

CSU ATI Accessibility

Requirements

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# Section 508 - A

A text equivalent for every non-text element shall be provided (e.g., via “alt”, “longdesc”, or in element content).

| Description | Test Type: Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| H24 Provide text alternatives for the area elements of image maps (WCAG2) | Auto | Pass / FailN/A | The objective of this technique is to provide text alternatives that serve the same purpose as the selectable regions of an image map. An image map is an image divided into selectable regions defined by <code>area</code> elements. Each area is a link to another Web page or another part of the current Web page. The <code>alt</code> attribute of each <code>area</code> element serves the same purpose as the selectable area of the image. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H24.html> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-image-map>  |  |
| H35 Provide text alternatives on applet elements (WCAG2) | Auto | Pass / Fail | Provide a text alternative for an applet by using the alt attribute to label an applet and providing the text alternative in the body of the applet element. Both mechanisms are required due to the varying support of the alt attribute and applet body text by user agents. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H35.html>  |  |
| H36 Use alt attributes on images used as submit buttons (WCAG2) | Auto | Pass / Fail | For input elements of type 'image', the <code>alt</code> attribute of the <code>input</code> element is used to provide a functional label. This label indicates the button's function, but does not attempt to describe the image. The label is especially important if there are multiple submit buttons on the page that each lead to different results. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H36.html>  |  |
| H46 When EMBED elements are used, the NOEMBED element is required in the page (WCAG2) | Auto | Pass / FailVisualN/A | EMBED elements present functionality not available to all users. If an embedded object cannot be viewed or is not supported by the browser then the <noembed> element should be used to direct the user to alternative content of the same meaningful value | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H46.html> | The length of the content of the NOEMBED element can be modified as per campus needs. |
| H53 Use the body of the object element (WCAG2) | Visual | Pass / FailVisual | The objective of this technique is to provide a text alternative for content rendered using the object element. The body of the object element can be used to provide a complete text alternative for the object or may contain additional non-text content with text alternatives. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H53.html> |  |
| H37a Use alt attributes on img elements (WCAG2) | Auto | Pass / FailVisual N/A | When using the <code>img</code> element, specify a short text alternative with the <code>alt</code> attribute. Note. The value of this attribute is referred to as "alt text". Alt text is a text replacement for an image which is used to explain what the image is and what it is trying to convey to the user | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H37.html><http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-images>  |  |
| H45 Use longdesc (WCAG2) | Auto identify - Visual | Fail | The objective of this technique is to provide information in a file designated by the <code>longdesc</code> attribute when a short text alternative does not adequately convey the function or information provided in the image. The <code>longdesc</code> attribute is a <abbr title="">URI</abbr>, the target of which contains a long description of the non-text content. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H45.html>  |  |
| F3a Failure of Success Criterion 1.1.1 due to using CSS to include images that convey important information. (WCAG2) | Auto identify - Visual | Visual | The CSS background-image property provides a way to include images in the document with CSS without any reference in the HTML code. The CSS background-image property was designed for decorative purposes and it is not possible to associate text alternatives with images that are included via CSS. Text alternatives are necessary for people who cannot see images that convey important information. Therefore, it is a failure to use this property to add images to convey important information. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/F3.html>  |  |

# Section 508 - B

Equivalent alternatives for any multimedia presentation shall be synchronized with the presentation.

| Description | Test Type: Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FLASH Identify all areas within the page that contain a FLASH file extension (Accessibility) | Auto identify - visual | VisualN/A | The objective of this technique is to locate and report any file matching flash file extension, in the source, script or CSS. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/flash.html#FLASH2>  |  |
| Multimedia Identify if page contains any Multimedia file extensions (Accessibility) | Auto identify - visual | Visual | The objective of this technique is to locate any multimedia file in the web page to verify if there is a way to pause, stop and restart the content. All video and audio presentations should provide an accessible alternative way of presenting the information. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/G87.html> <http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/G93.html><http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/G158.html> |  |

# Section 508 - C

Web pages shall be designed so that all information conveyed with color is also available without color, for example from context or markup.

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G14b Ensure that information conveyed by color differences is also available in text. (WCAG 2) | Auto identify - visual | Visual | The objective of this technique is to ensure that when color differences are used to convey information, such as required form fields, the information conveyed by the color differences are also conveyed explicitly in text. Check that the information conveyed is also available in text and that the text is not conditional content. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G14> <http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/G138.html> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-color>  |  |
| G18 Ensuring that a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the text (WCAG 2.0) | Auto identify - visual | FailpassN/A | Smaller text must have higher contrast, text less than 18 point (if not bold) and less than 14 point (if bold) to make sure that users can read text that is presented over a background. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G18.html><http://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/><http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-color>  |  |
| G145 Ensure that a contrast ratio of at least 3:1 exists between text (and images of text) and background behind the text that is at least 18 point (if not bold) or at least 14 point (if bold). (WCAG 2.0) | Auto identify - visual | FailVisualN/A | Larger text can have lower contrast, text at least 18 point (if not bold) or at least 14 point (if bold) to make sure that users can read text that is presented over a background. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G145.html><http://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/><http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-color>  |  |

# Section 508 - D

Documents shall be organized so they are readable without requiring an associated style sheet

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6.1b Organize documents so they may be read without style sheets. (Accessibility) | Automated identify - Visual | VisualN/A | Organize documents so they may be read without style sheets. For example, when an HTML document is rendered without associated style sheets, it must still be possible to read the page.  | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-CSS-TECHS/#style-transform-gracefully><http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/C6.html><http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/C27.html><http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-readability>  |  |

# Section 508 - E

Redundant text links shall be provided for each active region of a server-side image map.

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.2.1 Locate any IMG element that contains the ISMAP attribute (Accessibility) | Auto | FailWarningN/A | If you must use a server-side image map, provide an alternative list of links after it and indicate the existence and location of the alternative list. You should use client-side image maps where possible. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#server-side> |  |
| 1.2.2a Locate any INPUT element that contains the ISMAP attribute (Accessibility) | Auto | FailN/A | INPUT elements using ISMAP may not be accessible to all users. It is preferable to use multiple submit buttons, or a client-side map. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#server-side> |  |

# Section 508 - F

Client-side image maps shall be provided instead of server-side image maps except where the regions cannot be defined with an available geometric shape.

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| H24 Provide text alternatives for the area elements of image maps (WCAG 2) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | The objective of this technique is to provide text alternatives that serve the same purpose as the selectable regions of an image map. An image map is an image divided into selectable regions defined by <code>area</code> elements. Each area is a link to another Web page or another part of the current Web page. The <code>alt</code> attribute of each <code>area</code> element serves the same purpose as the selectable area of the image. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H24.html> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-image-map>  |  |
| 9.1.2a No INPUT element should contain the ISMAP attribute (Accessibility) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | ISMAP should not be used in an INPUT element because it cannot be activated by keyboard controls except where the regions cannot be defined with an available geometric shape.(ISMAP is the mouse action over an image) | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#client-vs-server-side> <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#image-maps> |  |
| 9.1.1a No IMG element should contain the ISMAP attribute (Accessibility) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | ISMAP attribute should not be used in an IMG element because it acts like a server side image and does not allow assigning text to each image map 'hot spots'. Replace with a client-side map where possible. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#client-vs-server-side> <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#image-maps> |  |

# Section 508 - G

Row and column headers shall be identified for data tables. (Simple tables)

| Description | Test Type:Automated or Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| F49 Layout Tables Linearize test to validate WCAG2 | Auto identify - Visual | PassVisualN/A | Failure of Success Criterion 1.3.2 due to using an HTML layout table that does not make sense when linearized. Layout tables must not contain structural markup like table headers, and should be used only when necessary. If used, the reading order and logic of the content must remain understandable when taken out of the table structure. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/F49.html>  |  |
| H51a Use table markup to present tabular information (WCAG2) | Auto identify - Visual | VisualN/A | All simple tables should have proper identification attributes (<table>, <td>,<th>, <tr>) | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20081211/H51.html> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-tables>  |  |

# Section 508 – H

Markup shall be used to associate data cells and header cells for data tables that have two or more logical levels of row or column headers. (Complex tables)

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| H43Use id and headers attributes to associate data cells with header cells in data tables (WCAG2) | Auto identify - Visual | VisualfailN/A | The objective of this technique is to associate each data cell (in a data table) with the appropriate headers. This technique adds a <code>headers</code> attribute to eachdata cell (<code>td</code> element). It also adds an <code>id</code> attribute to anycell used as a header for other cells. The <code>headers</code> attribute of a cell contains a list of the <code>id</code> attributes of the associated header cells. Ifthere is more than one <code>id</code>, they are separated by spaces. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H43>  |  |

# Section 508 - I

Frames shall be titled with text that facilitates frame identification and navigation.

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| H64 Using the title attribute of the frame and iframe elements (WCAG 2) | Auto | FailvisualN/A | The objective of this technique is to demonstrate the use of the title attribute of the frame or iframe element to describe the contents of each frame. This provides a label for the frame so users can determine which frame to enter and explore in detail. It does not label the individual page (frame) or inline frame (iframe) in the frameset.Note that the title attribute labels frames, and is different from the title element which labels documents. Both should be provided, since the first facilitates navigation among frames and the second clarifies the user's current location.The title attribute is not interchangeable with the name attribute. The title labels the frame for users; the name labels it for scripting and window targeting. The name is not presented to the user, only the title is. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H64> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-frames>  | The minimum length of the title attribute value can be changed in the script. |
| 1.1.5 All FRAMESET elements will be checked for the NOFRAMES element (Accessibility) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | Pages with frames are not available to all users. The NOFRAMES element should be used to provide an alternative description of the frames | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#frame-text-equivalent>  |  |

# Section 508 - J

Pages shall be designed to avoid causing the screen to flicker with a frequency greater than 2 Hz and lower than 55 Hz.

| Description | Test Type: Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| F4a Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to using text-decoration:blink without a mechanism to stop it in less than five seconds. (CSS) (WCAG 2) | Auto identify - Visual | FailN/A | CSS defines the <code>blink</code> value for the <code>text-decoration</code> property. When used, it causes any text in elements with this property to blink at a predetermined rate. This cannot be interrupted by the user, nor can it be disabled as a user agent preference. The blinking continues as long as the page is displayed. Therefore, content that uses <code>text-decoration:blink</code> fails the Success Criterion because blinking can continue for more than three seconds. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/F4> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-screen-movement>  |  |
| F47 Pages are required not to contain the BLINK (html element) (WCAG 2) | Auto | Pass/Fail | In HTML, the blink element will always be displayed. This cannot be interrupted by the user, nor can it be disabled as a user agent preference. Therefore, content that uses blink fails the Success Criterion 2.2.2. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20081211/F47.html>  |  |
| F16 Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to including scrolling content where movement is not essential to the activity without also including a mechanism to pause and restart the content. (WCAG 2) | Visual | Visual | Allow the content to be paused and restarted from where it was paused. Any webpage should be tested manually for any scrolling content to verify whether there is a mechanism to pause and restart. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20081211/F16.html>  |  |
| F50 Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to a script that causes a blink effect without a mechanism to stop the blinking at 5 seconds or less (Scripting) (WCAG 2) | Visual | Visual | Any web page should be manually inspected to verify whether there is a mechanism to stop the blinking which is caused by scripting. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/F50>  |  |
| F7 Failure of Success Criterion 2.2.2 due to an object or applet, such as Java or Flash that has blinking content without a mechanism to pause the content the blinks for more than five seconds. (WCAG 2) | Visual | Visual | Use scripts to control blinking and stop it in five seconds or less. Any web page should be inspected manually to verify whether there is any blinking Java or Flash object without a mechanism to pause the object that blinks for more than five seconds. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/F7.html><http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20081211/SCR22.html>  |  |
| 7.3.1 Pages are required not to contain the MARQUEE element (Accessibility) | Auto | Pass/Fail | The Marquee element is a non-standard HTML element that causes text to automatically scroll up, down, left or right. This element should not be used in webpages because it is distracting to users (similar to the blink element). | <http://www.w3.org/wiki/HTML/Elements/marquee>  |  |

# Section 508 – K

A text-only page, with equivalent information or functionality, shall be provided to make a web site comply with the provisions of this part, when compliance cannot be accomplished in any other way. The content of the text-only page shall be updated whenever the primary page changes.

| Description | Test Type: Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| F19 Check for a 'Text Version' link within the page (WCAG 2) | Auto | Warn | Failure of Conformance Requirement 1 due to not providing a method for the user to find the alternative conforming version of a non-conforming Web page. It is not necessary to provide a text only page unless it is absolutely not possible to provide accessible content. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG-TECHS/F19.html> <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/#cc1><http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG-TECHS/G136.html> | If text only pages are used then the text phrase may need to be customized if the text version link contains words other than those shown above. You may modify the words/phrases contained in the script instead of “Text Version’. |

# Section 508 - L

When pages utilize scripting languages to display content, or to create interface elements, the information provided by the script shall be identified with functional text that can be read by assistive technology.

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scripting: Identifies JavaScript (note: customize script to pass your campuses Google Analytics code within webpages) (Accessibility) | Auto identify – Visual | VisualN/A | The use of Script will be identified. Attempt to provide accessible Script. If this is not possible provide an equally effective <noscript> element.</noscript> Google Analytics script will be disregarded if no other Script is present throughout the page. However, it will be reported along with other Scripting. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#scripts-alt><http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/client-side-script.html><http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-scripting>  | You may modify the JavaScript file name included in the script if you are using a different Analytics Code. |

# Section 508 - M

When a web page requires that an applet, plug-in or other application be present on the client system to interpret page content, the page must provide a link to a plug-in or applet that complies with §1194.21(a) through (l).

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6.3.8: All pages that have links to files that require a special reader or plug-in are required to contain the specified text indicating a link to the reader or plug-in (Accessibility) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | When some proprietary file formats are used, add-ons or plug-ins are required to display special content. Therefore, link to a plug-in should be provided for download in order to view the content on all web browsers. | <http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#%28m%29> | Customization may be necessary if you use different link text referring to a reader or plug-in. |

# Section 508 - N

When electronic forms are designed to be completed on-line, the form shall allow people using assistive technology to access the information, field elements, and functionality required for completion and submission of the form, including all directions and cues.

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G107 Use "activate" rather than "focus" as a trigger for changes of context (WCAG 2) | Auto identify - Visual | VisualN/A | When a user navigates around the page without actually selecting a link or button (e.g. submit button) make sure that this movement does not trigger (Activate) an action that is unpredictable for the user. Average users or people using assistive technologies may be confused by an unexpected event such as automatic form submission or activation of a function that causes a change of context. All changes of context should be triggered only by a specific action on the part of the user. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G107.html>  |  |
| F10a Keyboard Traps (WCAG 2) | Auto identify - Visual | VisualN/A | 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. A situation in which the keyboard focus can become "stuck" in a plug-in, leaving a keyboard-only user with no way to return to the other content. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/F10> <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/#keyboard-operation-trapping><http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/#cc5><http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-keyboard-accessibility>  |  |
| H44a Form Control Labels (WCAG 2) | Auto | Pass/Fail | All form fields must have the ‘label’ element to associate a form control with a label. If the ‘label’ element is not present in a form, then users using assistive technologies will not be able to know what box to type in. Note: Use the ‘title’ attribute only when the visual design cannot accommodate the label (for example, if there is no text on the screen that can be identified as a label) or where it might be confusing to display a label. Refer H65 for more info. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H44.html>  |  |
| H44b LABEL element 'FOR' attribute has unique ID's and matches all controls. (WCAG 2) | Auto | Pass/Fail | The objective of this technique is to use the <code>label</code> element to explicitly associate a form control with a label. A <code>label</code> is attached to a specific form control through the use of the <code>for</code> attribute. The value of the <code>for</code> attribute must be the same as the value of the <code>id</code> attribute of the form control. Please refer to H44a to ensure the labels are present as this guideline focuses on the labels FOR attribute matching associated ID's. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H44.html> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-forms>  |  |
| G59a Default Tab Order (WCAG 2) | Auto identify – Visual | VisualN/A | Place the interactive elements in an order that follows sequences and relationships within the content. When designing the content, the interactive elements such as links and form controls should be placed in the content so that the default tab order follows the sequences and relationships in the content. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G59.html> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-keyboard-accessibility>  |  |
| H65 Use the title attribute to identify form controls when the label element cannot be used (WCAG 2) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | The objective of this technique is to use the <code>title</code> attribute to label form controls when the visual design cannot accommodate the label (for example, if there is no text on the screen that can be identified as a label) or where it might be confusing to display a label. User agents, including assistive technology, can read the <code>title</code> attribute. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H65.html>  |  |

# Section 508 - O

A method shall be provided that permits users to skip repetitive navigation links.

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G1 A method shall be provided that permits users to skip repetitive navigation links. (WCAG 2.0) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | The objective of this technique is to create links to skip blocks of repeated material.Skip Navigation Link, which is an anchor link, should be provided in pages that have repetitive links. This is sometimes referred to as Bypass Blocks. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20081211/G123> <http://webaim.org/techniques/skipnav/> | You can change the words “main” or “content” if your site does not use these words in the skip links anchor. |
| H69 Providing heading elements at the beginning of each section of content (WCAG 2) | Auto identify – Visual | Visual | Headers should be organized based on the importance of the content on the web page. Information should be well organized by content and functionality to the expected audience to your page. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H69.html> <http://webaim.org/techniques/semanticstructure/> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-semantic-requirements>  |  |

# Section 508 - P

When a timed response is required, the user shall be alerted and given sufficient time to indicate more time is required.

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CSU2.2.1 Timed Response: Enough Time (Accessibility) | Auto identify - Visual | VisualN/A | Some webpages expire within a specified amount of time due to inactivity for security reasons. To overcome this issue, an alert message should be prompted for slow users indicating whether additional time is needed to work on the webpage before the webpage gets timed out. | <http://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG20/quickref/#qr-time-limits-required-behaviors> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-timed-response>  |  |

# Syntax Requirements

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G134a Validate Web pages (HTML) (WCAG 2) | Visual | VisualN/A | The objective of this technique is to avoid ambiguities in Web pages that often result from code that does not validate against formal specifications.  | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G134.html> <http://validator.w3.org> <http://www.htmlhelp.com/tools/validator> |  |
| CSSCSU Validate CSS (WCAG 2) | Auto identify – Visual | VisualN/A | The objective of this technique is to avoid ambiguities in Web pages that often result from code that does not validate against formal specifications.  | <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator>  |  |

# Semantic Requirements

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| H42a Use h1-h6 to identify headings (WCAG 2) | Auto identify - Visual | Pass/FailVisual | The objective of this technique is to use HTML and XHTML heading markup to convey the structure of the content. Heading elements must follow a hierarchy to be in consecutive order. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H42>  |  |
| G91 Link text describes link purpose (WCAG 2) | Auto identify - Visual | VisualN/A | Providing link text that describes the purpose of a link; The purpose of each link can be determined from the link text alone. Link text should be meaningful enough to make sense when read out of context, either on its own or as part of a sequence of links.  | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/G91.html>  |  |

# ALT Quality Requirements

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.2 Validate that the alt text does not contain the text: .jpg, .gif, .bmp, .jpeg, .png (Alt Quality) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | Short alternative text may not be valid, warn the report user that many content creation tools will automatically add alternative text when you add an image to your content. The text is generally the image file extension name. Refer to H37a when determining what the alt text should be. | <http://www.hisoftware.com/cc/altquality.htm#a12-5>  | Additional image file extensions can be added to the existing file types within the script. |
| 1.6 Validate that the alt text does not use the text "image" (Alt Quality) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | When users add alternative text to an image they tend to add the word "Image" when it really says nothing meaningful about the image. This check will fail a page for the use of the word 'image' in the alternative text. The words that this check point searches for can be customized as per the campus needs. | <http://www.hisoftware.com/cc/altquality.htm#a16>  | Additional value attributes similar to the word “image” can be added to the script, which can be considered redundant phrases as per campus needs. |
| 2.1a Validate that Alternative Text is greater than 6 and less than 81 characters in length (Alt quality) | Auto identify - Visual | Pass/FailVisualN/A | Short alternative text may not be valid, warn the report user if alternative text was found that is less than seven characters in length or exceeds 80 characters. This can be customized per campus need. If the alt text is too long the long description attribute can be used. However, a best practice is to consider putting the information about the image into the context on the web page for all users to benefit from the understanding. Note: not all older Assistive Technologies may read the long description. | <http://www.hisoftware.com/cc/altquality.htm#a21>  | You may modify the minimum and maximum allowed characters in the alternative text. |
| 2.2 Validate that Alternative Text is not used to repeat words (Alt Quality) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | Alternative text should not be used to simply hide words with the hope of increasing your ranking on search engines. If you repeat a word more than 5 times your page may not be indexed.  | <http://www.hisoftware.com/cc/altquality.htm#a22>  | You may modify the maximum number of repetitive words in the alt text as per your campus needs. |

# Links Requirements

| Description | Test Type: Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13.1.1 Anchor elements are required not to use any of the defined link phrases in the link text (e.g. “Click here”) (Accessibility) | Auto Identify – Visual | FailPass N/A | Clearly identify the target of each link. Good link text should not be overly general. For example: “click here” says nothing about what is to be found if the link is followed. Instead of "click here", link text should indicate the nature of the link target, as in the name of the document or page. If a vague Link Text such as “Read More” is used, use the Title Attribute along with aria-label property to provide descriptive information. If use of ARIA is not possible, then use the Title Attribute. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#link-text><http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-comprehensive-link-text>  | You can add other words or phrases to the %NonDescriptiveLinkText% variable. Go to Settings choose User agents, variables, & key attributes. The variable is listed in the second text area titled List of user variables. |
| 13.1.2 All Anchor elements are required not to use the same link text to refer to different resources (Accessibility) | Auto | Pass/Fail | Clearly identify the target of each link. If two or more links with the same link text, which refer to different targets, distinguish the links by specifying a different value for the link text. If not possible, use the title attribute along with aria-label property to provide descriptive information. If use of ARIA is not possible, then use the title attribute (The title and aria-label suggestion was developed because the “title” attribute is not available to all assistive technologies) | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10-HTML-TECHS/#link-text> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-comprehensive-link-text>  |  |

# AT Evaluation (Assistive Technology)

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AT 1.0 Test Specific Page for Assistive Technology(Accessibility) | Visual | VisualN/A | This will allow for testing a specific page for assistive technology rather than testing every page on the site. Record results in results revision wizard. |  |  |

# Other Visual Test Requirements

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| G202 Keyboard Operable (WCAG 2) | Visual | VisualN/A | The objective of this technique is to provide keyboard operation for all the functionality of the page. When all functionality of content can be operated through a keyboard or keyboard alternative, it can be operated by those using keyboard alternatives or input devices that act as keyboard emulators like speech input software or on-screen keyboards. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/G202> <http://www.w3.org/TR/2010/NOTE-WCAG20-TECHS-20101014/G90.html> |  |
| G88 Descriptive Page Titles (WCAG 2) | Auto identify - Visual | FailVisual | Provide descriptive titles for Web pages. A descriptive title allows a user to easily identify what Web page they are using and to tell when the Web page has changed. | <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G88.html>  |  |
| 1.4.4a Resize Text (WCAG 2) | Visual | VisualN/A | Except for captions and images of text, text can be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent without loss of content or functionality. The objective is to ensure that visually rendered text, including text-based controls can be scaled successfully.  | <http://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG20/quickref/#qr-visual-audio-contrast-scale> <http://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/visual-audio-contrast-scale#visual-audio-contrast-scale-examples-head> |  |

# Site Quality Requirements

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources | Customizable |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.0a Validate all links (Site quality) | Auto | Pass/FailN/A | Check anchors (hyperlinks and bookmarks) in web sites to find broken links. Checkpoint filters out the Google Analytics script. | <http://www.w3.org/QA/Tools/> <http://www.w3.org/WAI/RC/tools/complete> <http://www.csun.edu/universaldesigncenter/web-accessibility-criteria-link-requirements> <http://www.csun.edu/sites/default/files/Checkpoint%20CSU%201%200a%20Update%20Explained.pdf>  |  |

# Campus Specific Requirements

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N/A |
| Add any other requirements your campus uses |
| Customized rules that campus uses to find logo’s, etc. |
| If your campus uses specific WCAG 2.0 rules that are not part of the Standardized Accessibility Requirements checkpoint set. |
| **This section will not be affected by checkpoint group updates.** |

# Documents Requirements

| Description | Test Type:Automated, Visual | Possible Result:Pass/Fail, Warn, Visual, N/A | Long Description | Resources |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CSU Placeholder - for future development. |

# Definition of Terms

**Pass:** Page passes the checkpoint criteria

**Fail:** Page does not pass the checkpoint criteria

**Warn:** Consider campus specific preferences

**Visual:** Page cannot be validated programmatically. Consider visual check.

**N/A:** Checkpoint is not applicable.

\*More definition of terms will be provided in the future.