

- individuals who are blind or have low vision may have difficulty knowing when a visual context change has occurred, such as a new window popping up. In this case, warning users of context changes in advance minimizes confusion when the user discovers that the back button no longer behaves as expected.
- Some individuals with low vision, with reading and intellectual disabilities, and who have difficulty interpreting visual cues may benefit from additional cues in order to detect changes of context.
- People with certain *cognitive limitations* do not get confused if automatic redirects are performed by the Web server instead of the browser.”

Techniques for Web Developers

WCAG 2.0 Sufficient Techniques

Note to Developers: The full set of WCAG 2.0 Sufficient Techniques may be accessed at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/>.

“Instructions: Select the situation below that matches your content. Each situation includes techniques or combinations of techniques that are known and documented to be sufficient for that situation.

Situation A: If the Web page allows automatic updates:

1. - [G76: Providing a mechanism to request an update of the content instead of updating automatically](#)

Situation B: If automatic redirects are possible:

1. - [SVR1: Implementing automatic redirects on the server side instead of on the client side](#) (SERVER)
2. - [G110: Using an instant client-side redirect](#) using one of the following techniques:
 - [H76: Using meta refresh to create an instant client-side redirect](#) (HTML)

Situation C: If the Web page uses pop-up windows:

1. - Including pop-up windows using one of the following techniques:
 - [H83: Using the target attribute to open a new window on user request and indicating this in link text](#) (HTML)
 - [SCR24: Using progressive enhancement to open new windows on user request](#) (Scripting)

Situation D: If using an onchange event on a select element:

1. - [SCR19: Using an onchange event on a select element without causing a change of context \(Scripting\)](#)”

Help -

CONFORMANCE LEVEL: **AAA**

SOURCES

- Online Glossary of Terms: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#glossary>
- Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI): <http://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/minimize-error-context-help.html>
- Section508.gov: <http://www.section508.gov/index.cfm?fuseAction=stdsdoc#Web>

WAI GUIDELINE REFERENCES

- *Principle 3: Understandable*: Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.
- *Guideline 3.3: Input Assistance*: Help users avoid and correct mistakes.
- *Success Criterion 3.3.5: Help*

SECTION 508 REFERENCES

- None

Guidelines

WCAG 2.0 Success Criterion

“Context-sensitive help is available.”

Section 508 Standard

None

Who Does This Help?

“Assistance for text input helps individuals with writing disabilities and people with reading and intellectual disabilities who often have difficulty writing text in forms or other places that need text input.

Additionally, these kinds of assistance help people who are aging and have the same difficulty in text input and/or mouse operation.”

Techniques for Web Developers -

WCAG 2.0 Sufficient Techniques

Note to Developers: The full set of WCAG 2.0 Sufficient Techniques may be accessed at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/>.

“Instructions: Select the situation below that matches your content. Each situation includes techniques or combinations of techniques that are known and documented to be sufficient for that situation.

Situation A: If a form requires text input:

1. - [G71: Providing a help link on every Web page](#)
2. - [G193: Providing help by an assistant in the Web page](#)
3. - [G194: Providing spell checking and suggestions for text input](#)
4. - [G184: Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input](#)

Situation B: If a form requires text input in an expected data format:

1. - [G89: Providing expected data format and example](#)
2. - [G184: Providing text instructions at the beginning of a form or set of fields that describes the necessary input”](#)

Error Prevention (All)

CONFORMANCE LEVEL: AAA

SOURCES

- Online Glossary of Terms: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#glossary>
- Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI): <http://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/minimize-error-reversible-all.html>
- Section508.gov: <http://www.section508.gov/index.cfm?fuseAction=stdsdoc#Web>

WAI GUIDELINE REFERENCES

- *Principle 3: Understandable*: Information and the operation of user interface must be understandable.
- *Guideline 3.3: Input Assistance*: Help users avoid and correct mistakes.
- *Success Criterion 3.3.6: Error Prevention (All)*

SECTION 508 REFERENCES

- None

Guidelines

WCAG 2.0 Success Criterion

“For Web pages that require the user to submit information, at least one of the following is true:

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.”

Section 508 Standard

None

Who Does This Help? -

“Providing safeguards to avoid consequences resulting from mistakes helps users with all disabilities who may be more likely to make mistakes.”

Techniques for Web Developers

WCAG 2.0 Sufficient Techniques

Note to Developers: The full set of WCAG 2.0 Sufficient Techniques may be accessed at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/>.

1. - “Following the [sufficient techniques for Success Criterion 3.3.4](http://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/minimize-error-reversible.html#minimize-error-reversible-techniques-head) (<http://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/minimize-error-reversible.html#minimize-error-reversible-techniques-head>) for all forms that require the user to submit information.”

Link to Plug-ins or Applets

CONFORMANCE LEVEL: N/A

SOURCES

- Online Glossary of Terms: N/A
- Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI): N/A
- Section508.gov: <http://www.section508.gov/index.cfm?fuseAction=stdsdoc#Web>

WAI GUIDELINE REFERENCES

- As apply to the User Interface (UI) of the specific technology

SECTION 508 REFERENCES

- Section 1194.22 Paragraph (m)

Guidelines

WCAG 2.0 Success Criterion

“As apply to the User Interface (UI) of the specific technology”

Section 508 Standard

“(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 §194.21(a) through (l).”

Who Does This Help?

All website users accessing the plug-in or applet using a keyboard only or assistive - technology devices. -

Techniques for Web Developers -

WCAG 2.0 Sufficient Techniques

Note to Developers: The full set of WCAG 2.0 Sufficient Techniques may be accessed at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/>.

“An object or applet is free to use any interface it chooses to display within its user agent. It is generic software running in a browser or media player. To function properly it must satisfy the software paragraph of Section 508.

See in the WCAG 2.0 Guidelines the parts relating to Accessibility Supported:

- [Important Terms in WCAG 2.0 \(http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#new-terms\)](http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#new-terms) -
- Accessibility Supported, and [Conformance Requirements \(http://www.csulb.edu/~wed/public/EqEffAcc/N=http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#conformance-reqs\)](http://www.csulb.edu/~wed/public/EqEffAcc/N=http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#conformance-reqs) -
- Accessibility Supported is Required. Also, see [Understanding Accessibility Supported \(http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20-20080430/conformance.html#uc-accessibility-support-head\)](http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/WD-UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20-20080430/conformance.html#uc-accessibility-support-head).”

About These Guides -

This guide and its companion guide *Web Accessibility Basics for Nonprofit Leaders* are designed with a nonprofit audience in mind.

There are a number of available quick reference lists, guides, and checklists centered on the topic of web accessibility. We wanted, however, to create guides that could be used by non-technical and technical people involved in the development of nonprofits' websites. Non-technical people should be able to make a case for accessibility to the decision-makers in their organizations without having to learn website coding in detail. At the same time, website accessibility can be simplified only so far. We hope these guides will serve as a starting point for conversations between non-technical and technical staff.

Additionally, we desired a guide that mapped the two sets of web accessibility standards: *Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0* (WCAG 2.0), produced by the Website Accessibility Initiative, and *Section 508 Standards for Web Accessibility*, produced by the United States Federal Government. WCAG 1.0 has previously been mapped to Section 508. The *Web Accessibility for Nonprofit Web Developers* guide provides a mapping for the updated version, WCAG 2.0 to Section 508, including links to all referenced resources.

Much of the information in *Web Accessibility for Nonprofit Web Developers* has been taken directly from the Web Accessibility Initiative's Website and Section508.gov. Clearly, much work has gone into both sites, and we do not feel it necessary to re-invent the wheel by altering the language of the actual standards and guidelines for web accessibility. Both entities have created standards and guidelines that are concise, yet comprehensive.

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Cindy Leonard is the Senior Manager, Technology Program, for the Bayer Center for Nonprofit Management at Robert Morris University. Cindy has been helping nonprofits to leverage technology since 1999. She facilitates Bagels & Bytes meetings, organizes the Bayer Center's annual TechNow conference, and writes the monthly e-newsletter TechNotes, all while spending most of her time consulting with and teaching technology-related classes to local nonprofits. She has presented at conferences for a variety of organizations, including the Nonprofit Technology Network, the Alliance for Nonprofit Management, the Pennsylvania Association for Nonprofit Organizations, the Association of Fundraising Professionals and the Pennsylvania Pathways for Victim Services. She previously served as the Information Technology Coordinator for PA CleanWays, an environmental organization. Cindy holds a B.S. in Computer Science, an M.B.A. and a M.Ed. in Instructional Design Technology, all from Seton Hill University.

About The Bayer Center for Nonprofit Management at Robert Morris University

The Bayer Center for Nonprofit Management at Robert Morris University was founded in 1999 to provide the necessary tools for nonprofit organizations to effectively manage and compete in today's society. The Center works with clients to assure that the money invested from public and private sources is efficiently and effectively spent to advance their charitable mission.

The Center offers Consulting Services and non-credit workshops in many areas including: board development, business planning, collaboration and alliances, financial management, fund development, organizational effectiveness, and technology. In addition, The Center provides information and referral services, conducts applied research and convenes in-depth discussions on the problems of society addressed by nonprofit organizations.

Contact the Bayer Center via phone at (412) 397-6000 or bcnm@rmu.edu to find out how we can help your organization or visit www.bcnm-rmu.org.