

# Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 Checklist

**Principle 1: Perceivable – information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.**

Standard	Description	Apply Yes/ No	Meets Yes/No	Comments (mandatory)
<i>Guideline 1.1 Text Alternatives: Provide text alternatives for any non-text content so that it can be changed into other forms people need, such as large print, braille, speech, symbols or simpler language.</i>				
1.1.1	<p>Non-text Content: All non-text content that is presented to the user has a text alternative that serves the equivalent purpose, except for the situations listed below (Level A).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Controls, Input: If non-text content is a control or accepts user input, then it has a name that describes its purpose. (Refer to Guideline 4.1 for additional requirements for controls and content that accepts user input.)</li> <li>● Time-Based Media: If non-text content is time-based media, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content. (Refer to Guideline 1.2 for the additional requirements for media.)</li> <li>● Test: If non-text content is a test or exercise that would be invalid if presented in text, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content.</li> <li>● Sensory: If non-text content is primarily intended to create a specific sensory experience, then text alternatives at least provide descriptive identification of the non-text content.</li> <li>● CAPTCHA: If the purpose of non-text content is to confirm that content is being accessed by a person rather than a computer, then text alternatives that identify and describe the purpose of the non-text content are provided, and alternative forms of CAPTCHA using output modes for different types of sensory perception are provided to accommodate different disabilities.</li> </ul>	YES	YES	Non text content has text alternatives available. assistive technology able to ignore decorative formatting.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decorative, Formatting, Invisible: If non-text content is pure decoration, is used only for visual formatting, or is not presented to users, then it is implemented in a way that it can be ignored by assistive technology.</li> </ul>			
<b>Guideline 1.2 Time-based Media: Provide alternatives for time-based media.</b>				
1.2.1	<p>Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded): For prerecorded audio-only and prerecorded video-only media, the following are true, except when the audio or video is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such (Level A):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prerecorded Audio-only: An alternative for time-based media is provided that presents equivalent information for prerecorded audio-only content.</li> <li>Prerecorded Video-only: Either an alternative for time-based media or an audio track is provided that presents equivalent information for prerecorded video-only content.</li> </ul>	NO		Not Applicable
1.2.2	Captions (Prerecorded): Captions are provided for all prerecorded audio content in synchronized media, except when the media is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such. (Level A)	NO		Not Applicable
1.2.3	Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded): An alternative for time-based media or audio description of the prerecorded video content is provided for synchronized media, except when the media is a media alternative for text and is clearly labeled as such. (Level A)	NO		Not Applicable
1.2.4	Captions (Live): Captions are provided for all live audio content in synchronized media. (Level AA)	NO		Not Applicable
1.2.5	Audio Description (Prerecorded): Audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media. (Level AA)	NO		Not Applicable
<b>Guideline 1.3 Adaptable: Create content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure.</b>				
1.3.1	Info and Relationships: Information, structure, and relationships conveyed through presentation can be programmatically determined or are available in text. (Level A)	YES	YES	Information and structure can be reasonably determined on all pages.
1.3.2	Meaningful Sequence: When the sequence in which content is presented affects its meaning,	YES	YES, with exceptions	Yes, in most cases sequence order is meaningful and linear.

	a correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined. (Level A)			The one documented exception would be with content after the navigation on the landing page.. While the content is designed to be read without order tab order should proceed left to right. On this page it skips from the far right column back to the first column.
1.3.3	Sensory Characteristics: Instructions provided for understanding and operating content do not rely solely on sensory characteristics of components such as shape, size, visual location, orientation, or sound. (Level A)	YES	YES	Textual identification is available. In no cases is sensory information used solely convey to instructions.
<i>Guideline 1.4 Distinguishable: Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background.</i>				
1.4.1	Use of Color: Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response, or distinguishing a visual element. (Level A)	YES	YES	Color is not used as the only visual means of conveying information. Most often proper aria attributes and consistent icons are used to indicate meaning and prompt response..
1.4.2	Audio Control: If any audio on a Web page plays automatically for more than 3 seconds, either a mechanism is available to pause or stop the audio, or a mechanism is available to control audio volume independently from the overall system volume level. (Level A)	NO		Not Applicable
1.4.3	Contrast (Minimum): The visual presentation of text and images of text has a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1, except for the following: (Level AA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large Text: Large-scale text and images of large-scale text have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1;</li> <li>• Incidental: Text or images of text that are part of an inactive user interface component, that are pure decoration, that are not visible to anyone, or that are part of a picture that contains significant other visual content, have no contrast requirement.</li> <li>• Logotypes: Text that is part of a logo or brand name has no minimum contrast requirement.</li> </ul>	YES	YES, with exceptions	Large text is used where appropriate, and contrast for most text portions have a ratio of 16.5:1. An exception is noted in the header. In our <a href="#">World Cultures application</a> three links header have a contrast of 3.9:1. In our <a href="#">Archaeology</a> application the contrast for these links are 2.81:1. However, in the later case two of these three links are paired with an icon whose ratio 5.87:1.
1.4.4	Resize text: Except for captions and images of text, text can be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent without loss of content or functionality. (Level AA)	YES	YES	Resizing text > 200% causes no loss in content or functionality
1.4.5	Images of Text: If the technologies being used can achieve the visual presentation, text is used to convey information rather than images of text except for the following: (Level AA)	YES	YES, with exceptions	Images of text are used infrequently to preserve structure or meaning of the text. In many cases this is a result of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customizable: The image of text can be visually customized to the user's requirements;</li> <li>• Essential: A particular presentation of text is essential to the information being conveyed.</li> </ul>			media produced for a different medium. If required a user can request assistance through our support team.
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**Principle 2: Operable - User interface components and navigation must be operable.**

Standard	Description	Apply Yes/No	Meets Yes/No	Comments
<i>Guideline 2.1 Keyboard Accessible: Make all functionality available from a keyboard.</i>				
2.1.1	Keyboard: All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes, except where the underlying function requires input that depends on the path of the user's movement and not just the endpoints. (Level A)	YES	YES	eHRAF is fully operational with a keyboard
2.1.2	No Keyboard Trap: If keyboard focus can be moved to a component of the page using a keyboard interface, then focus can be moved away from that component using only a keyboard interface, and, if it requires more than unmodified arrow or tab keys or other standard exit methods, the user is advised of the method for moving focus away. (Level A)	YES	YES	Focus can be shifted through use of the keyboard

<i>Guideline 2.2 Enough Time: Provide users enough time to read and use content.</i>				
2.2.1	<p>Timing Adjustable: For each time limit that is set by the content, at least one of the following is true: (Level A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turn off: The user is allowed to turn off the time limit before encountering it; or</li> <li>• Adjust: The user is allowed to adjust the time limit before encountering it over a wide range that is at least ten times the length of the default setting; or</li> <li>• Extend: The user is warned before time expires and given at least 20 seconds to extend the time limit with a simple action (for example, "press the space bar"), and the user is allowed to extend the time limit at least ten times; or</li> <li>• Real-time Exception: The time limit is a required part of a real-time event (for example, an auction), and no alternative to the time limit is possible; or</li> <li>• Essential Exception: The time limit is essential and extending it would invalidate the activity; or</li> <li>• 20 Hour Exception: The time limit is longer than 20 hours.</li> </ul>	YES	NO	Sessions will terminate after 45 minutes of inactivity. Afterwards a user should be notified that their session has ended.
2.2.2	<p>Pause, Stop, Hide: For moving, blinking, scrolling, or auto-updating information, all of the following are true: (Level A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moving, blinking, scrolling: For any moving, blinking or scrolling information that (1) starts automatically, (2) lasts more than five seconds, and (3) is presented in parallel with other content, there is a mechanism for the user to pause, stop, or hide it unless the movement, blinking, or scrolling is part of an activity where it is essential; and</li> <li>• Auto-updating: For any auto-updating information that (1) starts automatically and (2) is presented in parallel with other content, there is a mechanism for the user to pause, stop, or hide it or to control the frequency of the update unless the auto-updating is part of an activity where it is essential.</li> </ul>	NO		Not Applicable
<i>Guideline 2.3 Seizures: Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures.</i>				
2.3.1	<p>Three Flashes or Below Threshold: Web pages do not contain anything that flashes more than three times in any one second period, or the flash is below the general flash and red flash thresholds. (Level A)</p>	YES	YES	Website contains no flashing content

<i>Guideline 2.4 Navigable: Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.</i>				
2.4.1	Bypass Blocks: A mechanism is available to bypass blocks of content that are repeated on multiple Web pages. (Level A)	YES	Yes	Skip to Main Content link in place
2.4.2	Page Titled: Web pages have titles that describe topic or purpose. (Level A)	YES	YES	Pages have descriptive titles.
2.4.3	Focus Order: If a Web page can be navigated sequentially and the navigation sequences affect meaning or operation, focusable components receive focus in an order that preserves meaning and operability. (Level A)	YES	YES, with exceptions	Yes, in most cases sequence order is meaningful and linear. The one documented exception would be on the landing page. Content after the navigation. While the content is designed to be read without order tab order should proceed left to right. On this page it skips from the far right column back to the first column.
2.4.4	Link Purpose (In Context): The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone or from the link text together with its programmatically determined link context, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general. (Level A)	YES	YES	Link text or link text and description adequately determines the purpose of each link.
2.4.5	Multiple Ways: More than one way is available to locate a Web page within a set of Web pages except where the Web Page is the result of, or a step in, a process. (Level AA)	YES	YES	Contextual navigation, breadcrumbs, visual cues and descriptive titles are utilized to help orient users.
2.4.6	Headings and Labels: Headings and labels describe topic or purpose. (Level AA)	YES	YES	Headings describe topic and purpose
2.4.7	Focus Visible: Any keyboard operable user interface has a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is visible. (Level AA)	Yes	YES	user focus is generally visible to the user.

***Principle 3: Understandable - Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.***

Standard	Description	Apply Yes/No	Meets Yes/No	Comments
<i>Guideline 3.1 Readable: Make text content readable and understandable.</i>				
3.1.1	Language of Page: The default human language of each Web page can be programmatically determined. (Level A)	YES	Yes	Yes, the default language of the page can be read from the lang attribute on the html element.
3.1.2	Language of Parts: The human language of each passage or phrase in the content can be programmatically determined except for proper names, technical terms, words of indeterminate language, and words or phrases	YES	Yes With Exceptions	The majority of our works are in english, where language changes we indicate this in the document description.

	that have become part of the vernacular of the immediately surrounding text. (Level AA)			
<i>Guideline 3.2 Predictable: Make Web pages appear and operate in predictable ways.</i>				
3.2.1	On Focus: When any component receives focus, it does not initiate a change of context. (Level A)	YES	YES	Focus does not trigger changes of context.
3.2.2	On Input: Changing the setting of any user interface component does not automatically cause a change of context unless the user has been advised of the behavior before using the component. (Level A)	YES	YES	Input does not trigger changes of context.
3.2.3	Consistent Navigation: Navigational mechanisms that are repeated on multiple Web pages within a set of Web pages occur in the same relative order each time they are repeated, unless a change is initiated by the user. (Level AA)	YES	YES	Navigational elements are consistent throughout the application.
3.2.4	Consistent Identification: Components that have the same functionality within a set of Web pages are identified consistently. (Level AA)	YES	YES, with exceptions	Components are consistently displayed throughout the application. However, a few buttons have inconsistent :active and :focus styles. These stylings are never mixed per page. Additionally, all should meet contrast requirements.
<i>Guideline 3.3 Input Assistance: Help users avoid and correct mistakes.</i>				
3.3.1	Error Identification: If an input error is automatically detected, the item that is in error is identified and the error is described to the user in text. (Level A)	YES	YES	Known errors are handled clear and consistently throughout the application.
3.3.2	Labels or Instructions: Labels or instructions are provided when content requires user input. (Level A)	YES	YES	Labels or instructions are provided when content requires user input.
3.3.3	Error Suggestion: If an input error is automatically detected and suggestions for correction are known, then the suggestions are provided to the user, unless it would jeopardize the security or purpose of the content. (Level AA)	YES	YES	When a predictable input error is discovered a corrective action is suggested.
3.3.4	Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data): For Web pages that cause legal commitments or financial transactions for the user to occur, that modify or delete user-controllable data in data storage systems, or that submit user test responses, at least one of the following is true: (Level AA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reversible: Submissions are reversible.</li> <li>• Checked: Data entered by the user is checked for input errors and the user is provided an opportunity to correct them.</li> <li>• Confirmed: A mechanism is available for</li> </ul>	NO		Not Applicable.

	reviewing, confirming, and correcting information before finalizing the submission.			
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**Principle 4: Robust - Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies.**

Standard	Description	Apply Yes/No	Meets Yes/No	Comments
<i>Guideline 4.1 Compatible: Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies.</i>				
4.1.1	Parsing: In content implemented using markup languages, elements have complete start and end tags, elements are nested according to their specifications, elements do not contain duplicate attributes, and any IDs are unique, except where the specifications allow these features. (Level A)	YES	YES	All markup is valid and well formed.
4.1.2	Name, Role, Value: For all user interface components (including but not limited to: form elements, links and components generated by scripts), the name and role can be programmatically determined; states, properties, and values that can be set by the user can be programmatically set; and notification of changes to these items is available to user agents, including assistive technologies. (Level A)	YES	YES	Name, role, and value are used throughout.