News-O-Matic Accessibility Conformance Report
Voluntary Product Accessibility Template® (April 28, 2025)

Introduction

News-O-Matic strives offers an application that respects dignity of people with disabilities.
News-O-Matic worked with a dedicated accessibility Solution Provider, EqualWeb, that ensured relevant and easy use of the News-O-Matic platform.
(https://www.equalweb.com)

Why EqualWeb?

They specialize in Web accessibility solutions for over 6 years! Advanced internet applications over 25 years!

- Evolving - Continuously updated and complying with the WCAG 2.2 AA+ and US Section 508, European Union Law EU 301549
- Trust- Thousands of companies trust Equalweb to make their websites and all their digital content accessible
- Source code unattached Turn your website accessible without interfering with the site's original source-code.

A summary of VPAT product details

Product Information: News-O-Matic
Products Description: Educational daily news platform for K–8 classrooms
Date: April 28, 2025
Contact:

- Email: info@newsomatic.org
- Phone: +1 (646) 329-6593
- Mailing Address: Press4Kids Inc. 55 East 59th Street, 9th floor, New York, NY 10022

Voluntary Product Accessibility Template VPAT®

WCAG Edition

Essential Requirements and Best Practices for using the VPAT® to complete an Accessibility Conformance Report.

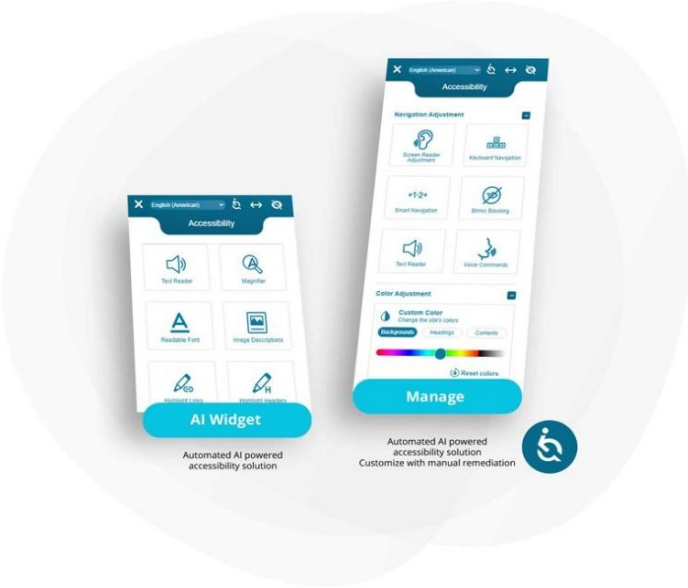
The VPAT 2.2 template includes criteria from WCAG 2.0, WCAG 2.1, and WCAG 2.2.

The purpose of these instructions is to promote accurate and consistent reporting of product accessibility information.

The VPAT is a template used to document a product's conformance with accessibility standards and guidelines. The purpose of the Accessibility Conformance Report is to assist customers and buyers in making preliminary assessments regarding the availability of commercial "Electronic and Information Technology," also referred to as “Information and Communication Technology” (ICT) products and services with features that support accessibility.

A world leading accessibility solution for News-O-Matic's digital content

News-O-Matic has equipped the web application https://app.newsomatic.net/ with a proprietary technology that automatically remediates issues of web accessibility, issues determined by the W3C -World Wide Web Consortium, and guided by the WCAG – Web Content Accessibility Guidelines.



- SaaS module to makes sure our site is ALWAYS accessible.
- No change to site's source code or design
- No effect on the site's functionality, design, information display or content
- Supports 50 Languages.
- Continuous updates to comply with international accessibility standards.
- Cross and multi-browser compatibility (IE 11 +, Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera)
- Accessibility of contact and register forms on the site.
- Intuitive and easy to use.

Automated AI-Powered Accessibility Widget vs. Premium Managed Accessibility

A Comparison of WCAG 2.2 Success Criteria and the differences between EqualWeb's plans

- AI-Powered Accessibility Widget provides an average of 80% of the WCAG 2.2 coverage as required by regulatory authorities and is the world's most comprehensive automated solution for ADA compliance.
- Premium managed Accessibility plan for full compliance Ai-powered accessibility widget combined with manual adjustments, full customization, testing and ongoing maintenance services. This Product takes a "hybrid approach"—combining human knowledge with artificial intelligence and machine learning to provide the best of both worlds Experience & Expertise.

The manual adjustments done on our application include:

- Dividing the website into separate navigation areas and making the central elements focusable.
- Creating a shortcut menu to the website navigation areas.
- Ignoring/hiding elements that are/aren't intended to be read/in focus.
- Changing and adding attributes to the existing elements on the page.
- Group links – aggregating multiple, related links in the same area on the page (links that lead to the same destination)
- Forcing events – triggering a JS event when another event occurs
- Handling dialogue boxes (+ popups)
- Handling customized form elements
- Handling tabs-panels
- Handling sub-menus
- Creating customized tool-tips
- Integrating hidden texts for the screen reader
- Manual control over moving elements (e.g. photo gallery)
- Making adaptations to the date-picker window
- Automatically incorporating special accessibility elements for all of the above to enable the screen reader software to read the text properly
- Highlighting the elements that are in focus, in a customized manner
- Handling objects that are dynamically added to the page
- Developing customized JavaScript code
- Developing customized CSS
- Stopping code or design-based animations + manual control (e.g. photo gallery)
- Stopping animated photos (gifs)
- Changing the website to greyscale colors

- Using dark backgrounds with light-colored text while increasing contrast
- Using light backgrounds with dark-colored text while increasing contrast
- Relatively increasing font size - 5 sizes
- Changing the fonts on the website to easily-readable fonts without tags
- Enlarging the mouse indicator and allowing the user to choose its color
- Zoom-in window: enlarge the display on the browser (zoom)
- Change the style of the links/titles on the website to stand out
- Present an alternative description for images (alt attribute) in a small window that appears when moving the mouse over the image.

Accessibility Evaluation Methods used:

- Manual Tests with screen readers performed by accessibility engineers
- Scans with in house WCAG automatic monitor, where applicable

The applicable Standards/Guidelines that are included in this edition of the VPAT template are:

- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 or WCAG 2.0
- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.1 or WCAG 2.1
- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.2 or WCAG 2.2
- Revised Section 508 standards published January 18, 2017, and corrected January 22, 2018

WCAG 2.0 & WCAG 2.1 & WCAG 2.2

The Section 508 Refresh recognizes WCAG 2.2 as the success criteria applicable to websites,

Electronic documents and software. This brings the 508 standards up to date with the technologies available today, ensuring that individuals with disabilities are able to use them. WCAG 2.2 is technology-neutral, so it is easily applied to all sorts of technology.

WCAG 2.2 states that technology should be perceivable, operable, understandable, and robust.

- Perceivable: Able to be seen by a person with visual impairments (through a screen reader, screen magnifier, or other assistive technology), or heard by a person who is hard of hearing or deaf (through captions, written transcript, etc.).
- Operable: The technology can be operated by a user with a disability, for example, a website can be navigable by keyboard shortcuts for someone unable to use a mouse.
- Understandable: The technology can be operated by users with varying cognitive abilities.
- Robust: The technology is compatible with current assistive technology and is prepared to upgrade for future iterations of AT.

The WCAG 2.2 requirements are broken up into three levels:

Level A: This level defines the lowest or minimum level of accessibility. Many groups of users with disabilities will find it very difficult or impossible to access information in the document. Satisfying these success criteria is the minimum set of requirements.

Level AA: This level defines a higher level of accessibility. One or more groups will find it difficult to access information in the document. Satisfying these success criteria will remove significant barriers to accessing web content. In order to be AA conformance content must also be level A conformant.

Level AAA: Satisfying these criteria will enhance the user experience for individuals with disabilities. Not all Level AAA success criteria can be addressed for

EqualWeb Voluntary Product Accessibility Template VPAT®

Area	Category	WCAG 2.2 Criterion (Levels A & AA)	Level	Manage	Remarks and Explanations
1. Possible to perceive	1.1 Text alternative	1.1.1 Non-text Content	A	☑	Equalweb's widget provides an OCR technology which takes images without an alt (alternative text), and providing it with a description. We recommend the client to always provide images with alt since the OCR cannot always provide an accurate description.
	1.2 time-based media	1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded)	A	☑	All new video content as of 04/2025 has embedded captions.
		1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded)	A	☑	
		1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded)	A	☑	
		1.2.4 Captions (Live)	AA	☑	
		1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded)	AA	☑	

	1.3 Adaptable	1.3.1 Info and Relationships	A	☑	

		1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence	A	☑	
		1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics	A	☑	
		1.3.4 Orientation	AA	☑	
		1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose	AA	☑	Providing labels to inputs that will communicate with screen readers.
	1.4 distinguishable	1.4.1 Use of Color	A	☑	
		1.4.2 Audio Control	A	☑	
		1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum)	AA	☑	The user can adjust the content to any color of his choice, according to his exact needs.
		1.4.4 Resize text	AA	☑	The user can re-size the text in 3 different ways, up to 200%

		1.4.5 Images of Text	AA	☑	Recommended to avoid using images of text if you expect the text to be read by the user, unless it's necessary such as in a logo or brand name, in which case the alt text should be the same as the text in the image.
		1.4.10 Reflow	AA	☑	
		1.4.11 Non-text Contrast	AA	☑	
		1.4.12 Text Spacing	AA	☑	The user can space the text according to his needs. He can space between words, and space between lines.
		1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus	AA	☑	The user will see a change in the input's display, a border will be provided that will make the focused \ hovered element highlighted.

2. Possible to control	2.1 Access via keyboard	2.1.1 Keyboard	A	☑	
		2.1.2 No Keyboard Trap	A	☑	The blind user can navigate in and from every element in the website.
		2.1.4 Character Key Shortcuts	A	☑	The user got character key shortcuts that will take him to the main content \ main menu \ accessibility menu \ footer links (alt + 1 \ alt + 2 \ alt + 3 \ alt + 4)
	2.2 Sufficient time	2.2.1 Timing Adjustable	A	☑	
		2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide	A	☑	
	2.3 Seizures & Physical Reactions	2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold	A	☑	The user can block a blinking element in the website using the accessibility system.
	2.4 Easily navigated	2.4.1 Bypass Blocks	A	☑	

		2.4.2 Page Titled	A	☑	Every page has a unique title.
		2.4.3 Focus Order	A	☑	The focus order is intuitive for keyboard users / blind users.
		2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context)	A	☑	Links get a text description of their content.
		2.4.5 Multiple Ways	AA	☑	
		2.4.6 Headings and Labels	AA	☑	
		2.4.7 Focus Visible	AA	☑	The focus is visible and highlighted once using the navigation functions in the accessibility menu.

		2.4.11 Focus Not Obscured (Minimum)	AA	☑	The focus is fully visible and highlighted once using the navigation functions in the accessibility menu.

	2.5 Point and mark	2.5.1 Pointer Gestures	A	☑	
		2.5.2 Pointer Cancellation	A	☑	
		2.5.3 Label in Name	A	☑	
		2.5.4 Motion Actuation	A	☑	
		2.5.7 Dragging Movements	AA	☑	
		2.5.8 Target Size (Minimum)	AA	☑	
3. Possible to understand	3.1 Readable for screen readers	3.1.1 Language of Page	A	☑	
		3.1.2 Language of Parts	AA	☑	

	3.2 Predictable	3.2.1 On Focus	A	☑	

		3.2.2 On Input	A	☑	
		3.2.3 Consistent Navigation	AA	☑	The navigation of the website is consistent and intuitive.
		3.2.4 Consistent Identification	AA	☑	
		3.2.6 Consistent Help	A	☑	
	3.3 Input help	3.3.1 Error Identification	A	☑	
		3.3.2 Labels or Instructions	A	☑	
		3.3.3 Error Suggestion	AA	☑	
		3.3.4 Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data)	AA	☑	

		3.3.7 Redundant Entry	A	☑	
		3.3.8 Accessible Authentication (Minimum)	AA	☑	
4. Robust	4.1 Compability	4.1.1 Parsing	A	☑	IDs of elements in the DOM have to be unique.
		4.1.2 Name, Role, Value	A	☑	
		4.1.3 Status Messages	AA	☑	