Resources to Make Your Web Presence 508 Compliant

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

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#a)

http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse2.htm

Related Information

Creating Accessible Graphics (WEBAIM)
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/images/

Appropriate Use of Alternative Text
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/alttext/

Describing Illustrations, Diagrams, Maps, Tables, Charts, and Graphs
http://www.w3.org/2000/08/nba-manual/Overview.html

Guidelines on alt texts in img elements

Example of D link
http://www.consideration.org/technology/accessexamples/dlinksample.html

(b) Equivalent alternatives for any multimedia presentation shall be synchronized with the presentation.
http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#b)

http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse6.htm

Related Information

Captioning for the Web (WEBAIM)
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/captions/
(Includes tutorials on captioning in Quicktime, Windows Media, RealPlayer, and MAGpie)

MAGPIE (NCAM)
http://ncam.wgbh.org/webaccess/magpie/
Synchronized Multimedia: SMIL (W3C)
http://www.w3.org/AudioVideo/

Accessibility Features of SMIL (W3C)
http://www.w3.org/TR/SMIL-access/

Creating Accessible Flash (WEBAIM)
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/flash/

Accessibility Techniques for Flash (Macromedia)
http://www.adobe.com/accessibility/products/flash/

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

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#c
http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse7.htm

Related Information

Effective Color Contrast
http://www.lighthouse.org/color_contrast.htm

Vischeck
http://www.vischeck.com/vischeck/

Barrier-free presentation that is friendly to colorblind people
http://jfly.iam.u-tokyo.ac.jp/html/color_blind/

(d) Documents shall be organized so they are readable without requiring an associated style sheet.

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#d
http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourseb.htm

Related Information

Accessibility Features of CSS (W3C)
http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS-access

Cascading Style Sheets (W3C)
http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/

CSS Validator (W3C)
http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/
(e) Redundant text links shall be provided for each active region of a server-side image map.

(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.

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(e)
http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(f)
http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse5.htm

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

(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.

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(g)

**Related Information**

How to Create Accessible Tables (WEBAIM)
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/tables/

Accessible Table Builder (Accessify)
A tool that allows you to choose what table properties you want, how many rows and columns, and takes care of the accessibility mark-up for you.

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

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(i)
http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse4.htm

**Related Information**

How to Create Accessible Frames
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/frames/

(j) Pages shall be designed to avoid causing the screen to flicker with a frequency greater than 2 Hz and lower than 55 Hz.
(k) A text-only page with equivalent information or functionality, shall be provided to make a web site comply with the provisions of these standards, when compliance cannot be accomplished in any other way. The content of the text-only page shall be updated whenever the primary page changes.

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(j)

http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse7.htm

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(k)

http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse7.htm

(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.

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(l)

http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcoursea.htm

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Related Information

Creating Accessible JavaScript (WEBAIM)
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/javascript/

Keyboard Accessibility (WEBAIM)
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/keyboard/

JavaScript Accessibility Issues (TRACE Center)
http://trace.wisc.edu/world/java/jseval.htm

Scripts (IBM)
http://www-03.ibm.com/able/guidelines/web/webscripts.html

(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).

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(m)

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Related Information:

Java Accessibility (IBM)
http://www-03.ibm.com/able/guidelines/java/accessjava.html

Sun Microsystems Accessibility Program
http://www.sun.com/access/index.html
(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.

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(n)

http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse8.htm

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**Related Information**

**How to Create Accessible Forms (WEBAIM)**
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/forms/

**Accessible HTML/XHTML Forms (Accessify.com)**
http://www.accessify.com/features/tutorials/forms/

**Multiple Input Form Fields (Accessify.com)**
http://www.accessify.com/features/tutorials/multiple-inputs/

**Accessible Form Builder (Accessify.com)**
This tool lets you enter a number of fields for text input, then creates a table (or CSS-based layout) to lay them out in, and puts in the necessary mark-up for accessibility.

**Form Element Generator**
This tool lets you build individual form elements that are accessible.

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

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(o)

http://www.jimthatcher.com/webcourse4.htm

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**Related Information**

**Skip Navigation Links (WEBAIM)**
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/skipnav/

Skip Navigational Links (Jim Thatcher.com)
http://www.jimthatcher.com/skipnav.htm

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

http://www.access-board.gov/sec508/guide/1194.22.htm#(p)
More Information on Making Web Sites and Content Accessible

W3C Web Accessibility Initiative Resources
http://www.w3.org/WAI/Resources/

Making Educational Software and Web Sites Accessible Design Guidelines Including Math and Science Solutions
http://ncam.wgbh.org/cdrom/guideline/

Designing for Screen Reader Compatibility (WEBAIM)
http://www.webaim.org/techniques/screenreader/

508 Universe (Includes a course on designing accessible websites)

Testing Web Sites for Accessibility

Testing for Web Accessibility Compliance Under Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Department of Education)

508 Checklist (WEBAIM)
http://www.webaim.org/standards/508/checklist

Evaluating Web sites for Accessibility (W3C)
http://www.w3.org/WAI/eval/

Free Testing Tools

The Wave
http://www.wave.webaim.org/

Web Accessibility Toolbar

Information on Section 508 testing tools and reference material is provided by the U.S. Department of Education. For more information about the Department of Education’s Assistive Technology Program, please visit: http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/assistivetech.html

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