ⓐ acs,inc ADA Audit – Web Accessibility Certification

ADA and 508 compliance follow Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0. WCAG 2.0 are organized into three levels of conformance:

-Level A: the most basic web accessibility features (must support)

-Level AA: deals with the biggest and most common barriers for disabled users. (should support)

Level AAA: the highest (and most complex) level of web accessibility (may support)

All organizations, Federal and State agencies, and educational institutions should follow WCAG 2.0 guidelines to provide guidance on how to make products accessible.

Section 508 is currently undergoing a refresh and will be requiring compliance with these guidelines for all Federal agencies and those who are selling to the Federal guidelines. The Department of Justice is also looking to the WCAG 2.0 guidelines for the set of guidelines that organizations will need to comply to under The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Compliance up to Level AA is the standard many governments are using as a benchmark.

Audit Details:

Date of Audit: 5/09/2018

Site URL :   ConcernCenter.com/demo

Audit Status: PASS

Auditor: Joshua Gallagher

_____

ConcernCenter.com/demo was fully audited and complies with ADA requirements for WCAG 2.0 best practices.

Level A Compliance

Guideline	Description	Yes or No
Images have alternate text that can be read by screen reader software.	Alternate text tags allow users to interpret page content without seeing images.	YES
Recorded video content includes captions.	Text captions are an important alternative to audio and allow the hearing impaired to use content.	YES
Video or audio-only content is accompanied by text transcript or description.	Like captions, a text description can also communicate what a video or audio clip is about. This can be in the form of a paragraph around the video.	YES
Links are provided to media players required to view content.	If a media player like Flash Player is needed to use content, there should be a link to where the software can be downloaded.	YES
Headings are presented in logical order.	Main headings (h1) come before smaller subheadings (h2, h3 and so on).	YES
"b" and "i" tags are replaced with "strong" and "em."	"Strong" and "emphasis" tags can specify more than just visual changes like "bold" and "italics" to web browsers.	YES
There are no empty links or heading tags.	Empty links and headings make for sloppy code and can confuse users of screen reading software.	YES
Presentation does not rely solely on color.	Presentation that relies solely on color is inaccessible to the visually impaired. Information should be conveyed using broad, easily-interpreted techniques.	YES
Automatically-played audio does not occur or can be stopped.	It is strongly recommended that audio does not play automatically. However, if audio plays, a keyboard user should be able to stop it.	YES
The keyboard can be used to navigate the site.	Keyboard access is crucial for visually-impaired users. The keyboard should be capable of meeting all functionality on the site.	YES
Keyboard focus is never stuck on one particular page element.	When proceeding through a website using the keyboard, keyboard focus should not get locked to any position. Focus should keep moving with each tap.	YES
Time limits provide notifications to the user.	If a user has limited time to do something, they should be warned before time expires. This can be in the form of a pop-up or other notification.	YES
Automatically scrolling or blinking content can be stopped.	Any page element that automatically moves or changes should be able to be stopped in a certain position.	YES
No strobe effects or rapidly flashing colors occur on the site.	Flashing colors are generally considered to be bad practice as they are very disruptive, especially for users with epilepsy.	YES

"Skip navigation" functionality allows keyboard users to quickly access content.	"Skip to content" functionality is often accessed with the Tab key and allows a user to skip to the main body of a page. Especially useful with screen reading software, it ensures the user does not have to move keyboard focus through the full length of every page.	YES
Page titles clearly and succinctly describe page content.	Page titles usually appear in the top of the browser window and communicate the main idea of a page. They should be of reasonable length, closer to a sentence or less rather than a paragraph of text.	YES
Buttons and links are clearly and logically named.	Buttons and links are "action items" the user can interact with, causing something to happen. The action that occurs should be predictable, clearly communicated, and never a surprise.	YES
The language of each page is identified in code.	Language code in the header of each page marks what language the code is written and meant to be read in.	YES
Elements receiving focus do not change content in a substantial way.	Sometimes, keyboard focus changes the appearance of a page element. For example, hovering a mouse over a link might change the link's text color, or giving an element keyboard focus might make it larger. This change should not significantly affect the layout or readability of the page.	YES
Invalid form input is identified to the user.	If the user enters invalid information into a form control, they should be notified of the issue. For example, when filling out an email address form, an email address must be entered. If an invalid email address is entered, the user should know of the problem.	YES
Forms have labels and legends that can be read by screen reader software.	Every form input should have a label to describe what type of information should be entered into it. Additionally, a legend can be used to group multiple form inputs.	YES
There are no major validation errors.	The website passes W3C HTML validation with no major problems.	YES

Level AA Compliance

Guideline	Description	Yes or No?
Live video or audio content includes captions.	Live streaming video or audio is accompanied by captions or ongoing text descriptions.	YES
Contrast ratio between text and page backgrounds is at least 4.5-to-1.	Color contrast between readable and background elements should be sufficient for reading. This is a core design element that matters for everyone, especially the visually impaired.	YES
Text on pages can be resized to 200% while still maintaining form.	When zooming in on a page and enlarging text, page elements must accommodate the new sizing. Text resizing cannot drastically change page layout or negatively affect usability.	YES
Images are not used where text can achieve the same purpose.	Text is highly accessible and should be used whenever text can successfully communicate an idea. Images should only be used where necessary.	YES
Pages on the site can be accessed in multiple ways.	A user looking for a page should be able to find that page in more ways than one. For example, the navigation bar, site map, and search function can all move users through the site.	YES
Keyboard focus is visible and clear.	As keyboard focus moves down the page, highlighted elements should appear noticeable enough such that the user knows where they are focused.	YES
The language of content is identified in code with any language changes.	Any section of a page presented in a language other than the site's primary language should identify the language of that section.	YES
Menus and buttons are used consistently regardless of the user's location in the site.	Menus and buttons should appear with the same presentation and order regardless of where the user is on the site. This consistency is especially critical for main navigation areas.	YES

Users are given suggestions on how to solve input errors.	Form input errors the user receives should be shown with a useful suggestion on how to resolve the error.	YES
An error prevention technique is used whenever the user is entering sensitive data.	Forms transmitting sensitive information such as financial or legal data should have some degree of error prevention. This means either: the form submission can be reversed; data is checked and returned to the user if anything is found to be invalid; or a final confirmation is offered.	YES
Underlined text that does not provide a link is removed.	Underlined text universally suggests "this is a link." Therefore, underlined text that does not link is misleading and should be removed. Italics can be a great alternative.	YES
Redundant links on the same page are eliminated or minimized.	Multiple links to the same location from the same page make screen reading software read the links multiple times. Often a page can be restructured such that a link is not needed more than once.	YES

Auditing Agency Details:

ACS Web Design & SEO
7453 Morgan Rd.
Liverpool, NY 13090

315-451-5405

help@acs-web.com

The Auditing agency is available for communication regarding auditing methodology and standards regarding this certification.