

# Screen Reader Accessibility User Testing Report for Massachusetts Central Transportation Planning Authority

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## Testing Specifications

All pages were browsed using both Google Chrome version 93.0.4577.63 and Microsoft Edge Version 93.0.961.38. Pages were examined using JAWS for Windows version 2021.2107.12. Pages were also tested using NVDA version 2021.2. The test machine was an Asus ZenBook laptop running Windows 10 Version 21H1.

## URLs Tested

Based on the test script provided by CTPS, the following URLs were examined:

Home Page

<https://test.bostonmpo.org>

Timeline Page

<https://test.bostonmpo.org/tip-dev>

TransREPORT Blog Article List

<https://test.bostonmpo.org/transreport>

TransREPORT Blog Article

<https://test.bostonmpo.org/transreport/article?page=0>

Staff Listing

<https://test.bostonmpo.org/ctps_staff>

LRTP Development Page

<https://test.bostonmpo.org/lrtp>

## Testing Assignment

All testing was based on the detailed script provided by CTPS. A copy of this script is available as Appendix A. Each page was examined to verify the questions raised in the script. Additional testing, to check for major accessibility barriers, was also conducted. Finally, any violations of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines, or WCAG, was noted and is indicated in the report.

## Impact Levels

* Blocker: A typical screen reader user would not be able to proceed without sighted assistance.
* High: The issue is likely to cause confusion for an average screen reader user that may result in an inability to proceed.
* Low: While an issue, a typical screen reader user would be able to access the necessary information and proceed with a reasonable amount of effort and confidence.

## General Observations

One of the major accessibility issues, found on all pages, is the navigation menu structure. While the script states this menu has a multi-level structure, this can not be ascertained while using screen reading software. The entire navigation menu is wrapped within a single level two heading, which starts at the beginning of the menu content, and concludes with the final “Trans Report” menu link. This makes navigating pages by heading quite confusing. Also, on several pages, such as the home page, it is not possible to skip past this menu and place focus at the beginning of page content. Finally, when accessing links contained within the menu, it was necessary to activate these links twice to get the page to load. It is recommended that the current menu structure be modified so it is easier to navigate by individuals using access technology.

Most pages on the site made very good use of page titles. This HTML attribute is often used by individuals utilizing screen reading software to easily determine their current location on the site. The titles used on this site were very descriptive and provided a good representation of the contents of the page.

While almost all of the graphics on this site contained alt text, reading this information did not always convey a meaningful description of the image. Alt text should be used to provide a short and descriptive summary of the contents of a photo. It is recommended that all of the alt tags on the site be examined to ensure they are providing descriptive information.

With a few exceptions, this site makes good use of headings. On many pages, the main page content is placed at a level one heading. Proper heading structure ensures individuals using access technology can easily navigate and read these pages.

## Findings

### Home Page

The top of all pages contains a Skip to Main Content Link. Activating this link caused the page to refresh, but the screen reader focus did not change and was still on the original link after the refresh. Selecting this link numerous times did not change the outcome of this test. As it is currently implemented, this link is not useful and does not improve site navigation for users of access technology.

Impact level: High

The home page contains a prompt to subscribe to CTPS mailing lists. Despite the wording in the script that this should appear prior to any page content, the controls were located just above the Twitter feed. Using “region” navigation, this subscribe element was found as the second page region (landmark) following the start of the main content region. When focus was placed in the fields, the prompts were clearly identified. Dismissing this prompt was a straightforward process and did not cause any focus changes which would confuse users of this page. It was also possible to enter an email address and subscribe to the mailing list. When this was done, the page prompts users to finish the subscription process by accessing a link sent via email. This text was clear and easy to read.

While this page contains an extensive navigation menu structure, identifying the start, sections, and end of the menu is a difficult process. When reading through the page, there is no clear indication of the end of the menu, and the beginning of page content. According to the script, this menu is supposed to have multiple levels and contains submenus. While using either the arrow or tab key, it is possible to read each of the sections of the menu and the respective links within these sections, but any nested and sub-nested structure is not apparent when using screen reading software. Because it is wrapped in a single H2 heading element, the menu is displayed as a single long list of section headings and lists of links. This makes moving to a specific section of the menu extremely tedious and confusing. When navigating through these menus with screen reading software, it was also often necessary to attempt to activate a link several times before the page loaded. This further added to the frustration of using the menu as it is presently implemented on the site. For one example of a navigation menu that is accessible and usable with a screen reader that incorporates a collapsible and expandable structure, see the menu at http://FreedomScientific.com.

Impact level: high

It is also not possible to easily skip past the menus on the home page when using screen reading software. The page uses ARIA regions. When properly used, these regions can be a navigational element for users of screen reading software. On this page, the menu, Twitter feed and several other useful controls are contained in the main region. This makes it impossible to use the ARIA region to skip past just the navigation menu. It is much more common to find the main navigation either contained within the Banner region or as a stand-alone region itself. The page also makes inappropriate use of heading structure. The page contains a level two heading which begins at the top of the menu, and the entire menu is all wrapped within that single H2 heading element. Headings are intended to introduce content sections. The next heading encountered is implemented as a level one heading at the beginning of the Twitter feed. The H1 heading is intended to reflect the main purpose of the webpage, so introducing the Twitter Feed area is not a proper use of the H1 heading for this page. If a user navigates directly to this heading, they will completely miss several significant page elements. If proper headings and ARIA regions were implemented, these would both be viable methods for users of screen reading software to skip past the menu on this page and land where they expect to have focus.

Impact level: High

The home page contains a carousel with slides that fade in and out in sequence. In the script, this is referred to as a cycling graphical banner. When viewing this with screen reading software, the first element of this feature users will encounter is a graphic which contains alt text. This graphic changes approximately every ten seconds. For users of screen reading software, this change often unexpectedly moves the focus of what is currently being read. This change can be confusing, and needs to be controllable by the user. For users with low vision relying on screen magnification software, the current frequency at which this graphic is updated is also a significant issue and may cause the entire page to be unusable. The next four lines of this media player element contain the numbers one through four. These are not identified as controls, so most users of screen reading software will not know they can be activated. During testing, the purpose of these controls was not clear. Pressing enter on one of these numbers does change the graphic just above these numbers, although this is not done in a predictable manner. As an example, pressing enter on the number two three different times caused the page to show three different graphics. Through some experimentation, it was determined that a mouse must be used to access the controls for changing the state of this carousel. This is a violation of WCAG guidelines as all controls should be accessible using the keyboard. In reading through the script, this banner is designed to contain important short and long-term notices about MPO. This information could not be accessed when using screen reading software. For these reasons, it is strongly recommended that the carousel either be remediated to be fully accessible, or that it be eliminated and an alternative method of displaying the same information be used on this page. If a carousel is to be used, the controls for pausing the display and moving to a specific slide should be fully accessible to individuals using access technology.

Impact level: Blocker

The alt text of several of the graphics within the cycling banner do not describe what is happening in the photo. As an example, one of the alt text tags reads: "Improving transportation in the Boston Region through technical analysis, collaborative planning and community engagement." While this is an interesting tagline, it does not accurately describe the depicted skyline imagery in the photo. Alt tags should be used to provide a short description of the contents of the image. (Secondarily, WCAG discourages using images of text within graphics, which this image also contains.)

Impact level: High

Another component of the home page is a Twitter feed, showing the recent tweets from @BostonRegionMPO. During testing, it was possible to read these tweets and navigate the feed. Moving from tweet to tweet was accomplished using list and article navigation commands of the screen reading software. This feed is not auto-scrolling, so it was possible to move through the entire feed while reading through the page. It would be useful if the page contained a navigational element, such as a heading, at the start of the next section of the page. If a user reads through a portion of the feed and decides they want to skip the rest of it, this will provide a method for accomplishing this task.

Before and after the Twitter feed, there is a link which allows users to skip past this section. The initial activation of this link resulted in no action being performed. However, when this link was activated for a second time, focus was placed just beyond the feed. While this method of skipping past the Twitter feed works upon the second press, it is strongly recommended that this issue be resolved so focus is moved when this link is initially activated. Alternatively, headings or another page structure could be used to accomplish this task.

Impact level: Low

Immediately below the feed, the page contains site highlights. The five links, and the brief bit of text associated with each link, can easily be read and accessed. As is the case with other areas of the page, there is no label distinguishing this section, so most users of screen reading software will not easily encounter it when browsing the page. A heading, or similar page element, indicating the start of this section would resolve this issue. More descriptively labeling this region as the “Footer“ could also enable screen reader users to more easily identify and effectively navigate right to this page area.

Impact level: Low

The page contains a link which allows users to show content in a different language. When this link was activated by pressing Enter, focus was placed on a random part of the page and no action was performed. When the link was selected using Space, a list of languages was displayed. Once a list of languages is displayed, there is no way of dismissing this list without choosing an alternate language or closing and reopening the page. Normally, pressing Escape would dismiss this type of dialog, but this was not possible when using this control.

Impact level: High

The subscribe button opens a page where users can enter their information and be added to various MPO newsletters. The button is currently labeled "Subscribe." Adding some descriptive text, such as subscribe to MPO newsletters, would clarify the purpose of this control and improve the usability of the page. Bear in mind that what is announced by assistive technology should match what is visually depicted for all site visitors, though.

Impact level: Low

The edit field and submit button used to conduct a search of the entire site are well labeled. Both controls were easy to navigate and use with screen reading software.

Near the bottom of each page, the site contains three links to featured pages. These include the non-discrimination policy, the site map, and the site policies. These links were clearly labeled and easy to activate. As this portion of the page is the start of an ARIA region, individuals would more easily be able to use this element if it had a proper region label associated with it.

The five social media links that are also located here near the bottom of the home page are clearly identified and can easily be read and activated. The text of these links indicates the targets will be opened in a new browser window. This is extremely helpful and is a nice addition to the page.

According to the script, a previous version of the home page contained a control which magnified text in the content area. We have been asked if this control should be reintroduced in a future version of the page. Without working with the control, it is impossible to know if the controls can be accessed with a keyboard. Also, the risks of causing unexpected accessibility issues associated with these types of features usually outweigh the benefits. It is, therefore, recommended that this control not be reintroduced on the home page.

### Timeline Page

This page utilizes a well-organized heading structure. In particular, there is a level one heading immediately after the menu and a short list of breadcrumbs to show the navigation path. This makes it easy to skip past the menus and focus on the main content of the page.

Moving past the menu, the first section of the main content uses a series of level two headings to display information about the MPO timeline process. These headings are well labeled and accurately represent the content within the section. This structure makes it extremely easy to navigate and read the various sections of the page.

The page contains links to a number of external documents. The link text for some of these documents only contains information about the format of the document, such as HTML or PDF. These links do not clearly identify the destination the link, which is a violation of WCAG guidelines. Many users of screen reading software quickly navigate pages by moving through a list of links. When the link text is nondescript, such as just “PDF,” the user cannot determine the destination target of the link. It is recommended that all link text clearly identify both the document file name as well as the document format which will be accessed if the link is activated.

Impact level: High

Under the heading "The MPO's New Capital Plan", the page contains a graphic with the alt text of "This Figure describes how the projects programmed in FFYs 2022–26 TIP with Regional Target dollars address various performance areas." While this text is useful in describing the purpose of the figure, it does not communicate the actual information contained within this figure. According to WCAG guidelines, all data conveyed visually must also be available in an alternative format. An alternative method of accessing this data is not clear. This means that users of screen reading software have no method of accessing the information contained within this figure. It is strongly recommended that a link to a document containing a text-based representation of this information be added to this page. This link should, preferably, be listed immediately under the graphic so it is easy to locate.

Impact: Blocker

The timeline portion of this page uses headings and unordered lists to convey activities and deadlines for the next several months. While reading through this data using screen reading software, it is easy to determine which information is associated with each month. One minor issue is some of the headings contain a year and others do not. As an example, one of the headings is October 2020 and another simply says November. To avoid confusion, it would be helpful if all headings consistently included both the month and the year of the deadlines and activities for the month.

Impact level: low

Some of the timeline entries contain links to additional documents. As an example, the timeline for November contains a link titled "Draft Universe of Project." When this link is activated, a PDF document opens in a new browser window. To prevent confusion, users of access technology should be informed when a link will open a new browser window. Changing the link label to indicate this document is a PDF document would also be an improvement to this page.

Impact level: High

### TransREPORT Blog Article List

The top of the page content for the TransREPORT Blog Article List contains a link to skip past the list of articles and focus on the indices. Activating this link caused the page to refresh, but the screen reader focus did not change and was still on the original link after the refresh. Selecting this link numerous times did not change the outcome of this test. As it is presently implemented, this link was not useful and does not improve site navigation for users of access technology.

Impact level: High

The first section of the page content lists blog articles in reverse chronological order. This is presented as an unordered list. Using this structure allows users of screen reading software to immediately determine the number of entries being displayed. This is a very useful feature. Each entry in the list contains a link to the full article at heading level two, a photo with great alt text, a brief summary of the article and a link with the text "Read more." Listing each article as a heading allows users to quickly skip to the next entry without having to read the entire summary. This is a helpful aspect of the page. However, since many users of screen reading software quickly navigate pages by moving through a list of links, when the link text is inadequately descriptive, such as just “read more,” the user cannot determine the target of the link. It is recommended that all link text clearly identify the blog article which will be accessed if the link is activated. As an example, instead of just listing "Read more", change the link text to something such as "Read more about Explore pedestrian Access in your Community."

Impact level: low

Immediately below the list of recent articles, the page includes controls for searching the blog for a particular keyword. These controls were well labeled and could easily be used to conduct a search. Many users of screen reading software will, however, skip past these controls without knowing they exist. Placing a heading, just before the edit field, labeling this section as search controls would correct this issue and improve the usability of this page.

Impact level: Low

The page contains an index of blog entries, organized by date. In this index, each year is a heading and there are links to specific months. Activating one of these links displays the entries published in that time period. While the results page does contain a breadcrumb link which takes the user back to the full list of entries, placing another link back to this full list immediately after the search results would improve page navigation. This would eliminate the user needing to search around for this link if they mistakenly accessed the wrong month of entries.

Impact level: Low

The bottom portion of the page contains a blog tag cloud. This consists of an alphabetical list of recently used blog tags with a number corresponding to how many times the tag was used. Each tag is a link. Activating a link shows a list of blog articles with that tag. When using screen reading software, navigating this list of tags was quick and efficient. Including the number of articles with a particular tag in this list is extremely helpful as it permits a user to know how many results they will receive. When a link is activated, focus is immediately placed on the start of the results. This feature worked well and is easy to access and use.

### TransREPORT Blog Article

The top of the page content for the Blog Article contains a link to skip past the text of the article and focus on the indices. Activating this link caused the page to refresh, but the screen reader focus did not change and was still on the original link after the refresh. Selecting this link numerous times did not change the outcome of this test. In its current form, this link is not useful and does not improve site navigation for users of access technology.

Impact level: High

When an article is being displayed, the page title still reads "TransREPORT | Boston Region MPO." This is the same title displayed when a list of blog entries is displayed on the previous page. As users of access technology often rely on page titles to determine what page is being displayed, it would be helpful if the page title reflected the title of the blog article.

Impact level: Low

The blog article referenced in the script contained an image with the alt text of "Image courtesy of the Hym Investment Group, LLC." While this text gives credit for the source of the image, it does not describe the photo. This image is also a link. Activating this link opened a new browser window with a larger version of the image. It is recommended that all images contain proper alt text which describe the contents of the photo including an announcement of the actionable link contained within the graphic, unless the link is already available as a stand-alone element near the graphic.

Impact level: High

The contents of the blog article were easy to navigate and read. The article which was examined during testing, titled "Livable Cities Depend on Trip Generation Rates", contained several links. These links contained descriptive titles and the targets were clear.

Immediately below the text of the article, the page contains a navigation section. This pagination section is contained in a well labeled ARIA region, which makes it easy to locate and its purpose clear. The feature permits users to go to the previous or next blog article and provides the number of the current article. As an example, the article which was examined was number one of thirty-seven. This is useful information and is efficient to navigate and use with access technology.

The TransReport Blog makes extensive use of tags for identifying the subject of each article. When reading a specific article, it would be helpful to see the tags for that article in case a user wants to read articles on a similar subject. These tags could be shown as links, which would take a user to the blog tag cloud displayed on the previous page.

Impact level: Low

### Staff Listing

Once a user navigates past the menus, the CTPS staff page contains a level one heading indicating the start of page content. A short list of breadcrumbs, indicating navigation path, is also displayed. The content area of this page lists information about each department under a well labeled heading. This well-defined structure permits users to navigate to a particular section of the page quickly and efficiently.

This page currently uses a series of tables to display the names, phone numbers and email address of CTPS staff members. These tables do not have proper column headings. As an example, the third and fourth columns of these tables contain phone numbers and email addresses. If a table is to be used, the page should contain proper row and column headers. Also, this page appears to utilize tables just to format the contents of the page. This use of tables is not recommended by WCAG. The following information is taken from the W3C Tips and Tricks tables page, located at: <https://www.w3.org/WAI/tutorials/tables/tips/>

"Tables should not be used for layout purposes. Use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) for layout. If there are already layout tables present, don’t use structural elements (like <th> or <caption>) and attributes discussed in this tutorial and do add role="presentation" to the <table> element." This page contains other tips which may be helpful in resolving this issue.

Impact level: Low

### LRTP Development Page

To access this page from the menu, a user activates a link labeled Long-Term Transportation Plan. When the page loads, both the page title as well as the first heading at level one is listed as "Destination 2040." The page does contain a subtitle which reads "The Long-Range Transportation Plan for the Boston Region." In order to avoid confusion, it is recommended that this subtitle be listed in the HTML Page Title. If this change is implemented, the first heading can be left as is as the page title will verify the user has opened the correct page.

Impact level: Low

The top of this page contains links to three pages, which make up a small subsection of the overall site. These links include: The plan, Needs and Previous Plans. When using access technology, it was easy to navigate and access these links in order to open these pages.

The LRTP page contains a number of graphics which contain visual representations of text-based information shown on other portions of the page. The alt text for these graphics indicates the location of this information. As an example, one of the graphics contains the alt text of "Timeline described in proceeding text." This complies with WCAG guidelines as graphical information is being conveyed in an alternative format on the same page.

One of the graphics on this page has the alt text of "Map of major infrastructure projects in Destination 2040." While making maps fully accessible can be a difficult task, it would appear that this map simply conveys a list of locations. This list of locations is not currently accessible to individuals using screen reading software. It is strongly recommended that a link to a page containing text-based information about these locations be included near this graphic.

Impact level: Blocker

This page contains a large number of links to external documents. Many of these documents are available as both PDF and HTML files. The links to the PDF documents are well labeled and contain the name of the document as well as informing the user the format of the document. Immediately below many of these links is another link with the text of HTML. These links open a HTML version of the document mentioned in the previous link. Adding the name of the document to the HTML link would clarify the exact target of these links and improve usability of this page for users of access technology.

Impact level: Low

The main section of text on this page is arranged in multiple columns. When using screen reading software, this formatting did not impact the reading experience as all text was presented in a logical reading order.

End of Report

Respectfully Submitted,

Jim Denham

## Appendix A: Testing Assignment

Accessibility Testing Task Script for Boston Region Metropolitan Planning Organization 2021 Website

# Home Page

## Access

Point web browser at test.bostonmpo.org.

## Page Elements to Verify

### \*Skip to Main Content Link

Is this link easy to find, in the right place, and targeted appropriately so that users can go directly to content that is unique to the page? (This link appears on all pages of the website.)

### \*Subscription Prompt

An enticement to subscribe to CTPS mailing lists (“Subscribe to our mailing lists”) should precede the main page content on any page if it is among the first five pages viewed from a particular browser on a particular machine. (If the prompt has ceased to appear, it can be reinstated by clearing the cookies for [test.bostonmpo.org](http://test.bostonmpo.org).)

Does the “Not now, thanks” button hide the content from the page immediately, without disorienting the user?

The “Subscribe” button writes feedback immediately following the “Not now, thanks” button, either instructions for completing sign-up, or an error message. Is the feedback evident?

### \*Site Menu

Is it easy to identify, find, and skip?

There are three levels to the menu. The top level has six items, only the last of which is a direct link. The other items open submenus.

The second level contains mostly direct links to other pages of the web site. There are, however, two submenus at this level, found under “Our Work”/”Transportation Equity” and “Information Center”/”Publications.”

The third level contains direct links under the second level submenus.

Please verify that the organization of the menu and its levels is clear, navigable, and direct links at each level can be activated.

### \*Cycling Graphic Banner

One region of the screen contains four slides that fade in and out in sequence, displaying short-term notices about current initiatives and long-term notices (the MPO mission statement, for example).

Can all four slides be accessed in turn, completely by-passing the timed auto-play behavior? All graphics should have alt-text making clear what they are about (as the graphics usually contain text), and some of them should function as direct links to other parts of the site that they highlight.

### \*Twitter Feed

There is an embedded Twitter feed. There are skip links immediately preceding it and following it to provide for easy navigation over it in either direction. Are these clear and effective?

Is the feed itself navigable and is it not a focus trap? It is very long, with many links and components in it (hence the surrounding skip links), but it should be straightforward to navigate the individual tweets.

### \*Site Highlights

The last major section of the home page content region consists of five clickable “buttons” composed of an icon and some text that act as links to other pages on the site. Is the interactivity clear?

### Footer Elements

These elements are common to every page and should clearly belong to a section separate from the main content. The site active in June 2021 still had a control to increase the size of text in the content area. That control has been dropped from the site to be tested. If this is still a highly-desirable control for accessibility, we will need to do some work to reimplement it.

#### Links to Featured Pages

There are three links to the non-discrimination policy, the site map, and the site policies.

#### \*Google Translate Control

This control invokes translation of the site pages into the chosen language until disabled. Is this control usable, and is the control to disable active translation discoverable and usable?

#### \*Site Search

Site search is supported by this minimalist pair of controls, a text entry field and a search button. Is this control comprehensible and usable?

#### \*Subscribe Button

The button functions as a simple link to another page of the site. Should its function be more clearly signaled?

#### \*Social Media Icons

These are five icons that are links to our Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn social media accounts. Is it clear what these links are to?

# Timeline Page

## Access

From the site menu, choose “Transportation Improvement Program” from the “Our Work” menu. Once on the “Transportation Improvement Program” page, choose the eighth link under the “More Information” heading in the page content: “Developing the New TIP: FFYs 2022–26.” The link will bring you to an example of a timeline page, “Development of the Federal Fiscal Years (FFYs) 2022–26 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).”

If the navigation described above is not usable, you can point your web browser at <https://test.bostonmpo.org/tip-dev>.

## Page Elements to Verify

### Main Content

The main content is organized under second-level headings and contains a large number of links to documents and to other parts of the website, as well as at least one image. Is the content decipherable and navigable?

### Timeline

The timeline on the page is visually distinguished by placement in a block to the right of the main content, but logically it is merely placed under the last of the second-level headings in the main content.

The timeline organizes activity on the program that is the page’s focus, associating the activity with calendar dates in ascending order. Visually it is a vertically oriented line with labeled points, but logically it is a series of activities in unordered lists, one per month. The activities on many dates have associated, linked documents (themselves organized as subsidiary lists).

Is the content of the timeline decipherable and navigable? Is it clear on what date the various activities take place?

# TransREPORT Blog Article List

## Access

From the site menu choose “TRANSREPORT.”

If the navigation is not usable, you can point your web browser at <https://test.bostonmpo.org/transreport>.

## Page Elements to Verify

### Skip to Blog Search and Indices

Following the page top-level heading is a link to skip over the long list of blog entries to controls that will search the blog entries (apart from the whole site) or filter the list of blog entries by date or “tag.”

### Blog Entry List

The first content on the page after the page title is a list of blog entries, each with a title as a second-level heading (linked to the full blog entry), followed by truncated introductory text and an additional link to the full entry.

Is this list easy to navigate, moving from title to title and jumping to the full blog entry?

### Blog Search

There is a text entry field and a search button to filter the list of blog entries to show only those entries that contain the text entered in the text entry field. Is this function usable?

### Blog Archive

This is an index into blog entries by month for the previous three years, organized in reverse chronological order by year and then by month. Following a given link filters the list of blog entries to show only those entries published in the chosen month. Is this index usable?

### Blog Tag Cloud

This is an alphabetically sorted list of “tags” that have been applied to the various blog entries. Tags that have been applied more frequently are rendered in a larger font, with the frequency also given by a number in parentheses following each tag. Clicking one of the tag links filters the list of blog entries to show only those entries tagged with that tag. Is this index usable?

# TransREPORT Blog Article

## Access

From the site menu choose “TRANSREPORT.” On the new page with a list of blog entries, follow the link to the first article, which was “Livable Cities Depend on Trip Generation Rates” as of this writing.

If the navigation described above is not usable, you can point your web browser at <https://test.bostonmpo.org/transreport/article?page=0>.

## Page Elements to Verify

### Skip to Blog Search and Indices

Following the page top-level heading is a link to skip over the blog entry itself to controls that will search the blog entries (apart from the whole site) or filter the list of blog entries by date or “tag.”

### Blog Entry

Does the content of blog entry have structure that is clear and navigable? Do any included graphics have appropriate alternate text? Are links comprehensible?

### Navigation between Blog Entries

Following the blog entry itself are links to return to the list of blog entries that this blog entry was a part of, links to go directly to the previous (if applicable) and following (if applicable) blog entries from the list, and an indicator of where the current entry falls in the list (e.g., “one of *N*”). Is this navigation comprehensible and usable?

# Staff Listing

## Access

From the site menu choose “CTPS Staff” from the “About Us” menu.

If the navigation described above is not usable, you can point a web browser at <https://test.bostonmpo.org/ctps_staff>.

## Page Elements to Verify

### Table of Staff Members

Most of the content of this page is implemented as very similar tables separated by headings, giving positions, names, email addresses, and phone numbers. Are the tables decipherable and navigable?

# LRTP Development Page

## Access

From the site menu choose “Long-Range Transportation Plan” from the “Our Work” menu.

If the navigation described above is not usable, you can point your web browser at <https://test.bostonmpo.org/lrtp>.

## Page Elements to Verify

### Page Title

Other pages of the website repeat the page title in the first heading. On these pages, the first heading is visually hidden (visual cues in graphics and buttons at the top of the content provide equivalent information). Is the first-level heading evident to assistive technology?

### Site Subsection Navigation

This page is one of three pages of the same type comprising a “subsection” of the website. They have something of their own identity, even within the framework of the site. Their content all begins with the same logo graphic and set of links to navigate among the pages of the subsection, and the content uses a different color scheme. Are the subsection navigation links (“Plan,” “Needs,” and “Archive”) usable?

### Two-Column Text Layout

The visually-evident two-column text layout should have no effect on the readability and navigability of the content for assistive technology, and the logical ordering of the content should follow reading order (first left column content, followed by right column content).

### Graphics Containing Extensive Text Content

Some content graphics contain lengthy text, which is integrated into the logical content of the page using visually hidden text blocks, referred to by the image alternate text. Does this implementation strategy pass muster?