

Summary of updates to Trusted Tester since TT v. 5.0

This document summarizes changes and clarifications to TT 5.0, from Version 5.1 (August 2022) through 5.1.3 (January 2024). The full list of changes can be found in Appendix B of the latest version of the Trusted Tester Test Process document, which can be found at [TrustedTester5.1/Documents at main · Section508Coordinators/TrustedTester5.1 · GitHub](#).

1. Added Appendix D for possible ANDI workarounds.
 - a. SSA's ANDI site provides possible solutions for when ANDI does not work on particular web pages. Some of this information is provided in Appendix A for convenience but if this is not sufficient you should check SSA's site for updates.
2. Tools:
 - a. Clarified use of alternate tools and required validation.
 - b. Microsoft Accessibility Insights for Windows accepted as alternate for color contrast test.
 - c. Updated links to CCA
3. 1.A to 1.C: Conforming alternate versions should be identified as such.
 - a. Previously, the tester was expected to identify conforming alternate versions. Now they are required to be identified as such, although there are some indirect methods which are acceptable.
4. 1.A to 1.C: Failure of a test in this section results in FAIL rather than DNA so that testing continues.
 - a. Previously, failing one of these tests meant that there was actually no conforming alternate to test, and therefore the subsequent tests would be marked DNA. However, now you should continue to test the version identified as the conforming alternate, so that test results for this version can be provided without waiting for it to be remediated.
5. 1.A to 1.C: Test for "one path" to conforming version removed as this may be impossible to verify. 1.C removes reference to access from non-conforming version.
 - a. This test was removed as it was deemed impossible to verify whether there was only one path to the conforming version from a non-conforming version.
6. 2: Auto-playing Audio - Identify Content: updated to require that browser to **allow** autoplay
 - a. Making sure autoplay is not blocked allows you to identify and evaluate content that is set to autoplay.
7. 2.B: Evaluate Results: clarified that mechanism must be "evident."
 - a. This reinforces what you looked for in How to Test.
8. 4.C: How to Test: Added 2.b to clarify dialog box behavior and allowed loops
 - a. Clarifies that navigation is expected to remain within a dialog box until it is closed or dismissed. This is not considered a keyboard trap.
 - b. Clarifies that if a section of a page requires interaction (e.g., input, completion, or dismissal) before allowing focus to progress to the rest of the page, this is not considered a keyboard trap.
9. 5.A and 5.B: Clarification that these tests are for visual labels. Note: Clarified that label can also be graphical.

- a. Clarification that these tests are for visual labels only, not programmatic. Programmatic labeling is tested in 5.C.
 - b. Reminder that the labels can be graphical, not just textual.
- 10. 5.C checks for other programmatic associations.
 - a. A reminder to check for other types of programmatic associations such as table header associations, which may require the use of a different ANDI module.
- 11. 5.C: Changed “button” to “form element”
- 12. 5.E test now includes button names.
- 13. 5.H: Clarification that this test does not apply to one-page forms.
- 14. 5.H Note: added explanation of “user-controlled data”
 - a. Some examples of user-controlled data included to help the tester determine whether the form being tested is an example of user-controlled data. Generally, this refers to form submissions which may result in important financial or legal transactions, submitting of exam answers, or irreversible loss of important sets of data.
- 15. Buttons testing moved from 6: Links/Buttons to Forms. Topic 6 now only tests links.
- 16. 6.A: Clarification that this test does not apply to anchors or hidden links.
- 17. 6.A: Clarification that sentences and list items are acceptable link context.
 - a. Previously, this test relied on the ANDI output of the link itself. Now, this test allows for the surrounding context to provide information about the function of the link. This means that e.g., a “click here” link can pass this test if there is a programmatic association such as the link being part of a sentence that explains it, the link being in a table where the headers help explain its function, etc. Examples of failure would be if the link does not sufficiently describe its function and does not have sufficient programmatic association that explains it, such as it being in a separate paragraph on its own or in a table cell that does not have associations that explain its function.
- 18. 6.B Applicability: Emphasized that this test only applies to content changes on the same page.
 - a. Keep in mind that this test does not apply if the page refreshes or is the link navigates to a different page.
- 19. 7.A and 7.B: Images: updated to align with change in baseline process. Rather than determining beforehand which images are meaningful or decorative, testing starts with the assumption that images are marked up according to the author’s intention. **This negates v. 5.1.1’s requirement to provide text for all meaningful images. To do this:**
 - a. Use of other modules, e.g., Focusable Elements or Links/Buttons has been moved to Identify Content. If applicable, the ANDI Output of these modules should be used.
 - b. **7.A begins with identifying images with non-empty accessible names**, then checking for pure decoration, etc.
 - i. Clarification that step 1.d (images of text) applies to images where the text is the main content. If you have already tested an image under 1.b, there is no need to retest it under 1.d.
 - ii. Clarification that step 1.d does not apply to text that is part of a picture that contains significant other visual content. Examples of such pictures include graphs, screenshots, and diagrams which visually convey important information through more than just text.

- c. **7.B begins with identifying images with empty accessible names**, then checking if they are only means of conveying important information, etc.
 - i. 7.B requires visual inspection to include images skipped by ANDI.
 - ii. Background images are deferred to 7.C.
 - d. Images that **do not** have accessible name markup are failed under 7.B.
 - e. 7.A Identify Content: Notes regarding some ANDI alerts have been added.
20. 7.E: Clarification to exclude CAPTCHA from this test.
21. 10.B compares ANDI output and visual headings.
- a. Clarification to look at every visually apparent heading and compare it to the ANDI output to see if it is programmatically identified, and vice versa.
22. 10.C How to Test: added 2.a regarding aria heading levels taking precedence, removed check for heading level conflict
- a. Previously, any conflict between aria and HTML heading markup was considered a failure. However, since the specification says that Aria markup takes precedence in this situation, you should follow the Aria level heading markup and ignore the HTML heading markup.
23. 10.D: Exclude menus and navigational framework.
- a. Keep in mind that this test only applies to **visually apparent** lists, **not** programmatic lists identified by ANDI. This test is directed at lists which appear in the main content of the page. The fact that developers might program certain navigational framework (menus, top and left navigation, etc.) as lists does not mean that these should be tested here, since we cannot require that all such items be coded as lists. **As such, ANDI should not be used to identify lists to be tested; ANDI should only be used to evaluate whether visually apparent lists are properly coded.**
 - b. All numbered or bulleted lists should be tested.
24. 12.D provides more information on handling negative tabindex.
- a. Iframes with negative tab index should be excluded from this test.
25. 13: Identify Content: added tip about using grayscale to identify use of color to convey information.
26. 13.A: Clarification to check if color is the only visual method used.
27. 13.B allows use of “above” and “below” to reference sequence.
- a. Clarification that the words “above” and “below” can refer to elements in the sequence of the page and are therefore not considered to be relying on the sensory characteristic of visual location.
28. 13.B: Color added as a type of sensory information and therefore cannot be used in combination with another type of sensory information to pass this test.
- a. Previously, color was not included as a type of sensory information in this test. It is now included as a type of sensory information to check for.
29. 13.C How to Test, Evaluate Results: added notes about large-scale text
- a. Although a tool for testing the size of images of text has not yet been identified, a note was added to alert testers to the different color contrast standards applicable to “large scale text,” if it can be verified as such (at least 18-point text or 14-point bold text).
30. 15.A test for ::before and ::after removed.

- a. This test has been removed since newer Assistive Technology accounts for content using these CSS pseudo-elements.

31. 15.A: Not testing for overlapping or other illegibility issues.

- a. Clarification that this test does not check for overlapping or other legibility issues. This is only a test for the focus order of the content.
32. Reorganization and clarification of audio description and caption control tests.
- a. These tests were reorganized to have separate tests for the audio description and caption control locations.
33. Testing Tools: added content regarding use of alternate tools; updated OS and browser information