

UC Procurement Accessibility Questionnaire

Revised October 11, 2024

Per the [UC Information Technology Accessibility Policy \(pdf\)](#), the University of California (UC) is committed to creating an accessible IT environment, particularly for individuals with disabilities. UC strives to comply with the [WCAG 2.1 level AA standards](#).

Bids to UC for web-based products or services must demonstrate how these products/services are accessible to individuals with disabilities and/or how they comply with [WCAG 2.1 level AA standards](#). Additional information about WCAG 2.1 level AA standards can be found on the [WebAIM website \(pdf\)](#).

Suppliers must answer the following questions and complete the UC Procurement Accessibility Questionnaire.

1. General Questions/Requirements for Scoring

Supplier must complete the following actions and answer the following questions.

1. Supplier must provide an evaluation account or license so that UC can test the product/service for accessibility as part of its review process.
2. Describe how your product/service is accessible to people with disabilities (including vision, hearing, motor control disabilities, etc.), and describe how you validate that it is accessible.
3. Describe your company's plans or roadmap over the next 1-3 years to improve the accessibility of your product/service.
4. Complete the WCAG 2.1 questionnaire (below) for your product/service.

2. UC Procurement Accessibility Questionnaire.

Based on WCAG 2.1 AA standards, this form renders the standards in plain English, and consolidates a number of them, to help both suppliers and reviewers more easily assess the current accessibility of the products or services. Please complete the entire form, entering N/A where certain aspects do not apply to your product or service.

WCAG 2.1 AA Standard	Do you comply with this standard?	If you do comply, elaborate in this column. If you do not currently comply, describe plans and timelines for achieving compliance.
Text Alternatives 1.1.1 : Provide alt attributes for meaningful images. An alt attribute is a short description of an image that a screen reader can "read" to the user.		
Good Code 1.3.1 , 1.3.2 , and 2.4.3 : Use good semantic structure and syntax to enable the user to access all information and navigate the page in a logical manner.		

WCAG 2.1 AA Standard	Do you comply with this standard?	If you do comply, elaborate in this column. If you do not currently comply, describe plans and timelines for achieving compliance.
Adjust display: 1.3.4 and 1.4.10 : Can the display be adjusted so that it can be viewed on a mobile device, and is the view restricted to either portrait or landscape mode?		
Identify the purpose of form fields 1.3.5 : For commonly used form fields (see full list of fields), do you use a feature like the HTML autocomplete attribute to identify what information should be entered in a given field?		
Use of Color 1.4.1 : Do not rely on color to convey meaning. Color-blind users may have trouble with a website if color is used to convey important information. Required fields should not be indicated only with color.		
Contrast 1.4.3 and 1.4.11 : Ensure appropriate color contrast so that content can be read by people with visual impairments.		
Resize Text 1.4.4 and 1.4.12 : Define text using em, not pt or px, to ensure it is resizable. Can users adjust line, paragraph, and word spacing without losing meaning?		
Pointers 1.4.13 and 2.5.2 : Ensure all content that is triggered on hover will persist until it is no longer needed and can be easily dismissed. Ensure that pointer events be cancelled.		
No Keyboard Trap 2.1.2 : Ensure there are no keyboard traps. This occurs when the user can get to a certain point with the keyboard, but then can't access the rest of the website.		
Timing Adjustable 2.2.1 : Provide sufficient time for users to respond to timed content and provide users the ability to extend the time if necessary.		

WCAG 2.1 AA Standard	Do you comply with this standard?	If you do comply, elaborate in this column. If you do not currently comply, describe plans and timelines for achieving compliance.
Flashes 2.3.1: Ensure content and multimedia do not flicker at a rate known to induce seizures among optically sensitive users.		
Focus Order 2.4.3: 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.		
Link Purpose 2.4.4: Make the purpose of links clear: Use descriptive text for links, and not “click here,” or “read more,” and identify links to PDFs, Word documents, Excel spreadsheets etc.		
Headings and Labels 2.4.6: Use headings appropriately to convey content hierarchy.		
Visible Focus 2.4.7: Provide a visual indicator of where the cursor is, and ensure all focus indicators have sufficient contrast .		
Page Language 3.1.1: Declare the language, using the language tag, that the website is written in. If there are multiple languages on a page, it is crucial to indicate when the language changes and then when it reverts to the original language.		
Error Identification 3.3.1 and Error Suggestion 3.3.3: Provide meaningful error messages that describe the appropriate solution.		
Labels 3.3.2 and 2.5.3: Associate all form elements with a label tag, and ensure that the label displayed visually is included in the accessible name.		
Error Prevention 3.3.4: Provide the user an opportunity to confirm information they have entered for impactful transactions, such as legal and financial transactions. For example, “Do you want to transfer \$5000?”		

WCAG 2.1 AA Standard	Do you comply with this standard?	If you do comply, elaborate in this column. If you do not currently comply, describe plans and timelines for achieving compliance.
Status Messages 4.1.3 : Provide a status message for any page updates that occur outside of a user's keyboard focus. For example, providing an ARIA live region for the number of updated search results as a user applies a filter via a checkbox.		