

The Courts web pages are out of step with current policies of Canada and request to move to the following format.

# CAS

Courts upgrade to a Accessible  
Solution

Lavergne, Kevin

---

# Contents

Executive Summary .....	2
High level Definition of Web Accessibility .....	2
Checklist for Senior Departmental Officials.....	2
High level status of the Court .....	4
Evaluation .....	5
Definition (including full annex of Web Accessibility).....	5
Approach to the evaluation resulting in this report .....	6
Result of the report .....	6
Why can't we make the website compliant?.....	6
TCC.....	6
FCA.....	6
FC.....	6
CMAC .....	7
Why use TBS templates and standards .....	7
What about PDFs.....	7
Specific examples .....	12
Federal Court of Appeal Prototype .....	12
Tax Court of Canada Prototype.....	14
Federal Court Prototype .....	16
Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada Prototype.....	18

# Executive Summary

## High level Definition of Web Accessibility

This document assists Government of Canada departments by providing tools, solutions and guidance to advance Web accessibility. It is a supporting document to be read in conjunction with the [Standard on Web Accessibility](#).

The *Guidance on Implementing the Standard on Web Accessibility* provides direction to senior departmental officials (SDOs), chief information officers, heads of communications, Web managers and Web functional specialists on their respective roles and responsibilities.

In particular, SDOs are responsible for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the direction set forward in the *Standard on Web Accessibility*, including specific SDO deliverables contained therein, and for ensuring that the timelines in the standard are met.

The *Standard on Web Accessibility* is one of three new Web standards that replace the Common Look and Feel (CLF) 2.0 standards, the others being the *Standard on Web Usability* and the *Standard on Web Interoperability*.

## Checklist for Senior Departmental Officials

In implementing the *Standard on Web Accessibility*, have you:

- Taken stock of your department's public-facing websites and Web applications?
- Determined which Web pages are redundant, outdated and trivial (ROT) and ensured their removal from the department's websites and Web applications?
- Identified and archived Web pages online or offline?
- Made the department's new websites and Web applications, published post October 1, 2011, immediately compliant?
- Established concrete and actionable completion dates to meet the deliverables in Phase 1, 2 and 3?
- Submitted a report to the Secretariat, including a Web inventory and compliance reports, as requested?
- Considered establishing the following:
  - A department-wide Web governance mechanism that ensures progress on the department's Web management, performance and compliance with Web accessibility?
  - Department-wide processes that identify all Web content owners and the expected timelines for reviewing, archiving, retaining and disposing of Web pages of websites and Web applications?
  - Effective Web publishing and quality assurance processes to ensure that new and updated Web pages of websites and Web applications meet Web accessibility requirements?
  - An organizational learning strategy to ensure Web managers and functional specialists have knowledge and expertise on Web accessibility?
  - Training and learning opportunities for Web managers and functional specialists so that they have the necessary knowledge to develop websites and Web applications that comply with the *Standard on Web Accessibility*?

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) standards and guidelines come from the World Wide Web Consortium, (W3C) which is an international community that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web ([World Wide Web Consortium \(W3C\)](#)). We are simply leveraging the hard work that this community has put together. WCAG standard is currently on version 2.1 as of June 2018, with work already underway for 2.2. The guidelines are separated into the following categories:

### Perceivable

- Provide text alternatives for non-text content.

- Provide captions and other alternatives for multimedia.
- Create content that can be presented in different ways, including by assistive technologies, without losing meaning.
- Make it easier for users to see and hear content.

#### Operable

- Make all functionality available from a keyboard.
- Give users enough time to read and use content.
- Do not use content that causes seizures or physical reactions.
- Help users navigate and find content.
- Make it easier to use inputs other than keyboard.

#### Understandable

- Make text readable and understandable.
- Make content appear and operate in predictable ways.
- Help users avoid and correct mistakes.

#### Robust

- Maximize compatibility with current and future user tools.

What does this mean? Here are the top 10 Accessibility Guidelines in no particular order to help translate the overview above.

1. Every computer based page needs to be able to be operated using only the keyboard or a screen reader. For screen readers, links should clearly state their purpose and destination. Navigation that appears on multiple pages (headers, footers, etc.) should always appear in the same order throughout.
2. As much as possible, use real text instead of images of text. Real text can be resized without losing quality and it is able to be read by screen readers for visually impaired users.
3. When possible, the page should use clear landmarks and be set up in a logical order. Using the Tab key or a screen reader should allow users to move around the page in a way that makes logical sense. All focusable elements should include clear and obvious focus styles so that the user does not get lost on the page. Users should be able to bypass repeated blocks such as a header or navigation bar.
4. Anything that moves or auto plays must be able to be paused and manually operated. For example, a carousel must include an option to pause the auto rotation and the user should be able to change slides manually. Audio or video should not automatically play. The user should choose when to play the audio or video.
5. All videos must include a transcript, captions and describe video. All audio must include a transcript.
6. Computer based pages needs to be able to dynamically resize up to 200% zoom and be visible on both computer and mobile screen sizes. The application or page should never be locked to one orientation. No content should be lost or cut off and no horizontal scroll should appear when doing any of the above.

7. Forms must include clear instructions, including which fields are required, and clear error identification after submitting a failed form. Use text to describe errors and required fields. Do not rely on colours or symbols alone. Each field must include a text label identifying the purpose of that field.
8. High contrast colours between the foreground and background are recommended to assist with visually impaired and colour blind users. The recommended colour difference is 3:1.
9. The use of color should also be accompanied by text or other visual indicators. Use of color alone should not be used to convey a message, (Ex. Using a green outline to indicate success and a red outline to indicate failure without providing any text that indicates this.)
10. Do not impose a time limit on the user unless they are able to extend the time limit. The exception being when time is based on real world events/availability such as an auction or ticket sales.

## High level status of the Court

Court Administration Services has reviewed and corrected much of the coding accessibility issues to increase the accessibility of the TCC website. There isn't any true way to provide an accurate representation in terms of numbers or statistical evidence as to "how compliant are we". The simple view from an accessibility perspective is that you are compliant or you are not compliant. As we will see as part of this report, there are many items that are still outstanding that are preventing us to meet full compliance. These items require a more aggressive approach to adjust to ensure that we are fully compliant.

WCAG 2.1 Level A	
1.1.1 - Non-text Content	This particular error failed <b>59</b> time(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Img element is marked so that it is ignored by Assistive Technology</li></ul>
1.3.1 – Info and Relationships	This particular error failed <b>260</b> time(s) This particular warning failed <b>41</b> time(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From "Incorrect Headers attribute on td element", to</li><li>• Insufficient contrast at conformance level"</li></ul>
1.3.2 – Meaningful Sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This particular error failed <b>6</b> time(s)</li><li>• Absolute positioning of CSS style sheet can result in pages displaying text out-of-order when style sheets are turned off.</li></ul>
1.4.1 – Use of Colour	This particular error failed <b>15</b> time(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The links on some pages are not visibly evident without color vision. The links do not have underlines, and rely only on color.</li></ul>
2.1.1 – Keyboard	This particular error failed <b>15</b> time(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure the functionality provided by an event handler for this element is available through the keyboard</li></ul>

2.4.3 – Focus Order	This particular error failed <b>23</b> time(s)
4.1.2 – Name, Role, Value	This particular error failed <b>73</b> time(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anchor element found with an ID but without a href or link text. Consider moving its ID to a parent or nearby element</li> </ul>
<b>WCAG 2.1 Level AA</b>	
1.3.4 – Orientation	This particular error failed <b>3</b> time(s)  Some pages with tables create horizontal scrolling on mobile devices
1.4.3 – Contrast (Minimum)	This particular ERROR failed <b>219</b> time(s) This particular WARNING failed <b>41</b> time(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough contrast between text and background colors.</li> <li>• This element has insufficient contrast at this conformance level. Expected a contrast ratio of at least 4.5:1, but text in this element has a contrast ratio of 3.98:1. Recommendation: change text colour to #0072ed</li> <li>• Ensure that text and background colors have enough contrast. Some users find it hard to read light gray text on a white background, dark gray text on a black background and white text on a red background.</li> </ul>
1.4.10 – Reflow	This particular error failed <b>12</b> time(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This element has "position: fixed". This may require scrolling in two dimensions, which is considered a failure of this Success Criterion.</li> <li>• This element is absolutely positioned and the background color can not be determined</li> </ul>
2.4.7 – Focus Visible	This particular error failed <b>2</b> time(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is visibly hard to tell which elements are in focus when tabbing through some pages.</li> </ul>

**Note:** I would like to make these pages 2.2 Accessible. To meet the new standard.

## Evaluation

### Definition (including full annex of Web Accessibility)

Web Accessibility started when the Canadian government got sued because a Canadian citizen could not apply for a position via the web.

Ever since that day allot of Time, Money, and Effort has bee spent with TBS and SSC. Mr. Lavergne was part of the steering committee to make the Canadian Government Public Facing pages and as well with in the Intranet for usage for handicapped employees. With cooperation with Jeff Stark and AAAC Team.

Follows [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) 2 Level AA ...](#)

These international rules and regulations are followed. It covers 38 specific areas as it 9 more regulations with 2.1 and 2.2.

## Approach to the evaluation resulting in this report

In order to evaluate accessibility, there is no single approach or tool that allows us to confirm and validate it. As such, we have used a combination of tools and approaches. Specifically, we have used a tool to review and report on the quality of the derived web pages, Sort Site, which allows us to identify any specific coding related issues that need to be resolved. Additionally, we have reviewed All websites reviewing the specifications that can not be reviewed using this tool, and

## Result of the report

Tools Used:

WAVE, axeDevTools, W3C Validator, Mobile first hand held simulator.

## Why can't we make the website compliant?

The courts appear to only independent and Historically so. To day there are specific standards for the rights of anyone to have access to public information. Regardless of technology or handicap. Now we have Bill C-81 making it law for access to information.

## TCC

The Current Design is very close, because the developer based the site on Bootstrap which can be responsive and could meet all WCAG standards, but does not use Canada.ca classes it used its own style.css.

The fonts and positioning are Theme.min.css the animation is style.css.

This CSS developed could be used for the other sites as well.

The Current site does have some responsive scale down issues using it on Samsung Note A and Galaxy S21. Mr. Lavergne made corrections to this part he used in the prototype so now it scales down to only an Icons with title tags revealed on mouse over. And work on several other simulations of current handheld's.

Only 1 Contrast issue, 7 Markup issues

### **Judicial Argument:**

The new prototype passes all WCAG 2.0 standards the Introducing Court themes with a unified look that mirrors the Canada.ca branding with the overall Identity as part of Canada but different with colour and some placement. Each independently having there own specific branding. Very little modifications have been done to the Theme.min.css slight position changes for branding and colour backgrounds.

## FCA

The site is currently over 15 years behind the rest of Canada representation for there web presence.

Does not meet any WCAG accessibility standards and fails to work on any hand held device. Fails in Navigation, Presentation, and was designed for monitors with resolution 1024 x 786. Lacks focus and tabular navigation.

## FC

This Site again was based on Bootstrap works in some ways but not all fails in responsive behaviour Headers crashing into images. Images with none descriptive text.

Current site issues:

Missing descriptive text, Empty header tags, empty or broken links, contrast errors, 496 Markup errors

- 13 Critical
- 136 Serious
- 279 Moderate
- 5 minor and,

63 for visual review based on WCAG standards debateable how one who is not blind to make a judgement call based on if it is read by a screen reader, navigable without a mouse, visually acceptable pleasing to the eye and to pass color blindness. All content easy to read for cognitive limitations.

## CMAC

Early Bootstrap code has empty buttons, contrast errors, fails to responsive in the site Text crashes all over the place and cannot read correctly.

32 Markup 11 for review

- 0 Critical
- 8 Serious
- 13 Moderate
- 0 Minor and,

11 for visual review based on WCAG standards debateable how one who is not blind to make a judgement call based on if it is read by a screen reader, navigable without a mouse, visually acceptable pleasing to the eye and to pass color blindness. All content easy to read for cognitive limitations.

## Why use TBS templates and standards

Years of development and study of what WCAG reply's in presentation for public facing pages for Canadian content and display. To create a common look for the Canadian Government. Using this Theme/Template is advantageous for the courts to adopt to prevent lawsuits for the courts sites. Being the way they are.

## What about PDFs

PDF files can be made accessible and will have to be addressed Mr. Lavergne has produced hundreds of accessible documents for the following departments.

TBS, Health Canada, DND, SSC, NSERC, House of Commons (specifically Bill C-81), The Senate, CIHI to name a few. Mr. Lavergne has built a document on how to make Accessible PDF files.



# New Branding

## CMAC



Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada  
Cour d'appel de la cour martiale du Canada



Cour d'appel de la cour martiale du Canada  
Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada



Cour d'appel de la cour martiale du Canada  
Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada



Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada  
Cour d'appel de la cour martiale du Canada



TCC



Tax Court of Canada    Cour canadienne  
de l'impôt



Cour canadienne    Tax Court  
de l'impôt    of Canada

Cour canadienne    Tax Court  
de l'impôt    of Canada



Tax Court    Cour canadienne  
of Canada    de l'impôt



Cour canadienne    Tax Court  
de l'impôt    of Canada



Tax Court    Cour canadienne  
of Canada    de l'impôt



FC



Cour fédérale Federal Court



Federal Court Cour fédérale

Cour fédérale Federal Court



Federal Court Cour fédérale





**Cour d'appel  
fédérale**

**Federal Court  
of Appeal**



**Federal Court  
of Appeal**

**Cour d'appel  
fédérale**



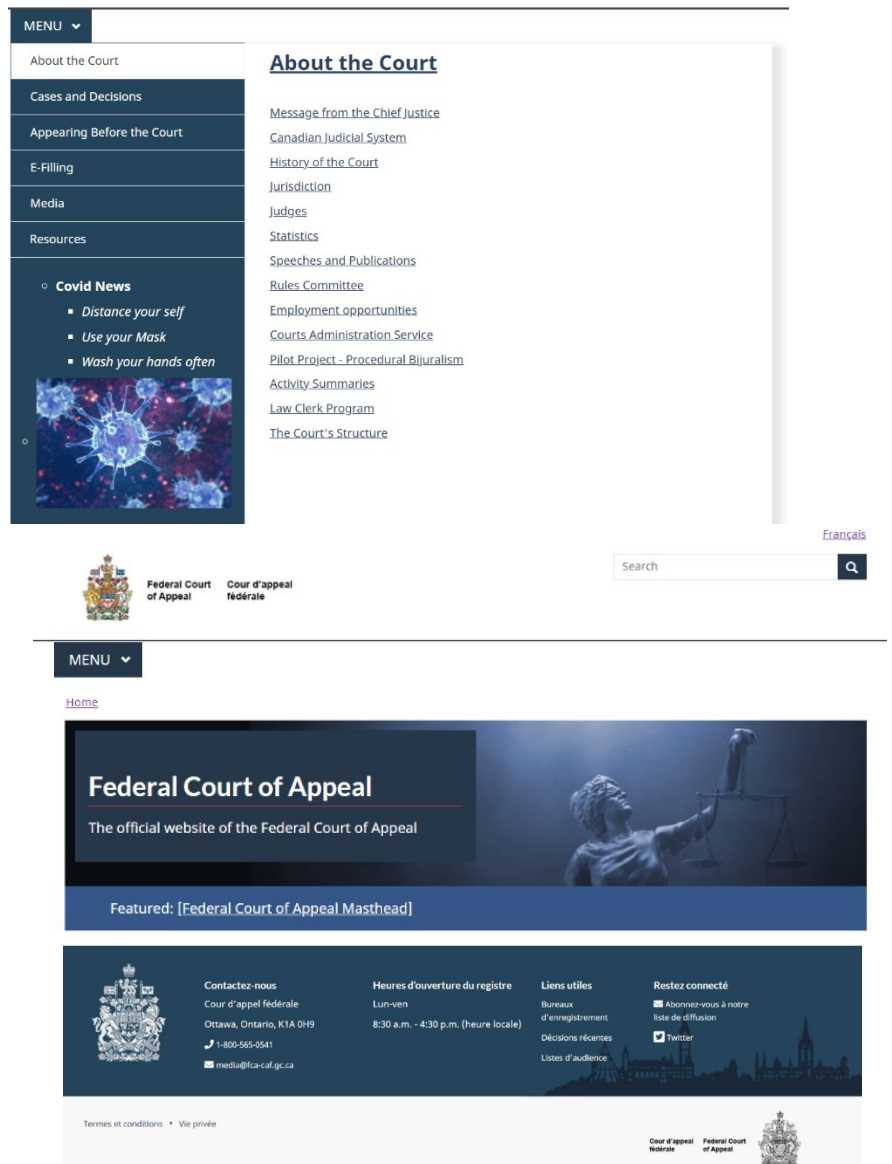
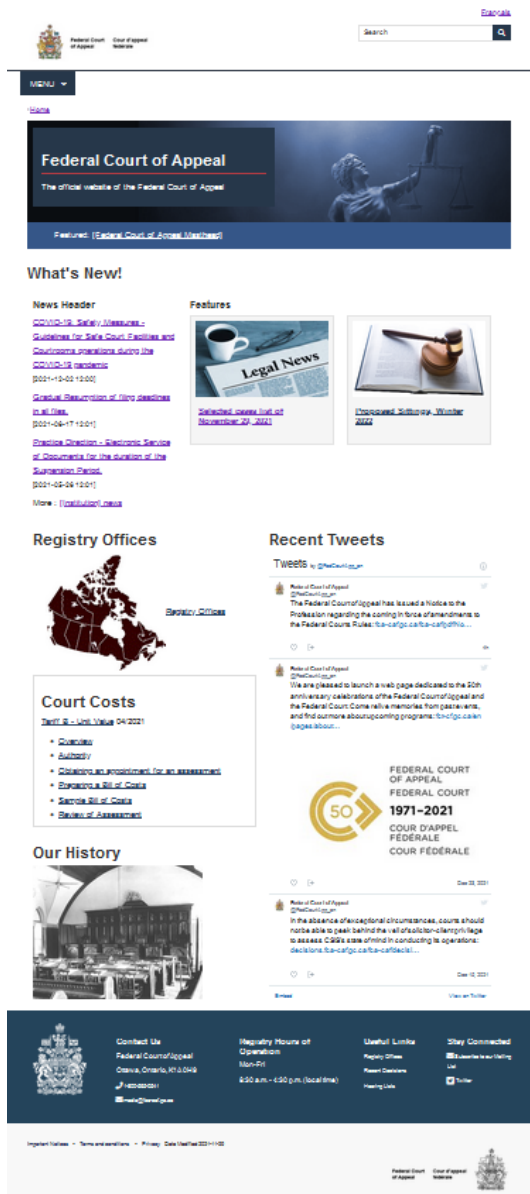
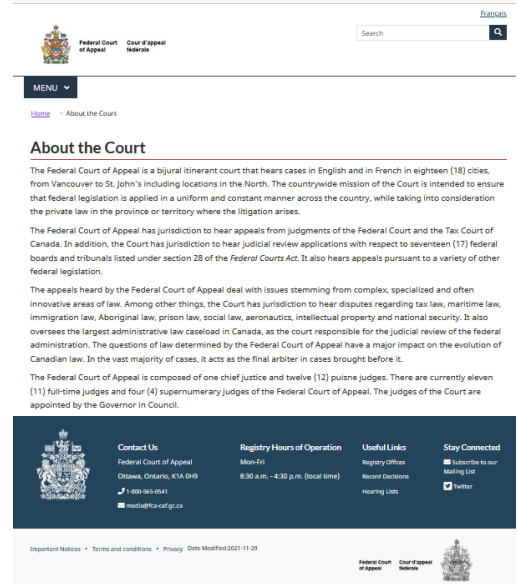
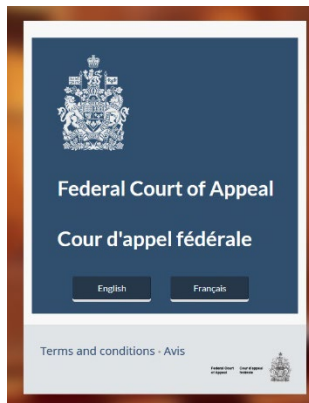
**Cour d'appel  
fédérale**

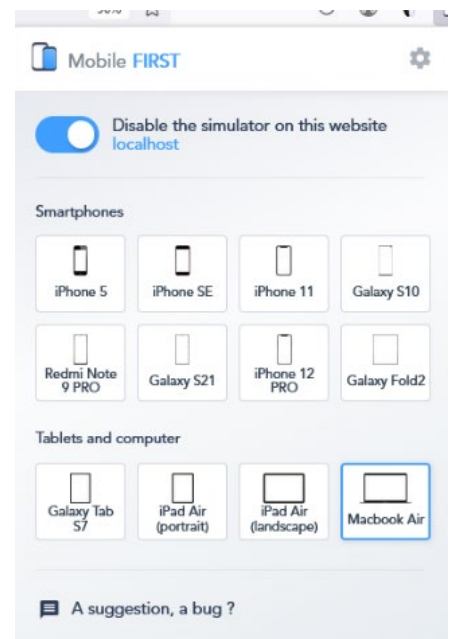
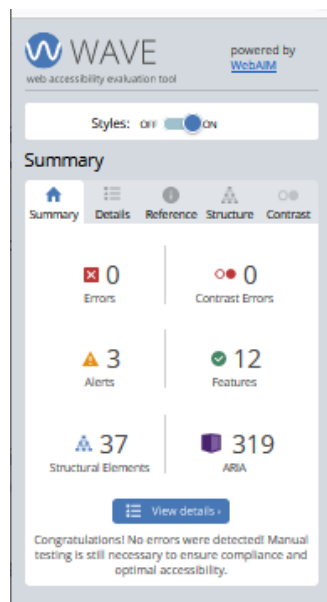
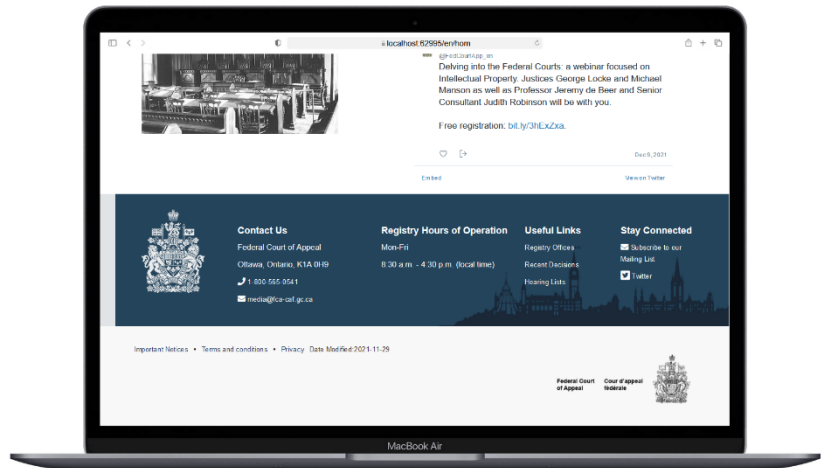
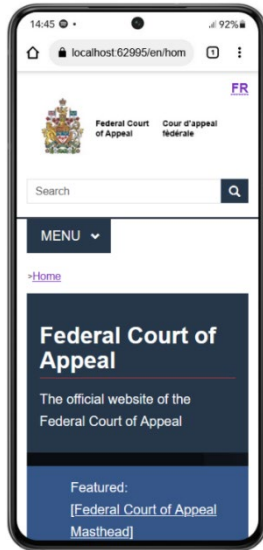
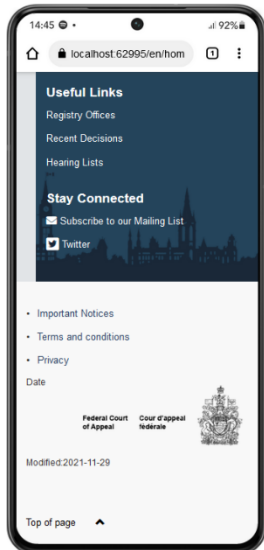
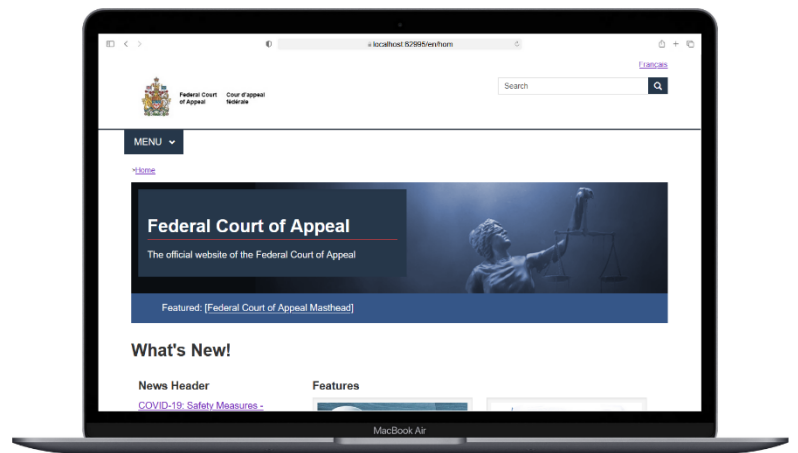
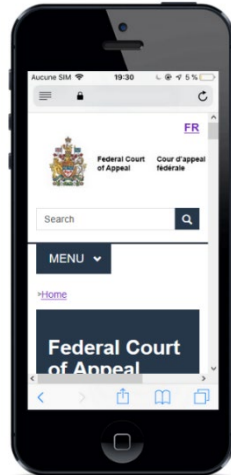
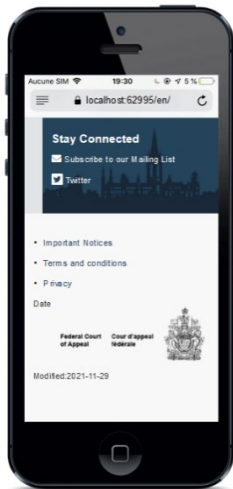
**Federal Court  
of Appeal**



## Specific examples

# Federal Court of Appeal Prototype

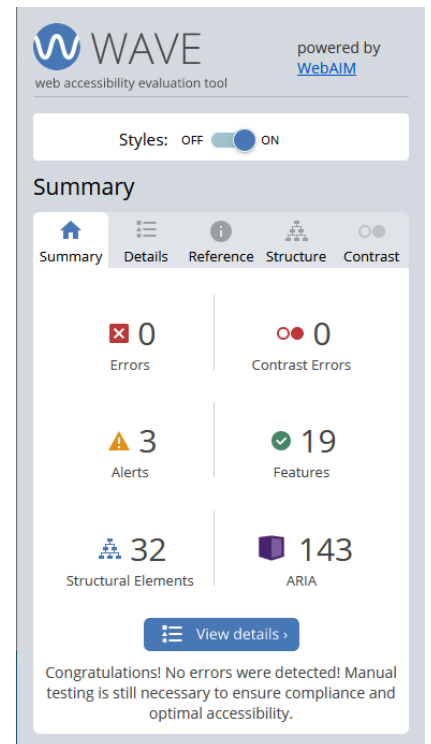
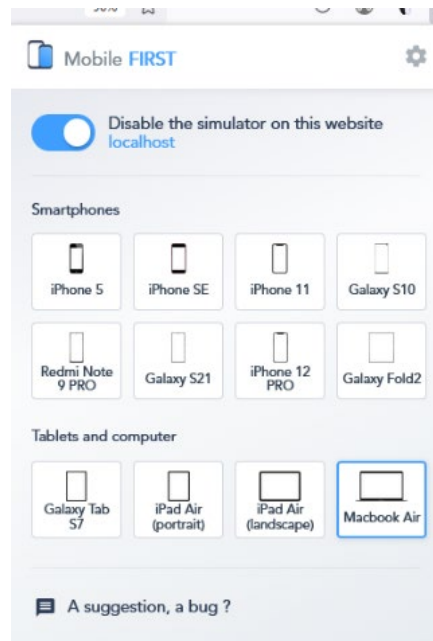
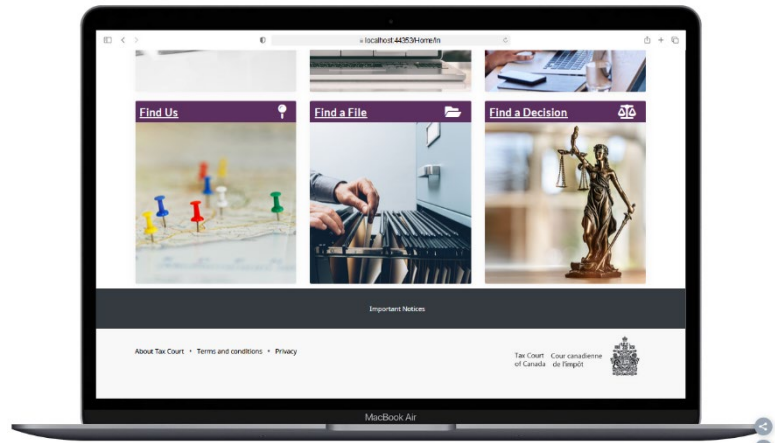
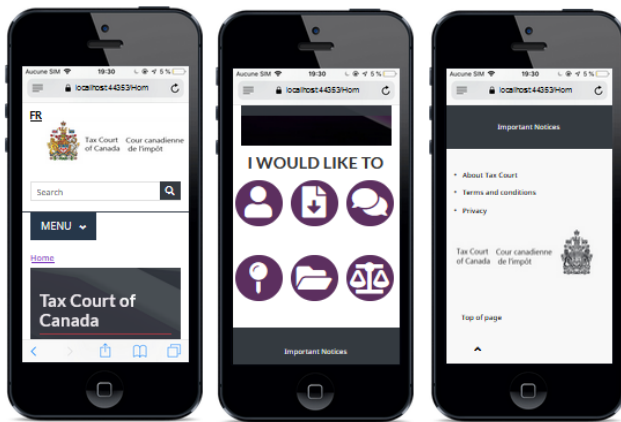
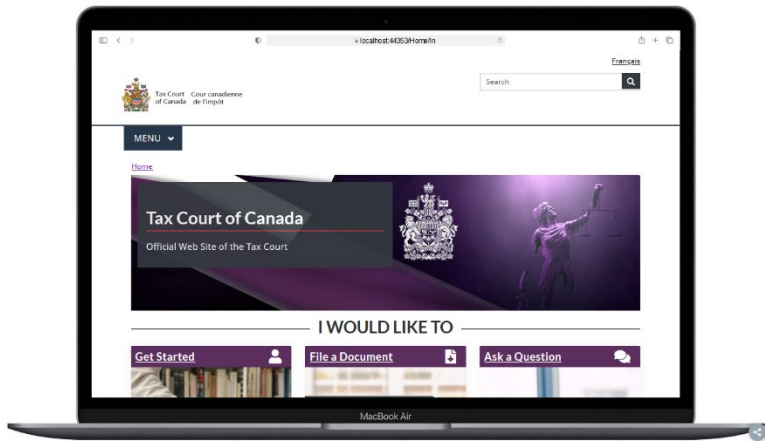
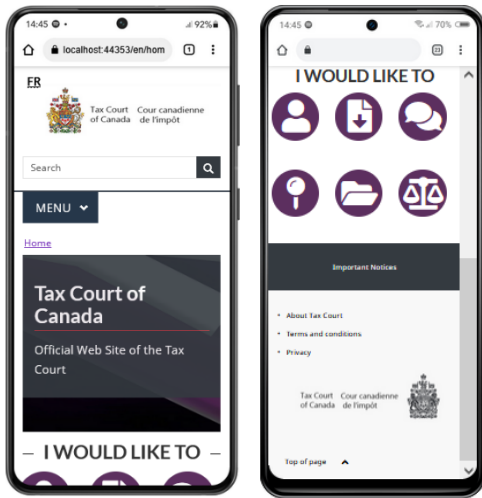




# Tax Court of Canada Prototype

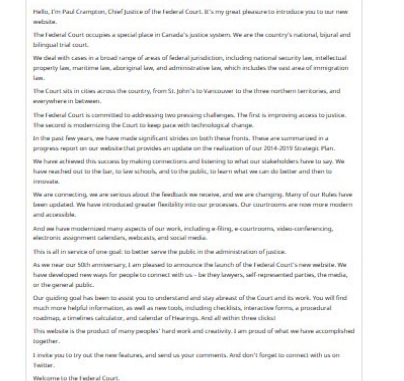
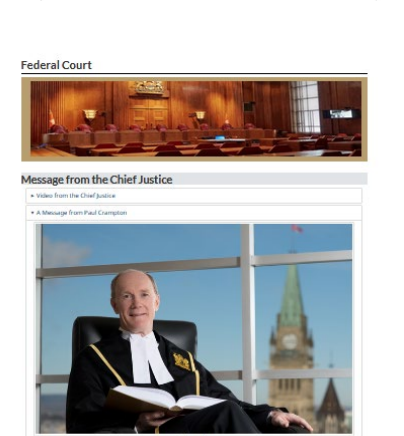
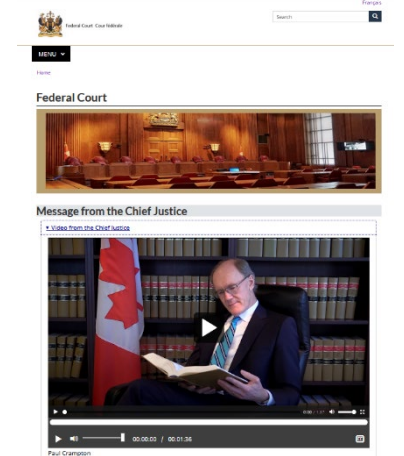
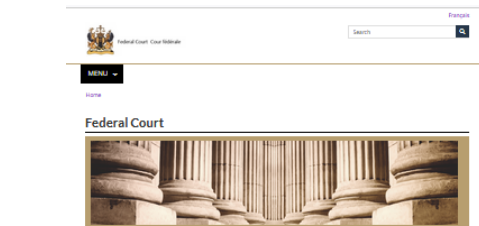
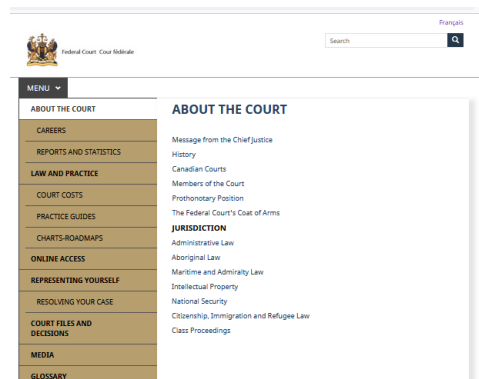
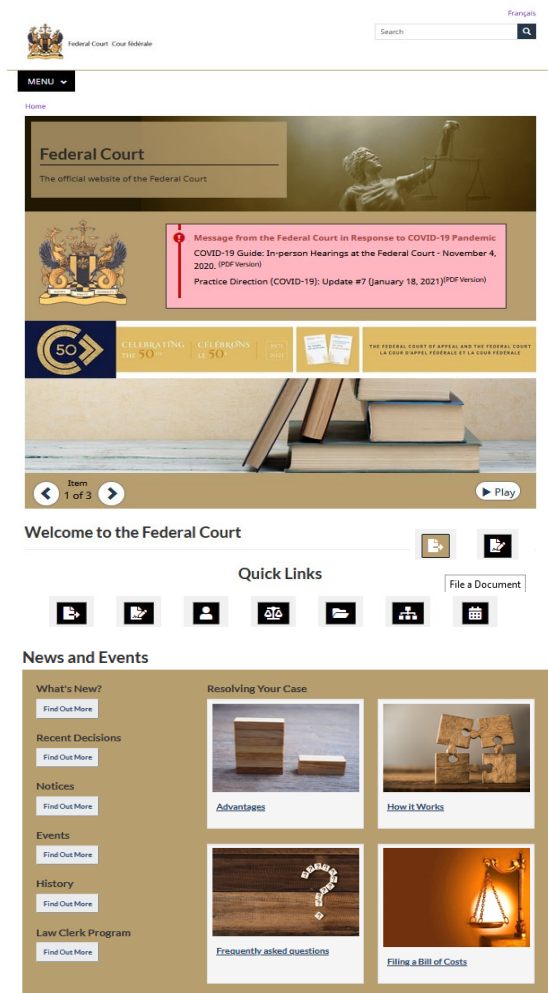
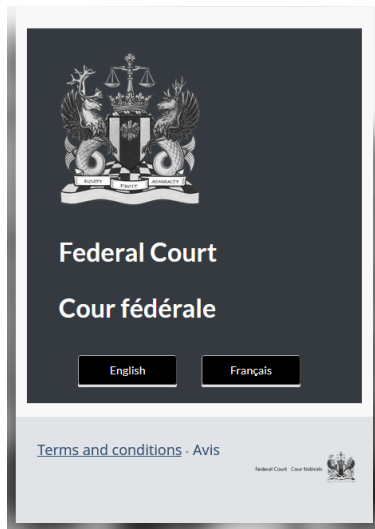


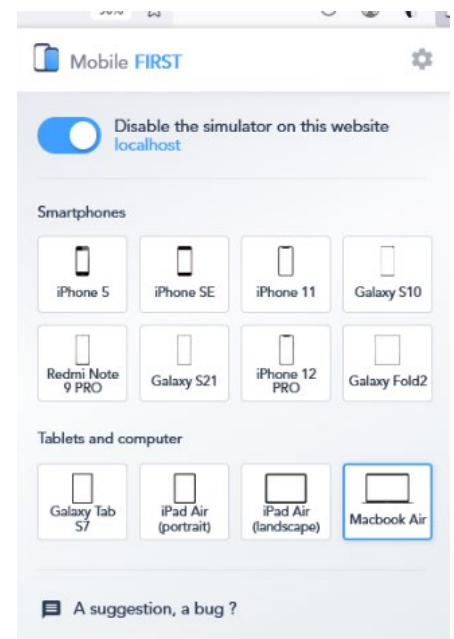
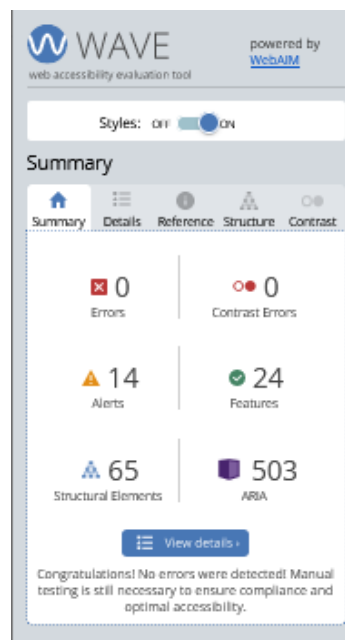
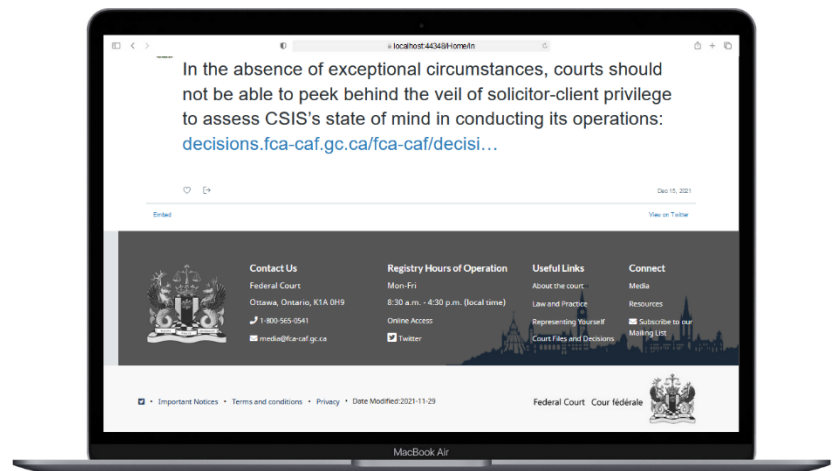
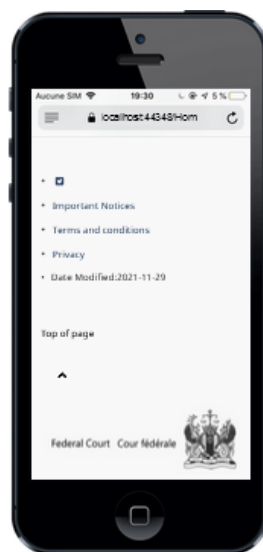
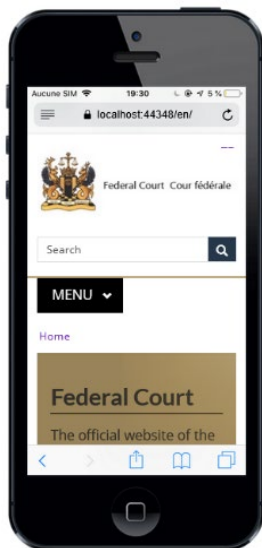
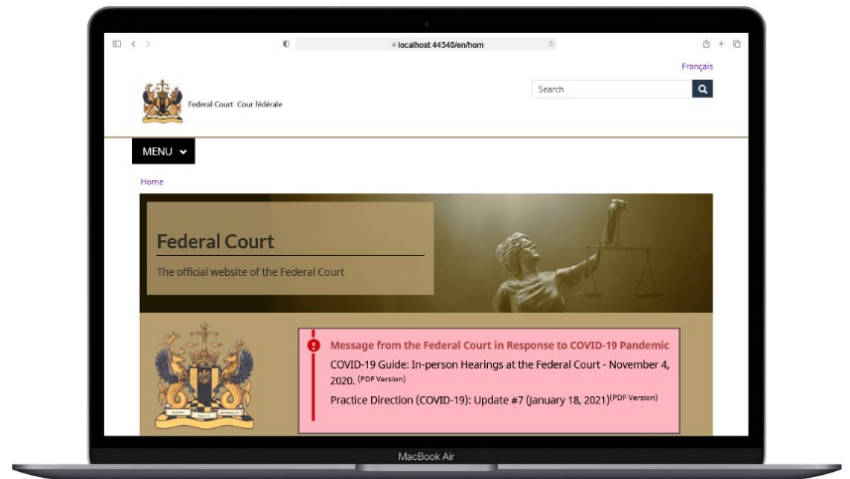
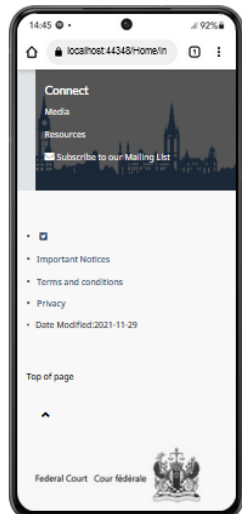
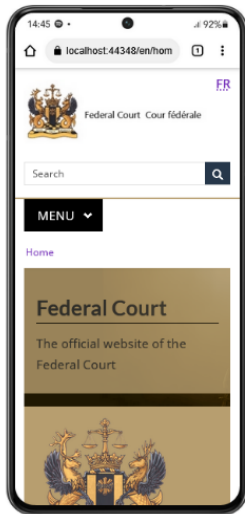






# Federal Court Prototype





# Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada Prototype

