or Teach) tab: Manage Course, Tools to add/remove, or Course Menu to reorganize, Save

Orientation Document

• Provide Orientation Document on Homepage

Describe overall layout of course

Types of content available in course

Features or tools that will be used or required

Include Accessibility Statement here

Provide contact information and welcome suggestions on how to increase accessibility

Example: About this Site

Color Scheme

Choose colors carefully

Use Bb "High Contrast" color scheme

Avoid using color alone to convey important information

Ex: avoid color coding with red/green, pastels

Applies to: Text/Background, Graphics, Documents

Tool: Run Vischeck on images and web pages

Build (or Teach) tab: Manage Course, Colors, select High Contrast, Apply

Good vs. Poor Contrast

http://www.w3.org/WAI/wcag-curric/sam27-0.htm

Color Coded Map

http://webaim.org/techniques/images/color

Backgrounds

Keep backgrounds simple

Homepage, Documents, PowerPoint slides, etc.

Ensure background doesn't overpower text

Ensure high contrast between text and background

Background Overpowers Text

Screen Flicker, Moving or Blinking Text

 Ensure no component of web content flashes more than 3 times per second Avoid flicker frequency >2Hz and <55Hz

Because difficult to determine, avoid flicker, moving or blinking text, animated GIFs, etc.

E-mail

- Allow students to use external email systems
- "Top post" when replying to an email, or remove the original post altogether
- In-line response: remove as much as possible of original text and prefix remaining text with something other than punctuation, like quotation marks. Instead use >

Inaccessible Tools (Bb Vista 8)*

Chat / Whiteboard

Avoid required participation in real-time sessions

Grading Forms

Provide alternate means of communicating with students who cannot access Grade Forms (Ex: Comments can be emailed to students)

· Who's Online

Wimba

- Offers a fully Accessible Interface
 - For more information, please read the <u>Accessibility Best Practices Guide for Wimba</u> Classroom
 - Blackboard Collaborate Accessibility

Creating Accessible Course Content

Popular Content Formats

Documents:

Word

Adobe PDF

PowerPoint

Multimedia:

Audio Only

Audio+Video

Audio Narrated PowerPoint Presentations

Flash Tutorials

Helpful Resources

- US Department of Health and Human Services
- Section 508 Checklists
- http://www.hhs.gov/web/508/checklists/index.html

Word Document 508 Checklist

PDF File 508 Checklist

Multimedia File 508 Checklist

HTML 508 Checklist

PowerPoint 508 Checklist

Excel 508 Checklist

Testing Documents for 508 Compliance

http://www.hhs.gov/web/508/testdocuments.html

- WebAIM, Articles on making content accessible
 - http://www.webaim.org/articles

All Documents

HTML is typically the most accessible and preferred document type

^{*}From Using Blackboard Vista Accessibly, California State University, Chico

- Recommendation: provide text content in more than one format (ex: Word and PDF, or PPT and PDF, PDF and HTML, Word and HTML, or PPT and HTML, etc.)
- Ensure readability

Avoid complex sentences

Divide large blocks of information into smaller more manageable sections

Use proper numeric or bulleted lists

Resist urge to change font sizes or color to indicate headings or visual structure; instead use

Styles (Word, Open Office) or Tags (Adobe Acrobat) for semantic structure

Standard font size 12 pt

Font type: sans-serif (such as Arial, Verdana, Tahoma)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of typefaces#Sans serif

- Document Title, Subject, Author, Keywords
- Default Language specified (English, other)
- Create structure using Styles or Tags:

Use: Headings, Paragraph, Strong, Emphasis

Don't use: Font size, Font type, Indent, Bold, Italic

- Descriptive hyperlinks
- ALT text for images (100 characters or less)
- Long Description when ALT text is insufficient
- · Tables have row and column headers; data cells are associated with row and column headers
- Table of Contents with links to text content

Semantic Structure

- Semantic structure is critical for accessibility
- Use Styles (or Tags) to create structure:

Headings (instead of bold or larger font)

Paragraph-Normal (instead of indent or tab)

Strong (instead of bold)

Emphasis (instead of italics)

Quote (instead of italics)

Hyperlink (instead of underlining text)

Actual lists (instead of tab, indent)

Headings

H1 Major section, should match title

H2 Section

H3 Subsection

H4 through H6 generally not used, but are available if needed

- HTML document should have only one H1
- Word may use H1 for each major section of longer documents
- Don't skip downward levels (Ex: H1 should always be followed by H2 and H2 by H3 within a section)

Descriptive Hyperlinks

- Avoid using "click here" or "email me"
- Link text should make sense out-of-context

Good: There were many inventions during the <u>Industrial Revolution</u> of history Bad: For information about the Industrial Revolution click here

- Avoid placing links too close together
- Avoid too many hyperlinks in a single document or web page ("34 is a lot")
- True for all document types and Bb Vista links

Text Equivalents

• Provide text equivalents for all non-text elements

Images, charts, graphs, audio files, etc.

Provided via ALT text or Long Descriptions

ALT text provides a clear, concise description of the image

using approximately 100 characters or less

Long Descriptions are used when ALT text is insufficient

Avoid using "image of" or filename as ALT text

ALT text can be added to image properties in HTML, Word, PDF, PowerPoint, etc.

Text Equivalent Resources

- WebAIM: Appropriate use of Alternative Text
- WebAIM: Long description for a complicated chart

Tables

Keep tables simple, especially Word and PPT

Tables require both row and column headers

Caption contains title of Table

Summary contains succinct overview of Table

Data cells must be associated with both row and column headers (only possible in HTML and PDF)

PowerPoint

To achieve structure:

Use standard layouts (slide titles and bulleted lists)

Use Slide Title on all slides (i.e. Headings)

Avoid using Text Boxes

- ALT text for images
- Use Notes to provide Long Descriptions of images
- Simple data tables may be accessible, but include Long Descriptions and link to the PPT file
- Avoid automatic slide transitions
- Simple slide transitions acceptable, if needed
- Avoid content that is scrolling or causes flicker
- Embedded video must be captioned
- Option for creating alternate format:

Use Outline View and copy/paste slide text into HTML or other program (edits needed)

Save as PPT file (not PPTX)

Adobe PDF Documents

- Can be time consuming and inherently difficult
- Be sure a PDF is required or use HTML, Word, etc.

Original file should be accessible before "Save As" PDF

Note: Print to PDF does not render accessible document

Scanned text is not accessible as PDF

Convert to OCR, clean artifacts, add Semantic Structure

- Follow general guidelines for All Documents
- Add semantic structure using "Tags"

Review tags for accuracy, edit and correct mistakes

Adobe Acrobat built-in Accessibility Checker

May give false results

Manual checks are required even if built-in accessibility checker indicates "no problems"

- WebAIM: <u>PDF Accessibility</u>
- California State University System, <u>Word and PDF Accessibility</u>
- Adobe Accessibility

Multimedia Content

Audio Only

Text-only Transcript of audio component

Transcript must be an accessible document

Audio+Video

Synchronized captions are required

Text-only Transcript of audio component

Video Description (unless talking head)

Example: http://www.hort.uga.edu

Example (talking heads): http://webaim.org/intro/#people

Can combine Text Transcript and Video Description: W3C Combined Example

Audio-narrated PowerPoint

Text-only Transcript of audio component

Slide Descriptions (long descriptions of images)

Synchronized Captions

Captioned presentations can be created with Camtasia Studio, www.techsmith.com

Captions vs. Subtitles

Captions

Assumes viewer cannot hear ambient sounds, include references

Accessible

Separate text stream (independent of video)

Archived, indexed, searched

Most often appear below the video

Can be turned on/off

Subtitles

Assume viewer can hear ambient sounds but not understand dialogue

Not accessible

Part of the video stream

Subject to loss of quality during video compression and delivery

Most often overlaid so may block important visual cues

Cannot be turned off

Multimedia Resources

· Automatic Sync Technologies

Education pricing for transcription and caption services
Handout available at http://wag.uga.edu (under Resources, Additional Resources)
www.automaticsync.com

Camtasia Studio

Education pricing for video production software File size, video length limitations www.techsmith.com

MAGpie

Free software from WGBH WGBH Accessible Digital Media Guidelines

MAGpie download

• Universal Subtitles (free, open source)

Overlays text, may miss important visual information

Caption other people's web video

Post to any website, including YouTube

YouTube (results are unreliable at this time)

Other

Flash Tutorials

Accessibility should be part of original design Consult your Flash developer WebAIM: Creating Accessible Flash Content

Math Equations

Example: <u>CATEA at Georgia Tech, Model of Accessible Course Design, Intro to Fluid</u> Mechanics Course

Recommended Reading

<u>Distance Education Accessibility Guidelines</u> (published by California Community Colleges)

Contact Information

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Please post questions to WAG Listserv To join visit http://wag.uga.edu

Link to 2-hour USG Webinar that accompanies this handout is available at http://itunes.usg.edu/ Allow the iTunesU Store to open. Select icon for "Online Faculty Development Series 2011-2012", then you *must* select the **Video** tab. Note: the default setting opens a Preview only; to review the entire captioned recording, you must select the **Video** tab and select "Section 508 Compliance and Online Course Content".