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>> Johan Rempel: Good afternoon, everyone. Thank you for attending this webinar. We'll get started in about half a minute or so. Thank you.

>> Johan Rempel: Good afternoon, everyone. If you're from the west coast, good morning. My name is Johan Rempel I'm from Georgia Tech. Today is building a more accessible future for everyone. We know there's a lot of offering today. It's global accessibility awareness day and in honor of that, we're providing this presentation. Thank you for taking time to sit in on this. So a few housekeeping items. We're providing CART services, live captioning. A big thank you to Heather Johnson for providing that. You can access captions through the link in the chat it's the StreamText link that opens up a third party application that provides additional options for viewing those captions. And the second way of accessing the captions is the closed captioning option on the Zoom toolbar. There's a right red arrow pointing to it. That's also keyboard accessible for individuals who are using the keyboard or peripheral device to access that.

This is a new feature for Zoom. It's been rolled out maybe 6 months ago, the sign language interpretation view. This is available for participants sign language interpreters are shown in dedicated participant channels. Participants can resize the window. The interpretation option is on the toolbar. You should see the option visually. There's a bright red arrow pointing to it. If you choose to load the ASL interpretation and have a separate video channel as well, we're offering that to ensure full access for this presentation. I have the honor of co‑presenting today with Martha Rust. I've worked with Martha for more than a decade and have a deep appreciation to her commitment to equalizing the playing field for everyone. She has served as a referee for wheelchair rug be around the globe. That shows her commitment to leveling the playing field for everybody. So, I will pass it on to Martha.

>> Martha Rust: Thank you, the honor is all mine Johan. I'm excited to be here today. Happy global accessibility awareness day. I'm the interim director of Tools for Life. Tools for Life is the assistive technology program for the state of Georgia. You can find your assistive technology program if you're from other states as well. We help individuals find assistive technology to help them in all ages and disabilities.

>> Johan Rempel: Thank you. Some of you may be familiar with me. I oversee a lot of our digital accessibility initiatives and user experience initiatives here at CIDI.

This is being recorded and archived and everyone who is registered will receive a copy of this. We'll house this on the AccessGA website which I will talk more about. There's some useful links we're incorporating into this PowerPoint presentation. So if you miss anything or wonder how to access the content being displayed, it will be archived and sent to everyone.

A brief over view of center for inclusive design and innovation. Our mission and purpose is to improve the human condition through equal access to technology‑based and research driven information, services and products for individuals with disabilities.

We're housed at Georgia Tech.

Some of the services we provide. We have an entire braille department with various braille services such as customized projects for print materials, electronic text, graphics only using cutting‑edge technology. We have an e‑text department that Dr. Morrison over sees and that department provides remediation and training to organizations across the country and some international customers. And they really address various formats. Some of those include PDF, DOC, DAISY, HTML and others. We also provide captioning and audio description services. We provide post‑production captions and live captions which is what you're seeing today. And audio description which is describing video that is visual based so that individuals with low vision or blind and access as well. You'll hear about Tools for Life from Martha. With accessibility compliance and best practice and user experience. We have an entire research arm with several research specialists.

This offering today is brought to you on behalf of AccessGA this is a joint project of the State ADA Coordinator's Office, the Georgia state financing and investment commission, and GA technology authority and in conjunction with CIDI. AccessGA's purpose is to support state of Georgia agencies with Information and Communications Technology, ICT, and promoting timely and equal access for customers with a wide range of disabilities.

On the page here I have alphabet soup. We have served over 35 state agencies within Georgia including higher ed institutions over the years. AccessGA has been in place since 2012. We've served a lot of different institutions over the years through this project.

And with that I will pass it on to Martha.

>> Martha Rust: Thank you, Johan. I want to touch on a little bit about how to find your assistive technology program. Next slide.

I want to talk about what is the assistive technology act and what is assistive technology and what does it mean for you. I want to give you a little bit of back ground to understand this is legislation. It began in 1988 to help increase awareness, access and acquisition of assistive technology. Then the law was reauthorized in 2004 making it to a more formula grant program to the state AT program. So every state gets a different amount of funds from the federal government and it's based off a formula. I'm not sure 100% about the formula but it goes according to how many people with disabilities live in your state. Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi river. So we get funds to help cover our entire state. In 2004 it was reauthorized. Just to provide the state level and state leadership activities that we must follow and we'll talk about that today. It had not been reauthorized since 2004 but in December 2022 we were reauthorized again. That was exciting because it had been almost 10 years. Now it will be known as the 21st century act. So Tools for Life is the assistive technology act program for Georgia. There's nothing you have to show to prove you are a person with a disability or a family member or a care taker. We work with all ages and disabilities from the individual with the disability to even employers who are hiring people with disabilities.

So our mission is to increase access to assistive technology. Meaning individuals in the state of Georgia have access to see and touch and feel and learn about assistive technology, as well as acquisition. How can I afford this piece of assistive technology. So that Georgians of all ages can live, learn, work and play in communities of their voice. Everyone has the right to live where they want to live and even play where they want to play. As Johan said, I do referee a wheelchair sport. There's a documentary that came out called murder ball. Hobbies are important. Especially if someone has a new disability. Being a referee and traveling around the globe I have seen how this sport has changed the lives of the people who get to play this sport. They are able to travel, get married, have children, et cetera. We believe in that at Tools for Life.

So what is assistive technology?

Assistive technology is any item or piece of equipment that is used to increase, maintain or improve the functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities in all aspects of life including at school, work, at home and in the community.

One thing that comes to mind when you think of what type of assistive technology are you using, a lot of people say smart phones. Smart phones have opened the door for people with disabilities. If I have a smart phone and I have a communication disability, I can pull up an app and communicate with someone. I've traveled to different countries and not spoken the language but I'm able to pull up Google translate and communicate to find the restroom or the directions. For some people their assistive technology is their computer and the ability to magnify what is on their screen to read it. It could be something as simple as a piece of Velcro that I can put on my plate so my plate doesn't move around on the table.

Next slide.

So who has an assistive technology program? All gift states and 4 U.S. territories including American Samoa, Guam, northern Mariana islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands, district of Colombia and Puerto Rico. So reach out to me and I will put you in contact with your assistive technology act program if you're not connected with them. They have a wealth of information and resources.

Next slide.

So Tools for Life, we do something different. Every assistive technology act program may do something different in their state or territory. In Georgia even though we're housed at Georgia Tech we're a small group. We don't cover the entire state of Georgia. We do it different here in Georgia where we work with our assistive technology resource centers where they have try before you buy centers and outreach centers. We work closely with the centers for independent living and our aging and disability resource centers. Before COVID‑19 we were able to get funding to create assistive technology toolkits for all the centers for independent living, as well as the aging and disability resource centers in Georgia. So even though you may not be close to Atlanta, Atlanta can be fearful to drive to and get in and out, so we wanted to make sure it was easy for people to get ahold and know about assistive technology. So you could go to a center for independent living here in Georgia and an aging and disability resource center and see assistive technology which is really cool. Next slide.

So we have core services of the AT act programs and we have these that we're required to implement because of our federal funds. We have to do these core activities. Our core activities are information and assistance. Giving information about Tools for Life, giving information about assistive technology and how to fund assistive technology as well. We do assistive technology demonstrations. You'll hear about some of the AT tools in our labs that people use to read and we also have assistive technology equipment lending library which is kind of like you can check out a piece of equipment and see if it works for you at your home, school or work. We have found that the assistive technology could work with us at the office but when you get it home it may not work. So before anyone purchases anything, we want it to work for them. So our loans are 4‑6 weeks. We do a lot of group trainings where we work within the school systems, with Voc Rehab and the Georgia library systems. We do training on assistive technology and strategies around them. We have an AT acquisition manager, Hunter McFerrin, to see what are funding education if I'm purchasing a device. What are grants to save money if I'm on disability. How can I save for a piece of device.

And we have Friends of Disabled Adults and Children, FODAC and Walton options that does a lot of assistive technology reuse. This is a program that we're known on a national level. People can donate their gently used durable medical equipment. They clean them up and give them to individuals with little to no cost. Next slide.

So this is a picture of the AT services flow chart where we access and then they can access us through the phone or e‑mail or word of mouth and then we work on information and assistance and it goes to device demonstration which could lead to device loan which leads to acquisition, maybe reutilization and state financing if your state does alternative state financing. So that's a visual on how the services flow. Next slide.

So how do you find your assistive technology act program? This is the website. At3center.net. This is a picture of the home page. I put a rectangle around the state/territory AT programs. You can click on that and get your information. If you have difficulty with that, reach out to us at Tools for Life and we can help you get in contact with that as well. Next slide.

So, happy global accessibility awareness day. Since we're focusing on digital accessibility today, I could keep you here all day about assistive technology but we have a hard stop. So I will work with Johan and talk about why is digital accessibility important? If you have seen the World Wide Web, we have information at our fingertips. You can Google the next time for the movies, you can do banking, pay your bills, shop, chat, facetime and do all kinds of stuff. Information is at our fingertips. We have seen this more and more especially due to COVID‑19. Things were forced to stop and slow down and more online.

So now when you think about applications for applying to work or going to school, that seems to be online now. You don't see as many paper forms to fill out for employment. You can drive around here in Atlanta and they usually put a website or a link to click if you would like to apply for that position. The same with schools. A lot of the ‑‑ it's graduation time. A lot of high school students ‑‑ some of my friends have kids graduating and they did all their college forms and FASFA all online. Many of them did it on their smart phones. I was amazed that you could write an essay on your phone.

And daily life items from buying tickets to buying medical information, you could have that as an app. From calendars. I'm a visual person. It took me forever to transition from that paper calendar because I like to see the entire month to a calendar I use on my phone. What I love about my calendar on my phone I can use my voice to put it right in my calendar. After years of typing I would think I'm a fast typist but I'm not. So it's easy for me to meet with my doctor and when we schedule, I simply put it in my phone and set a reminder for the day before. Next slide.

So finding that right solution is very important. We want to stay away from device abandonment. We want to make sure that device is working for us. There's lots of different tools out there. Even though something may work for me, it may not work for my other coworkers. So finding the right solution and on the picture here on the screen there's a lady in a wheelchair looking like she's using her smart phone and she's in a doctor's office. So finding that right solution is very important. Next slide.

We do this in a variety of different ways. Our director Carolyn Philips many years ago I started working with her said we observe and hang out with intent to see what it is that the person is doing and what they want to do to be independent. I have many times worked in the school system where we get calls that the student does not use their assistive technology. They spent all this money and they're not using it. Help. What can we do? One time I sat in the back of the class and I was in an 8th grade class. The student had some vision loss and mobility disability as well. They were using at their desk a tabletop video magnifier. It was big and heavy. It would sit on their desk and they were on the front row and I watched how they would have to maneuver to see around it and it went back and forth and the student was getting frustrated. At the end of class they had to pack this away and carry it to the next class. Due to the mobility disability they could not do that. The device was working because it was doing what it needed to do but the student didn't want to use it because they couldn't do it independently. Think of their age. They wanted to be similar to their peers in the class and not have someone carry their stuff for them. So what we did is had something that was similar but less weight to it and connected directly to a lap top. So the student tried that for a bit and loved it because people have lap tops in their class. They were able to throw it in the back pack and take it to the next class independently. So that's a quick story I wanted to share about hanging out and seeing what the individual was doing and what they want to do.

There's lots of different tools out there. There's low‑tech and no tech. Looking at mid‑tech could be like a talking keyboard or adaptive mouse. Or things that are high‑tech like lap tops with speech output devices. So just a quick over view of the low‑tech, mid‑tech and high‑tech.

What's great about assistive technology and the changes I have seen as more and more things are built in. We use the Apple phone a lot as a great example. I believe in 2007 when the first Apple phone came out I had several friends using it and it came with built in accessibility features like VoiceOver. I believe that was around the first edition. I may have that date wrong. We are seeing more and more of the built in solutions. It makes it free and more accessible for people to try out the assistive technology. If you have a PC, you can go to the ease of access center and it has narrator in there, things to make your mouse big. I currently have a big purple mouse. I use multiple screens. I don't lose it when I have a big purple mouse. Writing in Microsoft Word. Sometimes what I type isn't what I want to say so I can have it read aloud.

There's immersive reader. I can space out the words, I can change the back ground color. If you're using Mac there's a built in VoiceOver and screen reader. Microsoft Edge and Chrome have come far with their extensions. Some are free. Like the helperbird is free. They can navigate a webpage and sometimes it takes out crazy ads.

There's texthelp Read&Write that has a cost but it helps someone with a learning disability. There's ClaroRead or JAWS or magnification programs out there.

Those are some of the solutions. Next slide.

I talked a lot about smart phones but they opened the doors for everyone. How many of you get around without using a GPS. I remember the days of map quest. I don't know how I read the paper and drove but I did because I'm still here. Do you remember when we relied on people to give us directions. A lot of directions had barns and horses. Turn by the horse farm. Imagine traveling around Atlanta without a GPS. So built in accessibility. VoiceOver and spoken content where I can read my e‑mails or text out loud to me. The picture on the screen is called seeing AI. I can use the camera on my phone to read a menu. To read mail. It can tell me how many people are in a room. It can scan a bar code and tell me what I'm about to eat or drink. It can do short texts as well. That's a free app able that's opened the doors for a lot of people. Not only for people with vision loss but also with learning disabilities. There's speechify that will read e‑mails. For a while speechify was beta testing the reading of Gwyneth Paltrow’s voice. So for a while she was reading my e‑mails for me. That was fun. There's so many apps out there. I should have put a slide in but the Tools for Life webpage we have an app finder. You can find what types of apps we recommend; our peers recommend others recommend.

The audio book boom. I love audio books. I think the slide ‑‑ there it is. I was listening to a news program recently where they were telling us how big a growth audio books have been. I was sharing a story that my grandmother lost her eye sight due to diabetes when we were little. My grandmother listened to audio books. We grew up in Tennessee. My grandparents were in Florida. While in Tennessee, my mom would say your grandmother would love to hear you read, why don't you read her a story. So we would read these stories and mail them to her. I was like you were so smart. That's how you got us to read. It was perfect. You were reading books and reading books for your grandmother who got to hear you read. So that's a fun story that I like to share and it brings a smile to my face. The audio book is growing. Int 2022 there's an estimate of $5.4 billion spent on audio books. By 2030 it's expected to go up to 35 billion. Amazon reported that audio books are the most popular format. There's several reasons: Accessibility, several are free. I love a good audio book. If I have a good book the farther I walk because I want to listen to it. I use my library card and get my audio books through the library. I use free apps like Libby or over drive. There's an award ceremony for readers of audio books. You can read anywhere. You can do it while driving, cleaning, et cetera. Reading on the go is convenient. Before I started getting into audio books I was working with a student with a learning disability. He wanted to graduate getting a degree in electrical engineer and he was working as a mechanic. In his line of field he didn't want anyone to know he was studying. He spent time during the day working but in the atmosphere he didn't want people to know he was studying. So what we did was we created working with putting his books in e‑text format. So all day long he was working under cars and he was actually studying. I believe he works at delta now. So I wanted to share that with you.

I think I pass it back to you Johan.

>> Johan Rempel: Okay. Thank you Martha. Wealth of information. I'm grateful for the TFL team because I can walk down the hall way or reach out to them at any point and they can answer my questions related to assistive technology. So the essential relationship between assistive technology and digital accessibility.

There's such an interconnection here between the two. Sometimes as wonderful as technology is, sometimes if there aren't the supports in place, it can sometimes do more damage than good because the perception is that if you drop a piece of assistive technology in someone's lap they can automatically access what they need to but that's not the case. So access to AT alone does not automatically assure full access. It's essential that the connect AT solution is in place and the digital environment is accessible. An individual using AT does not automatically get some same information from a website or engage with the same services on a mobile app just because they're using AT. So it's important to realize that AT as important as it is, also is really intrical.

So we're celebrating our 50th anniversary of section 504 and the ADA.

Martha and I could have done a 2 day work shop on all of this but we're going high level here and hopefully there's value to this information.

So section 50 our is a civil rights law impacting education programs and activities. It was historic because for the first time people with disabilities were viewed as a minority group. Previously public policy had been characterized by addressing the needs of particular disabilities by categories.

This is a quote from Kitty Cone. She was a disability rights activist. She passed away in 2015. She was one of the pioneers here when it comes to section 504 and disability rights. So this quote sums it up really well. If I thought about why... [Reading]. So, the words of previous colleague of mine who retired recently come to mind "disability is a consequence of the environment." The own/ESZ needs not be on the individual.

So Judy Heumann is considered the mother of disability rights movement. I asked Martha about this. I know she and others in the Tools for Life team had the honor of meeting her, Judy Heumann, here in Atlanta back in 2019. In 1977 Judy Heumann helped lead a 26‑day occupation of a federal government building in... [Reading].

So Judy Heumann passed earlier this year. And here's a direct quote from her, "disability only becomes a tragedy... [Reading]".

To the right of that quote I have a screen shot of crip camp the documentary. If you've heard me speak before on this topic, you have probably heard me talk about this documentary. I can't encourage you enough to see it. It captures the passion and work and dedication of the disability community in moving the section 504 forward. I provided a link to the trailer. When you get these archives here, watch the trailer and it will give you a good sense of how much was taken ‑‑ or how much dedication was needed to pass that legislation.

So a lot of people mix up 504 with 508. The government loves numbers. A brief over view of Section 508, the U.S. access aboard final rule harmonized Section 508 with WCAG 2.0 level AA so when you hear web content accessibility guideline, that's the same as 508. 508 goes more broadly in regards to hardware and software but when talking about the World Wide Web, 508 and WCAG 2.0 are synonymous.

This applies to federal government agencies and contractors for federal governments. Many have adopted the ICT refresh and the WCAG standards. That's WCAG 2.0, sometimes 2.1 AA. And then I dropped the link in there as well for you to learn more.

The ADA, I suspect most of you have heard about and some of you may have an extensive knowledge of the ADA. This was passed in 1990. We have an image of George H. W. Bush signed it into law. In his later years he was a wheelchair user and likely benefited from what the ADA incorporated for building standards for him to have equal access.

Keep in mind, the World Wide Web was not even birthed at the time of this signing. The World Wide Web came about 6 months after the signing. So if you're looking for concrete information about digital accessibility in the ADA, you're not going to find it. The ADA is more about the letter of the law. The ADA incorporates the spirit of the law of reasonable accommodations and equal access for everyone. So that's where it has been leveraged to apply to digital content as well.

Here's a snapshot of ADA lawsuits over the last several years. This is from useable net. This is the same period that we faced the pandemic. The majority of us were telecommuting. All those pain points came flooding in as far as digital accessibility because it was no longer just considered an option. It was an absolute necessity throughout the pandemic. 200018 there were over 2000 cases. 2019 that increased to 2890. And in 2021 it jumped to 4011. These are not accumulative. These are year over year cases that were filed. It's a lot of lawsuits and the trajectory continues to grow.

So this is worth mentioning. This is a piece of legislation. The government loves numbers. S. 4998. This is websites and software applications accessibility act. This was proposed last year in the U.S. Congress. Its purpose is to establish uniform accessibility standards for websites and applications of employers, employment agencies, labor organizations, joint labor management committees, public entities, public accommodations, testing entities, commercial providers and other providers. This is not sign under to law but it shows an awareness and willingness for legislators to move the needle on this. I've provided a link at the bottom of this slide for you to review.

Another piece ‑‑ let me back up. This is not legislation. This is a proposed nprm publications. Notice of proposed rulemaking from the Department of Justice. So this is a nondiscrimination on the basis of disability, disability of the web information and services of the state and local governments. This allies to the ADA Title II. So this could potentially rewrite ADA Title II of the ADA. Again, with the nprm it's listed as 05002023. Then there's going to be a 2 month comments period. So it's listed as 07002023. The 00 is significant. They haven't determined an exact date of when it will go live. Keep in mind as they receive comments from the public, they will need to incorporate it and revise it. So this is step one of moving this toward potential legislation. The department intends to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking to attend Title II ADA regulations to provide for individuals with disabilities.

I want to circle back to some of the points Martha made. It's interesting to hear Martha talk about accessibility and AT. Assistive technology benefits everyone across the board. My phone is going to start talking to me. Very often assistive technology solutions benefit everyone eventually. Same with digital accessibility. Whether it's a temporary disability, a situational or permanent disability. 1 out of every 4 of us in this country adults have a disability. If we live long enough, every one of us will experience some form of disability.

So just important that these standards and guidelines and regulations benefit everybody.

Very brief over view of WCAG, web content accessibility guideline. It's developed through the World Wide Web Consortium, W3C. In cooperation with individuals and organizations around the world with a goal of providing a single shared standard that meets the needs of individuals, organizations and governments internationally. WCAG is not a standard in this country. I spoke about it being harmonized with Section 508. 508 is a standard by the federal government. WCAG is very often adopted as a standard within an organization but in and of itself is a set of guidelines in this country specifically.

>> Martha Rust: I want to let you know it's 2:20.

>> Johan Rempel: Thank you. I appreciate that. So in other words, chop chop.

Okay. There are various versions of WCAG and it can get potentially overwhelming. There's 2.0, 2.1, 2.2 was originally planned to roll out in May but it will likely come out either this summer or fall. Each one of these are backwards compatible. Think of your iPhone or Android device. When you update from iOS 7.2 to 7.3 does everything change? No. When you incorporate changes to comply with WCAG 2.0, there's iterative changes to 2.1 and the same will be for 2.2. So it's backwards compatible. W3C recommends using the most recent version when developed or updating content which makes sense because you want to built in a level of sustainability in your digital assets. You don't want to revisit this every time there's a WCAG update.

It's worthwhile noting that the White House ‑‑ this is not policy, this is the White House choosing to do this ‑‑ they're going with version 2.1. Again, Section 508 requires version 2.0 level AA but this is a good faith initiative towards moving toward 2.1.

This is a valuable tool. I've provided the link on this slide. The quick reference guide. If you print out WCAG in its entirety, you'll be looking at over 3,000 pages of documentation which is overwhelming for anybody. This quick tool provides the ability to condense and microfocus on specific aspects of WCAG. For example, if you want to know the requirements for videos, captioning and audio description, whether that's a level AA, AAA, you can quickly search that. Just a whole list of topics. Alternative text, color contrast, anything you want to microfocus on and isolate as you're moving toward greater accessibility.

WCAG 3.0. This will be a major over haul. There is significant differences between what this version will come out with and previous versions. According to W3C it will not develop into a standard for a few years from now. Rating system is 0‑4. Very poor to excellent. Right now WCAG is inflexible. It's like a binary pass or fail model. Which is better than nothing. WCAG is robust even with all the changes with mobile and emerging technologies but it's limited. 3.0 is trying to get away from the binary true false versions.

I can't emphasize enough, you know, Martha really drew from this experience is end users whatever we're doing in the area of disability awareness, accessibility, we have to keep the end users in mind. It's not a check box process. It's not a mechanical process. So include people with disabilities throughout every aspect of a project, as much as possible because they're going to be your stakeholders. Ensure continued feedback is received by people with disabilities on a regular basis as content is updated and new features are added. And provide an easy and effective means for all users to provide additional feedbacks on barriers and challenges they experience. We have a customer support team at CIDI. So when there are pain points, complaints of individuals with disabilities not being able to access a certain product or service or application we have a means by which we collect that information. That can be reflective on an accessibility statement on a website. Who can a person reach out to if they can't access your content or your services or your products? Having an e‑mail and/or phone number and indicating that you'll reach back to them within 24‑48 hours is going to go a long way to someone with a disability avoiding that level of frustration and that potentially escalating to a lawsuit. So nipping it in the bud and getting that feedback immediately. Then taking that responsibility of incorporating that change, making that available for everybody because when you have one or two complaints about a product or service, challenges are there are many experiencing that issue.

The need for cultural change, not just the change in coding. This is not just a technological hurdle. This is not just about running automatic testing tools. This is about tapping into the needs of people with disabilities. It's about a shift in perspective from an organization from the top down and bottom up. It's about a commitment and a sustainable accessibility roadmap to ensuring that people with disabilities needs are being served. And that does a few things. It reduces an organization's legal risk and from a public relation standpoint and quality of life standpoint you're incorporating changes that will be long lasting and meaningful for everyone. The only way to do that is to get by it from people in your organization and to ensure that quality control is met. That individuals with disabilities are at the table and providing input into services and products throughout the life cycle of that organization.

Here's a quote from a name you might recognize. Some of you may have heard this quote before, "we do not need pity, nor do we... [Reading]".

That sounds like a civil rights quote from a civil rights leader in the 1960s or 70s. This is actually Louis Braille born in 1809 and passed in 1852. He was the inventor of braille. It's a very timely quote that can be applied today.

With that we have reached the end. We have a couple minutes left. If anybody wants to post a question, we have the Q&A open. With the minute or 2 that's remaining, we'll go ahead and take any questions. As we're waiting for them to roll in, Martha if you want to add any thoughts or comments, please jump in.

>> Martha Rust: Thanks, Johan. I want to say thank you so much for joining us today. And if you do have questions, feel free to reach out to us afterwards. It has been a pleasure doing this today, Johan. And it looks like there's a question. Will we be receiving a copy of this PowerPoint digitally to access the links?

>> Johan Rempel: Yes. Everyone who registered will receive the MP4 recording and the PowerPoint saved as the additional resources that go along with it. It's also going to be posted on the AccessGA website. That's AccessGA.gatech.edu. So with that I will thank all of you for attending. Like I noted earlier, there's a lot of activities going on today. So we're honored that you took the time out of your busy schedules to join us. A big thank you to our ASL interpreter and captioner. With that I will give Martha the opportunity to make any closing comments. Thank you.

>> Martha Rust: Thank you so much. Happy global accessibility day.

>> Johan Rempel: Enjoy the rest of your day.