# Sitemorse®

### Accessibility

Pragmatic steps towards compliance



Achieving accessibility compliance could prove a long and arduous journey, but it doesn't have to be...

Sitemorse can guide you.

# ACCESSIBILITY

Sitemorse has been using automation to audit accessibility for nearly 15 years.

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Introduction	5
The Story of Accessibility: WCAG 1.0 to WCAG 2.0	6
Is There a Problem with Accessibility?	7
New York Becomes the First US City to Set a Benchmark	8
Unacknowledged Issues	9
Higher Education in the UK	10
Complementing your CMSRather Importantly	11
Airline Compliance	12
Time for a More Pragmatic Approach	13
Making Steps Towards Compliance	15
EU Regulation	16
Global Regulations Review	17
Accessibility by Country	18
As a Government website, we have a legal requirement to meet AA	21
The Landmark 2010/2012 Jodhan Decision	22
WCAG 2.0 - Auditing Detailed	23
Developers – Focus and Efficiency	24
Supporting the Page Editor	25
WCAG 2.0 - Priority 1 (A) Checks	27
WCAG 2.0 - Priority 2 (AA) Checks	37
WCAG 2.0 - Priority 3 (AAA) Checks	41
Our Clients	48

Sitemorse has been running accessibility (WGAC 1.0 and 2.0) audits for over two decades. During that time, we have seen increasing legislation and mounting pressure on industries and organisations to achieve a specified level of compliance that may becoming less unachievable.

This document provides background to the current digital accessibility climate (including a breakdown, by country as to local requirements) along with offering thoughts on steps that can be taken to efficiency improve accessibility and how we can help increase awareness and appreciation of the requirements - in a what we you to consider as pragmatic, measurable achievable.



# Organisations, industries and governments worldwide are waking up to their accessibility responsibilities.

A snowball effect has been started that will not abate; the burden is upon organisations and institutions to fulfil a duty of care to people with disabilities by providing an equal service. The principle of accessibility has been around for many years, but more recently it's something that is at the forefront of managing a compliant website. Legislation has been drawn up by governments in the EU, UK and US that is intended to steer organisations towards accessibility. Now, even city level laws are emerging, New York has taken a lead on digital accessibility that other major cities cannot ignore.

Government level legislation typically requires that government, or agency related, websites achieve an outlined level of accessibility, however commercial organisations would be unwise to overlook their responsibilities. On the 12th November 2013, the DOT issued airline rules requiring that websites and ticket kiosks be accessible to people with disabilities, the final rule came into effect exactly one month later, and despite compliancy issues the spotlight has now shifted to other industries.

Organisations, industries and governments worldwide are waking up to their accessibility responsibilities. A snowball effect has been started that will not abate; the burden is upon organisations and institutions to fulfil a duty of care to people with disabilities by providing an equal service. However, failure to achieve the standards set raise questions about whether the requirements are too stringent, or if there is a lack of guidance in achieving the goals.

### Introduction



### The Story of Accessibility: WCAG 1.0 to WCAG 2.0

WCAG 1.0 was published and became a W3C recommendation in May 1999. It consisted of 14 guidelines describing general principles of accessible design. Each guideline covered a basic theme of web accessibility and was associated with one or more checkpoints. These checkpoints provide further detail about the guideline, and techniques for how they can be applied.

The standard was superseded by WCAG 2.0, which was published as a W3C Recommendation in December 2008. This comprises of twelve guidelines that are separated into four principles: perceivable, operable, understandable and robust. Each of the guidelines is further divided into Success Criteria that, in theory, are intended to be testable.

The inception and launch of WCAG 2.0 (https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/) has been difficult. Several organisations claim compliance and a desire to adopt the standard, however its complexity, time requirements and the level of training and support required has challenged them. In some instances, we have found that the matter is seemingly becoming less important and is regarded as an unachievable goal.

In addition, the actual results for sites are also showing a downward trend. Just 1.5% of the 200 Government Sites in the Central Gov. INDEX (https://sitemorse.com/index/ <u>uk-central-government/2016-q2</u>) are anywhere near WCAG 2.0 AA complaint (the government requirement), yet many claim accessibility compliance.



## Is There a Problem with Accessibility?

#### Since the early nineties Sitemorse has been providing data on the levels of accessibility compliance; initially for the WCAG 1.0 Guidelines, then the 2.0 Guidelines and through four iterations of the Sitemorse platform.

We've talked to businesses, government departments and other organisations across different sectors and countries. We've measured millions of websites. In that time, we've come to uncomfortable conclusions about accessibility compliance:

- guidelines are complicated and difficult to implement.
- 2 talk about it.
- 3 than take steps to validate claims.
- 4 value - not just to those with disabilities.

Time and time again our data shows a lack of website accessibility compliance:

- Across the Global Top 250 Retailers, not one site achieves WCAG 2.0.
- WCAG 2.0 A standards.
- Access Act, requiring every site to meet WCAG 2.0. When assessed in Q4 2016, 98% of the airline pages failed.
- meet WCAG 2.0, over 90% did not achieve standard.

Many websites fundamentally fail to be accessibility compliant, partly because the WCAG

Not many people in organisations, or the wider digital industries, acknowledge this or want to

The promises made by service providers, vendors - claims, continually 'using our service / system etc....you will be compliant' it seems acquisition of services would rather believe this

Dealing with accessibility isn't very interesting and there is a lack of understanding as to its

An Audit of the top Global Life Sciences companies showed that under 5% of content meets

December 16th 2016 marked the deadline for airlines to comply with the US DOT Air Carriers

In Q4 2016 the accessibility of UK Higher Education Institutions were tested, many claimed to



### New York Becomes the First US City to Set a Benchmark

Perhaps it should be no surprise that the US city known for taking its own approach has chosen to do so with accessibility. On the 14th March 2016, Bill de Blassio, the 109th mayor of New York City passed bills into law that requires government websites to meet specific accessibility standards. No major US city had broached accessibility with legislation prior to this, but New York has lit the torch and now other States and local governments are likely to follow.

The new law requires that within 6 months the City must establish a website protocol that incorporates:

(1) Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act ("Section 508");

(2) WCAG 2.0 AA; or

(3) any "successor" standards. This marks the first time a major city in the United States has adopted legislation of this kind.



### Given the scale of the problem, it's surprising there is not more of an active debate about the best way forward. In our view, there are several reasons for this.

- 1. websites accessible, or you're trying to justify ignoring the guidelines.
- 2. not to admit there's an issue in the first place.
- 3. not currently on many team's radar.
- 4. tools to confidently tackle the issue. It may be seen as easier to ignore.

#### Where do we go from here?

How do we go about changing this situation? In our view, there are three things that need to happen. We need to:



Start the conversation about accessibility within organisations and across the industry.



Shift the emphasis away from compliance to user experience and from achieving compliance to moving towards it.



Take a pragmatic view to achieve better levels of accessibility and related compliance.

### Unacknowledged Issues

It's a sensitive subject and sometimes an awkward conversation. Questioning whether the guidelines are too complex can imply that you don't support efforts to make

It's not easy to admit your website does not meet accessibility standards. Internally, it looks like the digital team are failing. Externally, it doesn't look good for the agency involved and is bad for PR. The best way to avoid giving an impression of culpability is

It's just not regarded as a strategic priority because it is not seen as a commercial issue. Instead it seems generally regarded as a slightly annoving compliance issue. It's

Most digital teams do not have the knowledge, resourcing, budget, in-house skills or



### **Higher Education in the UK**

European Directive 2016/2102/EU has accelerated the need for higher education establishments to broach website accessibility. Under the directive member states must create laws and regulations that apply a set of accessibility standards to EU public sector websites and mobile applications by September 22, 2018. Past this date, any websites of public sector bodies must be accessibility compliant when published.

Sitemorse's most recent report on the subject showed that 12% of the UK higher education sector websites claim to be WCAG 2.0 AA compliant, but in fact less than 1% of pages across the sector adhere strictly to the W3C standard. While some education institutions already claim that they are compliant, analysis shows that this isn't the case. With independent assessment looming, a question mark remains over the organisations providing the validation.

205 of these 344 sites have an accessibility statement, of which:

12% claim to be AA compliant17% working towards AA compliance

### Complementing your CMS....Rather Importantly

Content management systems can provide best-of-breed control over the process of content creation and management. Sitemorse provides best-of-breed control of site quality and compliance. Combining Sitemorse capabilities within a CMS environment is needed to streamline the process of publishing and content control. There is very little overlap between what a CMS does and what Sitemorse provides. They do not have competing functionality. *They are complementary systems.* 

Sitemorse CMS Integration checks the pages as it is seen by a site visitor, not as previewed by a content manager – the key limitation a CMS faces. Although CMSs can provide a limited content preview it is never a perfect representation of the site visitor view (components external to the CMS, data feeds, social content etc may not even be included). When we assess the page, we 'see' it as your site visitor would, this includes any external content, links and content within documents such as PDFs – CMS is also limited when it comes to areas like localization of regulation be it government or corporately imposed.

When we look at and delve into the detail of web accessibility the case for not relying on the CMS becomes even more apparent – fundamentally a CMS is a frame work for content management, it shouldn't be held accountable for the content users add – a bit like a car manufacturer isn't responsible for the actions of drivers.

#### ....Rather Importantly

The key to efficiency and we have mentioned the Sitemorse integration is not running a separate 'governance' service - publishers do not tend to deliberately get it wrong, sometimes they do not know how to get it right, but asking them to use a CMS for content management and then a separate service to check can significantly reduce effectiveness.

Seamlessly managing accessibility, as a page is in the publishing workflow – without any change to current process is now possible, rather than it taking 11-17mins to accurately check a page (most don't hence why we find so many issues) with Sitemorse within the CMS on completion of the page the content is assessed there and then, typically in 30 seconds.

In terms of value to the business, the reduction in publishing lead time can be significant – what can also be tangible is also the significant reduction is staff training and support, no more 'this Brand update', new Accessibility guidelines to follow, ensure you do not do X as it infringes this regulatory standard.

# Image reducing training and support by **over 80%**, really is **'cheaper, faster, better'**

### Time for a More Pragmatic Approach

### **Airline Compliance**

Airlines around the world are struggling to even come close to complying with regulations imposed in the US by the US DOT / Air Carrier Access Act (ACAA). The Act applies to all airlines that market air transportation services to US consumers for any routes to or from the United States, and required them to work towards compliance in two stages:

- The date of the initial objective passed on 12 December 2015, this required that airlines make core booking and reservation pages compliant. This deadline over stretched most airlines and they remain largely non-compliant.
- 2. The 12th December 2016 marked the final deadline for all the remaining pages on their websites to comply. Again, this was not achieved, with just 2% of pages passing.



### Is WCAG 2.0 an impossible standard that provides the basis for excuses?

Before the release of WCAG 2.0 it appeared that a considerable number of organisations were at least heading towards WCAG 1.0, even though some considered it onerous and not all understood its importance. However, WCAG 2.0 is being considered overbearing and the sheer level of understanding and site work required to even start to embrace, let alone achieve it, is seen as difficult to manage.

As we are all aware there are many benefits to an accessible site, but if the standard itself is the reason the need is negated then the value is considerably diminished.

To improve this situation, Sitemorse has created a top 10 list of priorities which can be executed to improve accessibility. The priorities list is based on the data we have collected after checking millions of pages, as well as feedback from industry experts and our clients. We have considered each of the checkpoints of WCAG 2.0 to compile priorities that we feel are understandable, manageable, measurable and achievable.

By dealing with this list first, the experience for all users will be improved regardless of their access. This isn't a perfect solution, but the list can help site owners improve their accessibility by 65-70%, which is considerably better than no improvement at all. These techniques provide a starting point for getting to grips with the complete WCAG 2.0 standard.



<sup>66</sup>Achieving compliance is not about making a few adjustments to your content or altering a setting in your CMS. It's about changing the way you do things and training your site manager and publisher community to work in new ways. To make changes more sustainable and manageable, work in smaller, incremental steps to build up towards the goal of compliance."



#### Work on Priority Areas

Take small steps, prioritise actions and areas which are going to have the most positive impact on the user experience. Last year we produced a list of ten priority areas to get working on which can make a real difference to the results of our automated accessibility testing. Of course, there are other priority areas, and it may be that the function of your site or target audience will also influence what you tackle first.

#### **Use Measurement to Track Progress**

You'll need to measure your progress not only to confirm you're moving forward, but also to keep up momentum and track success. Realistically you'll need automated and manual testing to achieve this. Both are key.

An automated approach is both a realistic and affordable solution to measure accessibility compliance. However, automation doesn't fix some of the root causes of any issues which arise. Education is essential to ensure that site managers know how to avoid these errors.

#### **Document Processes and Train Content Managers**

If there are new practices and processes to follow, then make sure these are clearly documented and communicated. Train your site and content mangers accordingly. Formalising your approach to accessibility helps make it stick. Informality and ad hoc are often the enemies of making things happen.

#### Package This Up With Other Improvements

Creating a programme of training for site managers around improving website accessibility is a great opportunity to also educate them about other improvements such as SEO, content readability, quality and general usability.

It also means accessibility is given parity with other website improvements which are traditionally regarded by some as more of a priority.

#### Involve Users With Accessibility Issues

For a deeper understanding of accessibility issues, involve the very users who will benefit from these changes. Speak to people within your organisation, or to customers to appreciate how they actually experience your website. Ask them to feedback on the improvements you make or involve them in more formal testing.

Getting their input will not only provide very valuable information but also supports a positive shift in mindset among the digital team and stakeholders concerned with accessibility.

### Making Steps Towards Compliance



### **EU Regulation**

European Directive 2016/2102/EU has accelerated the need for public sector bodies to broach website accessibility. Under the Directive member states must create laws and regulations that apply a set of accessibility standards to EU public sector websites and mobile applications by September 22, 2018. After this date, any websites of public sector bodies published must be accessible. This Act has implications for education institutions, which as noted, many already claim compliance they don't in fact have.

23rd Sept. 2019	Newly created websites must comply
23rd Sept. 2020	Existing websites must comply
23rd June 2021	Mobile applications must comply
22nd Dec. 2021	Member States must file their first monitoring report
22nd Dec. 2024	Member States must file their second monitoring report



Regulation has really being play catch up until now, and it really has taken some time - organisations, starting at the top have to consider the importance of evolving Digital Regulations, accessibility has been around for some time but has had limited enforcement until more recently, especially across the US at a local / central government and within education.

Being responsible for compliance, be this accessibility, or across Europe with new areas such as GDPR is driving every more cross over between digital and legal [compliance] teams – without automation (used appropriately) to support each efficiency, competitive advantage could ultimately suffer.

There is of course the challenge for those that regulate and enforce such standards, although we have seen considerable more actions, notices and legal cases in 2017.

As a starting point, its would seem from our research the majority of the regulations (when considering there digital applicability) are based on the check points of WCAG2.0 - on the forthcoming pages we summarise the major countries position, linking to the most appropriate document we can find.

It is also worth bearing in mind that WCA2.1 is said to be on its way, but it could be some time (US508 embraced WCAG2.0 at the start of this year, 2017) before this becomes an approved and utilised standard.



### **Global Regulations Review**

"As a Government website, we have a legal requirement to meet Level AA of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0.

Sitemorse reports help us to identify and prioritise areas of our digital estate to focus our efforts on."

### The Pensions Regulator

**Rob Thompson** The Pensions Regulator



### As a Government website, we have a legal requirement to meet AA

The Pensions Regulator (TPR) is the UK regulator of work-based pension schemes. TPR work to ensure that pension schemes are adequately funded and run in the best interests of retirement savers. This involves verifying that employers meet their obligations by enrolling staff into a pension scheme and making contributions.

The introduction of mandatory workplace pensions and the auto-enrolment scheme has resulted in challenges for the digital team at TPR. With the increasing amount of content on their site and the growth in engagements, they needed a service that could constantly assess the quality, availability and performance of their site.

**Rob Thompson,** Web Content Manager at TPR said:

"Our consistently strong results in the Central Government INDEX are something we're very proud of. It's also a helpful message to relay to stakeholders and suppliers about the in-house digital expertise that exists within TPR. Although we measure our performance in a number of ways – including direct customer feedback – Sitemorse remains a key performance indicator for us.

We use Sitemorse to monitor the quality of our coding and content, accessibility, SEO and overall performance. It's useful to see how we compare to other organisations, in both the public and private sectors. We could see that the improvements that we made were measurable and therefore making a difference to our overall scores and ranking in the UK Central Government INDEX."

TPR consider Sitemorse to be an important independent benchmark of quality. They want to provide a high quality online experience, it is therefore important that they can demonstrate to internal and external stakeholders this is what they are actually doing. Sitemorse enables them to do this.

TPR constantly review their web presence to ensure that it's meeting the needs of their audiences - such as employers working to meet their automatic enrolment duties, or pensions professionals seeking guidance. Sitemorse plays an important role in verifying that their site is optimised as fully as it can be for all audiences.

The full article is at https://sitemorse.com/media/mce\_filebrowser/ 2017/08/14/2017-08-04-SM-PensionReg.pdf





### The Landmark 2010/2012 Jodhan Decision

Donna Jodhan, a Toronto citizen registered blind, brought a case against the Canadian Government further to several failed attempts to access federal government services online. On appeal of Jodhan v. Canada (Attorney General), 2010 FC 1197 (CanLII):

The Canadian Government appealing the case were referred by the judge to previous legislation that ensured "disadvantaged groups are able to benefit equally from government services." The judge did not accept the defence that the same information could be obtained via other channels: in person, by telephone and by mail; stating that this did not constitute "substantively equal treatment."

#### Existing Acts Provide the Foundation for Website Accessibility

The passing of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Canadian Human Rights Act put in place the legal requirement for equal treatment, and some cases special measures, for people with disabilities. Similarly, Australia's Disability Discrimination Act 1992 has provided principles that mean all Australian Government websites need to be accessible. Worldwide there is existing legislation that is being drawn upon to support legal cases of disability discrimination, that have woken up governments to their accessibility responsibilities.

Throughout the following pages the detail as to the tests, checks and measures we complete when auditing a website (or PDF document) for its compliance with WCAG2.0.

Initially the scale of what is involved may seem a little overwhelming, and as we have written previously in this document, rather than the standard being seen as a reason why compliance is boarding on the impossible, starting with key priorities can drive measurable results.



#### **Developer Priorities**

Rather than wonder 'where should we start', to help ensure any effort is maximized we have broken down the standard into the top 10 'priorities' allowing developers to focus on what is going to drive greatest improvement.



A clients view, comparing well known services

## WCAG 2.0 - Auditing Detailed

#### **SMARTview**

Want to assess a page right now, any page? With our browser service (as quick as saving a bookmark and you are ready to go) any page can be reported on at anytime, with just one click.

courrences	What We Checked				
•	F4b Failure of Success Orterion 2.2.1, 2.2.4, and 3.2.5 due to using meta refresh with a time-out				
0	F40: Failure of Success Orterion 2.2.1 and 2.2.4 due to using meta redirect with a time limit				
7	F2: Failure of Success Criterion 13.1 due to using changes in text presentation to convey information without using the appropriate markup or text				
9-	H44: Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls				
-	FB9: Failure of Success Criteria 2.4.4, 2.4.9 and 4.1.2 due to using null alt on an image where the image is the only content in a link				
2	H25: Providing a title using the title element				
91	FES: Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to omitting the alt attribute on ling elements, area elements, and input elements of type "image"				
•	H64: Using the title attribute of the frame and ihome elements				
0	F30: Failure of Success Oriterion 111 and 12.1 due to using text alternatives that are not alternatives (e.g., filenames or placeholder text)				
	FID: Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1.1 due to insufficient information in DOM to determine one-to-one miniporthylps (e.g., between labels with same (d) in HTML.				

#### **Management View**

Content editors are now focused, developers have their priorities – continually congratulate as score rises.



### **Developers – Focus and Efficiency**

The service from Sitemorse provides differing service outputs helping the differing roles to work with a single service in the most effective manner.

Our developer view is based on diagnostic rather than page level detail, initially ranking by the 10 Accessibility Priorities. These are summarized (and can be shared) on the Accessibility Home page, with further drill down into the detail of the required correction, the relevant standard and correction example.

Drilling down, further detail

1 Page for correction (click for all actions for page) WCAG 2.0 Compliance Checks ibility checks on this page are determined with respect to the W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.011 publ Line number 2 ation in December 2008. Prease note that automated accessibility testing should be used as part of a co-ordinated accessibility olicy which also includes manual testing. We found 3% of pages and PDF files tested passed automated Priority 1 (A) checks. 88% passed automated Priority 2 (AA) check Priority 3 (AAA) checks View the page 3 a. Full Page b. Source Code Show only HTML checks Show only PDF checks Show HTML and PDF check Also list WCAG 2.0 techniques with no issues Also list WCAG 2.0 techniques that must be manually checked Sitemorse Name Fal Priorities Report Inventory Acce billing Brand Code Errari Punction SEO Trade -) 1 - Perceivable 2,218 1,768 11 - Text Alter Accessibility compliance check - WCAG 2.0 Techniques 1.1.1 - Non-text Contex 1,768 C18 - Using CSS margin and padding rules instead of spacer in Standards leyout design C9 - Using CSS to include decorative image Failure of Success Onterior
 1.1.1 - Non-text Content (A) Detailed Accessibility Reporting, 111 - Non-text Content (A) by diagnostic (occurrences of fail/check). Page 1|2|3|4|5|6|8 The following items have failed the accessibility check WCAG 2.0 Tec VVJ. 00 F38: Image has no 'elt' attribute 0 5 3 F38: image has no 'alt' attribut 98 ane" value-"Browne" />

View source code - page as it was (we store for up to 7 years).

- this isn't helped if your CMS vendor covered Web Accessibility 'as part of the publishing'.

More often than not editors are not doing things incorrectly because they want to, commonly its more down to them not knowing how to get it right - this is where we can help you.

#### With SMARTview - Live content

- 2 toolbar
- Review the highlighted results 3 make the corrections.

SMART can also run within your CMS. offering automation with the publishing

	Update Online
ages to Action for Michael Carter	
We have assessed British Library section Fine Arts on Monday 19 June we have found, created the following to-do list.	2017 and based on what
Pages	Actions
World War One 🗅	
Sreek Manuscripts 🖸	5 %
Unknown Page (the title is missing from this page) 🗅	5 ×
Hagna Carta 🖸	5 %
iebrew Manuscripts 🖾	S \$
Online Resources 🗅	5 %
subjects 🖸	<b>1</b>
low To Get A Pass 🗅	10 10
	151 SY
Collection Guides 🖸	121 20

Indivdual Editors 'Weekly Action List'.

Sitemorse



### Supporting the Page Editor

## Support for the many content editors can present a considerable resource challenge for organizations



Example, Sitemorse within Sitecore.

Sitemorse assesses site content (10 -100,000 pages). The SMARTcontent engine reviews actions required based on those likely to have greatest impact on visitors (experience, optimization and or compliance) level of content consumption, it's frequency of update, the position on site and resource availability.

Pages to action are listed in priority order for indivdual editors, top 10 lists become a manageable focus to ensure driving of continuous improvement.



View the actual page – required actions highlighted



Open the page directly within the CMS

Reporting isn't limited to accessibility, see this report here for overall results, covering Experience, Optimisation and Compliance

What's Happened This Time...

KLM

Sitemarse

2017 Q1/Global Airlines - US connection

## WCAG 2.0 - Priority 1 (A) Checks

1 Perceivable	
1.1 - Text Alternatives	
1.1.1 - Non-text Conte	ent
C18	Using CSS margin and padding rules in
C9	Using CSS to include decorative images
F13	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1 is conveyed by color differences in the in
F20	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 4 content occur
F3	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to
F30	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1 or placeholder text)
F38	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to purposes only in HTML
F39	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to alt="image") for images that should be in
F65	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to elements of type "image"
F67	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1 serve the same purpose or does not pre-
F71	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to alternative
F72	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to
G100	Providing a short text alternative which i
G143	Providing a text alternative that describe
G144	Ensuring that the Web Page contains ar
G196	Using a text alternative on one item with
G68	Providing a short text alternative that de
G73	Providing a long description in another l content
G74	Providing a long description in text near description in the short description
G82	Providing a text alternative that identifies
G92	Providing long description for non-text of
G94	Providing short text alternative for non-te information as the non-text content
G95	Providing short text alternatives that pro
H2	Combining adjacent image and text link
H24	Providing text alternatives for the area e
H27	Providing text and non-text alternatives
H30	Providing link text that describes the pu
H35	Providing text alternatives on applet eler
H36	Using alt attributes on images used as s
H37	Using alt attributes on img elements
H44	Using label elements to associate text la
H45	Using longdesc
H46	Using noembed with embed
H53	Using the body of the object element

stead of spacer images for layout design

.4.1 due to having a text alternative that does not include information that mage

1.2 due to not updating text alternatives when changes to non-text

o using CSS to include images that convey important information

.2.1 due to using text alternatives that are not alternatives (e.g., filenames

o omitting the alt-attribute for non-text content used for decorative

o providing a text alternative that is not null (e.g., alt="spacer" or gnored by assistive technology

o omitting the alt attribute on img elements, area elements, and input

.2.1 due to providing long descriptions for non-text content that does not esent the same information

o using text look-alikes to represent text without providing a text

o using ASCII art without providing a text alternative

is the accepted name or a descriptive name of the non-text content

es the purpose of the CAPTCHA

nother CAPTCHA serving the same purpose using a different modality

nin a group of images that describes all items in the group

escribes the purpose of live audio-only and live video-only content

location with a link to it that is immediately adjacent to the non-text

the non-text content, with a reference to the location of the long

s the purpose of the non-text content

content that serves the same purpose and presents the same information

text content that serves the same purpose and presents the same

ovide a brief description of the non-text content

s for the same resource

elements of image maps

for object

rpose of a link for anchor elements

ments

submit buttons

abels with form controls

H65       Using the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used         H67       Using null alt text and no title attribute on img elements for images that AT should ignore         H86       Providing text alternatives for ASCII art, emoticons, and leetspeak         PDF1       Applying text alternatives to images with the Att entry in PDF documents         PDF4       Hiding decorative images with the Att entry in PDF documents <b>1.2.1 - Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)</b> F30         F30       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to using text alternatives that are not alternatives (e.g. or placeholder text)         F67       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to providing long descriptions for non-text content the serve the same purpose or does not present the same information         G158       Providing an alternative for time-based media for audio-only content         G160       Providing and iternative for time-based media for video-only content         G166       Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such <b>1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)</b> F74         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media alternative to tex alternative         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchrom media presents more information than is presented on the page         F8	, filenames at does not t as an nized
H67       Using null alt text and no title attribute on img elements for images that AT should ignore         H86       Providing text alternatives for ASCII art, emoticons, and leetspeak         PDF1       Applying text alternatives to images with the Att entry in PDF documents         PDF4       Hiding decorative images with the Att attract tag in PDF documents <b>1.2 - Time-based Media</b>	, filenames at does not t as an nized
H86       Providing text alternatives for ASCII art, emoticons, and leetspeak         PDF1       Applying text alternatives to images with the Att entry in PDF documents         PDF4       Hiding decorative images with the Attifact tag in PDF documents         1.2 - Time-based Media       Image: State of St	, filenames at does not t as an nized
PDF1       Applying text alternatives to images with the Att entry in PDF documents         PDF4       Hiding decorative images with the Artifact tag in PDF documents         1.2 - Time-based Media       Image: Time-based Media         1.2.1 - Audio-only and Video-only (Preecorded)       Image: Time-based Media         F30       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to using text alternatives that are not alternatives (e.g. or placeholder text)         F67       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to providing long descriptions for non-text content the serve the same purpose or does not present the same information         G158       Providing an alternative for time-based media for audio-only content         G166       Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only content         G166       Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such         1.2.1 - Captions (Preecorded)         F74       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to ter alternative         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchrom media presents more information than is presented on the page         F8       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effects         G87       Providing closed captions         G93       Providing open (always visible) captions <td>, filenames at does not t as an nized</td>	, filenames at does not t as an nized
PDF4       Hiding decorative images with the Artifact tag in PDF documents         1.2 - Time-based Media       1.2.1 - Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)         F30       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to using text alternatives that are not alternatives (e.g. or placeholder text)         F67       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to providing long descriptions for non-text content the serve the same purpose or does not present the same information         G158       Providing an alternative for time-based media for audio-only content         G166       Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only content         G166       Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such         1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)       F74         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tea alternative         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchromedia presents more information than is presented on the page         F8       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effects         G87       Providing closed captions         G83       Providing open (always visible) captions	, filenames at does not t as an nized
1.2 - Time-based Media         1.2.1 - Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)         F30       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to using text alternatives that are not alternatives (e.g. or placeholder text)         F67       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to providing long descriptions for non-text content the serve the same purpose or does not present the same information         G158       Providing an alternative for time-based media for audio-only content         G159       Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only content         G166       Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such         1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)         F74       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternative         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchromedia presents more information than is presented on the page         F8       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effects         G87       Providing closed captions         G93       Providing open (always visible) captions	, filenames at does not t as an nized
1.2.1 - Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)         F30       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to using text alternatives that are not alternatives (e.g. or placeholder text)         F67       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to providing long descriptions for non-text content the serve the same purpose or does not present the same information         G158       Providing an alternative for time-based media for audio-only content         G159       Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only content         G166       Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such <b>1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)</b> F74       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternative         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchromedia presents more information than is presented on the page         F8       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effects         G87       Providing closed captions         G93       Providing open (always visible) captions	, filenames at does not 
F30       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to using text alternatives that are not alternatives (e.g. or placeholder text)         F67       Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to providing long descriptions for non-text content the serve the same purpose or does not present the same information         G158       Providing an alternative for time-based media for audio-only content         G159       Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only content         G166       Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such <b>1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)</b> F74       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternative         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchromedia presents more information than is presented on the page         F8       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effects         G87       Providing closed captions         G93       Providing open (always visible) captions	, filenames at does not t as an inized
F67Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 due to providing long descriptions for non-text content the serve the same purpose or does not present the same informationG158Providing an alternative for time-based media for audio-only contentG159Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only contentG166Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such <b>1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)</b> F74Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternativeF75Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchro media presents more information than is presented on the pageF8Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effectsG87Providing closed captionsG93Providing open (always visible) captions	t as an
G158Providing an alternative for time-based media for audio-only contentG159Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only contentG166Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such <b>1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)</b> F74Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternativeF75Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchromedia presents more information than is presented on the pageF8Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effectsG87Providing closed captionsG93Providing open (always visible) captions	t as an nized
G159Providing an alternative for time-based media for video-only contentG166Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such <b>1.2.1 - Captions (Prere-orded)</b> F74Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternativeF75Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchron media presents more information than is presented on the pageF8Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effectsG87Providing closed captionsG93Providing open (always visible) captions	t as an inized
G166       Providing audio that describes the important video content and describing it as such         1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)         F74       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternative         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchron media presents more information than is presented on the page         F8       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effects         G87       Providing closed captions         G93       Providing open (always visible) captions	t as an nized
<b>1.2.1 - Captions (Prerecorded)</b> F74       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternative         F75       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchromedia presents more information than is presented on the page         F8       Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effects         G87       Providing closed captions         G93       Providing open (always visible) captions	t as an inized
F74Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to tex alternativeF75Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchron media presents more information than is presented on the pageF8Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effectsG87Providing closed captionsG93Providing open (always visible) captions	t as an
F75Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 by providing synchronized media without captions when the synchronized media presents more information than is presented on the pageF8Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effectsG87Providing closed captionsG93Providing open (always visible) captions	nized
F8Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 due to captions omitting some dialogue or important sound effectsG87Providing closed captionsG93Providing open (always visible) captions	
G87     Providing closed captions       G93     Providing open (always visible) captions	
G93 Providing open (always visible) captions	
1.2.3 - Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded)	
G173 Providing a version of a movie with audio descriptions	
G203 Using a static text alternative to describe a talking head video	
G58 Placing a link to the alternative for time-based media immediately next to the non-text content	
G69 Providing an alternative for time based media	
G78 Providing a second, user-selectable, audio track that includes audio descriptions	
G8 Providing a movie with extended audio descriptions	
H53 Using the body of the object element	
1.3 - Adaptable	
1.3.1 - Info and Relationships	
C22 Using CSS to control visual presentation of text	
F17 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1.1 due to insufficient information in DOM to determine one-to relationships (e.g., between labels with same id) in HTML	-one
F2 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 due to using changes in text presentation to convey information with the appropriate markup or text	out using
F33 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 due to using white space characters to create multiple co plain text content	umns in
F34 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 due to using white space characters to format tables in pl content	ain text
F42 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 2.1.1 due to using scripting events to emulate links in a way that programmatically determinable	t is not
F43 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 due to using structural markup in a way that does not represent relative content	ionships in
F46 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 due to using th elements, caption elements, or non-empty summary in layout tables	attributes
F48 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 due to using the pre element to markup tabular information	
F62 Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1.1 due to insufficient information in DOM to determine specific relationships in XML	с

	F68	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1 programmatically determinable
	F87	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 due to i elements and the 'content' property in CS
	F90	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 for inco attributes
	F91	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 for not
	G115	Using semantic elements to mark up stru
	G117	Using text to convey information that is co
	G138	Using semantic markup whenever color of
	G140	Separating information and structure from
	G141	Organizing a page using headings
	G162	Positioning labels to maximize predictabil
	H39	Using caption elements to associate data
	H42	Using h1-h6 to identify headings
	H43	Using id and headers attributes to associ
	H44	Using label elements to associate text lab
	H46	Using noembed with embed
	H48	Using ol, ul and dl for lists or groups of lin
	H49	Using semantic markup to mark emphasi
	H51	Using table markup to present tabular info
	H63	Using the scope attribute to associate he
	H65	Using the title attribute to identify form co
	H71	Providing a description for groups of form
	H73	Using the summary attribute of the table
	H85	Using OPTGROUP to group OPTION eler
	PDF10	Providing labels for interactive form control
	PDF11	Providing links and link text using the Link
	PDF12	Providing name, role, value information for
	PDF17	Specifying consistent page numbering for
	PDF20	Using Adobe Acrobat Pro's Table Editor t
	PDF21	Using List tags for lists in PDF documents
	PDF6	Using table elements for table markup in
	PDF9	Providing headings by marking content w
	SCR21	Using functions of the Document Object
1.3.2 -	Meaningful Seque	ence
	C27	Making the DOM order match the visual of
	C6	Positioning content based on structural n
	C8	Using CSS letter-spacing to control space
	F1	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.2 due to
	F32	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.2 due to
	F33	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 1.3 plain text content
	F34	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 1.3 content
	F49	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.2 due to
	G57	Ordering the content in a meaningful sequ
	H34	Using a Unicode right-to-left mark (RLM)
	H56	Using the dir attribute on an inline elemen
	PDE3	Ensuring correct tab and reading order in
	1 DI O	Endaning control tab and roading order in

1.2	due to	the	association	of	label	and	user	interface	controls	not	beina
· ·				<u> </u>		<b>aa</b>			00110.010		2011.9

inserting non-decorative content by using :before and :after pseudo-SS

prrectly associating table headers and content via the headers and id

correctly marking up table headers

ucture

conveyed by variations in presentation of text

cues are used

m presentation to enable different presentations

ility of relationships

a table captions with data tables

iate data cells with header cells in data tables

oels with form controls

nks

sized or special text

formation

eader cells and data cells in data tables

ontrols when the label element cannot be used

n controls using fieldset and legend elements

element to give an overview of data tables

ments inside a SELECT

rols in PDF documents

k annotation and the /Link structure element in PDF documents

or form fields in PDF documents

or PDF documents

to repair mistagged tables

S

PDF Documents

vith heading tags in PDF documents

Model (DOM) to add content to a page

I order markup acing within a word o changing the meaning of content by positioning information with CSS o using white space characters to control spacing within a word .3.2 due to using white space characters to create multiple columns in .3.2 due to using white space characters to format tables in plain text

using an HTML layout table that does not make sense when linearized

luence

or left-to-right mark (LRM) to mix text direction inline

nt to resolve problems with nested directional runs

PDF documents

1.3.3	- Sensory Charac	teristics
	F14	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.3 due to identifying content only by its shape or location
	F26	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.3 due to using a graphical symbol alone to convey information
	G96	Providing textual identification of items that otherwise rely only on sensory information to be understood
1.4 - Distin	nguishable	
1.4.1	- Use of Color	
	C15	Using CSS to change the presentation of a user interface component when it receives focus
	F13	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 1.4.1 due to having a text alternative that does not include information that is conveyed by color differences in the image
	F73	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.1 due to creating links that are not visually evident without color vision
	F81	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.1 due to identifying required or error fields using color differences only
	G111	Using color and pattern
	G14	Ensuring that information conveyed by color differences is also available in text
	G182	Ensuring that additional visual cues are available when text color differences are used to convey information
	G183	Using a contrast ratio of 3:1 with surrounding text and providing additional visual cues on focus for links or controls where color alone is used to identify them
	H92	Including a text cue for colored form control labels
1.4.2	- Audio Control	
	F23	Failure of 1.4.2 due to plaving a sound longer than 3 seconds where there is no mechanism to turn it off
	G170	Providing a control near the beginning of the Web page that turns off sounds that play automatically
	G171	Plaving sounds only on user request
	G60	Playing a sound that turns off automatically within three seconds
2 - Operable		
2.1 - Kevb	oard Accessible	
2.1.1	- Keyboard	
	F42	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 2.1.1 due to using scripting events to emulate links in a way that is not programmatically determinable
	F54	Failure of Success Criterion 2.1.1 due to using only pointing-device-specific event handlers (including gesture) for a function
	F55	Failure of Success Criteria 2.1.1, 2.4.7, and 3.2.1 due to using script to remove focus when focus is received
	G202	Ensuring keyboard control for all functionality
	G90	Providing keyboard-triggered event handlers
	H91	Using HTML form controls and links
	PDF11	Providing links and link text using the Link annotation and the /Link structure element in PDF documents
	PDF23	Providing interactive form controls in PDF documents
	PDF3	Ensuring correct tab and reading order in PDF documents
	SCR2	Using redundant keyboard and mouse event handlers
	SCR20	Using both keyboard and other device-specific functions
	SCR29	Adding keyboard-accessible actions to static HTML elements
	SCR35	Making actions keyboard accessible by using the onclick event of anchors and buttons
2.1.2	- No Keyboard Tra	ap
	F10	Failure of Success Criterion 2.1.2 and Conformance Requirement 5 due to combining multiple content formats in a way that traps users inside one format type
	G21	Ensuring that users are not trapped in content
2.2 - Enou	gh Time	
2.2.1	- Timing Adjustab	le
	F40	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1 and 2.2.4 due to using meta redirect with a time limit
	F41	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1, 2.2.4, and 3.2.5 due to using meta refresh with a time-out
	F58	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1 due to using server-side techniques to automatically redirect pages after a time-

	G133	Providing a checkbox on the first page of no session time limit
	G180	Providing the user with a means to set the
	G198	Providing a way for the user to turn the tir
	G4	Allowing the content to be paused and re
	SCR1	Allowing the user to extend the default tim
	SCR16	Providing a script that warns the user a tir
	SCR33	Using script to scroll content, and providir
	SCR36	Providing a mechanism to allow users to a area
2.2.2	- Pause, Stop, Hid	e
	F16	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to i activity without also including a mechanism
	F4	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to u five seconds
	F47	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to u
	F50	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to a blinking at 5 seconds or less
	F7	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to a without a mechanism to pause the conter
	G11	Creating content that blinks for less than \$
	G152	Setting animated gif images to stop blinking
	G186	Using a control in the Web page that stop
	G187	Using a technology to include blinking con
	G191	Providing a link, button, or other mechanis
	G4	Allowing the content to be paused and re-
	SCR22	Using scripts to control blinking and stop
	SCR33	Using script to scroll content, and providin
2.3 - Seizu	res	
2.3.1	- Three Flashes or	Below Threshold
	G15	Using a tool to ensure that content does r
	G176	Keeping the flashing area small enough
	G19	Ensuring that no component of the conten
2.4 - Navig	able	
2.4.1	- Bypass Blocks	Destruction of the second second
	Сб Оd	Positioning content based on structural m
	G100	Adding a link at the top of each page that
	G123	Adding link at the beginning of a block of
	G124	Auding links at the top of the page to eac
	H60	Drawiding booding elements at the basis
	LITO	Living frame elements to group blocks of
		Providing begdings by marking content w
	SCB28	Lising an expandable and collapsible mon
949		טאויא אויז איזאיזאיזאיזאיזאיזאיזאיזאיזאיזאיזאיזאיזא
2.7.2	F25	Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.2 due to t
	G127	Identifying a Web page's relationship to a
	G88	Providing descriptive titles for Web pages
	H25	Providing a title using the title element
	PDF18	Specifying the document title using the Ti

a multipart form that allows users to ask for longer session time limit or

e time limit to 10 times the default time limit

ne limit off

estarted from where it was paused

ne limit

ime limit is about to expire

ng a mechanism to pause it

display moving, scrolling, or auto-updating text in a static window or

ncluding scrolling content where movement is not essential to the m to pause and restart the content

using text-decoration:blink without a mechanism to stop it in less than

using the blink element

a script that causes a blink effect without a mechanism to stop the

an object or applet, such as Java or Flash, that has blinking content nt that blinks for more than five seconds

5 seconds

ng after n cycles (within 5 seconds)

os moving, blinking, or auto-updating content

ntent that can be turned off via the user agent

ism that reloads the page without any blinking content

started from where it was paused

it in five seconds or less

ng a mechanism to pause it

not violate the general flash threshold or red flash threshold

nt flashes more than three times in any 1-second period

narkup

goes directly to the main content area

of repeated content to go to the end of the block

ch area of the content

rame elements

ing of each section of content

repeated material

ith heading tags in PDF documents

nu to bypass block of content

he title of a Web page not identifying the contents

larger collection of Web pages

tle entry in the document information dictionary of a PDF document

2.4.3 -	Focus Order	
	C27	Making the DOM order match the visual order
	F44	Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.3 due to using tabindex to create a tab order that does not preserve meaning and operability
	F85	Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.3 due to using dialogs or menus that are not adjacent to their trigger control in the sequential navigation order
	G59	Placing the interactive elements in an order that follows sequences and relationships within the content
	H4	Creating a logical tab order through links, form controls, and objects
	PDF3	Ensuring correct tab and reading order in PDF documents
	SCR26	Inserting dynamic content into the Document Object Model immediately following its trigger element
	SCR27	Reordering page sections using the Document Object Model
	SCR37	Creating Custom Dialogs in a Device Independent Way
2.4.4 -	- Link Purpose (In	Context)
	C7	Using CSS to hide a portion of the link text
	F63	Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.4 due to providing link context only in content that is not related to the link
	F89	Failure of Success Criteria 2.4.4, 2.4.9 and 4.1.2 due to using null alt on an image where the image is the only content in a link
	G189	Providing a control near the beginning of the Web page that changes the link text
	G53	Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with the text of the enclosing sentence
	G91	Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link
	H2	Combining adjacent image and text links for the same resource
	H24	Providing text alternatives for the area elements of image maps
	H30	Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link for anchor elements
	H33	Supplementing link text with the title attribute
	H77	Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with its enclosing list item
	H78	Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with its enclosing paragraph
	H79	Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with its enclosing table cell and associated table headings
	H80	Identifying the purpose of a link using link text combined with the preceding heading element
	H81	Identifying the purpose of a link in a nested list using link text combined with the parent list item under which the list is nested
	PDF11	Providing links and link text using the Link annotation and the /Link structure element in PDF documents
	PDF13	Providing replacement text using the /Alt entry for links in PDF documents
	SCR30	Using scripts to change the link text
3 - Understand	dable	
3.1 - Reada	able	
3.1.1 -	- Language of Pag	je
	H57	Using language attributes on the html element
	PDF16	Setting the default language using the /Lang entry in the document catalog of a PDF document
	PDF19	Specifying the language for a passage or phrase with the Lang entry in PDF documents
3.2 - Predic	ctable	
3.2.1 -	On Focus	
	F52	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.1 and 3.2.5 due to opening a new window as soon as a new page is loaded
	F55	Failure of Success Criteria 2.1.1, 2.4.7, and 3.2.1 due to using script to remove focus when focus is received
	G107	Using "activate" rather than "focus" as a trigger for changes of context
	G200	Opening new windows and tabs from a link only when necessary
	G201	Giving users advanced warning when opening a new window
3.2.2 -	On Input	
	F36	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.2 due to automatically submitting a form and presenting new content without prior warning when the last field in the form is given a value.

F37	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.2 due to I
F76	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.2 due to p
	setting in a user interface element at a loc
G13	Describing what will happen before a cha
G201	Giving users advanced warning when ope
G80	Providing a submit button to initiate a cha
H32	Providing submit buttons
H84	Using a button with a select element to pe
PDF15	Providing submit buttons with the submit-
SCR19	Using an onchange event on a select eler
3.3 - Input Assistance	
3.3.1 - Error Identif	fication
G139	Creating a mechanism that allows users t
G199	Providing success feedback when data is
G83	Providing text descriptions to identify requ
G84	Providing a text description when the use
G85	Providing a text description when user inp
PDF22	Indicating when user input falls outside th
PDF5	Indicating required form controls in PDF for
SCR18	Providing client-side validation and alert
SCR32	Providing client-side validation and adding
3.3.2 - Labels or In	structions
F82	Failure of Success Criterion 3.3.2 by visua
G13	Describing what will happen before a cha
G131	Providing descriptive labels
G162	Positioning labels to maximize predictabili
G167	Using an adjacent button to label the pur
G184	Providing text instructions at the beginnin
G83	Providing text descriptions to identify requ
G89	Providing expected data format and exam
H44	Using label elements to associate text lab
H65	Using the title attribute to identify form co
H71	Providing a description for groups of form
H90	Indicating required form controls using lab
PDF10	Providing labels for interactive form control
PDF5	Indicating required form controls in PDF for
4 - Robust	
4.1 - Compatible	
4.1.1 - Parsing	
F17	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1 relationships (e.g., between labels with sa
F62	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1
E70	relationships in XML
F70	Failure of Success Uniterion 4.1.1 due to i
F77	Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.1 due to o
G134	Validating Web pages
G192	Fully conforming to specifications
H74	Ensuring that opening and closing tags ar

launching a new window without prior warning when the status of a hanged

providing instruction material about the change of context by change of cation that users may bypass

ange to a form control that causes a change of context to occur is made

ening a new window

ange of context

perform an action

t-form action in PDF forms

ment without causing a change of context

to jump to errors

s submitted successfully

uired fields that were not completed

er provides information that is not in the list of allowed values

put falls outside the required format or values

he required format or values in PDF forms

forms

ng error text via the DOM

ally formatting a set of phone number fields but not including a text label

ange to a form control that causes a change of context to occur is made

ility of relationships

pose of a field

ng of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input

uired fields that were not completed

mple

oels with form controls

ontrols when the label element cannot be used

n controls using fieldset and legend elements

bel or legend

rols in PDF documents

forms

1.1 due to insufficient information in DOM to determine one-to-one ame id) in HTML

1.1 due to insufficient information in DOM to determine specific

incorrect use of start and end tags or attribute markup

duplicate values of type ID

are used according to specification

H75	Ensuring that Web pages are well-formed
H88	Using HTML according to spec
H93	Ensuring that id attributes are unique on a Web page
H94	Ensuring that elements do not contain duplicate attributes
4.1.2 - Name, Role, V	alue
F15	Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.2 due to implementing custom controls that do not use an accessibility API for the technology, or do so incompletely
F20	Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 and 4.1.2 due to not updating text alternatives when changes to non-text content occur
F59	Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.2 due to using script to make div or span a user interface control in HTML
F68	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 4.1.2 due to the association of label and user interface controls not being programmatically determinable
F79	Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.2 due to the focus state of a user interface component not being programmatically determinable or no notification of change of focus state available
F86	Failure of Success Criterion 4.1.2 due to not providing names for each part of a multi-part form field, such as a US telephone number
F89	Failure of Success Criteria 2.4.4, 2.4.9 and 4.1.2 due to using null alt on an image where the image is the only content in a link
G10	Creating components using a technology that supports the accessibility API features of the platforms on which the user agents will be run to expose the names and roles, allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and provide notification of changes
G108	Using markup features to expose the name and role, allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and provide notification of changes
G135	Using the accessibility API features of a technology to expose names and roles, to allow user-settable properties to be directly set, and to provide notification of changes
H44	Using label elements to associate text labels with form controls
H64	Using the title attribute of the frame and iframe elements
H65	Using the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used
H88	Using HTML according to spec
H91	Using HTML form controls and links
PDF10	Providing labels for interactive form controls in PDF documents
PDF12	Providing name, role, value information for form fields in PDF documents



The introduction of **accessibility priorities** is the first pragmatic step to **achieving compliance**. Sitemorse has been using automation to test accessibility for nearly 15 years, during this period we have assessed more pages than anybody else globally.

1 - Perceivable		
1.2 - Time-ba	ased Media	
1.2.4 - 0	aptions (Live)	
G	87	Providing closed captions
G	9	Creating captions for live synchronized r
G	93	Providing open (always visible) captions
1.2.5 - A	udio Description	n (Prerecorded)
G	173	Providing a version of a movie with audi
G	203	Using a static text alternative to describe
G	78	Providing a second, user-selectable, aud
G	8	Providing a movie with extended audio
1.4 - Distingu	ishable	
1.4.3 - 0	ontrast (Minimu	m)
F	24	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.3, 1.4.6 background colors or vice versa
F	83	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.3 and 1 contrast with foreground text (or images
G	145	Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least text
G	148	Not specifying background color, not sp defaults
G	156	Using a technology that has commonly- blocks of text
G	174	Providing a control with a sufficient cont contrast
G	18	Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least the text
Н	46	Using noembed with embed
1.4.4 - R	lesize text	
C	12	Using percent for font sizes
C	:13	Using named font sizes
C	;14	Using em units for font sizes
C	;17	Scaling form elements which contain te
C	20	Using relative measurements to set colu browser is resized
C	;22	Using CSS to control visual presentation
C	28	Specifying the size of text containers usi
F	69	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.4 when
		or controls to be clipped, truncated or o
F	80	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.4 when resized up to 200%
G	142	Using a technology that has commonly-
G	146	Using liquid layout
G	178	Providing controls on the Web page that 200 percent
G	179	Ensuring that there is no loss of content their width
S	CR34	Calculating size and position in a way th

# WCAG 2.0 - Priority 2 (AA) Checks

media

o descriptions

e a talking head video

dio track that includes audio descriptions

descriptions

and 1.4.8 due to specifying foreground colors without specifying

.4.6 due to using background images that do not provide sufficient of text)

3:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the

becifying text color, and not using technology features that change those

-available user agents that can change the foreground and background of

trast ratio that allows users to switch to a presentation that uses sufficient

4.5:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind

umn widths so that lines can average 80 characters or less when the

n of text

sing em units

resizing visually rendered text up to 200 percent causes the text, image obscured

text-based form controls do not resize when visually rendered text is

-available user agents that support zoom

at allow users to incrementally change the size of all text on the page up to

t or functionality when the text resizes and text containers do not change

nat scales with text size

	and of Taxt
1.4.5 - Ima	
C12	Using percent for font sizes
C13	
C14	Using em units for font sizes
C22	Using CSS to control visual presentation of text
C30	Using CSS to replace text with images of text and providing user interface controls to switch
C6	Positioning content based on structural markup
C8	Using CSS letter-spacing to control spacing within a word
G14	0 Separating information and structure from presentation to enable different presentations
PDF	7 Performing OCR on a scanned PDF document to provide actual text
- Operable	
2.4 - Navigable	
2.4.5 - Mul	
G12	5 Providing links to navigate to related Web pages
G12	6 Providing a list of links to all other Web pages
G16	Providing a search function to help users find content
G18	5 Linking to all of the pages on the site from the home page
G63	Providing a site map
G64	Providing a Table of Contents
H59	Using the link element and navigation tools
PDF	2 Creating bookmarks in PDF documents
2.4.6 - Hea	dings and Labels
G13	0 Providing descriptive headings
G13	1 Providing descriptive labels
2.4.7 - Foc	us Visible
C15	Using CSS to change the presentation of a user interface component when it receives focus
F55	Failure of Success Criteria 2.1.1, 2.4.7, and 3.2.1 due to using script to remove focus when focus is received
F78	Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.7 due to styling element outlines and borders in a way that removes or renders non-visible the visual focus indicator
G14	9 Using user interface components that are highlighted by the user agent when they receive focus
G16	5 Using the default focus indicator for the platform so that high visibility default focus indicators will carry over
G19	5 Using an author-supplied, highly visible focus indicator
SCF	Using script to change the background color or border of the element with focus
3 - Understandable	
3.1 - Readable	
3.1.2 - Lan	guage of Parts
H58	Using language attributes to identify changes in the human language
PDF	19 Specifying the language for a passage or phrase with the Lang entry in PDF documents
3.2 - Predictabl	8
3.2.3 - Cor	sistent Navigation
F66	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.3 due to presenting navigation links in a different relative order on different pages
G61	Presenting repeated components in the same relative order each time they appear
PDF	14 Providing running headers and footers in PDF documents
PDF	17 Specifying consistent page numbering for PDF documents
3.2.4 - Cor	sistent Identification
F31	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.4 due to using two different labels for the same function on different Web pages within a set of Web pages
G19	7 Using labels, names, and text alternatives consistently for content that has the same functionality
H2	Combining adjacent image and text links for the same resource

3.3 - Input /	Assistance			
3.3.3 -	3.3.3 - Error Suggestion			
	G139	Creating a mechanism that allows users t		
	G177	Providing suggested correction text		
	G199	Providing success feedback when data is		
	G83	Providing text descriptions to identify requ		
	G84	Providing a text description when the use		
	G85	Providing a text description when user inp		
	PDF22	Indicating when user input falls outside th		
	PDF5	Indicating required form controls in PDF for		
	SCR18	Providing client-side validation and alert		
	SCR32	Providing client-side validation and adding		
3.3.4 -	Error Prevention	(Legal, Financial, Data)		
	G155	Providing a checkbox in addition to a sub		
	G164	Providing a stated time within which an or after making the request		
	G168	Requesting confirmation to continue with		
	G199	Providing success feedback when data is		
	G98	Providing the ability for the user to review		
	G99	Providing the ability to recover deleted info		
	SCR18	Providing client-side validation and alert		

s submitted successfully

quired fields that were not completed

er provides information that is not in the list of allowed values

nput falls outside the required format or values

he required format or values in PDF forms

forms

ng error text via the DOM

bmit button

online request (or transaction) may be amended or canceled by the user

n selected action

s submitted successfully

and correct answers before submitting

formation



Sitemorse is an ideal solution; it's a tool everyone can use that checks thousands of pages and site journey permutations in minutes, ensuring the best digital experience, while saving time and resources.



- Perceivable	
1.2 - Time-based Media	
1.2.6 - Sign Language	ae (Prerecorded)
G54	Including a sign language interpreter in
G81	Providing a synchronized video of the s
	overlaid on the image by the player
1.2.7 - Extended Aud	dio Description (Prerecorded)
G8	Providing a movie with extended audio
1.2.8 - Media Alterna	ative (Prerecorded)
F74	Failure of Success Criterion 1.2.2 and 1 alternative
G159	Providing an alternative for time-based
G58	Placing a link to the alternative for time-
G69	Providing an alternative for time based
H46	Using noembed with embed
H53	Using the body of the object element
1.2.9 - Audio-only (L	ive)
G150	Providing text based alternatives for live
G151	Providing a link to a text transcript of a
G157	Incorporating a live audio captioning se
1.4 - Distinguishable	
1.4.6 - Contrast (Enh	nanced)
F24	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.3, 1.4.6 background colors or vice versa
F83	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.3 and 1 contrast with foreground text (or image
G148	Not specifying background color, not sp defaults
G156	Using a technology that has commonly blocks of text
G17	Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least text
G174	Providing a control with a sufficient con contrast
G18	Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least the text
1.4.7 - Low or No Ba	ackground Audio
G56	Mixing audio files so that non-speech s
1.4.8 - Visual Presen	Itation
C12	Using percent for font sizes
C13	Using named font sizes
C14	Using em units for font sizes
C19	Specifying alignment either to the left O
C20	Using relative measurements to set colu browser is resized
C21	Specifying line spacing in CSS
C23	Specifying text and background colors while not specifying text and backgrour

### WCAG 2.0 - Priority 3 (AAA) Checks

the video stream

ign language interpreter that can be displayed in a different viewport or

descriptions

.2.8 due to not labeling a synchronized media alternative to text as an

media for video-only content

based media immediately next to the non-text content

media

audio-only content

prepared statement or script if the script is followed

rvice into a Web page

and 1.4.8 due to specifying foreground colors without specifying

.4.6 due to using background images that do not provide sufficient s of text)

becifying text color, and not using technology features that change those

-available user agents that can change the foreground and background of

7:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the

trast ratio that allows users to switch to a presentation that uses sufficien

4.5:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind

ounds are at least 20 decibels lower than the speech audio content

R right in CSS

umn widths so that lines can average 80 characters or less when the

of secondary content such as banners, features and navigation in CSS nd colors of the main content

	C24	Using percentage values in CSS for container sizes
	C25	Specifying borders and layout in CSS to delineate areas of a Web page while not specifying text and text- background colors
	C26	Providing options within the content to switch to a layout that does not require the user to scroll horizontally to read a line of text
	F24	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.3, 1.4.6 and 1.4.8 due to specifying foreground colors without specifying background colors or vice versa
	F88	Failure of Success Criterion 1.4.8 due to using text that is justified (aligned to both the left and the right margins)
	G146	Using liquid layout
	G148	Not specifying background color, not specifying text color, and not using technology features that change those defaults
	G156	Using a technology that has commonly-available user agents that can change the foreground and background of blocks of text
	G169	Aligning text on only one side
	G172	Providing a mechanism to remove full justification of text
	G175	Providing a multi color selection tool on the page for foreground and background colors
	G188	Providing a button on the page to increase line spaces and paragraph spaces
	H87	Not interfering with the user agent's reflow of text as the viewing window is narrowed
	SCR34	Calculating size and position in a way that scales with text size
1.4.9	- Images of Text (I	No Exception)
	C12	Using percent for font sizes
	C13	Using named font sizes
	C14	Using em units for font sizes
	C22	Using CSS to control visual presentation of text
	C30	Using CSS to replace text with images of text and providing user interface controls to switch
	C6	Positioning content based on structural markup
	C8	Using CSS letter-spacing to control spacing within a word
	G140	Separating information and structure from presentation to enable different presentations
	PDF7	Performing OCR on a scanned PDF document to provide actual text
2 - Operable		
2.1 - Keyb	oard Accessible	
2.1.3	- Keyboard (No Ex	cception)
	F42	Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.1 and 2.1.1 due to using scripting events to emulate links in a way that is not programmatically determinable
	F54	Failure of Success Criterion 2.1.1 due to using only pointing-device-specific event handlers (including gesture) for a function
	F55	Failure of Success Criteria 2.1.1, 2.4.7, and 3.2.1 due to using script to remove focus when focus is received
2.2 - Enou	igh Time	
2.2.3	- No Timing	
	G5	Allowing users to complete an activity without any time limit
2.2.4	- Interruptions	
	F40	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1 and 2.2.4 due to using meta redirect with a time limit
	F41	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1, 2.2.4, and 3.2.5 due to using meta refresh with a time-out
	G75	Providing a mechanism to postpone any updating of content
	G76	Providing a mechanism to request an update of the content instead of updating automatically
	SCR14	Using scripts to make nonessential alerts optional
2.2.5	- Re-authenticatin	ng
	F12	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.5 due to having a session time limit without a mechanism for saving user's input and re-establishing that information upon re-authentication
	G105	Saving data so that it can be used after a user re-authenticates

G181	Encoding user data as hidden or encrypte
2.3 - Seizures	
2.3.2 - Three Flashes	
G19	Ensuring that no component of the conte
2.4 - Navigable	
2.4.8 - Location	
G127	Identifying a Web page's relationship to a
G128	Indicating current location within navigation
G63	Providing a site map
G65	Providing a breadcrumb trail
H59	Using the link element and navigation tool
PDF14	Providing running headers and footers in I
PDF17	Specifying consistent page numbering for
2.4.9 - Link Purpose (Li	nk Only)
C7	Using CSS to hide a portion of the link tex
F84	Failure of Success Criterion 2.4.9 due to u mechanism to change the link text to spe
F89	Failure of Success Criteria 2.4.4, 2.4.9 an content in a link
G189	Providing a control near the beginning of t
G91	Providing link text that describes the purp
H2	Combining adjacent image and text links
H24	Providing text alternatives for the area eler
H30	Providing link text that describes the purp
H33	Supplementing link text with the title attrib
PDF11	Providing links and link text using the Link
PDF13	Providing replacement text using the /Alt e
SCR30	Using scripts to change the link text
2.4.10 - Section Headin	gs
G141	Organizing a page using headings
3 - Understandable	
3.1 - Readable	
3.1.3 - Unusual Words	
G101	Providing the definition of a word or phras
G112	Using inline definitions
G55	Linking to definitions
G62	Providing a glossary
G70	Providing a function to search an online d
H40	Using definition lists
H54	Using the dfn element to identify the defin
H60	Using the link element to link to a glossary
3.1.4 - Abbreviations	
G102	Providing the expansion or explanation of
G55	Linking to definitions
G62	Providing a glossary
G70	Providing a function to search an online d
G97	Providing the first use of an abbreviation in
H28	Providing definitions for abbreviations by u
H60	Using the link element to link to a glossary

ed data in a re-authorization page

nt flashes more than three times in any 1-second period

larger collection of Web pages

on bars

PDF documents

PDF documents

using a non-specific link such as "click here" or "more" without a ecific text.

ad 4.1.2 due to using null alt on an image where the image is the only

the Web page that changes the link text

oose of a link

for the same resource

ments of image maps

cose of a link for anchor elements

oute

annotation and the /Link structure element in PDF documents

entry for links in PDF documents

se used in an unusual or restricted way

ictionary

ing instance of a word

an abbreviation

lictionary

mmediately before or after the expanded form

using the abbr and acronym elements

PDF8	Providing definitions for abbreviations via an E entry for a structure element
3.1.5 - Read	ding Level
G103	Providing visual illustrations, pictures, and symbols to help explain ideas, events, and processes
G153	3 Making the text easier to read
G160	Providing sign language versions of information, ideas, and processes that must be understood in order to use the content
G79	Providing a spoken version of the text
G86	Providing a text summary that requires reading ability less advanced than the upper secondary education level
3.1.6 - Pron	unciation
G120	) Providing the pronunciation immediately following the word
G12*	Linking to pronunciations
G163	3 Using standard diacritical marks that can be turned off
G62	Providing a glossary
H62	Using the ruby element
3.2 - Predictable	
3.2.5 - Cha	nge on Request
F22	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.5 due to opening windows that are not requested by the user
F41	Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.1, 2.2.4, and 3.2.5 due to using meta refresh with a time-out
F52	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.1 and 3.2.5 due to opening a new window as soon as a new page is loaded
F60	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.5 due to launching a new window when a user enters text into an input field
F61	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.5 due to complete change of main content through an automatic update that the user cannot disable from within the content
F9	Failure of Success Criterion 3.2.5 due to changing the context when the user removes focus from a form element
G11(	) Using an instant client-side redirect
G200	Opening new windows and tabs from a link only when necessary
G76	Providing a mechanism to request an update of the content instead of updating automatically
H76	Using meta refresh to create an instant client-side redirect
H83	Using the target attribute to open a new window on user request and indicating this in link text
SCR	19 Using an onchange event on a select element without causing a change of context
SCR	24 Using progressive enhancement to open new windows on user request
3.3 - Input Assis	tance
3.3.5 - Help	
G184	Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input
G193	Providing help by an assistant in the Web page
G194	Providing spell checking and suggestions for text input
G71	Providing a help link on every Web page
G89	Providing expected data format and example
H89	Using the title attribute to provide context-sensitive help
3.3.6 - Erro	r Prevention (All)

Sitemorse CMS Integration checks the pages as it is **seen by a site visitor,** not as previewed by a content manager... **When we assess the page, we 'see' it as your site visitor would,** this includes any external content, links and content within documents such as PDFs



NOLES	

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