Website accessibility check: Sample County Supervisor of Elections

WCAG 2.1 Level AA check, October 1, 2026: the Home, Early Voting, and 2098 results pages, plus the 2099 voter guide PDF. Legend: 'About this check' tab.

17 problems: 9 fail Level AA, 1 is a judgment call, and 7 are best practices or plain-language tips. Fixes: 10 in our page editor, 4 by the web vendor, 3 in the PDF file.

PLEASE CHECK FIRST: the home page says early voting ends Sunday, March 8. The Early Voting page, flyer, and PDF say Saturday, March 7. (See item A at the bottom.)

#	Page	Where on the page	Problem	Why it matters	How to fix it	Suggested text (copy and paste)	Who can fix it	WCAG 2.1 rule	Counts against Level AA?	Priority
1	Home page	Flyer picture below the 'Key dates' list (file name: flyer.png).	The flyer picture has no alt text. (Alt text is a short written description of a picture that screen readers read aloud.) The flyer shows the words 'Vote March 10 / Library District referendum / Early voting Feb. 28 to March 7.'	People who are blind use screen readers, software that reads the screen out loud. With no alt text, a screen reader skips the picture or reads its file name, 'flyer.png.' Those voters miss the dates everyone else sees.	In the page editor, select the picture, open its settings, and type the suggested text into the 'Alternative text' (or 'Alt text' / 'Image description') box. Confirm the early voting end date first (see 'Other things I noticed,' item A) so the picture and its alt text are both right. If you delete the flyer instead (see #2), you can skip this.	Vote March 10. Library District referendum. Early voting Feb. 28 to March 7.	Page editor (us)	1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)	**Yes**	**High**
2	Home page	Same flyer picture (flyer.png).	The flyer is a picture of words. Under WCAG, that's fine if the same facts also appear as real text on the page. The 'Key dates' list repeats most of it, but not the early voting end date: the list says Sunday, March 8, and the flyer says March 7.	People with low vision often enlarge text or change its colors. Words inside a picture get blurry when enlarged and can't be restyled, searched, or translated, so these readers need the same facts in real text.	Make the 'Key dates' list and the flyer say the same thing (confirm the right date first). That alone fixes this. Simpler option: delete the flyer, since the list above it gives the same facts. If you want an eye-catching box, ask the vendor for a styled box you can type into. The flyer graphic can still be used on social media.	(No new wording. Just make the dates match.)	Page editor (us)	1.4.5 Images of Text (Level AA)	**Yes**	**Medium**
3	Home page	Flyer picture, and the site's style code.	On phones the flyer is wider than the screen, so the whole page scrolls sideways. The flyer is set to 420 pixels wide, and the site's style code doesn't let pictures shrink to fit. A phone leaves about 270 to 380 pixels for the page content.	Sideways scrolling makes a page hard to read on a phone and for people who zoom in. WCAG asks that pages work at 320 pixels wide without sideways scrolling. Many voters visit on phones.	Ask the vendor to add one style rule (see the suggested text) so pictures shrink to fit their space. It fixes every picture on the site. Deleting the flyer (see #2) also fixes this page.	For the vendor: img { max-width: 100%; height: auto; }	Web vendor	1.4.10 Reflow (Level AA)	**Yes**	**Medium**
4	Home page	'Last updated January 30, 2099' line at the bottom of the main content.	Light gray text (#9A9A9A) on a very light green background (#F3F7F5). The contrast ratio (how much the text stands out from the background) is 2.6 to 1. Small text needs at least 4.5 to 1. The text is also small, about 13 pixels.	People with low vision, many older adults, and anyone reading a phone outdoors may not be able to read faint gray text.	Ask the vendor to darken the 'updated' text style in the site's style code (see the suggested text). #595959 gives 6.5 to 1. Quick fix you may be able to make yourself: in the page editor, remove the 'updated' style from that line so it uses the normal text color.	For the vendor: .updated { color: #595959; }	Web vendor	1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)	**Yes**	**Medium**
5	Home page	Sentence near the bottom: 'Want to help? Click here to become a poll worker.'	The link text is 'Click here.'	Screen reader users often pull up a list of all the links on a page. This one shows up as just 'Click here,' with no clue where it goes. It technically passes Level AA because the rest of the sentence explains it, but it is a very common complaint and an easy fix.	In the page editor, reword the sentence so the linked words say where the link goes.	Want to help? Learn how to become a poll worker. (Make 'Learn how to become a poll worker' the link.)	Page editor (us)	2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)	No (best practice)	**Medium**
6	Home page	Main heading (Heading 1) at the top of the page content.	The main heading is just 'Welcome,' which doesn't say what the page or site is.	Screen reader users often jump from heading to heading to scan a page. A heading that names the office tells them right away that they are in the right place.	In the page editor, change the Heading 1 text.	Welcome to the Sample County Supervisor of Elections	Page editor (us)	2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)	No (best practice)	**Low**
7	Home page	First paragraph: 'The ballot has one contest: the Sample County Library District referendum.' (The PDF voter guide also uses 'referendum' under 'On the ballot.')	The election terms 'contest' and 'referendum' aren't explained.	The page reads at about a 7th to 8th grade level, which is good. But many voters don't use 'contest' or 'referendum' day to day. A few plain words help new voters and people reading in a second language.	In the page editor, reword the sentence. Make the same change in the voter guide the next time it is updated.	The ballot has one item: the Sample County Library District referendum, a question that voters approve or reject.	Page editor (us)	3.1.3 Unusual Words and 3.1.5 Reading Level (Level AAA)	No (plain-language tip)	**Low**
8	Early Voting page	'Dates and hours' heading, right below the 'Early voting' main heading.	'Dates and hours' is a Heading 4 placed right under the Heading 1. The next section, 'Early voting sites,' is a Heading 2. The outline jumps from level 1 to level 4, and the most important section looks less important than the one after it.	Screen reader users use heading levels like a table of contents. A jump from 1 to 4 sounds like sections are missing. 'Dates and hours' also shows up smaller on screen than 'Early voting sites,' even though the dates are the key facts.	In the page editor, change 'Dates and hours' from Heading 4 to Heading 2. Pick heading levels by importance, not by size. If a size looks wrong, ask the vendor to adjust the style.	Dates and hours (set as Heading 2)	Page editor (us)	1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)	No (best practice)	**Medium**
9	2098 results page	Table under the 'Turnout' heading.	The table has no header cells: there is no header row naming the columns, and the row labels in the first column aren't marked as headers.	When a screen reader user moves through a table, header cells tell them which row and column each number belongs to. (Header cells are table cells marked as labels.) Without them, numbers are read with no labels when moving down a column.	In the page editor's table settings, turn on a header row and a header column. Look for 'Headers: Both' (or 'First row' and 'First column'), or 'Cell type: Header cell.' In the code this is <th scope="col"> across the top and <th scope="row"> for each row label. If your editor can't do this, ask the vendor.	Header row: Category | Number First column (Registered voters at book closing, Ballots cast, and so on) set as row headers.	Page editor (us)	1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)	**Yes**	**Medium**
10	2098 results page	Table under the 'Ballots cast by party' heading.	The table has no header cells: no header row, and the party names aren't marked as row headers.	When a screen reader user moves through a table, header cells tell them which row and column each number belongs to. (Header cells are table cells marked as labels.) Without them, numbers are read with no labels when moving down a column.	In the page editor's table settings, turn on a header row and a header column. Look for 'Headers: Both' (or 'First row' and 'First column'), or 'Cell type: Header cell.' In the code this is <th scope="col"> across the top and <th scope="row"> for each row label. If your editor can't do this, ask the vendor.	Header row: Party | Ballots cast First column (party names) set as row headers.	Page editor (us)	1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)	**Yes**	**Medium**
11	2098 results page	Table under the 'Sample County Commission, District 2' heading.	The table has no header cells, and nothing says what the numbers are. A reader has to guess that 39,882 and 35,104 are vote totals.	This table is the contest result itself. With no 'Votes' label, no one is told what the numbers mean, and screen reader users don't hear the candidate's name with each number.	In the page editor's table settings, turn on a header row and a header column. Look for 'Headers: Both' (or 'First row' and 'First column'), or 'Cell type: Header cell.' In the code this is <th scope="col"> across the top and <th scope="row"> for each row label. If your editor can't do this, ask the vendor. If you normally show party or percent, add those columns with their own headers.	Header row: Candidate | Votes First column (candidate names) set as row headers.	Page editor (us)	1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)	**Yes**	**High**
12	2098 results page	Sentence under the main heading: 'Certified by the Sample County Canvassing Board on November 16, 2098.'	'Certified' and 'Canvassing Board' aren't explained.	Most voters don't know what a canvassing board does or what 'certified' means. One short phrase tells them these are the final, official numbers.	In the page editor, add a plain-language phrase.	These are the final, official results. They were certified (made official) on November 16, 2098, by the Sample County Canvassing Board, the local board that oversees the vote count.	Page editor (us)	3.1.3 Unusual Words (Level AAA)	No (plain-language tip)	**Low**

#	Page	Where on the page	Problem	Why it matters	How to fix it	Suggested text (copy and paste)	Who can fix it	WCAG 2.1 rule	Counts against Level AA?	Priority
13	Voter guide PDF	Whole file (1 page). The title and the headings 'Key dates,' 'On the ballot,' and 'Questions?' only look like headings (bigger, bold text).	The PDF has no tags. (Tags are hidden labels inside a PDF that tell screen readers what is a heading, a paragraph, or a list, and what order to read things in.)	Without tags, screen reader users get one plain stream of text with no headings to jump to, and the reading order is left to guesswork. Some screen readers and phone apps handle untagged PDFs poorly. This is the voter guide, so it matters.	Best: rebuild the guide in Word using Word's Heading styles. Then choose File > Save As > PDF > Options and keep 'Document structure tags for accessibility' checked. Or, in Adobe Acrobat Pro: All tools > Prepare for accessibility > Automatically tag PDF, then run 'Check for accessibility.' Note: the file's properties show it was made by a software tool (ReportLab), not saved from Word. If a vendor's system makes this PDF, ask that vendor for tagged PDFs. Also consider posting the guide as a regular web page.	Tag the title as Heading 1; 'Key dates,' 'On the ballot,' and 'Questions?' as Heading 2; the four key dates as a list.	Us, in the PDF file	1.3.1 Info and Relationships and 1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence (Level A)	**Yes**	**High**
14	Voter guide PDF	File settings (Document Properties).	The PDF doesn't say what language it is written in.	Screen readers use the document language to pick the right voice and pronunciation. Without it, a screen reader set to another language (for example, Spanish) may read the English text with the wrong pronunciation.	In Acrobat Pro: File (or Menu) > Properties > Advanced tab > Reading Options > Language: English. If you rebuild the guide in Word (see #13), Word usually carries the document's language into the PDF. Check it afterward in the same Properties box.	Language: English	Us, in the PDF file	3.1.1 Language of Page (Level A)	**Yes**	**Medium**
15	Voter guide PDF	File settings (Document Properties > Initial View).	The PDF has a good title saved in its properties ('Sample County Voter Guide: March 10, 2099 Special Election'), but it isn't set to display. Adobe Acrobat and Reader show the file name, 'voter-guide-2099-special.pdf,' in the title bar instead. (Web browsers usually show the real title in the tab.)	The title is the first thing a screen reader announces and what shows in the title bar. A real title is clearer than a file name. W3C's advice for PDFs is to set the title and turn this display setting on.	In Acrobat Pro: File (or Menu) > Properties > Initial View tab > Window Options > Show: Document Title. While you're there, on the Description tab, change Author from '(anonymous)' to the office name.	Show: Document Title Author: Sample County Supervisor of Elections	Us, in the PDF file	2.4.2 Page Titled (Level A)	Judgment call	**Low**
16	All 3 web pages	Top of every page, before the logo and the 11-link menu (shared site template).	There is no 'Skip to main content' link.	People who use a keyboard instead of a mouse (for example, because of a tremor) must press Tab through 11 menu links on every page before reaching the content. Screen reader users can jump past the menu because the page marks its header, menu, and main areas, so this technically passes Level AA. Keyboard users who can see the screen don't have that shortcut.	Ask the vendor to add a link as the very first thing on every page that jumps to the main content. It can stay hidden until someone presses Tab.	For the vendor: Skip to main content as the first thing in the page, and id="main" on the main content area.	Web vendor	2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)	No (best practice)	**Medium**
17	All 3 web pages	Logo at the top left of every page (shared site template).	The logo's alt text, 'Sample County Supervisor of Elections logo,' repeats the office name printed right next to it, so screen readers say the name twice at the top of every page.	Not a barrier, just repetitive. Screen reader users hear the same name twice before every page.	Ask the vendor to make the logo's alt text empty (alt=""). W3C's image guidance says a picture already described by the text next to it can have empty alt text.	For the vendor: alt="" (empty, because the office name is already next to the logo)	Web vendor	1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)	No (best practice)	**Low**

Other things I noticed (not counted in the problems above)

Item	Topic	Where	What I found	Why it matters	What to do	Who
A	**Early voting end date doesn't match**	Home page 'Key dates' list, compared with the Early Voting page, the flyer, and the PDF voter guide.	Home page: 'Saturday, February 28 through Sunday, March 8, 2099.' Early Voting page, flyer, and PDF: 'through Saturday, March 7.'	Voters could come on a day early voting isn't open, or miss a day that it is.	Confirm the correct last day of early voting, then fix whichever version is wrong. If the flyer is wrong, remake it or remove it (see #2).	Us (page editor, and the PDF if needed)
B	**Phone number doesn't match**	PDF voter guide, 'Questions?' section, compared with the website footer.	PDF: (555) 010-0199. Website footer and Accessibility page: (555) 010-0100.	Voters with questions may call a wrong or unstaffed number.	Confirm which number belongs in the guide. If both are right (for example, a separate voter line), no change is needed.	Us
C	**Old item in 'Latest news'**	Home page, 'Latest news' list, third item.	'Early voting sites announced for the General Election (October 1, 2096)' is from a past election. Also, 'Last updated January 30, 2099' is older than the February 2, 2099 news item on the same page.	A voter could mistake the 2096 sites for this election's early voting sites.	Remove the 2096 item from 'Latest news' (or label it as a past election), and update the 'Last updated' date when the page changes.	Page editor (us)
D	**Orange button style fails contrast (not used on these 3 pages)**	Site style code, the 'btn' (button) style.	White text on orange (#E07A2F) has a contrast ratio of 3.0 to 1. Normal-size text needs 4.5 to 1. None of the 3 pages I checked use it, but other pages may.	If buttons elsewhere use this style, people with low vision may not be able to read them.	Ask the vendor to use dark text (#222222) on the orange (5.3 to 1), or a darker orange such as #B45C1B with white text (4.7 to 1).	Web vendor

What I couldn't check just by reading the pages

Item	Topic	What I couldn't check	What the code did show	How to check it	Free tool or guide	Who
1	**Color contrast (partly checked)**	Colors that only appear on hover or keyboard focus, visited links, and how the pages look in Windows high-contrast or dark mode.	I measured every text color written in the style code. All pass except the gray 'Last updated' line (#4). The flyer's white-on-green text passes (7.8 to 1).	Run the free WAVE browser extension on each page and look at its Contrast tab. Use WebAIM's Contrast Checker for any single color pair.	https://wave.webaim.org/ https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/	Us
2	**Keyboard use**	Whether every link works with the keyboard alone, in a sensible order, with a visible focus outline (the ring that shows where you are), especially on the dark green menu bar.	No custom menus, pop-ups, or scripts that often trap keyboard users, and the style code doesn't hide the focus outline. Good signs, but not proof.	Set the mouse aside. Press Tab to move forward and Shift+Tab to move back through each page, and Enter to follow a link. You should always see where you are and never get stuck.	https://webaim.org/techniques/keyboard/	Us
3	**Screen reader experience**	How the pages and the PDF actually sound with a screen reader.	The page structure is mostly sound apart from the problems listed above.	Listen to the home page and the PDF with NVDA (free for Windows) or VoiceOver (built into iPhones), before and after the fixes.	https://www.nvaccess.org/	Us

#	Page	Where on the page	Problem	Why it matters	How to fix it	Suggested text (copy and paste)	Who can fix it	WCAG 2.1 rule	Counts against Level AA?	Priority
4	**Zoom, phones, and text spacing**	How the pages look at 200% and 400% zoom, on real phones, and with wider text spacing.	Zoom isn't blocked and text sizes can grow. The flyer will cause sideways scrolling on phones (#3).	In a desktop browser, press Ctrl and + to zoom to 200%, then 400%. Nothing should be cut off or overlap, and at 400% you shouldn't need to scroll sideways. Then check each page on a phone.	(No tool needed)	Us				
5	**The PDF after it is tagged**	Whether the PDF reads in the right order and announces its headings. It has no tags yet, so there is nothing to test.	It is real text (not a scanned picture), one column, with no pictures. That makes it easy to tag.	After fixing #13 to #15, run Acrobat Pro's 'Check for accessibility' and review the reading order, or listen to it with a screen reader.	https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/using/create-verify-pdf-accessibility.html	Us				
6	**More than one way to find pages**	Whether the whole site gives visitors at least two ways to find a page (WCAG 2.4.5, Level AA).	These pages have a menu but no search box and no site map page. (A sitemap.xml file exists, but it is for search engines, not people.)	Ask the vendor whether a site search box or a 'Site map' page can be added, or whether one exists that I didn't see.	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/multiple-ways.html	Web vendor				
7	**The rest of the site**	Only these 3 pages and 1 PDF were checked. The site's sitemap lists 19 other pages and another PDF voter guide (2094).	The menu, footer, and style code are shared, so the vendor fixes (#3, #4, #16, #17) will carry to every page.	Run WAVE on the other pages and Acrobat's checker on the other PDF, using this report as a guide.	https://wave.webaim.org/	Us				

Everything above came from reading code, pictures, and file settings.
Before saying the site meets WCAG 2.1 AA, fix the problems and do the checks in this last section.

About this check

What I checked

Date checked	October 1, 2026
Home page	http://localhost:8765/ (title in the browser tab: 'Sample County Supervisor of Elections')
Early Voting page	http://localhost:8765/voters/early-voting.html (title: 'Early Voting | Sample County Supervisor of Elections')
2098 results page	http://localhost:8765/results/2098-general.html (title: '2098 General Election Results | Sample County Supervisor of Elections')
Voter guide PDF	http://localhost:8765/documents/voter-guide-2099-special.pdf (1 page; title in its properties: 'Sample County Voter Guide: March 10, 2099 Special Election')
Standard	WCAG 2.1 Level AA. WCAG is the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines from the W3C, the group that sets web standards. Level AA includes every Level A rule plus more.
Why this standard	WCAG 2.1 Level AA is the technical standard in the U.S. Justice Department's ADA Title II rule for state and local government websites. ADA.gov lists the compliance dates as April 26, 2027, for governments with a total population of 50,000 or more, and April 26, 2028, for smaller ones and special district governments. (The dates were extended in April 2026. Checked on ADA.gov on October 1, 2026.)
How I checked	I downloaded each page's code and read its title, headings, pictures and alt text, links, tables, language setting, and style code (colors, zoom, focus outline). I looked at each picture. I measured contrast for every text color in the style code. I scored reading level with the Flesch-Kincaid formula, the same one Microsoft Word shows. For the PDF, I read its settings and structure (tags, language, title), pulled out its text, and looked at the page as a picture. I did not test with a keyboard, a screen reader, or a browser; see the end of the 'Problems' tab.

Totals

Problems found	17 in all.
By page	Home page: 7; Early Voting page: 1; 2098 results page: 4; Voter guide PDF: 3; All 3 web pages: 2.
By who can fix it	Page editor (us): 10; Web vendor: 4; Us, in the PDF file: 3.
By Level AA status	Yes: 9; Judgment call: 1; No (best practice): 5; No (plain-language tip): 2.
By priority	High: 3; Medium: 9; Low: 5.

How to read the columns

Counts against Level AA?	Yes: fails a WCAG 2.1 Level A or AA rule. Judgment call: experts could disagree; the row explains why. No (best practice): passes Level AA, but it is a common, easy improvement. No (plain-language tip): about reading level and unfamiliar words. WCAG puts these at Level AAA, which is not required for AA.
Priority	High: blocks or seriously confuses people on key voter information. Fix first. Medium: a Level AA failure on less critical content, or an easy, high-value improvement. Low: minor. Fix when convenient.
Who can fix it	Page editor (us): page content you can change in the site's page editor: text, headings, links, pictures and their alt text, and tables. Web vendor: the shared site template (logo, menu, footer) and the style code that controls colors and layout on every page. Us, in the PDF file: fix the PDF itself (rebuild it from Word, or fix it in Acrobat Pro), then upload the new file in place of the old one. Keep the same file name so links keep working.

Reading level

Summary	All four items read at about a 7th to 8th grade level (Flesch-Kincaid), which is good. WCAG's reading-level rule (3.1.5) is Level AAA, not required for AA. It asks for text no harder than lower secondary school, about 7 to 9 years of schooling, or a simpler version. Scores cover the main text only (not the menu or footer). Short pages give rough scores.
Home page	Grade 7.7. Good. 'Contest' and 'referendum' could use a short explanation (#7).
Early Voting page	Grade 7.1. Good.
2098 results page	Grade 8.5 (only two sentences, so this is rough). 'Certified' and 'Canvassing Board' could use a short explanation (#12).
Voter guide PDF	Grade 7.7. Good. 'Referendum' could use a short explanation (#7).

What already looks good

Checked and OK	Page titles: all three web pages have clear titles that differ from each other and name both the page and the office. Language: all three web pages are marked as English, so screen readers use the right voice. Zoom: the pages don't block pinch-zoom on phones, and text can grow with browser settings. Links: menu, news, and footer links have clear names. Links are underlined, so they don't rely on color. Color alone: nothing on these pages, in the flyer, or in the PDF depends on color alone to make sense. Contrast: body text, links, the green menu bar, and the footer all pass (6.6 to 1 or better). The only failure is the gray 'Last updated' line (#4). Headings: the home and results pages use headings in a sensible order. Tables: the early voting sites table has proper column headers.

Consistency: the menu and footer are the same on all three pages.
Page regions: the header, menu, and main content are marked, so screen reader users can jump between them.
No auto-refresh, pop-ups, time limits, video, audio, or forms on these pages.
The style code doesn't hide the keyboard focus outline.
The PDF is real text (not a scanned picture), has no pictures that need alt text, and has a clear title saved in its properties.

Plain language: 'book closing' is explained as the registration deadline on both the home page and the PDF.

Words used in this report

Screen reader	Software that reads the screen out loud, such as NVDA or JAWS on Windows, or VoiceOver on iPhone.
Alt text	A short written description of a picture, stored with the picture, that screen readers read aloud.
Header cells	Table cells marked as labels for a row or column, so screen readers can announce them.
Tags (in a PDF)	Hidden labels inside a PDF that mark headings, paragraphs, lists, and reading order for assistive technology.
Contrast ratio	How much text stands out from its background, from 1 to 1 (same color) up to 21 to 1 (black on white). Small text needs at least 4.5 to 1.
Skip link	A link at the very top of a page that jumps past the menu to the main content.
Style code (CSS)	The site-wide code that controls colors, fonts, and layout. Usually only the vendor can change it.
Level A, AA, AAA	WCAG's three levels. A is the basic level. AA includes A plus more and is the usual goal. AAA is the strictest and is not required for whole sites.

Sources (all checked October 1, 2026)

WCAG 2.1 (W3C)	https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG21/
Understanding 1.1.1	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/non-text-content.html
Understanding 1.3.1	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/info-and-relationships.html
Understanding 1.3.2	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/meaningful-sequence.html
Understanding 1.4.1	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/use-of-color.html
Understanding 1.4.3	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/contrast-minimum.html
Understanding 1.4.5	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/images-of-text.html
Understanding 1.4.10	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/reflow.html
Understanding 2.4.1	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/bypass-blocks.html
Understanding 2.4.2	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/page-titled.html
Understanding 2.4.4	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/link-purpose-in-context.html
Understanding 2.4.5	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/multiple-ways.html

Understanding 2.4.6	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/headings-and-labels.html
Understanding 3.1.1	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/language-of-page.html
Understanding 3.1.3	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/unusual-words.html
Understanding 3.1.5	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Understanding/reading-level.html
PDF language (W3C PDF16)	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/pdf/PDF16
PDF title (W3C PDF18)	https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/pdf/PDF18
Decorative images (W3C)	https://www.w3.org/WAI/tutorials/images/decorative/
ADA Title II web rule (ADA.gov)	https://www.ada.gov/resources/2024-03-08-web-rule/
Accessible PDFs from Word (Microsoft)	https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/office/create-accessible-pdfs-064625e0-56ea-4e16-ad71-3aa33bb4b7ed
Acrobat Pro accessibility (Adobe)	https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/using/create-verify-pdf-accessibility.html
WebAIM Contrast Checker	https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/
WebAIM keyboard testing	https://webaim.org/techniques/keyboard/
WAVE checker (WebAIM)	https://wave.webaim.org/
NVDA screen reader	https://www.nvaccess.org/
Note	Adobe's help site blocked my automated reader, so the Acrobat menu names come from Adobe's own search listing of that page. Menu names vary a little by Acrobat version.

Working files

Folder	The 'working files' folder next to this report has copies of the pages, pictures, and PDF exactly as I checked them, plus the script that built this report (build_report.py).