

Accessibility and Universal Design for Legal Professionals NACDL | March 28, 2024





Today's Facilitators



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Who We Are

RespectAbility is a diverse, disability-led nonprofit. Our mission is to **fight stigmas** and advance opportunities so people with disabilities can **fully** participate in all aspects of community.



Today's Learning Objectives

By the end of the session, legal professionals will be able to:

- 1. Explain the concept of accessibility, including legal requirements when working with disabled individuals
- 2. Articulate the basics of reasonable accommodations processes and general best practices
- 3. Describe key principles of universal design and plain language and apply them to various practices and approaches in legal settings
- Implement 5 actions to support accessibility and broader disability inclusion efforts, including in their office, agency, and/or firm practices
- Name at least 3 resources that can support them in improving accessibility, including access needs for disabled individuals and clients



Share in the Chat: How would you define accessibility?



Accessibility from the Start



What is Accessibility?

The design, construction, development, and maintenance of facilities, IT, programs, and/or services so that **all people**, including people with disabilities, can fully and independently use them.

Ensuring your intended audience can **fully participate** and/or **act on the information** being shared.

Access benefits everyone.



Accessibility Is Important For All

- Curb cut phenomenon
- 20% of people in the U.S. are Deaf/Hard of Hearing; that is 48 million Americans
- More than 1 million people in the U.S. are blind and more than 12 million have low vision
- More than 5 million people in the U.S. are English language learners
- It is likely that more than 40 million Americans have a learning disability, though many are undiagnosed or don't identify with the disability community



Make It Accessible

- If something is accessible, your target audience can:
 - Participate
 - Understand
 - Engage or take action
- Common types of access needs
 - Physical/mobility access
 - Sensory access (auditory, visual, olfactory, and environmental stimulation)
 - Cognitive access
 - Communication access, including language considerations

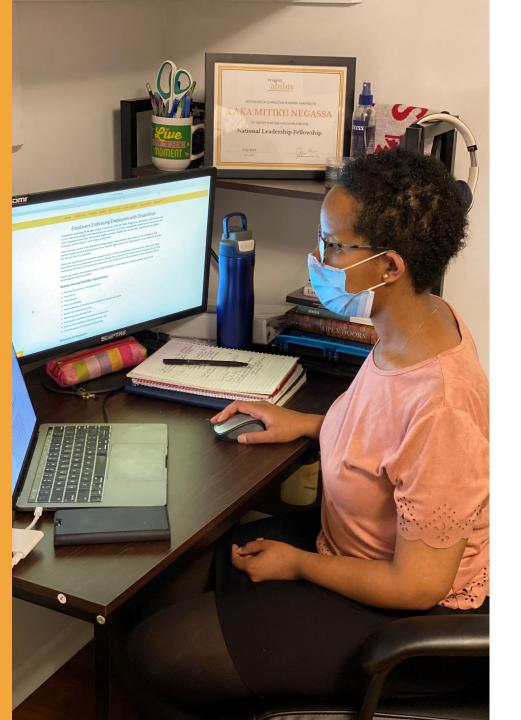


Legal Considerations

respect ability

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

- Title II of the ADA
 - Public entities, including the courts, court personnel, and court actors, including judges and <u>attorneys</u>
 - ADA Coordinators
- Anti-discrimination and reasonable modifications
 - Overt, disparate impact, and failure to modify



Title I of the ADA

Employees with disabilities are entitled to **reasonable accommodations**

Reasonable accommodations are **modifications or adjustments** to a job, the work environment, or the way things are usually done

These modifications or adjustments **help disabled people perform the essential functions** of their jobs and/or create equal opportunity in employment





Rights and Responsibilities

Rights

- Effective communication
- Access to programs and services

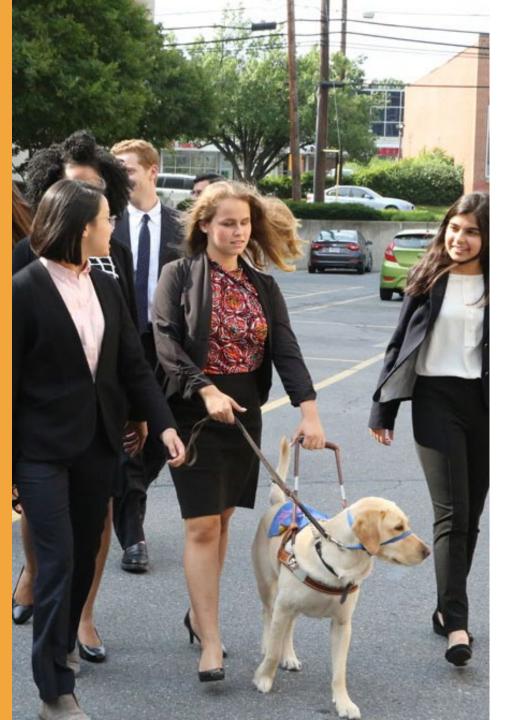
- Responsibilities: Anti-Discrimination
 - Auxiliary aids and services
 - Reasonable accommodations (or modifications)



Accommodations

- Some programming will require participants to request reasonable accommodations
- Individualized inquiry, taking into account personal preferences
- This may require offering and securing technology or software





What Are Examples of Accommodations or Supports?

- Flexible working hours
- Scheduled or frequent breaks
- Captioning or CART
- Large-print materials
- ASL interpretation
- Changes to team communication practices (i.e., using Zoom phone messaging over email)
- Assistive technology/software
- Durable medical equipment





Accessibility for Legal System Participants

- All people must be informed and aware of their rights, and potential consequences in the criminal legal system
- In order to make the process accessible for those with a variety of access needs:
 - Make sure all universal design principles are in place
 - Ascertain what other accommodations a person may need





<u>Share in the Chat</u>: What things can you make **accessible**?



What Should Be Accessible?

• Everything!

- Digital resources
- Print resources
- Communications and information
- Processes
- Meetings and events
- Meeting and event materials
- Venues and physical spaces
- Virtual spaces



Accessibility How-To



Accessibility Formula





Universal Design Principles

- Equitable Use
- Flexibility in Use
- Simple and Intuitive
- Perceptible Information
- Tolerance for an error
- Low physical effort
- Size and space for approach and use



Resource Accessibility

To ensure content is as accessible as possible, check content for the following:

FLAC

- Font
 - Always sans serif, readable size
- Links
 - Embedded and descriptive
- Accessibility Checkers
 - Flags major errors and also gives warnings and tips
- Color
 - Contrast/conveying information



Plain Language

- Communicating in a way that your audience can understand the first time
- A general movement toward understandable information
- Resources
 - Autistic Self Advocacy Network
 - www.PlainLanguage.gov



General Principles of Plain Language

- Well-organized/easy to follow main ideas
- Speaks to the reader ("You")
- Active voice
- Present tense
- Short sentences
- Familiar words
- Use lists and tables to simplify information
- Images to enhance meaning

Ensuring Accessible Programming

At your first planning meeting, make sure to:

- Confirm that all event locations are accessible.
 - Make sure that there are people in charge of accessibility checks with venues and online platforms.
- Make it easy and comfortable for people to request accommodations <u>beforehand</u>; include this <u>phrase in **every** registration form:</u>

"Do you need any accommodations to fully participate in this event?"

- Offer and provide accommodations when requested
- Assign/provide contact information of whomever is responsible for accommodations







In-Person Meetings

- Audiovisual needs
 - Captioning/CART
 - ASL Interpretation
- Mix of table heights and seating options
- Chair space/navigation for wheelchair/mobility aid users
- Quiet room/sensory room space for a break
- Food labels with ingredients listed



• Breaks



Best Practices for Virtual Meetings

- Each person should say their name every time they begin speaking
- As a general rule, any individual not speaking should be on mute
- Give them an option to share thoughts if others are doing so verbally (chat box)
- Read chat messages aloud
- ASL interpreter video stays on the entire time
- Have 10-minute breaks every hour or so

www.respectability.org/accessible-virtual-events



Additional Best Practices

- Share materials in advance, including agendas, and notes/summary afterward
- Presenting information in multiple ways
- Audio description of visual information, including you!
- Moderator/facilitator to help ensure full participation, including access check-ins
- Language considerations
- Evaluate meetings and events/solicit feedback
- Accessible transportation
- Childcare considerations (for longer events/meetings)
- Access plan/policy, including preferred access service providers



Access Services

Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART)



- Live transcriber third-party captioning service
- Provide names, proper nouns and technical vocabulary for more accurate captioning
- Can be for platforms like Zoom or in-person on a separate screen or individual tablet



Note: Automatic captions using Artificial Intelligence (AI), while improving, will have more errors

Benefits of Live Captioning

- Greatly eases the cognitive load of a meeting or event
 - People who are Deaf/Hard of Hearing
 - People who have Learning Disabilities and slower processing
 - People whose first language is not English
 - <u>Everyone! Universal Design</u>

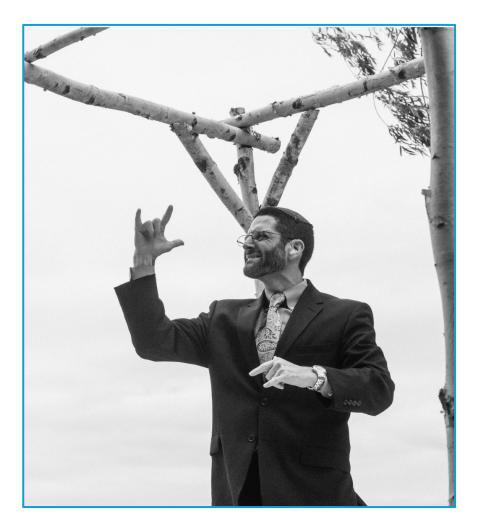






Benefits of ASL Interpreters

- If Deaf/hard of hearing individuals want to fully participate, ensure ASL interpreters for active participation
 - Note: ASL and English are two different languages
- Share names of presenters and materials ahead of time so interpreters can become familiar with the materials





Live Audio Description

- Speaker should describe what is on screen (PowerPoints or other visual aids)
- NOTE: Even if you made the PPT accessible, people will not be able to use screen readers for the PPT being shown on screen (whether virtual or in-person) – send copy prior to event.
- If video clips do not include audio description, the speaker should explain the visuals prior to showing the video
- <u>Resource on audio description</u>



Continue Your Disability Inclusion Journey

Continue your learning:

- Disability 101: Ensuring Best Practices in Disability Inclusion
- <u>Best Practices: Recruitment and</u>
 <u>Retention</u>
- <u>Creating a Welcoming, Inclusive and</u> <u>Accessible Organization</u>
- Ensuring Accessible In-Person and Virtual Events
- Living with a Disability in an Inaccessible World
- Mental Health & Wellness in the Workplace
- Disability Inclusion in Philanthropy

 Nothing Without Us.

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Email <u>JakeS@RespectAbility.org</u> for more information



Equity and Access Webinar Series

- Disability 101
- Disability History
- How to Ensure Accessible Events
- How to Recruit, Accommodate and Promote People with Disabilities for Paid Employment, Volunteer Leadership and Board Positions
- How to Ensure A Welcoming Lexicon and Inclusive Storytelling
- How to Ensure Accessible Websites, Social Media and Inclusive Photos
- Premium Skills Workshop in Social Media Accessibility
- How to Ensure Legal Rights and Compliance Obligations

Watch Recordings, Download Transcripts and PowerPoints:

https://www.respectability.org/accessibility-

webinars/





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