

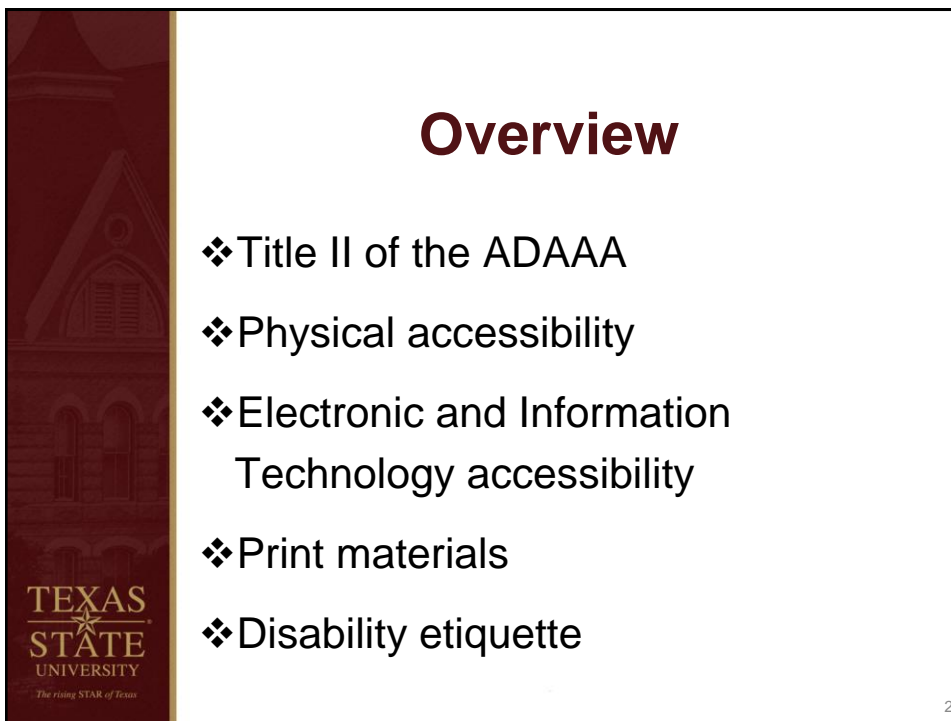
# Creating an Inclusive Environment for People with Disabilities

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**TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY**  
*The rising STAR of Texas*

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## Overview

- ❖ Title II of the ADAAA
- ❖ Physical accessibility
- ❖ Electronic and Information Technology accessibility
- ❖ Print materials
- ❖ Disability etiquette

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## Title II of the ADAAA

- ❖ No qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any public entity.


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## Person with a Disability

A person with a disability is defined as a person who:

1. has a physical and/or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity;
2. has a record of such an impairment; or
3. is regarded as having such an impairment.

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## Physical Accessibility

- ❖ Physical Accessibility considerations
- ❖ Universal Design

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## Physical Accessibility Considerations

- ❖ Parking
- ❖ Path of travel
- ❖ Entranceways
- ❖ Corridors
- ❖ Restrooms and drinking fountains
- ❖ Space configuration

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## Universal Design

- ❖ Term coined by the architect Ronald L. Mace to describe the concept of designing all products and the built environment to be aesthetic and usable to the greatest extent possible by everyone, regardless of their age, ability, or status in life.

## Universal Design Principles

1. Equitable Use – useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities
2. Flexibility in Use – accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities
3. Simple and Intuitive Use – easy to understand, regardless of user's experience, knowledge, language skills or current concentration level

## Universal Design Principles (continued 1)

4. Perceptible Information – the design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user’s sensory abilities
5. Tolerance for Error – the design minimizes hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions

## Universal Design Principles (continued 2)

6. Low physical effort – the design can be used efficiently and comfortably and with a minimum of fatigue
7. Size and space for approach and use – appropriate size and space is provided for approach, reach, manipulation and use regardless of body size, posture, or mobility

## Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility

- ❖ Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act
- ❖ Texas Department of Information Resources
- ❖ Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)
- ❖ Accessibility features

## Section 508

- ❖ Eliminate barriers in information technology
- ❖ Open new opportunities for people with disabilities
- ❖ Encourage development of technologies that will help achieve these goals
- ❖ Applies to EIT of federal agencies

## Texas Department of Information Resources


- ❖ TX Gov Code 2054, Subpart M - requires that all state agencies and institutions of higher education, provide state employees and members of the public access to and use of electronic information resources.
- ❖ Texas Administrative Code 206 - aligns state web accessibility standards with the federal regulations set forth in Section 508.
- ❖ Texas Administrative Code 213 - enacted state standards for procurement, development, or usage of EIR for people with disabilities and also aligns accessibility standards with the federal regulations set forth in Section 508.

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## WCAG Principle #1 - Perceivable

1. Provide text alternatives for non-text content
2. Provide alternatives for time-based media
3. Create content that can be presented in different ways
4. Make it easier for users to hear and see content


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## WCAG Principle #2 - Operable

1. Make all functionality available from a keyboard.
2. Provide users enough time to read and use content.
3. Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures.
4. Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.
5. Users can use different input modalities beyond keyboard

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## WCAG Principle #3 - Understandable

1. Make text content readable and understandable.
2. Make web pages appear and operate in predictable ways.
3. Help users avoid and correct mistakes.

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## **WCAG Principle #4 - Robust**

Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technology.

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## **Accessibility Features**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Headings</li> <li>2. Font Styles</li> <li>3. Hyperlinks</li> <li>4. Tables</li> <li>5. Alternative Text</li> <li>6. Captions and Transcripts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Color Contrast</li> <li>8. Input Assistance</li> <li>9. Keyboard Functionality</li> <li>10. Enough time to Read and Use the Content</li> </ol>
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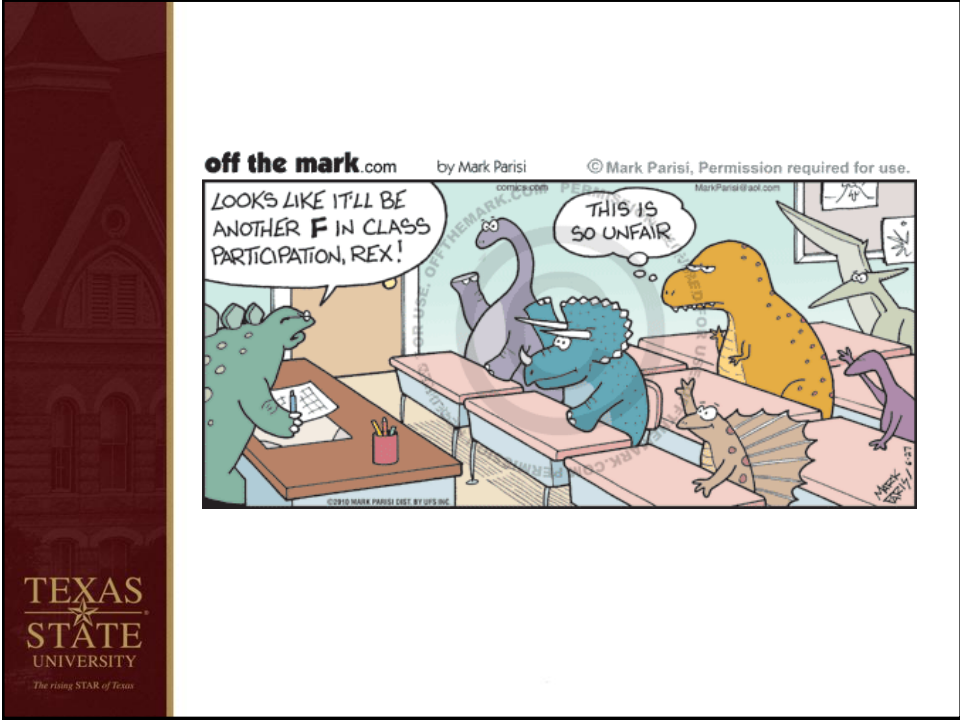
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## Print Materials

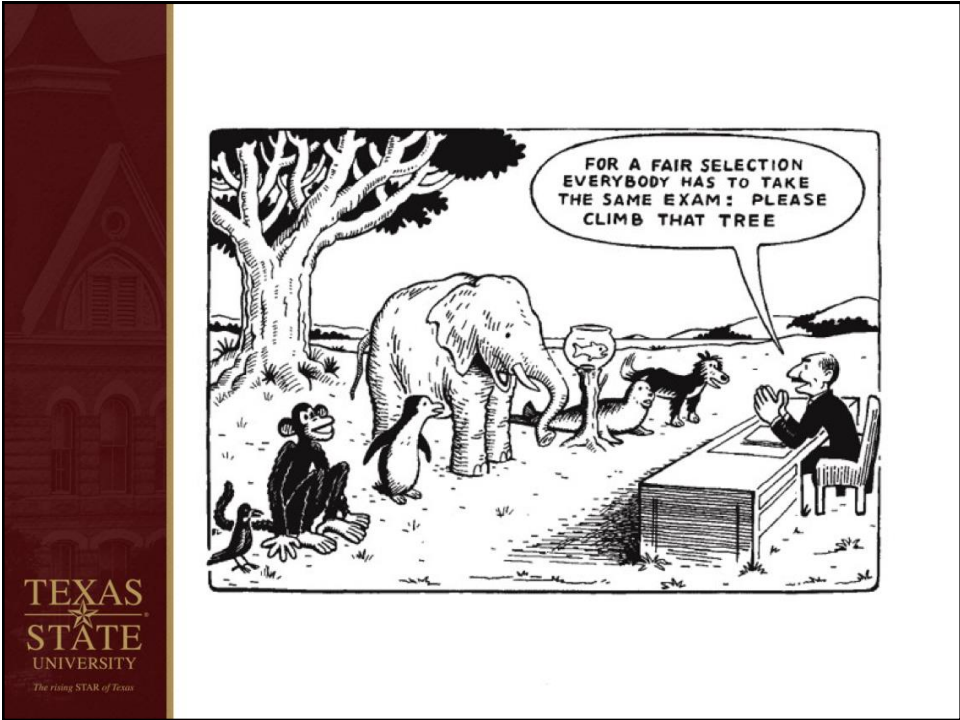
- ❖ Font styles
- ❖ Color contrast
- ❖ Sufficient white space
- ❖ Understandable

## Disability Etiquette


- ❖ Person-first language
- ❖ Focus on the person, not the disability
- ❖ Listen to what the person is asking
- ❖ Service Animals



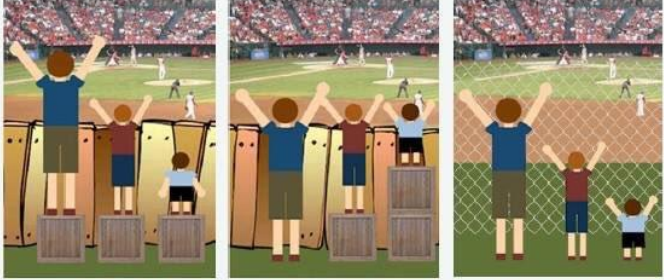
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**EQUALITY VERSUS EQUITY**



In the first image, it is assumed that everyone will benefit from the same supports. They are being treated equally.

In the second image, individuals are given different supports to make it possible for them to have equal access to the game. They are being treated equitably.

In the third image, all three can see the game without any supports or accommodations because the cause of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.



# Resources

- [Americans with Disabilities Act \(as amended\) Title II regulations](#)
- [ADA Accessibility Guidelines](#)
- [Texas Department of Information Resources](#)
- [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines](#)
- [Service Animal Requirements – Revised 2010](#)

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## Contact Information

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