

PRISM VPAT

Section 508 Standards & WCAG 2.0 Compliance

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Section 508

501. General

501.1 Scope. The requirements of Chapter 5 shall apply to software where required by 508 Chapter 2 (Scoping Requirements), 255 Chapter 2 (Scoping Requirements), and where otherwise referenced in any other chapter of the Revised 508 Standards or Revised 255 Guidelines.

EXCEPTION: Where Web applications do not have access to platform accessibility services and do not include components that have access to platform accessibility services, they shall not be required to conform to 502 or 503 provided that they conform to Level A and Level AA Success Criteria and Conformance Requirements in WCAG 2.0 (incorporated by reference, see 702.10.1).

502. Interoperability with Assistive Technology

502.1 General

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
502.1	Software shall interoperate with assistive technology and shall conform to 502.	Yes	Yes	PRISM is coded to valid HTML spec standards so that it can support a variety of assistive technologies.

Table 1 - 502.1 Requirements

502.2 Documented Accessibility Features

Software with platform features defined in platform documentation as accessibility features shall conform to 502.2.

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
502.2.1	User Control of Accessibility Features. Platform software shall provide user control over platform features that are defined in the platform documentation as accessibility features.	Yes	Yes	PRISM provides the ability for users to turn on or off accessibility features that are native to PRISM such as the Navigation Shortcuts feature.
502.2.2	No Disruption of Accessibility Features. Software shall not disrupt platform features that are defined in the platform documentation as accessibility features.	Yes	Yes	PRISM does not disrupt or prevent the user from using any of the accessibility features of the web browser within which PRISM is operated.

Table 2 - 502.2 Requirements

502.3 Accessibility Services

Accessibility Services. Platform software and software tools that are provided by the platform developer shall provide a documented set of accessibility services that support applications running on the platform to interoperate with assistive technology and shall conform to 502.3. Applications that are also platforms shall expose the underlying platform accessibility services or implement other documented accessibility services.

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
502.3.1	Object Information. The object role, state(s), properties, boundary, name, and description shall be programmatically determinable.	Yes	Yes	PRISM is coded to valid HTML spec standards and properly opens and closes elements using starting and end tags. HTML elements are properly nested according to the standards.
502.3.2	Modification of Object Information. States and properties that can be set by the user shall be capable of being set programmatically, including through assistive technology.	Yes	Yes	Properties that can be set by the user are also available when the user is working through assistive technology.
502.3.3	Row, Column, and Headers. If an object is in a data table, the occupied rows and columns, and any headers associated with those rows or columns, shall be programmatically determinable.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses a valid HTML table structure for data tables. Relationships between headers and rows are identified using scope="col" and scope="row".
502.3.4	Values. Any current value(s), and any set or range of allowable values associated with an object, shall be programmatically determinable.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses a variety of methods to programmatically determine the values or range of values associated with a particular object including explicitly linked labels and fields, aria-label, aria-labelledby, and/or aria-describedby.
502.3.5	Modification of Values. Values that can be set by the user shall be capable of being set programmatically, including through assistive technology.	Yes	Yes	All values that a user can set in PRISM can also be set using assistive technology.
502.3.6	Label Relationships. Any relationship that a component has as a label for another component, or of being labeled by another component, shall be programmatically determinable.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses explicit labeling of fields wherever possible. When no visible label is available or additional clarification is needed, PRISM uses aria-label, aria-labelledby, and/or aria-describedby.
502.3.7	Hierarchical Relationships. Any hierarchical (parent-child) relationship that a component has as a container for, or being contained by, another component shall be programmatically determinable.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses WAI-ARIA landmarks to identify regions of the page (main content, navigation, toolbars, etc.), and HTML heading and subheading structures to further identify the structure of the content.

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
502.3.8	Text. The content of text objects, text attributes, and the boundary of text rendered to the screen, shall be programmatically determinable.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses valid HTML structures to contain text.
502.3.9	Modification of Text. Text that can be set by the user shall be capable of being set programmatically, including through assistive technology.	Yes	Yes	Any text that can be set by a user without assistive technology can be set by a user who relies on assistive technology.
502.3.10	List of Actions. A list of all actions that can be executed on an object shall be programmatically determinable.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses valid HTML elements that are fully recognized and usable by assistive technology.
502.3.11	Actions on Objects. Applications shall allow assistive technology to programmatically execute available actions on objects.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses valid HTML elements that are fully recognized and usable by assistive technology.
502.3.12	Focus Cursor. Applications shall expose information and mechanisms necessary to track focus, text insertion point, and selection attributes of user interface components.	Yes	Yes	PRISM takes advantage of the features offered by web browsers to indicate focus and cursor insertion points. The method of identification may vary between the various browsers.
502.3.13	Modification of Focus Cursor. Focus, text insertion point, and selection attributes that can be set by the user shall be capable of being set programmatically, including through the use of assistive technology.	Yes	Yes	Within PRISM, the user can move the cursor focus, text insertion point, and selection attributes with or without assistive technology.
502.3.14	Event Notification. Notification of events relevant to user interactions, including but not limited to, changes in the component's state(s), value, name, description, or boundary, shall be available to assistive technology.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses a variety of techniques to achieve compliance with the standard, including attributes such as the current state (expanded/collapsed), the value of a component using explicit labeling of fields (HTML/WAI-ARIA techniques), and HTML structural elements. All of this information is available to assistive technology.

Table 3 - 502.3 Requirements

502.4 Platform Accessibility Features

NSI/HFES 200.2, Human Factors Engineering of Software User Interfaces — Part 2: Accessibility (2008) (incorporated by reference, see 702.4.1) listed below:

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
A	Section 9.3.3 Enable sequential entry of multiple (chorded) keystrokes;	Yes	Yes	PRISM does not utilize keyboard shortcuts, or multiple keystroke combinations. This is to eliminate the possibility that it would interfere with those available within the web browser or used by assistive technology. Data entry using a chorded keyboard is supported in PRISM, as long as the device can communicate within the framework of the web browser and standard HTML elements.
B	Section 9.3.4 Provide adjustment of delay before key acceptance;	Yes	Yes	As a web application, PRISM relies on the technology of the web browser, and the operating system for the setting of any delays before key acceptance. PRISM does not interfere with or override these settings.
C	Section 9.3.5 Provide adjustment of same-key double-strike acceptance;	Yes	Yes	As a web application, PRISM relies on the technology of the web browser, and the operating system for the setting of the adjustment of same-key double-strike acceptance. PRISM does not interfere with or override these settings.
D	Section 10.6.7 Allow users to choose visual alternative for audio output;	No		PRISM does not utilize audio output.
E	Section 10.6.8 Synchronize audio equivalents for visual events;	No		PRISM does not utilize audio output.
F	Section 10.6.9 Provide speech output services; and	Yes	Yes	As a web application, PRISM relies on the technology of the web browser, the operating system, and/or assistive technology services (such as screen readers) for speech output to verbalize content on the screen. PRISM does not have any audio component.
G	Section 10.7.1 Display any captions provided.	No		PRISM does not include any functionality that would require captions.

Table 4 - 502.4 Requirements

503 Applications

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
503.1	General. Applications shall conform to 503.	No		See responses for 503.2 and 503.3.
503.2	User Preferences. Applications shall permit user preferences from platform settings for color, contrast, font type, font size, and focus cursor. EXCEPTION: Applications that are designed to be isolated from their underlying platform software, including Web applications, shall not be required to conform to 503.2.	No		PRISM is a web application and thereby an exception to this standard.
503.3	Alternative User Interfaces. Where an application provides an alternative user interface that functions as assistive technology, the application shall use platform and other industry standard accessibility services.	No		PRISM does not provide an alternative user interface that functions as assistive technology. However, PRISM is fully operable with assistive technologies that recognize valid HTML elements and attributes.

Table 5 - 503.1, 503.2, 503.3 Requirements

503.4 User Controls for Captions and Audio Description

Where ICT displays video with synchronized audio, ICT shall provide user controls for closed captions and audio descriptions conforming to 503.4.

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
503.4.1	Caption Controls. Where user controls are provided for volume adjustment, ICT shall provide user controls for the selection of captions at the same menu level as the user controls for volume or program selection.	No		PRISM does not utilize an audio component.
503.4.2	Audio Description Controls. Where user controls are provided for program selection, ICT shall provide user controls for the selection of audio descriptions at the same menu level as the user controls for volume or program selection.	No		PRISM does not utilize an audio component.

Table 6 - 503.4 Requirements

504 Authoring Tools

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
504.1	General. Applications shall conform to 503.	Yes	Partially	Many of the documents created by PRISM are fully compliant with this standard. This is an ongoing effort.

Table 7 - 504.1 Requirements

504.2 Content Creation or Editing

Authoring tools shall provide a mode of operation to create or edit content that conforms to Level A and Level AA Success Criteria and Conformance Requirements in WCAG 2.0 (incorporated by reference, see 702.10.1) for all supported features and, as applicable, to file formats supported by the authoring tool. Authoring tools shall permit authors the option of overriding information required for accessibility.

EXCEPTION: Authoring tools shall not be required to conform to 504.2 when used to directly edit plain text source code.

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
504.2.1	Preservation of Information Provided for Accessibility in Format Conversion. Authoring tools shall, when converting content from one format to another or saving content in multiple formats, preserve the information required for accessibility to the extent that the information is supported by the destination format.	Yes	Partially	Many of the documents created by PRISM are fully compliant with this standard. This is an ongoing effort.
504.2.2	PDF Export. Authoring tools capable of exporting PDF files that conform to ISO 32000-1:2008 (PDF 1.7) shall also be capable of exporting PDF files that conform to ANSI/AIIM/ISO 14289-1:2016 (PDF/UA-1) (incorporated by reference, see 702.3.1).	Yes	Partially	Many of the documents created by PRISM are fully compliant with this standard. This is an ongoing effort.

Table 8 - 504.2 Requirements

504.3 Prompts

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
504.3	Authoring tools shall provide a mode of operation that prompts authors to create content that conforms to Level A and Level AA Success Criteria and Conformance Requirements in WCAG 2.0 (incorporated by reference, see 702.10.1) for supported features and, as applicable, to file formats supported by the authoring tool.	Yes	Partially	For many of the documents in PRISM, conformance with Level A and AA success criteria is handled automatically by PRISM as it builds the document structures. We are continuing to expand this capability. In addition, for areas where this is not a complete solution, we will add prompts to further assist users in the creation of compliant documents.

Table 9 - 504.3 Requirements

504.4 Templates

Number	Requirement	Applicable	Compliance	Notes
504.4	Where templates are provided, templates allowing content creation that conforms to Level A and Level AA Success Criteria and Conformance Requirements in WCAG 2.0 (incorporated by reference, see 702.10.1) shall be provided for a range of template uses for supported features and, as applicable, to file formats supported by the authoring tool.	Yes	Partially	Many of the documents created by templates in PRISM are fully compliant with this standard. This is an ongoing effort.

Table 10 - 504.4 Requirements

WCAG 2.0

Principle 1: Perceivable

Information and user interface components must be presentable to users in ways they can perceive.

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.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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, <i>except for the situations listed below.</i> (Level A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.) • 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 additional requirements for media.) • 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. • 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. • 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. • Decoration, 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. 	Yes	Yes	<p>PRISM uses multiple techniques to satisfy this requirement. The type of technique used is based on the type of image or element and the context use.</p> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alt attribute for images that are relevant to the content or purpose of the page. • Aria-label and aria-describedby on images that are used as buttons and where data fields need additional clarification or uniqueness. • For decorative images, PRISM uses alt="" <p>NOTE: PRISM does not include time-based media, tests, sensory experience content, or CAPTCHA.</p>

Table 11 - Guideline 1.1 Standards

Guideline 1.2 – Time-based Media

Provide alternatives for time-based media.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
1.2.1	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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prerecorded Audio-only: An alternative for time-based media is provided that presents equivalent information for prerecorded audio-only content. • 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. 	No		There are no time-based media components within PRISM.
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		
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		
1.2.4	Captions (Live): Captions are provided for all live audio content in synchronized media. (Level AA)	No		
1.2.5	Audio Description (Prerecorded): Audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media. (Level AA)	No		
1.2.6	Sign Language (Prerecorded): Sign language interpretation is provided for all prerecorded audio content in synchronized media. (Level AAA)	No		
1.2.7	Extended Audio Description (Prerecorded): Where pauses in foreground audio are insufficient to allow audio descriptions to convey the sense of the video, extended audio description is provided for all prerecorded video content in synchronized media. (Level AAA)	No		
1.2.8	Media Alternative (Prerecorded): An alternative for time-based media is provided for all prerecorded synchronized media and for all prerecorded video-only media. (Level AAA)	No		
1.2.9	Audio-only (Live): An alternative for time-based media that presents equivalent information for live audio-only content is provided. (Level AAA)	No		

Table 12 - Guideline 1.2 Standards

Guideline 1.3 – Adaptable

Create content that can be presented in different ways (for example simpler layout) without losing information or structure.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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	<p>PRISM pages and the content within them are logically organized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regions of the page are consistently named and identified using WAI-ARIA landmark regions attributes. These regions are accessible via the Navigation Shortcuts field (more sophisticated approach to classic Skip Nav link). Heading structures (h1, h2, etc.) are used to organize the main content information on a page. Forms and labels are explicitly linked. When labeling is insufficient, aria-label, aria-labeledby, and/or aria-describedby may be used. Data tables are correctly structured using HTML attributes. Header and row labels are identified using scope="col" and scope="row" .
1.3.2	1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence: When the sequence in which content is presented affects its meaning, a correct reading sequence can be programmatically determined. (Level A)	Yes	Yes	<p>Content within a PRISM page is contained within in a logical HTML structure so that the content is presented in sequence with or without stylesheets. Tabindex values are used to correctly guide the user through the form elements. Text is presented as left-justified.</p>
1.3.3	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	<p>PRISM instructions do not rely solely on sensory characteristics of components when referencing in instructions. Additional information such as descriptive labels are also provided.</p>

Table 13 - Guideline 1.3 Standards

Note: For requirements related to color, refer to Guideline 1.4.

Guideline 1.4 – Distinguishable

Make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
1.4.1	<p>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)</p> <p>Note: This success criterion addresses color perception specifically. Other forms of perception are covered in Guideline 1.3 including programmatic access to color and other visual presentation coding.</p>	Yes	Yes	PRISM does not rely solely on the use of color to convey information to the user. Other attributes are provided and vary based on the component type. These include descriptive labels and alt text.
1.4.2	<p>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)</p> <p>Note: Since any content that does not meet this success criterion can interfere with a user's ability to use the whole page, all content on the Web page (whether or not it is used to meet other success criteria) must meet this success criterion. See Conformance Requirement 5: Non-Interference.</p>	No		There is no audio functionality in PRISM.
1.4.3	<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Text: Large-scale text and images of large-scale text have a contrast ratio of at least 3:1; • 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. • Logotypes: Text that is part of a logo or brand name has no minimum contrast requirement. 	Yes	Yes	Colors used in PRISM are at a minimum compliant with the contrast ratio prescribed by this standard.
1.4.4	<p>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)</p>	Yes	Yes	To allow for resizing, fonts in PRISM are not specified by specific font pixel size. In addition, inline styling is not utilized to specify font size or other font attributes.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
1.4.5	<p>Images of Text: If the technologies being used can achieve the visual presentation, text is used to convey information rather than images of text <i>except for the following</i>: (Level AA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customizable: The image of text can be visually customized to the user's requirements; • Essential: A particular presentation of text is essential to the information being conveyed. <p><i>Note:</i> Logotypes (text that is part of a logo or brand name) are considered essential.</p>	Yes	Yes	Content in PRISM is presented in actual text. Styling of content is handled via CSS. Images of text are used in image buttons to provide additional information about the purpose of the button. However, in those cases, additional information is provided by the alt attribute or aria-labels.
1.4.6	<p>Contrast (Enhanced): The visual presentation of text and images of text has a contrast ratio of at least 7:1, <i>except for the following</i>: (Level AAA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Text: Large-scale text and images of large-scale text have a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1; • 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. • Logotypes: Text that is part of a logo or brand name has no minimum contrast requirement. 	No	Partially	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, there are areas within PRISM that meet this standard.
1.4.7	<p>Low or No Background Audio: For prerecorded audio-only content that (1) contains primarily speech in the foreground, (2) is not an audio CAPTCHA or audio logo, and (3) is not vocalization intended to be primarily musical expression such as singing or rapping, at least one of the following is true: (Level AAA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Background: The audio does not contain background sounds. • Turn Off: The background sounds can be turned off. • 20 dB: The background sounds are at least 20 decibels lower than the foreground speech content, with the exception of occasional sounds that last for only one or two seconds. <i>Note:</i> Per the definition of "decibel," background sound that meets this requirement will be approximately four times quieter than the foreground speech content. 	No		There is no audio functionality in PRISM.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
1.4.8	Visual Presentation: For the visual presentation of blocks of text, a mechanism is available to achieve the following: (Level AAA) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreground and background colors can be selected by the user. 2. Width is no more than 80 characters or glyphs (40 if CJK). 3. Text is not justified (aligned to both the left and the right margins). 4. Line spacing (leading) is at least space-and-a-half within paragraphs, and paragraph spacing is at least 1.5 times larger than the line spacing. 5. Text can be resized without assistive technology up to 200 percent in a way that does not require the user to scroll horizontally to read a line of text on a full-screen window. 	No	Partially	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, there are areas within PRISM that meet this standard. For example, PRISM uses CSS and avoids the use of inline styles. This allows a user to turn off stylesheets or utilize their own. This provides greater control over the background and text colors, as well as the spacing between lines. PRISM also uses relative sizing of fonts and reflows content based on browser width. This allows users in many areas of the program to increase font sizes without forcing a horizontal scroll.
1.4.9	Images of Text (No Exception): Images of text are only used for pure decoration or where a particular presentation of text is essential to the information being conveyed. (Level AAA) <i>Note:</i> Logotypes (text that is part of a logo or brand name) are considered essential.	No	Partially	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, there are areas within PRISM that meet this standard.

Table 14 - Guideline 1.4 Standards

Principle 2: Operable

User interface components and navigation must be operable.

Guideline 2.1 – Keyboard Accessible

Make all functionality available from a keyboard.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
2.1.1	<p>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)</p> <p><i>Note 1:</i> This exception relates to the underlying function, not the input technique. For example, if using handwriting to enter text, the input technique (handwriting) requires path-dependent input but the underlying function (text input) does not.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> This does not forbid and should not discourage providing mouse input or other input methods in addition to keyboard operation.</p>	Yes	Yes	PRISM is navigable and operable by keyboard only.
2.1.2	<p>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)</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Since any content that does not meet this success criterion can interfere with a user's ability to use the whole page, all content on the Web page (whether it is used to meet other success criteria or not) must meet this success criterion. See Conformance Requirement 5: Non-Interference.</p>	Yes	Yes	There are no keyboard traps within PRISM.
2.1.3	<p>Keyboard (No Exception): All functionality of the content is operable through a keyboard interface without requiring specific timings for individual keystrokes. (Level AAA)</p>	No	Yes	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, PRISM is compliant with this standard. All content is operable through a keyboard interface and does not require specific timings.

Table 15 - Guideline 2.1 Standards

Guideline 2.2 – Enough Time

Provide users enough time to read and use content.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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"> • Turn off: The user is allowed to turn off the time limit before encountering it; or • 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 • 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 • 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 • Essential Exception: The time limit is essential and extending it would invalidate the activity; or • 20 Hour Exception: The time limit is longer than 20 hours. <p><i>Note:</i> This success criterion helps ensure that users can complete tasks without unexpected changes in content or context that are a result of a time limit. This success criterion should be considered in conjunction with Success Criterion 3.2.1, which puts limits on the content or context as a result of user action.</p>	Yes	Yes	<p>PRISM does not impose any time limit set by content. There is an overall system time out for security reasons which is set by each organization on the web server.</p> <p>After a period of inactivity, PRISM will display a message on screen alerting the user to the upcoming session timeout. The user is then offered the ability to extend the time. This extension restarts the timeout clock for that user session.</p>

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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"> • 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 • 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. <p><i>Note 1:</i> For requirements related to flickering or flashing content, refer to Guideline 2.3.</p> <p><i>Note 2:</i> Since any content that does not meet this success criterion can interfere with a user's ability to use the whole page, all content on the Web page (whether it is used to meet other success criteria or not) must meet this success criterion. See Conformance Requirement 5: Non-Interference.</p> <p><i>Note 3:</i> Content that is updated periodically by software or that is streamed to the user agent is not required to preserve or present information that is generated or received between the initiation of the pause and resuming presentation, as this may not be technically possible, and in many situations could be misleading to do so.</p> <p><i>Note 4:</i> An animation that occurs as part of a preload phase or similar situation can be considered essential if interaction cannot occur during that phase for all users and if not indicating progress could confuse users or cause them to think that content was frozen or broken.</p>	Yes	Yes	There are no elements that flash more than three times in any 1-second period. The only flashing content is the, "Please Wait" notification. This is displayed only when the next page load is delayed.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
2.2.3	No Timing: Timing is not an essential part of the event or activity presented by the content, except for non-interactive synchronized media and real-time events. (Level AAA)	No	Yes	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, PRISM does meet this standard. PRISM does not impose any time limit set by content. There is an overall system time out for security reasons which is set by each organization on the web server. After a period of inactivity, PRISM will display a message on screen alerting the user to the upcoming session timeout. The user is then offered the ability to extend the time. This extension restarts the timeout clock for that user session.
2.2.4	Interruptions: Interruptions can be postponed or suppressed by the user, except interruptions involving an emergency. (Level AAA)	No		Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance.
2.2.5	Re-authenticating: When an authenticated session expires, the user can continue the activity without loss of data after re-authenticating. (Level AAA)	No	Partially	Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance. However, PRISM does alert the user before a time-out and provides the opportunity to reset the session timer and save data. Once the session times out, any data that was not saved is lost.

Table 16 - Guideline 2.2 Standards

Guideline 2.3 – Seizures

Do not design content in a way that is known to cause seizures.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
2.3.1	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) <i>Note:</i> Since any content that does not meet this success criterion can interfere with a user's ability to use the whole page, all content on the Web page (whether it is used to meet other success criteria or not) must meet this success criterion. See Conformance Requirement 5: Non-Interference.	Yes	Yes	There are no elements in PRISM that flash more than three times in any 1-second period. The only flashing content is the, "Please Wait" notification. This is displayed only when the next page load is delayed.
2.3.2	Three Flashes: Web pages do not contain anything that flashes more than three times in any one second period. (Level AAA)	No	Yes	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, PRISM does meet this standard.

Table 17 - Guideline 2.3 Standards

Guideline 2.4 – Navigable

Provide ways to help users navigate, find content, and determine where they are.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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	PRISM offers a Navigation Shortcuts field that allows the user to jump between WAI-ARIA labeled regions on the page. The field is a drop-down selection list that lists all the regions available on the current page. When a page loads, focus goes to the Navigation Shortcuts field. This however is a user preference and the field can be turned off or on by the user through a setting in their user profile.
2.4.2	Page Titled: Web pages have titles that describe topic or purpose. (Level A)	Yes	Partially	We are currently going through a process of updating pages to include meaningful 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	PRISM has a very logical tabbing order. When focus is moved to a region, it goes to the first focusable component in that region. Tabbing then moves forward sequentially using the tabindex values.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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	Links in PRISM are either explicit as to their purpose in the link text, or they include an aria-label and/or aria-describedby attribute to provide greater clarity.
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	PRISM offers multiple ways to navigate to content within the site. Examples include search tools, shortcuts, menus that allow major section jumps, and page to page navigation via Next/Previous type buttons.
2.4.6	Headings and Labels: Headings and labels describe topic or purpose. (Level AA)	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses page headings and where appropriate subheadings to help users understand the content and to quickly navigate. These are identified using HTML heading elements (<h1>, <h2>, etc.) In addition, labels on fields are explicitly linked so that they can be programmatically determined.
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	PRISM currently takes advantage of a browsers method of identifying current focus. In some browsers this is a dotted line box. In others it is a bold solid line.
2.4.8	Location: Information about the user's location within a set of Web pages is available. (Level AAA)	No	Yes	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, PRISM does meet this standard. PRISM identifies the users current location via changes in the navigation bars and page headings.
2.4.9	Link Purpose (Link Only): A mechanism is available to allow the purpose of each link to be identified from link text alone, except where the purpose of the link would be ambiguous to users in general. (Level AAA)	No	Yes	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, PRISM does meet this standard. Links in PRISM are either explicit as to their purpose in the link text, or they include an aria-label and/or aria-describedby attribute to provide greater clarity.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
2.4.10	Section Headings: Section headings are used to organize the content. (Level AAA) <i>Note 1:</i> "Heading" is used in its general sense and includes titles and other ways to add a heading to different types of content. <i>Note 2:</i> This success criterion covers sections within writing, not user interface components. User Interface components are covered under Success Criterion 4.1.2.	No	Yes	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, PRISM does meet this standard. PRISM uses headings and subheadings to help the user understand the content of the page. These are constructed using HTML heading tags (<h1>, <h2>, etc.)

Table 18 - Guideline 2.4 Standards

Principle 3: Understandable

Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.

Guideline 3.1 – Readable

Make text content readable and understandable.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
3.1.1	Language of Page: The default human language of each Web page can be programmatically determined. (Level A)	Yes	No	We are currently working to implement this standard in PRISM. However, this does not currently cause an obstacle for users as the entire application is in English and it is used by English speaking users.
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 that have become part of the vernacular of the immediately surrounding text. (Level AA)	Yes	No	All content within PRISM is in English. We are currently working to implement Standard 3.1.1 to identify the language of the page in the <html tag.
3.1.3	Unusual Words: A mechanism is available for identifying specific definitions of words or phrases used in an unusual or restricted way, including idioms and jargon. (Level AAA)	No		Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance.
3.1.4	Abbreviations: A mechanism for identifying the expanded form or meaning of abbreviations is available. (Level AAA)	No		Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance.
3.1.5	Reading Level: When text requires reading ability more advanced than the lower secondary education level after removal of proper names and titles, supplemental content, or a version that does not require reading ability more advanced than the lower secondary education level, is available. (Level AAA)	No		Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance.
3.1.6	Pronunciation: A mechanism is available for identifying specific pronunciation of words where meaning of the words, in context, is ambiguous without knowing the pronunciation. (Level AAA)	No		Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance.

Table 19 - Guideline 3.1 Standards

Guideline 3.2 – Predictable

Make Web pages appear and operate in predictable ways.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
3.2.1	On Focus: When any component receives focus, it does not initiate a change of context. (Level A)	Yes	Yes	PRISM does not trigger a change of context when a component receives focus. For dropdown fields, PRISM allows the user to open the field using the spacebar, navigate the options using the up and down arrows, and then select an option using the enter key or tab key. The user can also escape out of the field using the escape key and then the tab key. Most dropdown fields in PRISM have a blank option as the first option to provide additional support for this standard.
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	PRISM does not automatically change the context of the page or move between pages based on an On-Input trigger on a field. Instead, changes of context are triggered by submit or navigation buttons.
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	The page structures and components such as navigation menus, toolbars, etc. in PRISM are consistent across the various module pages. Pages within the module are organized in a similar order between modules.
3.2.4	Consistent Identification: Components that have the same functionality within a set of Web pages are identified consistently. (Level AA)	Yes	Yes	Components that have the same functionality within PRISM are all labeled for consistent identification. Examples include icon buttons such as print, route, approve, etc.
3.2.5	Change on Request: Changes of context are initiated only by user request or a mechanism is available to turn off such changes. (Level AAA)	No		Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance.

Table 20 - Guideline 3.2 Standards

Guideline 3.3 – Input Assistance

Help users avoid and correct mistakes.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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	Partially	PRISM identifies mandatory fields using either a diamond icon to indicate that data will be required before status change, or an asterisk icon to indicate that the user cannot leave the page without providing the data. If a user attempts to leave the page when required data is missing, PRISM launches an alert window that identifies the fields with missing data. Upon closing the window, the user is returned to the page. When data is not in the correct format, PRISM immediately alerts the user with an onscreen message. To improve compliance with this standard, we are currently working to incorporate more explicit links and labeling to identify required fields and the use of WAI-ARIA techniques to alert the user to the presence of an on screen error.
3.3.2	Labels or Instructions: Labels or instructions are provided when content requires user input. (Level A)	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses a variety of techniques depending upon the field type. For example, fields are typically linked explicitly. Where that is not possible or additional information is needed to provided clarity, PRISM uses the aria-label, aria-labelledby, and/or the aria-describedby attributes. In addition, field labels are hyperlinked to field specific instructions/help.
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	For many fields, error suggestions are not appropriate. However, for fields such as date fields or fields that required specific format, the errors describe the format of the data expected. To further assist users with fields that require values from a specific list of values, PRISM offers selection lists accessed via a button next to the field.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reversible: Submissions are reversible. 2. Checked: Data entered by the user is checked for input errors and the user is provided an opportunity to correct them. 3. Confirmed: A mechanism is available for reviewing, confirming, and correcting information before finalizing the submission. 	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses a variety of methods to ensure that users do not mistakenly submit, delete, or change data. Examples include confirmations for deletions, data validation checks that offer the user the ability to modify the data before submission, the ability to amend/correct previous submissions.
3.3.5	Help: Context-sensitive help is available. (Level AAA)	No	Yes	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, PRISM is compliant with this standard. PRISM offers a Help link at the top of pages, page level guidance that can be turned on/off at the user's discretion, and field level help that is launched via a hyperlink on the field label.
3.3.6	Error Prevention (All): For Web pages that require the user to submit information, at least one of the following is true: (Level AAA) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reversible: Submissions are reversible. 2. Checked: Data entered by the user is checked for input errors and the user is provided an opportunity to correct them. 3. Confirmed: A mechanism is available for reviewing, confirming, and correcting information before finalizing the submission. 	No	Yes	While Section 508 only requires level A and AA compliance, PRISM is compliant with this standard. See comments on 3.3.4.

Table 21 - Guideline 3.3 Standards

Principle 4: Robust

Content must be robust enough that it can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of user agents, including assistive technologies.

Guideline 4.1 – Compatible

Maximize compatibility with current and future user agents, including assistive technologies.

Standard	Description	Applicable	Compliant	Comments
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) <i>Note:</i> Start and end tags that are missing a critical character in their formation, such as a closing angle bracket or a mismatched attribute value quotation mark are not complete.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses a valid HTML coding approach that conforms to standards and includes complete start and end tags. Elements are nested according to their specifications and do not include duplicate attributes. All IDs on elements are unique.
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) <i>Note:</i> This success criterion is primarily for Web authors who develop or script their own user interface components. For example, standard HTML controls already meet this success criterion when used according to specification.	Yes	Yes	PRISM uses standard interface components in HTML for all of its elements. The HTML is according to spec. Fields are explicitly labeled using the HTML label tag. Where that is not preferable or there is no visible label, PRISM utilizes aria-label, aria-labelledby, and aria-describedby to provide additional clarity.

Table 22 - Guideline 4.1 Standards