Web Accessibility Guidelines Overview

Demographics

Post-Secondary Education

- Eleven percent of undergraduates reported having a disability in 2007–08.¹
- Disabilities defined as learning disability, visual handicap, hard of hearing, deafness, speech disability, an orthopedic handicap, and health impairment.
- Important to note *not all students will report disability*.

The Law

Section 508

- Amended in 1998
- Expanded and strengthened technology access requirements
- Accessibility over accommodation
- Focus is on being proactive

1194.22 Section 508 Web-based Standards²

- Text equivalent for every non-text elements (images, graphs, and charts)
- Equivalent alternatives for any multimedia presentations that are synchronized with the media.
- Avoid using color to convey meaning
- Documents are organized to be readable without a style sheet
- Row and column header for tables
- Accessible online forms including field elements, functionality and submission
- Ability to skip repetitive navigation links
- When timed response is required the users is alerted and given sufficient time to continue
- More are required visit [http://section508.gov/index.cfm?fuseAction=stdsdoc#Web](http://section508.gov/index.cfm?fuseAction=stdsdoc#Web)

Kansas and Missouri Accessibility Guidelines

Kansas Information Technology Accessibility Guidelines

Web Accessibility Guideline

6.1 “All Entity websites, web services, and web applications shall be accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities in accordance with federal and state law.”

Who is Responsible?

3.0 “All branches, boards, commissions, divisions, departments and agencies of the state, herein referred to as Entities.”

8.1 “Heads of entities are responsible to establish procedures for their organizations to comply with the requirements of this policy.”

Missouri Information Technology Accessibility Guidelines

Web Accessibility Guideline

RSMO 191.850 (5) “information technology”, any electronic information equipment or interconnected system that
is used in the acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or reception of data or information, including audio, graphic and text.

**Who is Responsible?**

*RSMO 191.850 (6) “state department or agency,” each department, office, board, bureau, commission, and other unit of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government including public four and two year colleges and universities.***

**Impact on State Institutions**

- Individually, faculty and staff have a responsibility to make sure that each online courses and/or websites, when viewed in its entirety, is accessible (i.e., insure nondiscrimination by creating equal access for qualified students with disabilities through the provision of reasonable and appropriate accommodations).
- Accessibility is essential and should be in the forefront of course and technological planning.

**Current Legal Cases**

**Target vs. National Federation of the Blind (NFB)**

- Target will pay NFB $90,000 for initial accessibility certification, 40,000 thereafter.
- Web developers receive one day of training at 15,000 per session.
- Target to pay 6,000,000 to class action claimants.
- $20,000 to California Center for the Blind

- Kindle menus not accessible

**Penn State vs. National Federation of the Blind – 2009**
- Websites
- Angel Learning Management System
- Online Library system

**Important Websites**

- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines - [http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/)

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1. National Center for Education Statistics

2. 1194.22 Section 508

3. State of Kansas Web Accessibility Requirements

4. Missouri Information Technology Accessibility State Statute and Standards
   [http://www.at.mo.gov/access/statutes.html](http://www.at.mo.gov/access/statutes.html)

5. WebAim Target Lawsuit Settled