Viosoph, LLC Accessibility Conformance Report

WCAG Edition

(Based on VPAT® Version 2.5Rev)

Name of Product/Version: FrameworkMapper — web application. Scope of this report: the public website at www.frameworkmapper.com; the client, partner, vendor and administrator portals; and the framework assessment tool. FrameworkMapper is continuously deployed and carries no discrete release number; this report describes the build evaluated 15–18 September 2026.

Report Date: September 2026 (issued 18 September 2026)

Product Description: FrameworkMapper is a browser-based cybersecurity compliance platform published by Viosoph, LLC. It maps an organization's existing security tooling across CIS Controls, CMMC, NIST CSF 2.0, NIST 800-53, NIST 800-171, HIPAA, GovRAMP, CJIS and other control frameworks, guides users through self- and assessor-led framework assessments, and prioritizes remediation using threat data. Organizations, consulting partners, security-tool vendors and platform administrators each access the product through a dedicated web portal. The product is delivered entirely as web content rendered in a standard desktop or mobile browser; there is no installed client, and no separate native, kiosk or documentation component is included in this report.

Contact Information: support@frameworkmapper.com

Notes: This is the first Accessibility Conformance Report published for FrameworkMapper. It supersedes no earlier report. Of the 56 success criteria answered here, 48 are answered "Supports" and 8 "Partially Supports"; none is answered "Does Not Support". The criteria that are not fully met are listed under Open defects below, and each of their rows states the specific measurement behind the answer. The open items are under active remediation; this report describes the product as evaluated on the date above, and will be reissued as they close.

Scope. This report covers the public marketing site, the four authenticated portals (client, partner, vendor, administrator) and the framework assessment tool, all served from the frameworkmapper.com domain. Content served by third parties and rendered outside the product — notably the Cloudflare edge bot-mitigation interstitial that may appear before a page loads, and the Square-hosted payment pages used to complete a purchase — is not covered by this report; conformance information for those components should be requested from Cloudflare, Inc. and Block, Inc. respectively.

Level of testing achieved by surface. The public site and every unauthenticated entry point were tested as rendered in a browser. The authenticated portals were exercised two ways: a browser round conducted in a real signed-in session against the client, partner and administrator portals, which directly confirmed

skip-link behaviour, modal focus containment and restoration, and live-region mirroring of error text; and a scripted harness that renders portal interiors by substituting a stub authentication module and fixture API responses, used for the automated scans. The harness is not a real session: it exercises the delivered markup and scripts but not server-driven states, permission variations or real data. Findings attributed to portal interiors rest on one or both of these methods, and the rows say which. A full credentialed pass across every authenticated page has still not been performed.

Assistive technology. No screen reader, screen magnifier, speech-input or switch-access testing has been performed for this product. Every statement below rests on programmatic inspection, keyboard operation and visual measurement. Customers who require assistive-technology verification should request it before relying on this report for procurement. This is the single largest gap in this document.

Level AAA. This report covers Level A and Level AA only, for each of the three WCAG versions claimed. The Level AAA criteria table permitted by the VPAT template has been removed in full, as allowed by the VPAT 2.5Rev Best Practices for Authors. No Level AAA criterion has been evaluated or claimed. The term “Not Evaluated” has been removed from the Terms list because it is reserved for Level AAA criteria and is not used anywhere in this report.

Standards versions. Conformance is reported against WCAG 2.0, WCAG 2.1 and WCAG 2.2, at Level A and Level AA in each case, and every criterion belonging to each of those claims is answered in the tables below: 38 success criteria for WCAG 2.0 Level A and AA, 50 for WCAG 2.1 Level A and AA, and 55 for WCAG 2.2 Level A and AA. No criterion required by any version claimed here has been omitted, and none is answered by inference from a different version. WCAG 2.2 is a superset of WCAG 2.1, which is a superset of WCAG 2.0, with a single exception: SC 4.1.1 Parsing is present in WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1 but was removed from WCAG 2.2 as obsolete. It is answered in Table 1, and its row states which of the three claims it applies to. The automated rule set used during evaluation was scoped to all three versions (rule tags wcag2a, wcag2aa, wcag21a, wcag21aa and wcag22aa), so the WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1 criteria were exercised directly during testing.

Open defects. Eight of the 56 criteria are not fully met, and the defects behind them are structural or editorial rather than barriers that stop a keyboard or screen-reader user completing a task. 35 of the 279 pages require the page itself to be scrolled horizontally at a 320 pixel viewport width, concentrated in the authenticated portals and the assessment tool; the public marketing site reflows correctly throughout (1.4.10). Five non-interactive elements carry a click handler with no role and no keyboard equivalent; two of them, on an internal administrator test page, are section toggles a keyboard user cannot operate (2.1.1). Where a form falls back to the browser’s own constraint validation rather than rendering its own message, the error text and its announcement are the browser’s rather than the product’s (3.3.1), and some messages report that an operation failed without suggesting how to correct it (3.3.3). Structurally, 17 administrator help tables carry no header cells, 41 pages skip a heading level and 26 content pages have no first-level heading (1.3.1, 2.4.6). Identity inputs on three organization-profile forms and one portal sign-in page lack an autocomplete token (1.3.5). The help affordance is available on most pages but is not consistently placed (3.2.6). Remediation of these items is planned; customers may request the current schedule at the contact address above.

Automated scanning result, and what it does not cover. Deque axe-core, restricted to the WCAG 2.0/2.1/2.2 A and AA rule tags, reports zero violations across all 279 pages under test, in two passes each: as the page renders, and again with every hidden panel, drawer and dialog forced visible. That is a fact about the scan, not evidence of conformance, and it has one specific blind spot that matters. axe reports three outcomes, not two - violations, passes, and INCOMPLETE, meaning it could not decide. For colour contrast it returns incomplete whenever the background is a gradient, a translucent overlay or an image, because there is no single background colour to compare against. Collecting that set found 168 undecided nodes across the 279 pages. Each was measured by reading the painted pixels at both ends of the element, which is the only correct method for a gradient. All 168 pass. That result is reported separately from the axe figure precisely because axe did not produce it. Every criterion this report marks "Partially Supports" is one that automated rules do not test at all - which is why a clean automated result is reported here as a fact about the scan rather than as evidence of conformance.

Evaluation Methods Used: Testing was performed 15–18 September 2026 by an evaluator with working knowledge of the product’s common user flows as well as of accessibility requirements.

Automated testing. Deque Systems axe-core 4.x (https://github.com/dequelabs/axe-core) was executed against 279 pages, restricted to rules tagged wcag2a, wcag2aa, wcag21a, wcag21aa and wcag22aa. Pages were rendered in headless Chromium 140 (Playwright 1.x) at a 1280×900 viewport. Each page was scanned twice: once as rendered, and once with every element carrying a "hidden" class, a hidden attribute or an inline display:none forced visible, so that defects in collapsed panels and unopened dialogs were counted rather than skipped. Automated rules cover only a minority of the success criteria in this report and were used to locate defects, never to certify a criterion as met.

Manual and scripted browser testing. The following were exercised directly rather than inferred: keyboard operation and tab order, by walking consecutive Tab stops and recording the focused element at each stop; focus visibility, by capturing each focused element and comparing it pixel-for-pixel against the same region unfocused; focus obscuring, by hit-testing a 25-point grid over each focused element with the cookie-consent banner left displayed, to determine what was painted over it; reflow, by rendering at a 320 CSS pixel viewport width and measuring horizontal overflow and the number of elements past the viewport edge; text spacing, by injecting the WCAG 1.4.12 line-height, letter-spacing, word-spacing and paragraph-spacing overrides and then detecting clipped content; non-text contrast, by computing the contrast ratio of every form control boundary against its composited background, resolving CSS oklch() colors through the browser’s own computed styles; and scrollable-region keyboard access, by measuring every horizontally scrollable container at two viewport widths and checking that it is focusable when, and only when, it actually overflows. Text sitting on a gradient or a translucent overlay was measured separately, by screenshotting the rendered page, reading the painted background pixels at both ends of each text element, and resolving the text colour itself by painting it to a canvas and reading it back - modern CSS colour syntax such as oklch() is returned verbatim by getComputedStyle and cannot be parsed numerically without error.

Independent browser round. A separate operator-driven browser round was conducted on 17 September 2026 in a real signed-in session, covering the client, partner and administrator portals at desktop and at a true 390×844 mobile viewport. It confirmed by direct observation: the skip link renders above the cookie

banner and moves focus into the main landmark; modal dialogs take focus on open, contain Tab within themselves across 15 consecutive presses, close on Escape and return focus to the control that opened them, verified by element identity rather than by label; and the assertive live region contains the same error string, character for character, as the visible error. That round also reported colour findings that were traced to a stale cached stylesheet in the testing browser rather than to the product, and those findings are excluded here; the deployed stylesheet was verified directly at the edge.

Source review. The complete build — 281 HTML documents together with their CSS and JavaScript — was parsed and analysed statically for programmatic labelling of form controls, autocomplete coverage on identity fields, heading structure, landmark and skip-link presence, table header markup, ARIA reference integrity, live-region reachability including transitive module imports, tabindex values, duplicate identifiers, and handlers bound to non-interactive elements.

Environment. Chromium 140 on Windows 11. The product was served from the build artifact over HTTP on the local loopback interface rather than over the public edge, because the Cloudflare bot-mitigation challenge in front of the site returns HTTP 403 to automated browsers and to command-line clients for HTML documents. The CSS and JavaScript assets actually served from the edge were fetched and compared byte-for-byte against the artifact tested and are identical; the HTML documents could not be fetched for comparison, so for those the artifact tested is the build output rather than a confirmed copy of what the edge returns.

Applicable Standards/Guidelines

This report covers the degree of conformance for the following accessibility standard/guidelines:

Standard/Guideline	Included In Report
Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0	Level A (Yes) Level AA (Yes) Level AAA (No)
Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.1	Level A (Yes) Level AA (Yes) Level AAA (No)
Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.2	Level A (Yes) Level AA (Yes) Level AAA (No)

Terms

The terms used in the Conformance Level information are defined as follows:

- **Supports**: The functionality of the product has at least one method that meets the criterion without known defects or meets with equivalent facilitation.
- **Partially Supports**: Some functionality of the product does not meet the criterion.
- **Does Not Support**: The majority of product functionality does not meet the criterion.
- **Not Applicable**: The criterion is not relevant to the product.

WCAG 2.x Report

Note: When reporting on conformance with the WCAG 2.x Success Criteria, they are scoped for full pages, complete processes, and accessibility-supported ways of using technology as documented in the WCAG 2.0 Conformance Requirements.

Table 1: Success Criteria, Level A

Notes:

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
1.1.1 Non-text Content (Level A)	**Supports**	Every <img> element in the build carries an alt attribute, and decorative images correctly use alt="". Every link and button in the build resolves to an accessible name: a parse of all 281 documents found zero links with no text, no aria-label, no title and no titled image, and axe-core reported no link-name, button-name, image-alt or input-image-alt violation on any of the 279 pages scanned. Controls whose only content is an icon carry an explicit label. Inline <svg> elements used decoratively alongside visible text are not individually marked aria-hidden; because each such icon sits inside a control that already has an accessible name from its text, no control is left unnamed by this.
1.2.1 Audio-only and Video-only (Prerecorded) (Level A)	**Supports**	Supports. The product contains no prerecorded or live synchronized media. A scan of all HTML documents in the build found zero <video> and zero <audio> elements and no third-party media embeds; the only <iframe> elements are email-template and report preview frames in the administrator and partner portals. Per WCAG Understanding Conformance, a success criterion with no applicable content is satisfied.
1.2.2 Captions (Prerecorded) (Level A)	**Supports**	Supports. The product contains no prerecorded or live synchronized media. A scan of all HTML documents in the build found zero <video> and zero <audio> elements and no third-party media embeds; the only <iframe> elements are email-template and report preview frames in the administrator and partner portals. Per WCAG Understanding Conformance, a

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		success criterion with no applicable content is satisfied.
1.2.3 Audio Description or Media Alternative (Prerecorded) (Level A)	**Supports**	Supports. The product contains no prerecorded or live synchronized media. A scan of all HTML documents in the build found zero <video> and zero <audio> elements and no third-party media embeds; the only <iframe> elements are email-template and report preview frames in the administrator and partner portals. Per WCAG Understanding Conformance, a success criterion with no applicable content is satisfied.
1.3.1 Info and Relationships (Level A)	**Partially Supports**	Most structure is conveyed programmatically. Every form control in the build has a programmatically determinable name (axe-core reports no label, select-name, aria-input-field-name or form-field-multiple-labels violation on any of the 279 pages, in either pass), there is no duplicate id anywhere in the build, and every aria-labelledby, aria-describedby and aria-controls reference resolves to an element that exists. Modal dialogs expose dialog semantics, and every page that carries repeated navigation exposes a main landmark - all 279 pages under test render one, as either a <main> element or a div with role="main". Two structural defects prevent full support. 17 tables contain no <th> at all, so their data cells have no programmatic header association; these are the administrator help pages (help-administration, help-data, help-offensive, help-ucpa, help-tti, help-users). And heading structure is not uniformly correct: 41 pages skip a heading level, and 26 content pages have no <h1>, so the heading outline does not always describe how the page is organised.
1.3.2 Meaningful Sequence (Level A)	**Supports**	Reading and navigation order follows DOM order throughout. No element in any of the 281 documents

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		uses a positive tabindex value, so no author-imposed order competes with document order. Recorded Tab walks on representative public and portal pages found focus order matching visual reading order at every stop, including after the skip link moves focus into the main landmark.
1.3.3 Sensory Characteristics (Level A)	**Supports**	Instructions identify controls by their visible text label rather than by shape, size, visual location, orientation or sound. A search of all documents for location- and appearance-dependent phrasing ("the button on the left", "the green button", "the box above/below") returned no matches.
1.4.1 Use of Color (Level A)	**Supports**	Information is not conveyed by colour alone. Status and category information is accompanied by text or by a shape as well as a colour. Links inside blocks of body text carry a non-colour distinction as well as a colour difference; axe-core reports no link-in-text-block violation on any of the 279 pages scanned.
1.4.2 Audio Control (Level A)	**Supports**	The product plays no audio automatically. There are no <audio> or <video> elements anywhere in the build and no embedded media players, so no audio can begin on page load or persist for more than three seconds.
2.1.1 Keyboard (Level A)	**Partially Supports**	Almost all functionality is keyboard operable. Horizontally scrollable table regions are reachable and operable from the keyboard. That is handled at runtime rather than in markup, because whether a container overflows depends on the viewport: a container is made focusable when, and only when, it actually scrolls. Measured across the 110 pages that contain one, at 1280 pixels and again at 390 pixels, every container that scrolls is focusable and none that does not is — 88 of 88 at the mobile width. Content that is revealed on pointer hover is also revealed on

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		keyboard focus, and its trigger is focusable in every case (see 1.4.13). One defect remains: five non-interactive elements carry a click handler with no role and no tabindex - three on a conference landing page, where the same action is available from an adjacent link, and two on an internal administrator test page, where they are section toggles with no keyboard equivalent.
2.1.2 No Keyboard Trap (Level A)	**Supports**	No keyboard trap was encountered. Tab walks of up to 40 consecutive stops on representative pages, including pages carrying modal dialog markup and open navigation menus, advanced past every component without the keyboard becoming stuck. Modal dialogs deliberately contain Tab within themselves while open, which this criterion permits, and every such dialog provides a keyboard-reachable way out: the terms-acceptance gate, the only dialog in the product that cannot be dismissed with Escape, presents both of its exits ("Log out" and "Accept & Continue") within two Tab presses of opening, confirmed by recording the focus cycle.
2.1.4 Character Key Shortcuts (Level A 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	The product implements no single-character key shortcuts. Keydown handlers in the build respond only to named keys (Escape, Enter, Tab and arrow keys) used within the component that has focus; no handler binds an unmodified letter, punctuation, number or symbol key as a global shortcut.
2.2.1 Timing Adjustable (Level A)	**Supports**	The product sets no session time limit and no time-limited interaction: there is no inactivity timeout and no countdown that expires. The one auto-updating feature, the data auto-refresh on the mapper page, is off by default, is enabled by an explicit checkbox, and when enabled offers an adjustable interval of 30 seconds to 5 minutes and a choice between applying

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		updates automatically or manually. The 12 meta refresh declarations in the build are all content="0" immediate redirects on retired URLs, which WCAG failure F40 expressly excepts.
2.2.2 Pause, Stop, Hide (Level A)	**Supports**	The only automatically starting animation is the page-loading overlay, which pulses the logo opacity and is removed as soon as the page is ready — a loading indicator, which this criterion excepts. The data auto-refresh described under 2.2.1 is off by default and can be switched off. Nothing blinks, scrolls or auto-updates for more than five seconds without a mechanism to pause, stop or hide it.
2.3.1 Three Flashes or Below Threshold (Level A)	**Supports**	No content in the product flashes. The only animations present are opacity transitions, translate transforms and a slow opacity pulse on the loading indicator — all far below three flashes per second.
2.4.1 Bypass Blocks (Level A)	**Supports**	A skip link is provided on every page that carries repeated navigation: 269 of the 281 documents in the build begin with a "Skip to main content" control as the first focusable element, targeting a main landmark with tabindex="-1". Rendering all 279 pages under test and inspecting the result found no page without one. Independent browser testing confirmed the behaviour rather than merely the markup: one Tab from a fresh load focuses the link, it renders above the cookie-consent banner rather than behind it, and activating it moves focus into the main landmark so that the next Tab lands inside the main content instead of returning to the navigation. The remaining 12 documents are content="0" redirect stubs for retired URLs, which contain no repeated content to bypass and to which the criterion does not apply.
2.4.2 Page Titled (Level A)	**Supports**	Every HTML document in the build contains a non-empty <title>, and titles are descriptive of the page

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		rather than generic — for example "Pricing | FrameworkMapper by Viosoph". axe-core reports no document-title violation on any page scanned.
2.4.3 Focus Order (Level A)	**Supports**	Focus order preserves meaning and operability. No document in the build uses a positive tabindex, so focus order is DOM order. Tab walks confirmed focus order matching visual order. Modal dialogs move focus to their first control on open and return it to the control that opened them on close; the independent browser round verified the restoration by element identity, not by matching the button label.
2.4.4 Link Purpose (In Context) (Level A)	**Supports**	Link text describes the link destination, and every link in the build resolves to an accessible name: a parse of all 281 documents found zero links with no text and no accessible name, and axe-core reports no link-name violation across the 279 pages scanned in either pass.
2.5.1 Pointer Gestures (Level A 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	All pointer operation in the product is single-tap or single-click. No functionality requires a path-based gesture (swipe, drag along a path) or a multipoint gesture (pinch, two-finger rotate).
2.5.2 Pointer Cancellation (Level A 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	No function is triggered by the down-event. The mousedown listeners in the build are click-outside dismissal handlers attached to the document for the purpose of closing an open menu or dialog; activation of controls occurs on the up-event.
2.5.3 Label in Name (Level A 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	Where a control has a visible text label, that text is contained in the control's accessible name. Controls are labelled with their own text content rather than with a conflicting aria-label, and axe-core reports no label-content-name-mismatch violation across the pages scanned. Where a control carries an aria-label it is a control with no visible text of its own — file inputs, search fields and scroll regions — so no visible label is overridden by one.

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
2.5.4 Motion Actuation (Level A 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	No functionality is operated by device motion or user motion. The build contains no devicemotion or deviceorientation listener and no use of the accelerometer, gyroscope or camera for operation.
3.1.1 Language of Page (Level A)	**Supports**	Every HTML document declares a default human language on the root element — lang="en" throughout, with lang="en-US" on the edge challenge page. axe-core reports no html-has-lang or html-lang-valid violation on any page scanned.
3.2.1 On Focus (Level A)	**Supports**	No change of context occurs on focus. During Tab walks, no component triggered navigation, form submission, a new window, or a change of focus to another component merely because it received focus.
3.2.2 On Input (Level A)	**Supports**	No change of context occurs on input. The build contains no control that submits a form or navigates on change; a search for auto-submission bound to a change event across all documents returned no matches.
3.2.6 Consistent Help (Level A 2.2 only)	**Partially Supports**	A help mechanism is available on many pages but is neither consistently present nor consistently placed. The FAQ page offers support and sales contact addresses, the public footer carries a contact route, and the portals expose help content, but the help affordance does not occur in the same relative order on every page that provides one, and some pages provide none. No change was made to this in the current remediation.
3.3.1 Error Identification (Level A)	**Partially Supports**	Input errors are detected and described in text, and the description is now also exposed to assistive technology on the surfaces that use the shared message utility: the independent browser round confirmed that submitting the sign-in form with an incorrect password renders "Invalid email or password. Please try again." and that the assertive live region

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		contains that identical string. Every page that emits an error now announces it (see 4.1.3). One gap remains: where a form relies on the browser's native constraint validation rather than rendering its own message — submitting the sign-in form with both fields empty, for example — no in-page error is produced at all, so both the wording and the announcement are the browser's rather than the product's, and they vary between browsers.
3.3.2 Labels or Instructions (Level A)	**Supports**	Labels or instructions are provided for user input. Every form control in the build now carries a programmatically determinable label, verified two ways: axe-core reports no label or select-name violation across all 279 pages in either pass, and a direct parse of the build found no input, select or textarea without a label element, wrapping label, aria-label, aria-labelledby or title. Ninety controls that would otherwise be identified only by their placeholder — including search fields, billing address fields and the authenticator-code fields on sign-in — carry an explicit accessible name instead, because a placeholder disappears as soon as the user types.
3.3.7 Redundant Entry (Level A 2.2 only)	**Supports**	Information the user has already supplied is populated for them rather than requested again. The checkout flow pre-fills billing details from the organization record, and the quote and sign-up flows carry entered values forward rather than asking twice.
4.1.1 Parsing (Level A) WCAG 2.0 and 2.1 – Always answer 'Supports' WCAG 2.2 (obsolete and removed) - Does not apply	**Supports**	This criterion forms part of the WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1 claims in this report and was removed from WCAG 2.2 as obsolete. The September 2023 editorial errata to WCAG 2.0 and WCAG 2.1 removed the criterion's requirements and direct that it be treated as always satisfied for content using HTML or XML. Independently of that, the condition the criterion

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		originally described holds: a parse of all 281 documents found no duplicate id attribute anywhere in the build, and every ARIA reference resolves to an element that exists.
4.1.2 Name, Role, Value (Level A)	**Supports**	Name, role and value are exposed for user interface components. Standard HTML controls are used throughout, so role and state are exposed by the browser; every control has an accessible name (see 3.3.2); and every ARIA reference in the build resolves. Modal dialogs carry role="dialog" and aria-modal="true" with an aria-labelledby that resolves to their heading, and the terms-acceptance gate — a full-viewport blocking overlay that was previously exposed as an unlabelled generic container with the form behind it still reachable — now carries the same semantics and moves focus into itself, on the sign-in page and on all four portal entry pages. Scrollable regions that take keyboard focus are exposed as named regions rather than as anonymous groups, verified at two viewport widths with no duplicate names on a page. axe-core reports no aria-* rule violation across the 279 pages scanned in either pass.

Table 2: Success Criteria, Level AA

Notes:

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
1.2.4 Captions (Live) (Level AA)	**Supports**	Supports. The product contains no prerecorded or live synchronized media. A scan of all HTML documents in the build found zero <video> and zero <audio> elements and no third-party media embeds; the only <iframe> elements are email-template and report

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		preview frames in the administrator and partner portals. Per WCAG Understanding Conformance, a success criterion with no applicable content is satisfied.
1.2.5 Audio Description (Prerecorded) (Level AA)	**Supports**	Supports. The product contains no prerecorded or live synchronized media. A scan of all HTML documents in the build found zero <video> and zero <audio> elements and no third-party media embeds; the only <iframe> elements are email-template and report preview frames in the administrator and partner portals. Per WCAG Understanding Conformance, a success criterion with no applicable content is satisfied.
1.3.4 Orientation (Level AA 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	No content restricts its view or operation to a single display orientation. The product is built on a responsive layout and contains no orientation lock — no CSS orientation media query that hides or disables content, and no scripted orientation restriction.
1.3.5 Identify Input Purpose (Level AA 2.1 and 2.2)	**Partially Supports**	On every surface where a user supplies their own identity information, the inputs are programmatically identified: all 46 identity-typed inputs (type=email, type=password, type=tel) on the sign-in pages for all four portals, the password-reset pages, the account settings pages, billing, assessment sign-up and the public sign-in page carry an appropriate autocomplete token — for example autocomplete="email" and autocomplete="current-password" on login.html. The criterion is not fully met because identity inputs on several organization-profile forms still lack the attribute (client-portal/organization.html, partner-portal/organization.html and vendor-portal/organization.html, two each), as does the sign-in field on vendor-portal/index.html. Inputs on administrator screens that create or edit records

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		describing OTHER people are treated as out of scope here, because SC 1.3.5 applies to fields collecting information about the user of the content.
1.4.3 Contrast (Minimum) (Level AA)	**Supports**	Text meets the 4.5:1 minimum, and large text the 3:1 minimum, throughout the product, on solid backgrounds and on gradients alike. On solid backgrounds this is measured by axe-core across every text node on 279 pages in two passes - as rendered, and again with every hidden panel and dialog forced visible - reporting zero colour-contrast violations in both. Gradients need a different method, because axe returns "incomplete" rather than a result when it cannot resolve a single background colour: 168 such nodes exist across the 279 pages, and each was measured by reading the painted background pixels at both ends of the element. All 168 pass. The tightest is the primary call-to-action in the site header, a rose gradient running from #B00542 to #D80650 that carries white text: its worst point, at the lighter end of the gradient, is 5.17:1, and its hover state is darker again at 7.13:1. Verification note: the stylesheet actually served from the edge was fetched and confirmed to carry the deployed palette, because a cached stylesheet in a testing browser had previously produced misleading measurements.
1.4.4 Resize text (Level AA)	**Supports**	Text can be resized to 200% without loss of content or functionality. Text is sized in relative units throughout and reflows on zoom. No document in the build suppresses zoom: a parse of all 281 viewport meta declarations found no user-scalable=no and no maximum-scale restriction.
1.4.5 Images of Text (Level AA)	**Supports**	Textual information is presented as real text styled with CSS rather than as images of text. The images in the build are logos, product screenshots and

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		decorative illustration; logotypes are excepted by the criterion.
1.4.10 Reflow (Level AA 2.1 and 2.2)	**Partially Supports**	Measured by rendering all 279 pages at a 320 CSS pixel viewport width and recording the document scroll width of each. Most reflow correctly, including the whole public marketing site - home, pricing, FAQ, solutions, the industry pages, frameworks-101 and the sign-in and quote flows all report a scroll width of exactly 320 with no element past the viewport edge. Wide data tables are contained in their own scrollable regions, which the criterion permits. 36 pages do not reflow and require the page itself to be scrolled horizontally: measured scroll widths run from 329 to 622 pixels. They are concentrated in the authenticated portals and the assessment tool rather than the public site - the administrator framework-management, help-ucpa, pricing, signup-sources and tool-categorization screens; the client organization, settings, tools and IR-packet screens; the partner assessments, my-tools, preferred-tools, tools, organization-dashboard, lineage-view, incident-response, IR-packet and both CMMC scoping questionnaires; all four vendor screens; the CCL crosswalk, certificate preview and check-in pages in the assessment tool; /analysis.html, /certification.html, /checkout.html, /privacy.html, /third-party-licenses.html, /telecom.html and three conference landing pages. The most severe is /analysis.html at 622 pixels, followed by /checkout.html at 608 and /client-portal/organization.html at 581. The figure is the one measured on the Linux build agent that runs this audit weekly; /tool-mapping-methodology.html sits twelve pixels over there and exactly on the limit on Windows,

Criteria	Conformance Level	Remarks and Explanations
		so a reader measuring on a different platform may count one fewer.
1.4.11 Non-text Contrast (Level AA 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	Visual information needed to identify user interface components and their state meets 3:1. Controls with a solid fill - primary buttons and brand-coloured call-to-action elements - exceed it comfortably. The boundary of text inputs, selects, textareas, secondary buttons and drop targets is #6a7282, which measures 4.84:1 against a white field, 4.63:1 on the gray-50 card ground and 4.39:1 on gray-100; those are the three grounds these controls actually appear on in this product, and the value was chosen because the next lighter step in the scale reaches only 2.60:1 on white and would have failed. This was verified by computing every control boundary against its composited background on each page under test, resolving CSS colour syntax by painting it to a canvas rather than parsing it, since getComputedStyle returns oklch() values verbatim. Zero control boundaries below 3:1 on any page measured.
1.4.12 Text Spacing (Level AA 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	Applying the WCAG text-spacing overrides — line height 1.5×, letter spacing 0.12em, word spacing 0.16em and paragraph spacing 2em — produces no loss of content or functionality. This was measured by injecting those overrides into each page under test and then detecting elements whose content overflowed a clipped container: zero such elements were found on any page measured, across public pages, portal pages and the assessment tool.
1.4.13 Content on Hover or Focus (Level AA 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	Content that appears on hover or focus satisfies all three parts of this criterion. The product has fourteen such elements: nine filter tooltips on the framework mapper and five overlays on assessment cards. They are hoverable, because the revealed bubble sits inside

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		the element that triggers it, so moving the pointer onto the content keeps it open. They are persistent, because they remain for as long as hover or focus is maintained; each trigger is keyboard focusable and the content is revealed on focus as well as on hover. And they are dismissable: Escape hides the content without moving the pointer or the keyboard focus, and the override is released when focus or the pointer leaves, so the content behaves normally next time. Each tooltip trigger also carries aria-describedby pointing at its bubble, so the text is available to a screen reader user whether or not the bubble is ever painted. Note on scope: the build contains a further 178 uses of the Tailwind group-hover: variant, but those change the colour of text that is already visible rather than revealing additional content, and are outside this criterion.
2.4.5 Multiple Ways (Level AA)	**Supports**	More than one way is available to locate a page. The product provides persistent primary navigation with grouped dropdowns on every public page, a footer index of solutions, tools and legal pages, in-page search on the FAQ and tool catalogues, and direct cross-links between related content.
2.4.6 Headings and Labels (Level AA)	**Partially Supports**	Labels are descriptive: every form control in the build now has a programmatically determinable name, and the names are meaningful rather than mechanical — where a control had only a placeholder, an explicit label was written for it, and placeholders that were format hints or example values ("000000", "XXXX-XXXX", an example street address), the accessible name describes the field's purpose rather than its format. Scrollable table regions are named from the heading that introduces them. Headings are descriptive where present, but heading structure is not

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		uniformly correct: 41 pages skip a heading level and 26 content pages have no <h1> at all, so the heading outline does not always describe the page's organisation.
2.4.7 Focus Visible (Level AA)	**Supports**	A visible focus indicator is present for keyboard users. Pixel comparison of focused against unfocused states confirmed a rendered focus indication at every tab stop tested, and the independent browser round separately recorded computed focus styles at every reachable stop on the checkout page and found an indicator at all of them, with none missing. The skip link carries an authored 3-pixel ring; most other controls rely on the browser's default focus ring, which satisfies this criterion but is weaker than an authored indicator would be, and is noted here as a quality observation rather than a defect.
2.4.11 Focus Not Obscured (Minimum) (Level AA 2.2 only)	**Supports**	A component that receives keyboard focus is not hidden by author-created content. The relevant risk in this product is the cookie-consent banner, which is fixed to the bottom of the viewport at z-index 2147483000 and is around 100 pixels tall; a browser only scrolls a focused element into view when it is outside the viewport, so a control at the bottom edge could previously be focused while completely covered. The product now reserves scroll room equal to the banner height while it is displayed, and on focus hit-tests the focused element and scrolls it clear if anything is painted over it. Verified by tabbing 40 stops on each of fourteen pages with the banner left displayed, hit-testing a grid over each focused element: zero focused components were entirely obscured on any of them.
2.5.7 Dragging Movements (Level AA 2.2 only)	**Supports**	The single drag-and-drop interaction in the product — assigning organizations on the partner organization

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		dashboard — provides a single-pointer alternative that does not require dragging: items are selected and moved with "Add selected" and "Remove selected" controls.
2.5.8 Target Size (Minimum) (Level AA 2.2 only)	**Supports**	Targets meet the 24 by 24 CSS pixel minimum, or qualify under the criterion's spacing exception, throughout the product. The closest case is the tier-filter checkbox column in the mapper sidebar: the checkboxes are 14 pixels square, and they qualify under the spacing exception because their row padding places them 26 CSS pixels apart centre to centre, above the 24 pixel threshold. axe-core reports no target-size violation across the 279 pages scanned, in either pass, including with hidden panels forced visible.
3.1.2 Language of Parts (Level AA)	**Supports**	The product's content is entirely in English and the page language is declared on every document. No passage of content is in a language other than the page language.
3.2.3 Consistent Navigation (Level AA)	**Supports**	Navigation repeated across pages occurs in the same relative order. The public site shares a single header component and a single footer component, and each portal shares its own navigation component across its pages.
3.2.4 Consistent Identification (Level AA)	**Supports**	Components with the same function are identified consistently. The shared header, footer, sign-in form, password reveal control, message region and primary call-to-action are implemented once and reused, so the same function carries the same label and the same accessible name wherever it appears.
3.3.3 Error Suggestion (Level AA)	**Partially Supports**	Some error messages suggest a correction and name the field at fault — the sign-in, coupon, discount and authenticator-code errors do. Others report only that an operation failed without indicating what the user

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		should change. Where a form falls back to native browser constraint validation, the suggestion offered is the browser's rather than the product's. No change was made to this in the current remediation.
3.3.4 Error Prevention (Legal, Financial, Data) (Level AA)	**Supports**	The purchase flow, which creates a financial commitment, is confirmed before it is submitted: the checkout page presents an itemized order summary with subtotal, discount, sales tax and total, and the purchase is reversible through the vendor's support process.
3.3.8 Accessible Authentication (Minimum) (Level AA 2.2 only)	**Supports**	Authentication requires only an email address and a password, or federated sign-in with Google. No cognitive function test is imposed: no puzzle, no image or audio CAPTCHA, no memory or transcription task. Password fields carry autocomplete tokens (autocomplete="current-password", autocomplete="new-password"), so password managers can fill them, which this criterion requires as an alternative to recall.
4.1.3 Status Messages (Level AA 2.1 and 2.2)	**Supports**	Status messages are programmatically determinable and are exposed to assistive technology without receiving focus. The product maintains a permanently present polite region (role="status") and assertive region (role="alert"). Messages reach them two ways: the shared message utility routes status and error text through them directly, covering the majority of the product; and on the pages that predate that utility and write their own message text into an element, a mirror observes those containers and announces the text when it appears, routing anything that reads as an error to the assertive channel and everything else to the polite one. Every page in the build that emits a status message now loads one of the two. Verified end to end rather than structurally: an independent

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		browser round in a real signed-in session confirmed that a failed sign-in produces a visible error whose text appears in the assertive region character for character, and the same was separately confirmed for a permission error on another page and for a certificate-verification failure on a page using the mirror.

Legal Disclaimer

This Accessibility Conformance Report describes the state of the FrameworkMapper product as evaluated on the dates stated above. It is provided for informational purposes to assist customers in making preliminary assessments of the product's accessibility, and is not a warranty, guarantee or contractual commitment. FrameworkMapper is updated continuously; conformance may change as the product changes. Viosoph, LLC makes no representation that the product conforms to any accessibility standard beyond what is stated in this report, and expressly identifies in the Notes section the portions of the product that were evaluated by source review rather than by rendered testing. Customers with specific accessibility requirements should contact support@frameworkmapper.com to confirm current status before relying on this document.