

APPENDIX IIIA – *Italicized text denotes that it was edited and annotated by Department of Instruction personnel with help from <http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm>.*

**WEB-BASED INTERNET INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS**  
**Section 508, Subpart B, Technical Standards**  
**Technology-based Instructional Product Accessibility Checklist**

Name of Product: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Copyright Date/Version: \_\_\_\_\_

Publisher: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Operating System: \_\_\_\_\_

*(For use with commercial web-based Intranet and Internet information and applications used by students.)*

Section 1194.22 Web-based Internet Information and Applications	Meets Criteria	Does Not Meet Criteria	Not Applicable
(a) <i>If you place your mouse over a picture or icon for a graphic, audio clip or other feature that conveys meaning through a picture or sound, does a small text label (<b>text tag</b>) appear describing that item? You need to see a text equivalent only for those non-text elements that provide information required for comprehension of content or those used to facilitate navigation of the website.</i>			
(b) <i>Equivalent alternatives for any <b>multimedia presentation</b> shall be synchronized with the presentation. When an audio portion of a multimedia production is captioned, is the captioning synchronized with the audio? (If there are no multimedia presentations on the site, mark “Not Applicable.”)</i>			
(c) <b>Color:</b> <i>Web pages shall be designed so that all information conveyed with color is also available without color, for example from context. If the user removes the color from the web page, would it affect its usability? Is some other method (in addition to color) used to emphasize text or indicate an action? You can check this feature by printing the web page using a black &amp; white printer or monitor.</i>			
(d) <i>An <b>image map</b> is a picture on a web page that provides different links to other web pages, depending on where a user clicks on the image. If you place your cursor over a region of an image map, do you see text equivalent labels appear for web addresses? If so, this item meets the criteria. If not, are there text links available on the page in addition to the image map? If these text links are available, it meets the criteria.</i>			
(e) <b>Data Table:</b> <i>Are there text labels for the rows and columns of an informational table?</i>			

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<p>(f) <b>Frames</b> visually divide a web page into distinct areas that can be changed separately. The most common use of frames is to create a list of links to assist you in navigating around a website. This “navigation bar” remains in a fixed position and the content of the website is retrievable by clicking one of those navigation buttons. Is this frame labeled in such a way that you can identify its function? If not, it does not meet the criteria. <i>NOTE: If the web page contains a link to a “No Frames” version of the page, it meets the criteria.</i></p>			
<p>(g) <b>Flicker rate:</b> Do flashing or blinking objects or text on the page cause the screen to flicker or flash at a high frequency rate? If the object flashes or blinks at a rate greater than 2Hz and lower than 55Hz, check “Does Not Meet Criteria.” One hertz (Hz) = one blink per second.</p>			
<p>(h) A <b>text-only alternative</b> page, with equivalent information or functionality, shall be provided to make a web site comply with the provisions of the accessibility standards, when compliance cannot be accomplished in any other way. The content of the text-only page shall be updated whenever the “original” page changes. <i>Do text-only pages contain equivalent information or functionality as their original pages?</i></p>			
<p>(i) When pages utilize <b>scripts</b> to display content, or create interface elements, the information provided by the script shall be identified with functional text that can be read by Assistive Technology.</p> <p><i>The following describes a common use of scripting languages: One of the most common scripting languages is JavaScript. It is often used to create “rollovers,” many of which swap images on a web page or provide additional navigation links when the mouse passes over an image or a region of the web page. They may even produce pop-up windows that the users may need to navigate to other pages on the website. <b>Many rollovers cannot be accessed by the keyboard and interfere with the web page’s accessibility – a screen reader simply bypasses them entirely.</b> Does a website that uses rollovers duplicate the information (if any) provided by the rollover through <u>other</u> means, such as an equivalent text link? If so, the item meets the criteria. If the action produced by the rollover does not convey information or links to other pages, the item meets the criteria. If the rollover is the only way to access the information or to navigate the website, it does not meet criteria.</i></p>			

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(j) <b>Applets and Plug-Ins:</b> <i>Does the web page require the use of additional software (such as Acrobat Reader or Real Audio) for transmitting or displaying special content? If so, does that software comply as an accessible technology-based instructional product? (Has an Appendix IA -Software Applications and Operating Systems checklist been completed for this software?)</i>			
(k) When <b>electronic forms</b> 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. <i>Can you use the tab or arrow keys to go from one blank field on the form to another? Are the text labels close to the fields they identify?</i>			
(l) <i>When a website has repetitive <b>navigation links</b> on its web pages, there must be a way to skip those links. (Navigation links are provided to help visitors locate other pages within a particular website.)</i>			
(m) <b>Timed delays:</b> <i>When a website requires a timed response, is there a way for the visitor to indicate that additional time is needed?</i>			