

Document Accessibility

for the Absolute Beginner

Our Testimonials

What our Attendees Say

Don't take our word for it. Here is what some of our class attendees have said about our training. And yes, they are real. We can supply contact info for any of them if you have doubts.



Barbara Fuentes

Utah State Board of Education
I recently started training to get better familiarized with 508 Accessibility standards and practices. I started off my training with the Chax Training and Consulting folks. IT WAS AMAZING! If you're looking to get started in accessibility design, these are your folks to start with. Thanks Dax Castro, ADS and Chad Chelius, ADS!



Mimi Heft

Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Chad Chelius, ADS and Dax Castro, ADS are two of the most knowledgeable and engaging experts on accessibility best practices in design. They are aces at conveying a highly complex, daunting set of rules and making them understandable and memorable. Most of what I've learned about ADA-friendly design is thanks to Chad and Dax's workshops.



Camile Fink

University of California Los Angeles
Highly recommend the alt-text training. I did it a while back when I was trying to understand alt-text, and it was super helpful. I actually have now trained all my authors to write their own alt-text (it's super technical info and just makes more sense to have them draft the alt-text that I then review/edit). I use the handout from this training to review concepts and basics.



Sheri Smith

Center for Schools and Communities
Thanks so much for the exceptional quality and engaging (and fun!) training. 1,000% recommend Chax Training and can't say enough positive things about Dax and Chad.



Valérie Gariépy

Agence Sat
I had such great insights this week when I attended Chax Training and Consulting on how to make accessible pdfs in Indesign. I love those a-Ha moments!



Shelley Nichols

Crozetian Creative
I took your 3-hour training "Designing with Accessibility in Mind" in January. I really loved it! I was also able to put a few things right into practice with a project. I've also been listening to your podcast, which is great.

Morning Session (9am to 4pm)

Introduction to Document Accessibility (9am to 9:45am)

Goal: Understand the most common barriers, typical workflow and the Acrobat Interface

Exercise: Review two sample document and add/review document metadata.

Reading Order & Basic Tag Structure (9:45am to 10:15am)

Key Concepts: Meaningful sequence, reading order, tag structure.

Exercise: Creating a logical reading order using tags.

Headings & Lists (10:15am to 11:00am)

Key Concepts: Proper use of headings (H1 to H6), list structures, and why they matter for assistive technology.

Exercise: Apply Headings and lists to an existing document.



Break (11:00am to 11:15am)

Text and Color Accessibility (11:15am to 12pm)

Key Concepts: Color contrast, use of color, and text alternatives.

Exercise: Use a color contrast analyzer on provided examples to ensure they meet accessibility guidelines.

Attendees also check alternative text for provided images.

Afternoon Session (1pm to 4pm)

Tables (1pm to 1:45pm)

Key Concepts: Creating accessible tables and table structure.

Exercise: Attendees will work with a simple data table, ensuring it has proper headers.

Hyperlinks, Alternate Descriptions (1:45pm to 2:30pm)

Key Concepts: Creating accessible links, adding alternate text

Exercise: Practice hyperlinking content and reviewing a document's metadata to ensure it is properly filled out.



Break (2:30pm to 2:45pm)

Document Review & Testing with NVDA (2:45pm to 3:30pm)

Key Concepts: Walking through a document with a screen reader, understanding how to test.

Exercise: Test a document using NVDA, following simple instructions on navigating by headings, links, and tables.

Final Project & Wrap to Up (3:30pm to 4pm)

Final Exercise: Attendees apply all learned concepts to a short document to make it fully accessible, then test it with NVDA.



Q&A and wrap-up.



Key Concept:

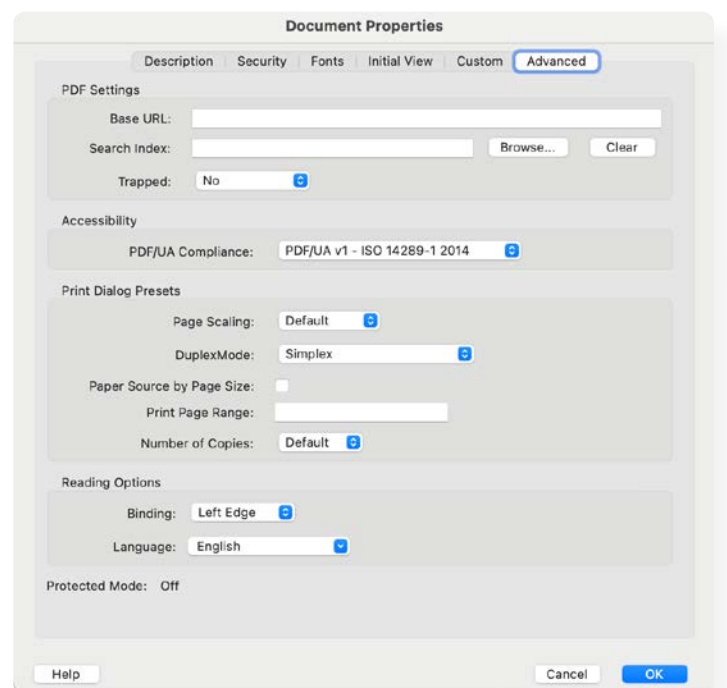
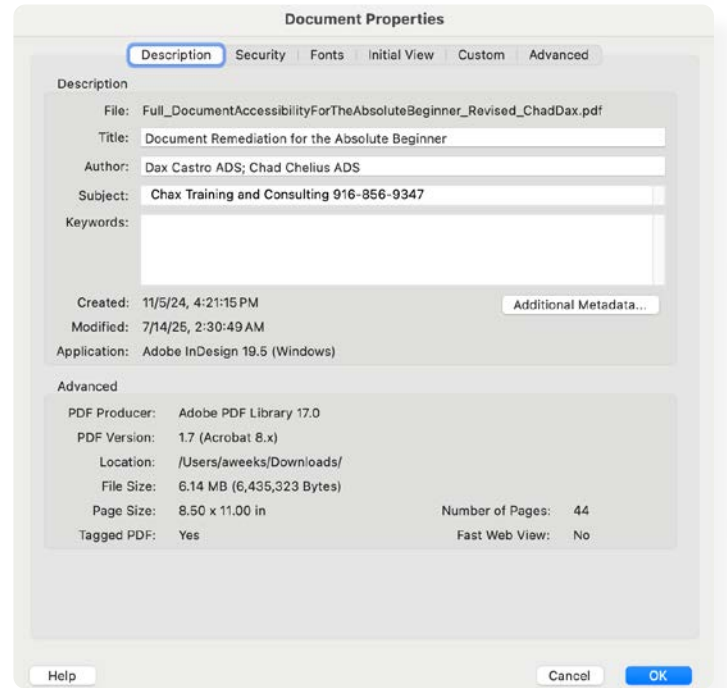
Accessibility Workflow

Document Metadata



Key Takeaways:

1. Document metadata provides essential information like title, author, and keywords.
2. Metadata should be filled out correctly to help users identify and navigate documents.
3. Use a clear, descriptive document title that accurately reflects its content.
4. Ensure the author field lists the organization rather than author.
5. Add relevant keywords to improve the document's searchability and accessibility.
6. Metadata should include the language of the document to support multilingual users.
7. Update metadata if the document is revised or modified significantly.
8. Ensure the document title in metadata matches the document's title page for consistency.
9. Check metadata fields in the document properties to ensure they're complete and accurate.





Key Concept:

Common Barriers

The Most Common Document Accessibility Barriers

- 1. Font:** Font choice can be a significant visual barrier, as well as an interpretive one. Most decorative or script fonts, can be challenging for screen readers to interpret. Unicode fonts are encoded in a way that allows for most, if not all, characters to be interpreted by a screen reader properly. It is commonly accepted that sans-serif fonts are more accessible due to their simplicity and ease of recognition. However studies have shown that proper kerning with serif and sans-serif fonts help reading comprehension more. Ensuring adequate font size and avoiding overly stylized text enhances readability and accessibility for all users. Remember that there is no specified font size for accessibility. So consider your audience when choosing minimum sizes. Remember, there is no such thing as a dyslexic font. These are typically gimmicks not backed by any study or proof. Also WCAG SC 1.4.12 Text Spacing does not mean font size and does not apply to PDF documents.
- 2. Language:** The primary barrier related to language involves using overly complex or technical language without providing clear explanations or alternative text. Clarity and simplicity in language support a more inclusive experience, ensuring that all users, regardless of language proficiency or cognitive ability, can comprehend the document's content. WCAG SC 3.1.5 Reading Level (AAA), and SC 3.1.2 Language of Parts
- 3. Colorblindness:** Designing solely based on color distinctions can pose difficulties for colorblind individuals. Relying on color alone to convey information might lead to confusion or exclusion. Adding symbols or patterns alongside colors helps convey information to all users, ensuring inclusivity. WCAG SC 1.4.1 Use of Color
- 4. Color Contrast:** Inadequate contrast between text and background colors can make content illegible for many users, especially those with visual impairments. Ensuring sufficient contrast ratios between text and background colors helps in improving readability and accessibility for everyone. WCAG SC 1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum)
- 5. Color as a Differentiator:** Using color alone to differentiate between elements (such as required vs. optional fields) can exclude users who cannot perceive these color differences. Providing additional indicators, like text labels or symbols, alongside color helps distinguish items for all users. WCAG SC 1.3.1 Info and Relationships and 1.4.1 Use of Color
- 6. Structural Relationships:** Headings, lists, graphics and tables provide key structural landmarks contain important information. Ignoring the logical structure robs AT users of information clearly visible to those with sight. Using properly tagged headings, lists, and nesting of content ensures a clear and logical structure, which is essential for users navigating the document using assistive technologies like screen readers. WCAG SC 1.3.1 Info and Relationships
- 7. Text as Images:** Using text embedded within images rather than as actual text can be inaccessible to screen readers, as they cannot interpret text from images. Utilizing actual text and providing alternative descriptions for images ensures that all users can access the information. WCAG SC 1.1.1 Non-text Content



Key Concept:

Acrobat Interface

The Three Acrobat Views

There are three basic views in Adobe Acrobat. These views are the **Home**, **Tools** and **Document** view. Each of these views can be accessed by select the desired tab located just under the text menu at the top of the screen.

1. Home

The **Home view** shows your recent documents with various location filters, as well as, several shortcuts for Combine Files, Request Signatures, Share, Export PDF, Send for Comments, Protect and Edit PDF.

2. Document

The **Document View** opens a menu in the main document window allowing you to open, remove or add shortcuts to the Tools Panel.

3. All Tools Panel

This panel is only available when there is an open PDF document. The **All Tools View** opens a menu in the main document window allowing you to open or learn more about the available actions in the Tools Panel. You can add tools to this view and arrange them in the order that suits your workflow. The tools you will use most often in this menu are:

1. Prepare for Accessibility
2. Organize Pages
3. Prepare Form
4. Edit PDF

WARNING: You might be tempted to use the Edit PDF option to fix a typo or hard return, but use with caution. Most of the time any piece of text you touch using this tool turns into untagged content or empty content object boxes and must be added back to the tags tree.

Pro Tip: The Search Bar is to the right of the top bar. You can use it to search for partial matches to quickly find tools when you cannot remember what menu or area they are in.

4. Navigation Pane

The **Navigation Pane** is divided into two areas, Document Structure Tools and Page Navigation Tools (not official names).

Document Structure Tools

The top of the pane allows you to access tools that control or inspect the document structure. These tools can be added by right clicking in this area and selecting them. The most common items you will want to activate are:

1. Bookmarks:

If your document has more than 9 pages you should consider bookmarks. However, shorter documents can benefit from bookmarks as well. Just know that bookmarks are a sighted accommodation as they do not take the user to the exact word but simply to the top of the relevant page.

2. Accessibility Tags:

This is where you will spend the majority of your time adjusting the tag properties of the document content.

3. Content (Pane):

This area holds the actual objects on the page. If you delete something from this area, it is deleted from the document completely. Adjusting the order of content here

4. Order (Pane):

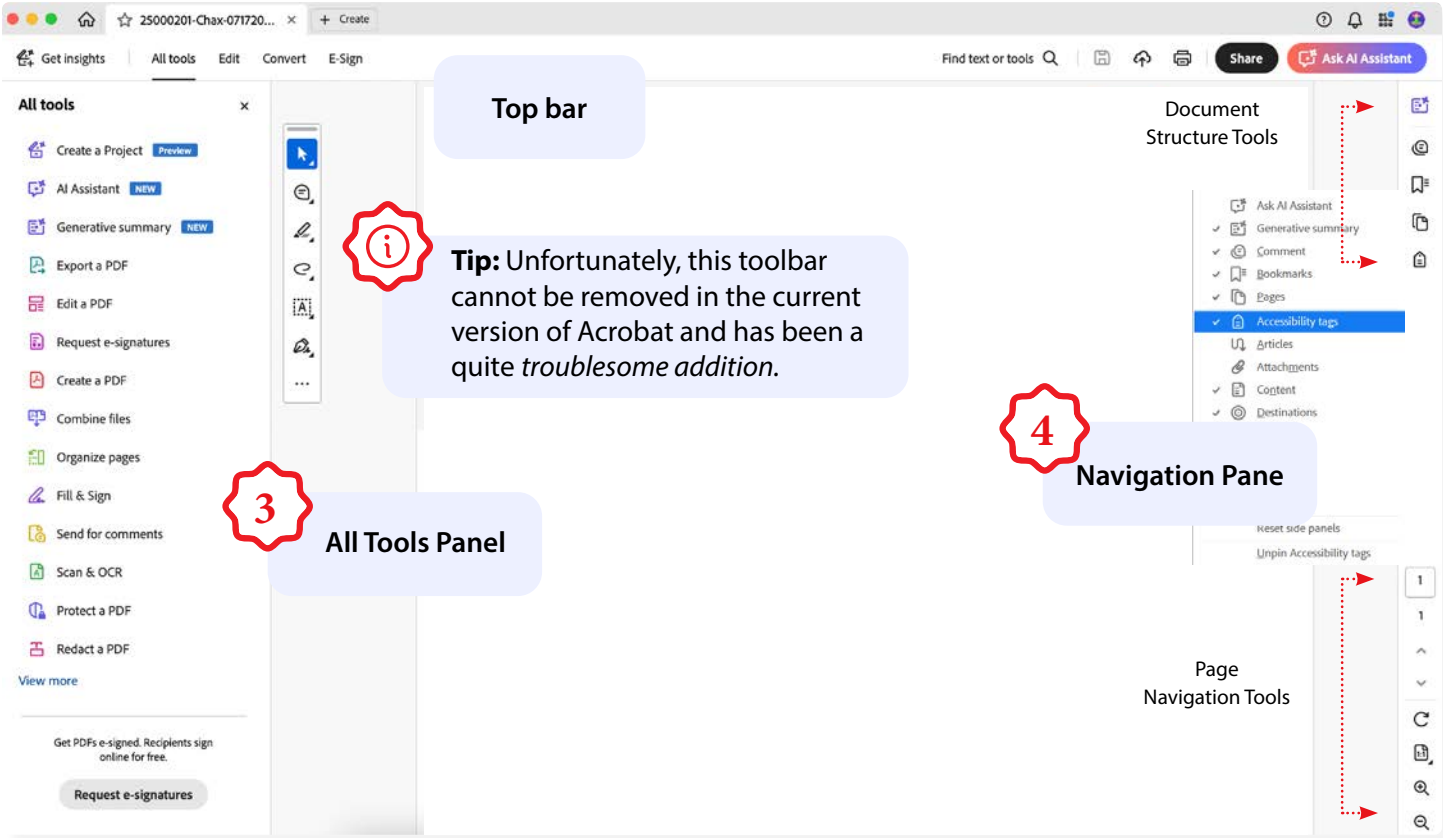
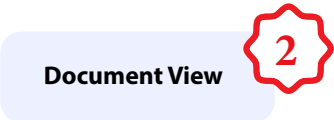
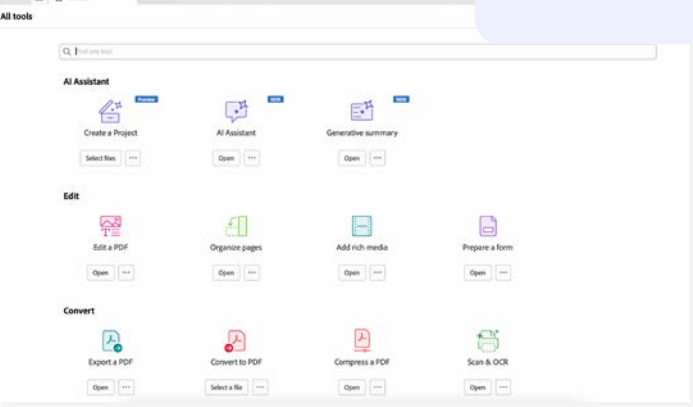
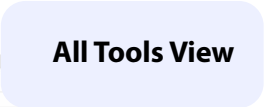
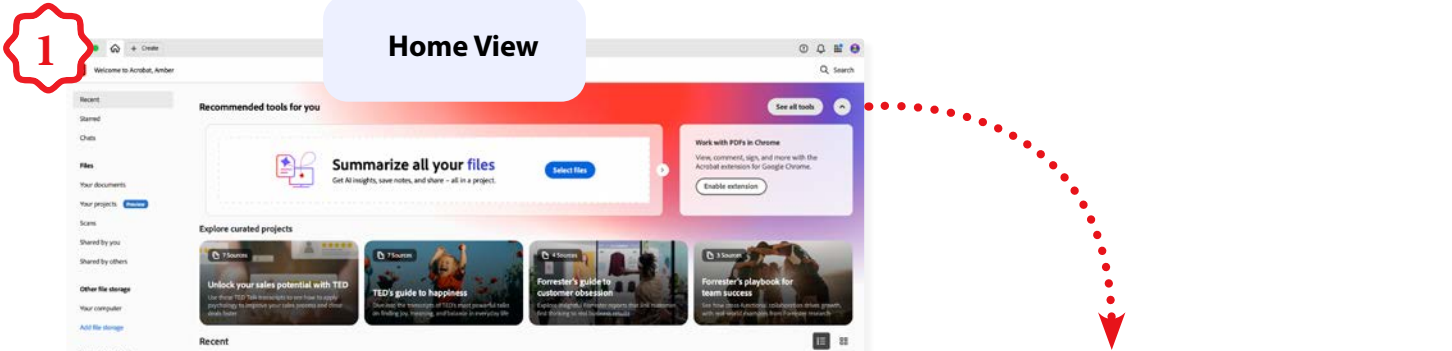
This area defines the order of content on the page. It also enables the Reading Order Tool that can simplify tagging content and also is the only place you can edit Table Summaries.

Pro Tip: Use the Content Pane to adjust your reading order (instead of the Order Pane) to avoid Acrobat's annoying "help" where it will combine and restructure your tags for you - typically creating more problems than it solves!

Page Navigation Tools

The bottom section of Navigation Pane holds all the page navigation tools for typing in the page number to jump directly to it or pressing the page up or page down buttons.

You can also increase or decrease the page magnification and adjust the Page View options.





Key Concept:

Tag Structure

Tag Structure you should know:

Notes

Typical TOC

<TOC>
<TOCI>
<P>
<Reference> *** you will hear Link ***
<Link> *** you will hear Link ***
LinkOBJR

Example of Multi-level TOC

<TOC>
<TOCI>
<TOCI>
<TOC>
<TOCI>

Typical List

<L>

<Lbl> *** Not required***
<LBody> *** Not required***

Nested List

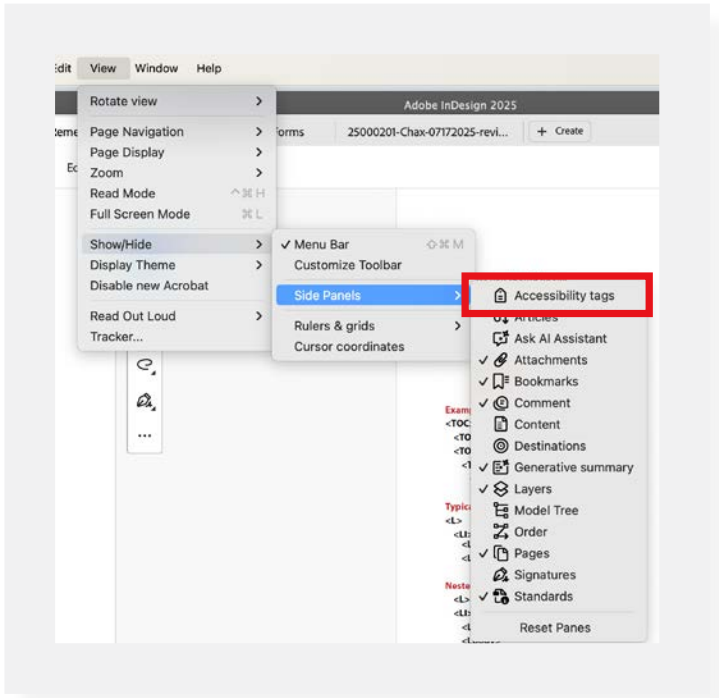
<L>

<Lbl>
<LBody>
<L>

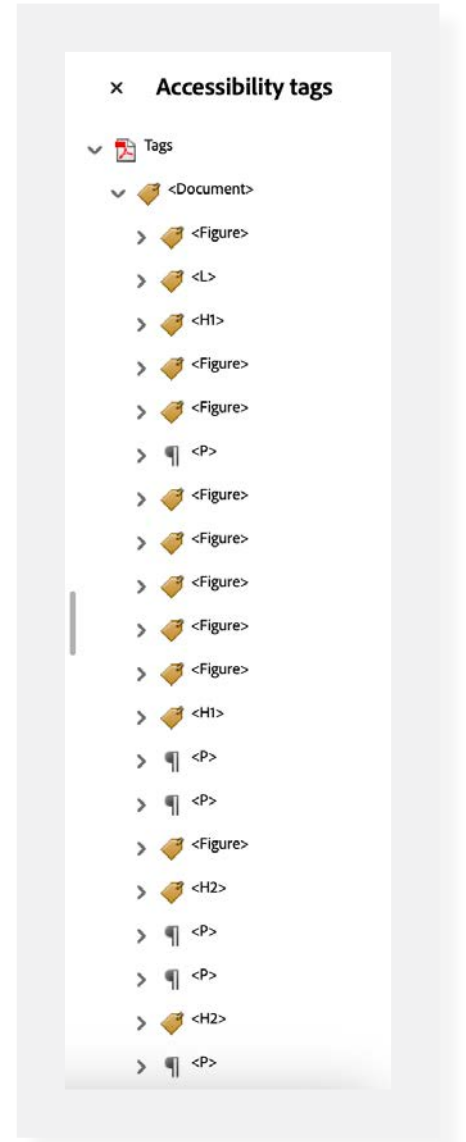
<Lbl>
<LBody>

Table Structure

<Table>
<Caption> *** can be used in Lists, Tables, Figures ***
<THead>
<TR>
<TD>
<TD>
<TBody> *** THead / TBody must be used together ***
<TR>
<TD>
<TD>

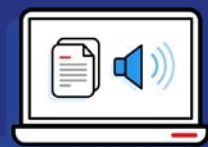


To view the tags tree, go to
View > Show/Hide > Side Panels > Accessibility Tags



The Accessibility Tag Icon in Adobe Acrobat

Click on the **Accessibility Tags** icon when it appears. You should then be able to review the tag order. This is where you will “walk the tags tree.”



Tag Structure

Headings

Key Takeaways

1. Headings are structural elements that separate content into logical blocks.
2. Many assistive technology users navigate using heads as anchor points to move from section to section.
3. Headings must stay in logical order. H1, H2, H3
4. Contrary to popular belief you CAN have more than one H1 in a document as long as the structure is consistently applied.
5. An organization can choose to assign the Title as the only H1 but it is not a violation to have more than one H1.
6. The Title Tag is not an H1. Currently it is only voiced as a Paragraph in PDF documents by NVDA and JAWS.
7. Like the rungs on a ladder, Heading Levels cannot be skipped. H1 to H3 would create a confusing user experience.
8. More than 3 headings in a row should always be carefully inspected for accuracy when evaluating the accessibility tags. Most likely one or more should just be a <P> Paragraph tag.
9. 9. Meaningful Headings improve the accessibility of a document. "Chapter 1" is not as accessible as "Chapter 1 Introduction."

Headings Exercise

Correct the Heading sequence below:

H1, H3, H2, H3, H4, H1, H2, H1, H2, H2, H4, H3, H3, H1, H1, H3, H3



Tag Structure

Lists

Key Takeaways

1. Lists provide a structured way to group related items, making them easier to follow for all users.
2. Avoid using list tags for non-list items; this can create confusion for assistive technologies.
3. Avoid lists that are more than 3 levels deep. Consider using additional headings.
4. A list of one item is like calling a single sock a pair of socks.
5. The basic List structure is an L (List) tag with LI (List Item) tags for each individual item. However, a fully structured list is a better user experience across all platforms (NVDA, JAWS, other screen readers)
6. Use simple, short, and meaningful items within lists to improve understanding.
7. A paragraph between list items will typically break the list into 2 separate lists.
8. In MS Word, the hollow circle bullet o is just the letter o. So avoid using it in your documents.
9. Numbered lists should be used for sequential steps and bulleted lists are better for non-ordered items.
10. Not all bullets sound the same. Visit to the Chax website to download the list of bullets. Go to [link here] or scan the QR code below.



Scan to experience how a bullet sounds to screen reader users.

Or visit 7je2.short.gy/bullets



List Tag Structure Defined

Tag	Definition
L	List
LI	List Item
Lbl	Label (bullet or number or icon)
Lbody	List Content (Text, figure, etc.)

Example

Write the name to the right of each of the elements in the list below:

```
<L>  
  <LI>  
    <Lbl>  
    <Lbody>  
<LI>  
  <Lbl>  
  <Lbody>  
<L>  
  <LI>
```




Key Concepts:

Color Contrast

Key Takeaways

1. Ensure text has a minimum contrast ratio of 4.5:1 against its background to meet WCAG AA standards for regular text. (text that is up to 17pt regular or 13pt + Bold)
2. For large text (18pt regular or bold +14pt and larger), the contrast ratio can be 3:1.
3. Avoid relying on color alone to convey information; use text labels, shapes or patterns.
4. Tools like the Colour Contrast Analyzer can verify if color contrasts meet accessibility requirements. (TPGI Colour Contrast Analyzer or WebAIM Color Contrast Checker)
5. Higher contrast benefits not only people with low vision but also those viewing in bright light.
6. Avoid color combinations that are problematic for color-blind users. (e.g., red-green, green-orange, grey-pink).
7. Start with an accessible color palette for your documents.
8. Set color contrast in styles to ensure consistency throughout the document.
9. Ensure that hyperlinks are visually distinguishable by more than color alone, such as a solid or dashed underline.
10. Use the most contrasting color schemes for essential content, like headings and action points.



Key Concepts:

Tables

Key Takeaways:

1. Tables should only be used for presenting data, not for layout or formatting purposes.
2. Never include the Title as the first row in your table.
3. Provide descriptive table headers (TH) for each column and/or row.
4. Blank Column headers (except the A1 cell) are not allowed unless the table only contains row headers.
5. Assistive technology uses the Scope attributes (row or column) to define relationships in table headers.
6. Ensure table cells do not split across multiple pages to avoid breaking the context.
7. When tables span multiple pages, repeat the column headers visually but hide the repeating headers from the screen reader user.
8. Use simple, single-row headers whenever possible for better accessibility.
9. Avoid merged cells that span the entire width of your table. They do not read correctly and will disrupt the reading order and cause confusion.
10. Blank cells should not be filled with extra content. Keep it to a single character like zero or a dash.
11. Use table summaries for confusing tables that may not be easily interpreted by the readers.
12. Consider simplifying complex tables by breaking them into smaller tables for clarity.

Table Tag Vocabulary

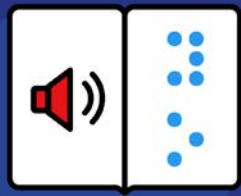
Tag	Definition
<Table>	The entire table structure
<TR>	Table Row
<TH>	Table Header. Typically includes a Scope property
<TD>	Table Data Cells
<THead>	Table Header section applied to the header row(s) at the top of the table.
<TBody>	Table Body section, used to group to the main content rows within a table.
<TFoot>	Table Footer section, used to group repeating footer rows at the bottom of a table. Not common.
<Caption>	Used to provide a caption or title for the table, giving context for its content. Cannot be placed inside a table structure. (E.g. Table 2.1 Sales Summary)
*Scope	Used to specify the scope of header cells, either for the row or column. Helps with screen reader navigation.
*Column	Scope property assigned to a TH to define a vertical group of cells in a table.
*Row	Scope property assigned to a TH that defines a horizontal group of cells in a table.
*Table Summary	Not a tag. But a description set in the PDF using the Read Order tool.

Basic Table Exercise:

Assign the first column and first rows as headers. All other cells are data cells. Write in each label. (TH, TD)

Intermediate Table Exercise:

Cells with bold borders are designated as Header Cells. All other cells are data cells. Label the **Scope** each header cell appropriately. (Column or Row)



Key Concepts:

Alternate Descriptions

Hyperlinks

Descriptions

Key Takeaways:

1. Use descriptive link text that explains the destination or purpose, avoiding “click here.”
2. Hyperlinks should be underlined or dotted to be visually distinguishable from regular text.
3. Check all hyperlinks to ensure they lead to functional and appropriate destinations.
4. Avoid using long URLs as link text; screen readers may read them character by character.
5. Include screen reader-friendly instructions for links that download large blocks of content. (eg. 2024 Earnings report PDF – 14MB)
6. Ensure that link text is unique and avoids duplication within the document.
7. Hyperlinks should be placed in logical, easily accessible locations for users.
8. For the most accessible user experience, include a brief description of the content found at the link destination.

Hyperlink Examples:

Directions: Underline the phrase that would be an accessible hyperlink.

1. Click here to download the complete PDF guide on digital accessibility.
2. Watch our latest training video on creating accessible documents to learn more.
3. For more information, visit the official website of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines.
4. You can find the full user manual for our software by following this link. (32MB PDF)
5. Access the resource library to download templates and checklists for your projects.

Image Descriptions

Key Takeaways:

1. **Be Concise:** Alt-text should be brief and descriptive, usually no longer than 3 sentences that focus on the essential information.
2. **Focus on Purpose:** Describe the primary purpose of the image. For example, if an image is decorative, alt-text might not be needed or could be marked as decorative.
3. **Avoid Redundancy:** Don't use phrases like "Image of..." or "Picture of..." as this is implied by the use of alt-text.
4. **Set the Stage:** Do use bar chart, line graph, plot map, area map, infographic, flowchart. Describe the X and/or Y axis if relevant.
5. **Tailor Alt-Text for Informational Content:** For charts, graphs, and diagrams, include essential information such as trends, data points, or key takeaways. If there is numeric data in image, include it in your alt-text.
6. **Include Contextual Information:** If the image adds specific meaning within the document's context, mention that information in the alt-text.
7. **Avoid Overly Complex Details:** Stick to relevant details, and avoid trying to capture every element, especially for simple images.
8. **Highlight Key Elements:** Describe notable colors, numbers, or actions only if they add to the understanding of the content.
9. **Avoid Unnecessary Descriptors:** Skip visual details that do not affect the image's meaning or purpose, like irrelevant background objects.
10. **Consider Audience Knowledge:** Write alt-text based on what the audience needs to understand the image, balancing simplicity with necessary detail.
11. **Test Alt-Text with Screen Readers:** Whenever possible, test alt-text by listening to it read aloud. This can help ensure it sounds natural and is easy to understand.

6.0 Remediation Techniques for Complex Content

7 Questions you should ask before creating an accessible infographic

Use these questions to help guide you in developing an accessible user experience. This handout follows along our recent podcast found at: www.accessibilityUnraveled.com

1. What do we want the user experience to be?

Understanding the intended user experience is crucial before creating an accessible infographic. Designers need to consider the goals of the infographic, how users will interact with it, and what actions or reactions they want to evoke. This helps in determining the appropriate layout, navigation, and overall accessibility features needed to enhance the user experience.

2. What is the most important information?

Identifying the key information that needs to be conveyed in the infographic is essential for accessibility. This involves determining the main message or takeaway and prioritizing the content accordingly. By focusing on the most important information, designers can ensure that users with various disabilities can easily grasp the core content.

3. Does content order matter?

Content order is crucial in an accessible infographic, especially for users who rely on screen readers or other assistive technologies. The information should be presented in a logical and sequential manner, allowing users to understand the content flow and context effectively.

4. Do color or line weights indicate added info?

Designers should be cautious in using color or line weights alone to convey information in an infographic. Some users, such as those with color blindness, may not perceive these visual cues. It is important to use other means, like labels or patterns, to convey essential information, ensuring that all users can comprehend the content.

5. What is the volume of data? Is an alternate presentation necessary?

For large volumes of data, designers should consider whether an alternate presentation format, such as tables or charts with accessible data points, would be more suitable. This can make complex information easier to navigate and understand, particularly for users with cognitive disabilities.

6. Can I support the infographic with body text?

Supplementing the infographic with descriptive and concise body text is beneficial for accessibility. This helps provide context, explanations, and descriptions of visual elements that might not be apparent to all users. It is also helpful for screen reader users who rely on textual content.

7. Can I test the user experience?

Testing the user experience of the infographic with individuals with diverse abilities is a vital step in ensuring its accessibility. Conducting usability tests with users who have disabilities can reveal any potential barriers or challenges they may encounter. This feedback allows designers to make necessary improvements and create a more inclusive and accessible infographic. By asking these questions and taking the answers into account during the design process, designers can create infographics that are not only visually

Further Reading

1. **Be Concise:** Alt-text should be brief and descriptive, usually no longer than 3 sentences that focus on the essential information.
2. **Focus on Purpose:** Describe the primary purpose of the image. For example, if an image is decorative, alt-text might not be needed or could be marked as decorative.
3. **Avoid Redundancy:** Don't use phrases like "Image of..." or "Picture of..." as this is implied by the use of alt-text.
4. **Set the Stage:** Do use bar chart, line graph, plot map, area map, infographic, flowchart. Describe the X and/or Y axis if relevant.
5. **Tailor Alt-Text for Informational Content:** For charts, graphs, and diagrams, include essential information such as trends, data points, or key takeaways. If there is numeric data in image, include it in your alt-text.
6. **Include Contextual Information:** If the image adds specific meaning within the document's context, mention that information in the alt-text.



Scan to listen to our Chax Chat podcast exclusively about alt text and alternative descriptions.

Or visit 7je2.short.gy/alt-text-podcast





Accessibility is a Journey

Continue
Your Learning

Why are Forms so Difficult?

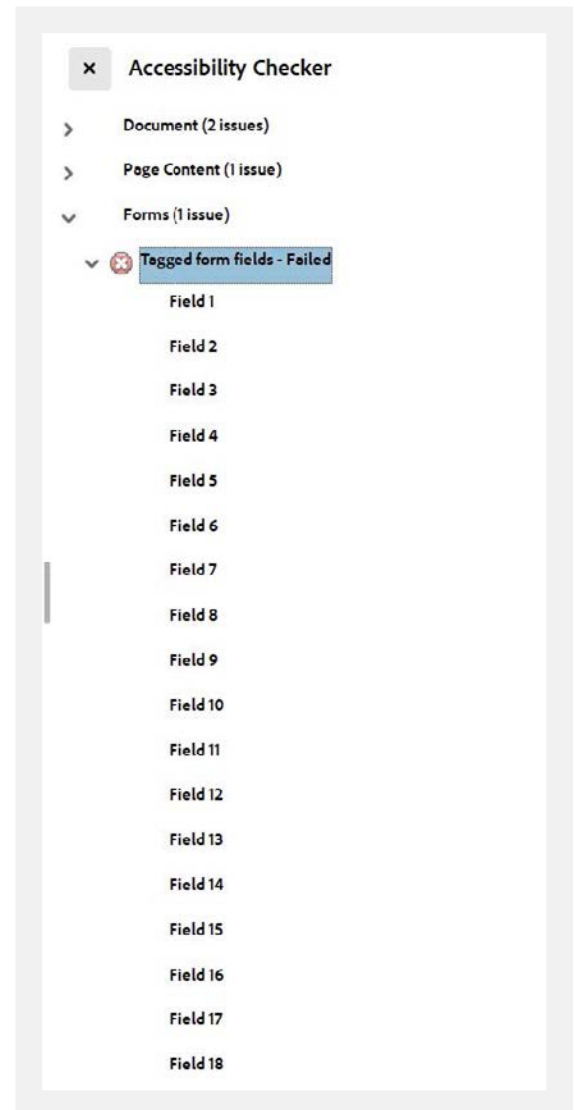
While HTML-based web forms get a lot of attention, fillable PDF forms are still widely used, especially in government, HR, and compliance-heavy industries. But the moment you try to make those forms accessible, it can feel like you've stepped into a maze.

The real problem?

Adobe Acrobat doesn't help much. In fact, the minute you add form fields and run the Accessibility Checker, you're probably hit with a wall of new errors that weren't there before. And if you're new to this, it can be flat-out overwhelming. But here's the truth: making accessible PDF forms isn't impossible — and once you understand how it works, it's not even that hard. Without third-party tools, it just takes time.

What makes a form accessible?

1. Structure
2. Context
3. Logical Tab Order
4. Name, Role, Value
5. Keyboard Accessibility



Scan to visit our website and download our Creative Pro Week Forms Manual.

Or visit 7je2.short.gy/forms



Other Chax Training Classes



Document Testing with NVDA

Assistive technology may feel daunting. Testing a document with a screen reader, like NVDA, is the ultimate way to ensure accessibility. We empower you with an evaluation checklist and various shortcuts.

Date: Thursday, July 24th
Time: 11am to 2pm Eastern
Instructor: Dax Castro, ADS



Screen Reader Web Testing

Ensure the usability of your digital experiences! Dive deep into web accessibility testing. Get comfortable with NVDA and VoiceOver. Learn shortcuts that help you build more inclusive digital experiences.

Date: Thursday, July 31st
Time: 11am to 1pm Eastern
Instructor: Leah Mattern, CPWA



Accessible Table Basics

Tables are a great way to organize and present data. We cover the basics of how to build compliant tables, manage table structures, and resolve irregular accessibility checker errors.

Date: Thursday, August 7th
Time: 11am to 2pm Eastern
Instructor: Chad Chelius, ADS



Screen Reader Web Testing

Tagged PDFs are essential for accessibility. Yet the post-export process can be very trying. Learn how to use the InDesign plugin MadeToTag to minimize some of the most tedious steps.

Date: Thursday, August 14th
Time: 11am to 2pm Eastern
Instructor: Rob Underwood, Adobe Certified



Scan to visit our website to view all upcoming courses.

Or visit 7je2.short.gy/courses

Stop struggling to understand how to make your documents accessible...

Accessibility Classes

- Microsoft Word & PPT
- Adobe Acrobat
- Adobe InDesign
- Captions for Video
- Accessible Social Media
- Designing with Accessibility in Mind
- Document Testing with NVDA/JAWS
- MadeToTag Essentials

Services

- Accessibility Consulting
- PDF Remediation
- Workflow Evaluation
- One-on-one training
- On-demand support hours
- Project-based training

Available Manuals & Handouts:

- MS Word Accessibility Checklist
- MS PowerPoint Accessibility Checklist
- Using the MS Accessibility Checker
- Adobe InDesign Accessibility Checklist
- Adobe InDesign Accessibility Basics Manual
- Adobe Acrobat Accessibility Checklist
- Adobe Acrobat Accessibility Basics Manual
- Accessible Forms Manual



Dax Castro
Accessibility Wizard



Chad Chelius
Accessibility Wizard

