



California
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY



WEBMASTER USER GROUP

Feb 11, 2016 Session
10:00am – 12 Noon

webtools.ca.gov

Agenda

| Topic | Presenter / Facilitator | Timeframe |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| • Welcome | Michael Chen | 2 min. |
| • Web Accessibility | Patrick Johnson | 30 min. |
| • New Accessibility Mandates | David Escobar | 25 min. |
| • State Template Follow-Up | Artem Khomishen | 20 min. |
| • Open Data | Scott Gregory | 40 min. |
| • Closing | Michael Chen | 2 min. |

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Web Accessibility

Facilitator:

Patrick Johnson

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Web Accessibility Answering Questions

February 11, 2016

Introduction:

Patrick Johnson

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Update on Section 508 of The Rehabilitation Act

- 2018 – DOJ has delayed the Access Board’s update to 508
 - To allow time for agencies to prepare
 - February 2014 - Proposed rule was submitted for review Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
 - To reflect W3C WCAG 2.0 AA
 - Court Cases around the ADA and WCAG 2.0

What are the differences between WCAG 1.0 and WCAG 2.0?

- The WCAG 2.0 requirements are more precisely testable.
- WCAG 1.0 is organized around *guidelines* that have *checkpoints*.
- WCAG 2.0 is organized around four design *principles* of Web accessibility (Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, and Robust). Each principle has *guidelines*, and each guideline has testable *success criteria*.

Example:

- WCAG 1.0 Check point 1.1 talks about “Providing a text equivalent for every non-text element...”
- WCAG 2.0 Check point 1.1.1 talks about “Non-text Content: All non-text content that is presented to the user has a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose, except for the situations listed below.
 - Controls, Input...
 - Time-Based Media...
 - Test...
 - Sensory...
 - CAPTCHA...
 - Decoration, Formatting, Invisible...

So what do we watch out for?

- Server-side image maps are not keyboard accessible.
 - If used, provide additional text links somewhere else on the page to the same place/information.
- Contrast (Minimum): The visual presentation of text and images of text has a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 (WCAG 1.0 was about 5:1), except for the following:
 - Large Text: Large-scale text (18 point or 14 point bold) and images of large-scale text have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 when delivered.
 - Incidental: Text or images of text that are part of an inactive user interface component, that are pure decoration, that are not visible to anyone, or that are part of a picture that contains significant other visual content, have no contrast requirement.
 - Logotypes: Text that is part of a logo or brand name has no minimum contrast requirement.
- Make sure your elements have complete start and end tags.
- The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone.

So what do we NOT have to watch out for?

- User agents now render text alternatives for client-side image map areas.
- Providing summaries for tables is no longer required for conformance.
- Flashing content is allowed now – However, they cannot flash more than three times in any one second period, and user should be able to stop, pause or hide the item.
- Scrolling content is allowed now – However, the user should be able to stop, pause or hide the item.

Keyboard Traps

- DO NOT DO THIS - But, what are they?
 - Javascript - Example
 - `$(document).ready(function(){`
 - `$('a.trap').keydown(function(event){`
 - `event.preventDefault();`
 - `var href = $(this).attr('href');`
 - `var text = $(this).text();;`
 - `window.open(href, text);`
 - `});`
 - `});`
 - In this example, the *keydown* event has been used to open a new window (this in itself is bad for accessibility but we will ignore this for now). When a person using a keyboard attempts to move focus away from the link shown in the example, the *keydown* event will be triggered and the resulting function will be executed.
 - Flash
 - iOS

Web Accessibility

Open Forum

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New Accessibility Mandates

Facilitator:

David Escobar

webtools.ca.gov

TL 15-05

November 2015

The purpose of this Technology Letter (TL) is to remind all Agency/state entities of the statutory requirements related to web accessibility and to provide information to assist in immediate implementation:

California State agencies must design and develop web content that is accessible to people with disabilities as well as those without disabilities

TL 15-05

November 2015

The purpose of this Technology Letter (TL) is to remind all Agency/state entities of the statutory requirements related to web accessibility and to provide information to assist in immediate implementation:

Web page developers, designers, programmers, and content providers must become familiar with the standards and guidelines for achieving universal Web accessibility and must comply with applicable Web Accessibility Laws as described in the SIMM Section 25

TL 15-05

November 2015

The purpose of this Technology Letter (TL) is to remind all Agency/state entities of the statutory requirements related to web accessibility and to provide information to assist in immediate implementation:

As of July 1, 2016, all public facing websites maintained by California state Agencies/state entities shall include standard browser usability features and links to additional pertinent information on their web site's homepage. The hyperlink may be placed in the header or footer and be consistently applied to all web pages. The hyperlink should not be included in any slideshow or rotating carousel display

TL 15-05 November 2015

Instructions to assist Agencies/state entities to comply with this requirement and methods by which they can conduct web accessibility testing can be found at:

<http://webtools.ca.gov/web-content/web-accessibility/>

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State Template Follow-Up

Facilitator:

Artem Khomishen

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California Department of
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**BUSINESS, CONSUMER SERVICES
AND HOUSING AGENCY**

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Open Data

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Thanks for Coming!

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