



**Web Failures:
How County Voting Websites Leave
Voters with Disabilities in the Dark**

*An Accessibility Review of
Texas County Election Websites
by Disability Rights Texas*

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Web Failures:

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INTRODUCTION

About Disability Rights Texas and the PAVA Program

Disability Rights Texas (DRTx) is Texas' designated Protection and Advocacy agency. We provide a wide range of services for people with disabilities, including training, education, and direct legal advocacy. One of the programs administered by DRTx is the Protection and Advocacy for Voting Access (PAVA) program¹. The PAVA program is funded under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) grant which was established following the 2000 Presidential election and signed into law in October 2002. HAVA mandates that persons with disabilities be given full access to the polls and to private ballots.

The goal of PAVA is to ensure full participation in all aspects of the voting process for people with disabilities, including registering to vote, casting ballots, and accessing polling places. Separately, DRTx litigates cases against entities for failing to provide equal access to individuals with disabilities, including litigating cases against state and county governments that fail to provide equal access to voting.

¹ 42 USC §15461-62, P.L. 107-252

Voting Access for People with Disabilities

Access to the voting process is a fundamental right. However, voters with disabilities experience greater barriers to voting than the rest of the population. People with disabilities experience challenges with voting because of barriers in transportation, communication, physical access, or registration. Counties must ease some of these barriers by maximizing voter information online. Counties need to ensure their voting websites are both accessible and contain appropriate voter information. Between January 2019 and January 2020, DRTx conducted an extensive review of county election websites to evaluate them for content and accessibility. We wanted to measure how effectively counties are ensuring equal participation in the voting process to their voters with disabilities. We learned that while some Texas counties were performing well, the great majority of them were failing to provide equal access to voters with disabilities, effectively shutting them out of civic participation.

Purposes of Our Review

This website review was conducted from January 2019 through January 2020. The primary purposes of the review were:

1. Explain the critical importance of website accessibility to voters with disabilities in Texas;
2. Explain the counties' legal obligation to provide accessible websites;
3. Determine the current state of county election website accessibility; and
4. Direct counties to improve the accessibility of their election websites to voters with disabilities.

In March 2020, there were 16,211,198 registered voters in Texas. An estimated 1.2 million of these voters have a disability. Voters with disabilities, just like voters without disabilities, often have questions about election information (e.g. where to vote, who the candidates are, how to register, etc.). Given the ease and efficiency of using the internet, many voters turn to county election websites to research information about voting and elections. According to the U.S. Census, nearly 80% of Texas homes (approximately 8.7 million) have an internet subscription.²

Disability Rights Texas receives numerous inquiries from state and county election officials as well as private citizens regarding the accessibility status of voting websites. We have received complaints against counties that have generally inaccessible websites; complaints that PDF sample ballots and other documents are not readable; complaints that some county websites are not using person first language; whether there are any screen readers that will read banners; if a particular icon would be accessible for screen readers; and what is the most disability-friendly/comprehensive language to use on a website. These questions illustrate that there is both a deficit of accessible websites and guidance on how to resolve the inaccessibility issues. These barriers need to be addressed so that the disability community of Texas may exercise their right to access voting information and participate in civic engagement.

WHAT IS WEBSITE ACCESSIBILITY?

Website accessibility refers to the websites, tools, and technologies designed and developed so people with disabilities can use them. These tools allow people to

² [US Census webpage, percentages of homes with internet](https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/TX,US/DIS010218)
URL: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/TX,US/DIS010218>

understand, navigate, perceive, contribute, and interact with the web and encompasses all disabilities that affect access to the web (i.e., cognitive, auditory, visual, physical, speech, and neurological).³

Importance of Website Accessibility to People with Disabilities

In short, website accessibility means making the internet accessible to people with disabilities. The internet has the capacity to serve as an equalizer, giving everyone access to the same information at the same time. But in order for the internet to be this type of equalizer, websites must be accessible to all users, including those with disabilities. The internet is a critical resource in our society for education, employment, health care, commerce and recreation. If a website is not accessible, it excludes individuals with disabilities from accessing the same opportunities as others. Just as physical access is required for people to have equal access to public and private spaces, web access is required for people with disabilities to access the internet.

Furthermore, the internet provides an opportunity for people with disabilities to engage and interact with society in a way that may be more difficult or impossible to do in-person. Websites can provide information to everyone, not just people with disabilities, in a more efficient and clear way. As an example, a county website can provide information about voting, including polling locations, and individuals may access this information from anywhere in the world at any time of day. This is more efficient than posting the information on a bulletin board in a county building which would not

³ [Web Accessibility Initiative: Introduction to Website Accessibility](https://www.w3.org/WAI/fundamentals/accessibility-intro/)
URL: <https://www.w3.org/WAI/fundamentals/accessibility-intro/>

only be difficult to access for everyone, it could also be impossible for certain people with disabilities to access at all.

Importance of Accessible County Voting Websites

The importance of accessible county voting websites has become especially relevant in light of COVID-19. Websites are more important than ever given the ever-changing and new information regarding voting under COVID-19. Among these changes, election days have been rescheduled and polling locations have been moved. In addition, accessing information online allows people to practice social distancing. This is especially important for those who are at particular risk of COVID-19. Now more than ever, it is critical that websites be accessible so that everyone can access the most current information about voting in their county.

Web accessibility impacts people with all types of disabilities, which is one of the reasons why it is so critical that counties ensure their websites are accessible. These disabilities include: visual, cognitive, reading comprehension, auditory, physical, and speech. Examples of the way in which users with various disabilities may use a website include:

- A website user who is blind will typically rely on screen reader software to access the information on a webpage. The screen reader software reads the information on the page aloud so that the user can hear the information provided. When accessing web content, the screen reader outputs information from the web page in an audio format, including headings, links, lists, and tables. This makes the web page easier to navigate. If a website is not designed properly, then the

information will not be read aloud and the user will not be able to access it. The user may also get “stuck” on the page if the screen reader has nowhere to move or read as a result of inaccessible web design.

- A website user with low vision (limited vision) may use a screen magnification software to enlarge the images and text on the screen. Essentially, the software zooms in on text or images to make it large enough to be readable to the user, but if the website is not properly designed, it can be difficult or impossible to find the content on the page once zoomed in.
- A website user with limited use of his or her arms, hands, or fingers will typically require that a website be navigable via the use of keyboard commands instead of a mouse. Web forms should have keyboard equivalents, and content should be able to be skipped or navigated without using too many keyboard commands.
- A website user who is deaf will typically require captioned or ASL interpreted audio content. This would allow someone who is deaf to access the same information as a hearing person, just in a different format.
- A website user with a cognitive or learning disability may require various web access tools. Website language should be simple and straightforward and the website layout should be consistently organized to aid in navigation. Further, graphics can help make the website easier to navigate for individuals with cognitive, learning, or reading disabilities.

In order to make its website accessible, a county must consider web accessibility from the beginning. This means accessibility should be considered as the county is building or making changes to its voting website. Making a website accessible does not

have to be costly and should be done when the county is creating the website content. Nevertheless, there are many options to make a website retroactively accessible if it was not initially created with accessibility in mind.

Guidelines for Website Accessibility

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) provide guidelines for how to achieve website accessibility. These guidelines are issued by the Web Accessibility Initiative of the World Wide Web Consortium.

According to WCAG, web content must be:

- A. Perceivable** - This relates to helping people to see and hear web content whether in a browser or using a screen reader or other assistive technologies;
- B. Operable** - Providing web users with disabilities the ability to interact with website content using a keyboard, mouse or other helping device;
- C. Understandable** - Meaning the content is clear; and
- D. Robust** - Meaning the web content can be accessed by a wide range of technologies.

The most current version is WCAG Level 2.1 AAA and provides guidance on website creation. The following guidelines are general best practice guidelines for website accessibility, but also contain more specific guidance taken directly from WCAG Level 2.1 AAA.

- Including alternative text to describe non-textual content, such as images, which is required for effective screen reading;

- Structuring documents so they can be easily navigated both by keyboard and mouse;
- Using the proper markup for tables so that screen readers can understand them
- and forms must be properly coded to be read by screen readers;
- Making it easy for people to fill out forms and understand them by including the correct labels for all form elements;
- Using links that make sense and are descriptive (in other words avoiding links that are only labeled "click here");
- Avoid using spatial descriptions for navigation. For example, do not say, “click to your right”
- Structuring pages so users can easily move around the screen;
- Avoid posting scanned documents as many scanned documents are impossible to read using a screen reader;
- Be cautious with dynamic content (content that changes based on the behavior, preferences, and interests of the web user) as much of it may not be readable by screen readers;
- Caption all videos or audio content;
- Making sure that the page design does not rely on color for meaning, and use high color contrasts for users with visual impairments;
- Keeping content clear and easy to understand and displayed using easy read fonts and appropriate heading styles; and
- Using semantic markup to identify different content elements⁴.

⁴ Semantic markup: a type of code used to convey the meaning of a webpage, rather than just a description of appearance. This makes it easier to distinguish between different types of data.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WEBSITE ACCESSIBILITY

Requirements under the ADA

Not only is web accessibility the right thing to do from an inclusivity perspective, it is also **required** by anti-discrimination laws. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) prohibits state and local governments from discriminating against people with disabilities. Counties may not “deny a qualified individual with a disability the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the aid, benefit, or service” and may not “afford a qualified individual with a disability an opportunity to participate in or benefit from an aid, benefit, or service that is not equal to that afforded others.”⁵ Further, Title II of the ADA requires public entities to take appropriate steps to ensure that communication with people with disabilities is as effective as communication with others.⁶ These provisions require making county websites accessible so that individuals with disabilities can access them in the same manner as individuals without disabilities.⁷ Likewise, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (“Section 504”) requires that entities receiving federal funding (including counties and state governments) ensure equal access to their programs and activities.⁸ This provision also requires county voting websites be accessible to users with disabilities.

⁵ C.F.R. 28 § 35.130(b)(ii) and (iii)

⁶ 28 CFR §§ 35.130, 35.160 (a)(1)

⁷ Courts have ordered accessible voting websites in various ADA litigation. *See Hindel v. Husted*, No. 2:15-CV-3061, 2017 WL 432839 (S.D. Ohio Feb. 1, 2017); *Eason v. New York State Board of Elections*, No. 16-CV-4292 (KBF), 2017 WL 6514837 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 20, 2017).

⁸ 29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq*

Requirements under Section 508

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 508) provides requirements for website accessibility for federal programs. This provision was first developed in 1998 and includes 16 standards for web-based information and applications. Given that Section 508 was introduced at a time when websites were less complex than they are now, Section 508 accessibility is not comprehensive. A website can be Section 508 compliant but still partially inaccessible. Section 508 is currently being updated to reflect the most current accessibility standards. Nevertheless, Section 508 can still be a useful tool for gauging website accessibility which we discuss later in this paper.

Requirements under Texas Election Code

The Texas Election Code has various statutory requirements regarding the election information counties are required to post. Among other things, counties are required to post on their election website, the locations of each polling site at least 21 days before an election.⁹ Our survey included an evaluation of the county's compliance with this provision of the Texas Election Code.¹⁰

DRTx regularly litigates cases against entities for ADA and Section 504 violations. Failure to provide equal access to individuals with disabilities is illegal, unacceptable and unconscionable, especially since achieving equal access in the

⁹ Texas Election Code § 4.003(b)

¹⁰ For additional information about the adequacy of the general voting information contained on county voting websites, see [The League of Women Voters of Texas 2020 Texas Primary County Election Website Review](https://tinyurl.com/LWVT2020WebReview). URL: <https://tinyurl.com/LWVT2020WebReview>

context of websites is a straightforward task. Counties must take steps to comply with applicable anti-discrimination laws.

ACCESSIBILITY EVALUATIONS—METHODS AND RESULTS

During the time period of January 2019-January 2020, the Disability Rights Texas PAVA team evaluated all 254 county websites to determine if there is specific elections department information for each county, if that information was accessible (via screen reader), and if any disability-specific information was provided.

CESAR Survey Tool

The team used a survey tool based upon the WCAG 2.0 and Section 508 guidelines. We surveyed the four sections of web content plus a fifth section focusing on “voter information.” The “voter information” section focused on the website providing information on mail-in-ballots, curbside voting, sample ballots, ability to use an American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter, and what type of accommodation tools were available for the voter.

We conducted an evaluation of each county website using an assessment tool we created called the Comprehensive Elections Site Accessibility Rater (CESAR). CESAR assesses key pieces of information on county election websites. It assesses both accessibility of the website’s content and the content itself. We checked the election websites to ensure compliance with WCAG 2.0 and Section 508 web accessibility standards, and also the new Texas Election Code requirements that mandate the election information (including polling location) are provided on the

county's website. CESAR uses a scale between 0 to 67 points, later scaled to a percentage, to grade each site on its accessibility and voting information provided.

Reviewers Included People with Disabilities

Multiple people with various abilities of vision, dexterity, technical awareness, etc., reviewed the county websites. To assist those with visual impairments, testers used Job Access with Speech (JAWS) 2019. JAWS is a software program that enables a blind or visually impaired user to read the text on the computer screen with a speech synthesizer or braille display.

We conducted assessments of each county's actual election-related website. We did not evaluate the county's home page, though we often had to navigate from the county's home page to the county's election page.

Summary of Survey Results

Through our evaluations, we found websites of every level of compliance. Some websites met all of the accessibility standards and also provided appropriate amounts of disability related voter information. But the majority of websites failed to achieve any level of accessibility, effectively shutting the door on voters with disabilities seeking the same access as voters without disabilities. Some website links were no longer valid, and instead the county sponsored websites redirected to the Facebook accounts of county election departments. Some of the county websites were simply non-existent. These evaluations revealed that county election websites across Texas are rampantly discriminating against people with disabilities by failing to provide accessible websites.

The scoring results ranged from zero to ninety-two. For a full explanation of the scoring schematic, please email a request to our [voting rights staff](mailto:voting_rights_staff@vote@drtx.org) at vote@drtx.org.

For a county to score above 90 percent, its website must have included all election related information for voters (sample ballots,¹¹ curbside voting,¹² ballot-by-mail,¹³ right to interpreters,¹⁴ and use of voting machine auxiliaries¹⁵) in a fully accessible manner according to our score. Scores of mid-to-high percentages of 80 required meeting satisfaction in all four areas of the survey and including a majority of the voter information section.

RESULTS

Top Counties:

The ten counties that scored highest on the assessment were Cameron (92%), Gray (89%), Harris (84%), Hays (87%), Houston (83%), Lavaca (83%), McLennan (89%), Moore (84%), Orange (83%), Tarrant (86%), and Travis (92%).

A closer study of the top ten county websites revealed certain commonalities in the types of information offered and level of website accessibility. With the exception of

¹¹ Sample ballots are sample paper or electronic copies of the ballot the voter will be eligible to cast.

¹² A voter with a disability can request curbside voting. Curbside voting is required to be available at each polling location. Each polling site should have a mobile voting station that can be moved outside to allow a voter with a disability to vote curbside from their car or the sidewalk.

¹³ Ballot-by-mail provides mail-in voting for people with disabilities, people over 65, and people who will be out of the county during voting.

¹⁴ The right to interpreters gives people who are deaf or hard of hearing the right to request sign language interpreters at the polling site if needed for effective communication.

¹⁵ Voting machine auxiliaries are any sort of aid or device that assists a voter with a disability to vote using the voting machine.

two to three counties scoring “not applicable” and “supports with exceptions,” all ten counties supported the sections of Perceivable, Operable, Understandable, and Robust.

Regarding the Voter Information section, all ten counties had a text file for their election website; a text file mentioning a sample ballot (even if the sample ballot itself was not fully accessible); and information on Ballot-By-Mail. Eight out of the ten county websites had information about disability exemption of voter ID, and links to the [Secretary of State’s website](#) at votetexas.gov/. Seven out of ten county websites mentioned a voter’s right to interpreters, use of headphones, and curbside voting. Six out of the ten counties had information posted about the right to use and availability of an accessible voting machine, or as they are also known, a Digital Recording Device (DRE).

Mid-Range Counties:

Thirteen counties scored within the 51-75% range and 33 counties scored within the 75-100% range. While these county websites still need a lot of work to achieve improved accessibility, they fared better than the majority of counties in Texas.

Most Counties Failed to Achieve a Score Above 50%

We found 56 Texas counties that earned a score of zero - meaning there is no website at all. Further breakdown of the accessible website evaluation found that 104 counties scored within a range of 1-25%. 35 counties scored within the 26-50% range. In summary, what our assessment discovered is that close to 200 of Texas’ 254 counties did not meet the standards that are required to achieve equal access and website accessibility. That means nearly 200 counties are denying voters with

disabilities an equal chance to learn voting information so that they can exercise their voting rights.

Of the 139 counties that scored between 1 and 50 percent, only seven to nine counties registered any form of support for the P1-P4 sections of the assessment. This further shows that only about 130 counties, more than half of all Texas counties, met very little of the accessibility guidelines listed on our check sheet.

Given the huge number and such pervasive lack of accessibility, it is nearly impossible to list all of the deficiencies found within all 130 counties. We can report that none of the counties provided information about voting machine accessories (sip-and-puff devices, jellies) and the general accessibility features of the county's chosen voting machine.

For a comprehensive list of the website accessibility scoring schematic, the website information reviewed in our survey, or the itemized results for individual counties, please email our [voting rights staff](#) at vote@drtx.org.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since 2020 is an election year, we conducted this study to highlight the urgent need for full website accessibility for all voters in Texas, including those with disabilities. The COVID-19 pandemic has made this need even more urgent as Texans with disabilities are relying on web-based information now more than ever.

County leadership across Texas must act now to achieve fully accessible online information prior to elections in November. Counties should immediately begin web

accessibility improvements by using several free or low-cost online tools to assist with checking a website's accessibility.¹⁶

Specifically, DRTx strongly urges that counties take the following measures by September 1, 2020 in anticipation of the November 2020 election:

Survey Review

Counties must immediately review the complete results of the survey of their county website and remove any and all current online barriers to accessibility.

Website Audit

Counties must complete a thorough audit of existing online content and functionality by an auditor who has the requisite knowledge and experience to audit content and functionality. The audit should identify barriers to access on the existing website for people with disabilities.

Website Accessibility Plan and Policies

Counties must develop a plan for the improvement and maintenance of accessibility of their websites. This plan should include a designated person or group of people responsible for the accessibility of the website, and policies and procedures ensuring that all newly added or modified online content and functionality will be accessible to people with disabilities.

¹⁶ National Council on Independent Living, [Achieving Accessibility for Election Websites and Sample Ballots: A Toolkit for Disability Advocates](https://ncil.org/votingrights/sample-ballot-toolkit/)

URL: <https://ncil.org/votingrights/sample-ballot-toolkit/>

Policies and Procedures

Counties must adopt policies and procedures to ensure that all newly added or modified online content and functionality will be accessible to people with disabilities.

Redesign with Accessibility in Mind

Counties planning to undergo a website redesign must do so with accessibility in mind. This includes ensuring that a text-only mode is available. Website redesign often includes planning for responsive design. Having responsive design means that the website will accommodate different website templates, different technologies (including computers, smart phones and tablets), and that content and functions available using one of the technologies are also available on the other types.

Staff Training

Counties must also incorporate in their planning a means of ensuring that in-house staff and contractors responsible for web page and content development are properly trained on accessibility requirements.

Periodic User Testing

Counties should regularly enlist the help of disability groups to test web pages for accessibility compliance and use the feedback they provide to increase the accessibility of their websites. If requested, DRTx will advise counties of the documented errors found on their website(s) during our assessment.

Online Notice

Counties must provide a way for voters to request information about website content that is currently inaccessible by posting a telephone number or email address on their home page. They should also establish procedures that ensure a quick response to users with disabilities who are trying to obtain information or services in this way.

Color and Font Settings

A county's website design should allow the person accessing the website to view it in the color and font sizes the viewer chooses. Voters with low vision must be able to specify the text and background colors as well as the font sizes needed to see webpage content.

Audio Descriptions and Captions

Videos must incorporate features that make them accessible to everyone. Websites should provide audio descriptions of images (including changes in setting, gestures, and other details) to make videos accessible to people who are blind or have low vision. Text captions should be synchronized with the video images to make videos and audio tracks accessible to people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

Forms and Tables

If a county website contains online forms and tables, counties must make those elements accessible by labeling each control (including buttons, check boxes, drop-down menus, and text fields) with a descriptive HTML tag.

PDF Documents

If a county website uses Portable Document Format (PDF), or other image-based formats, the county should also post the document in an alternative text-based format, such as HTML or RTF (Rich Text Format), in addition to PDF. Text-based formats are the most compatible with assistive technologies.

Alternative Ways to Access Information

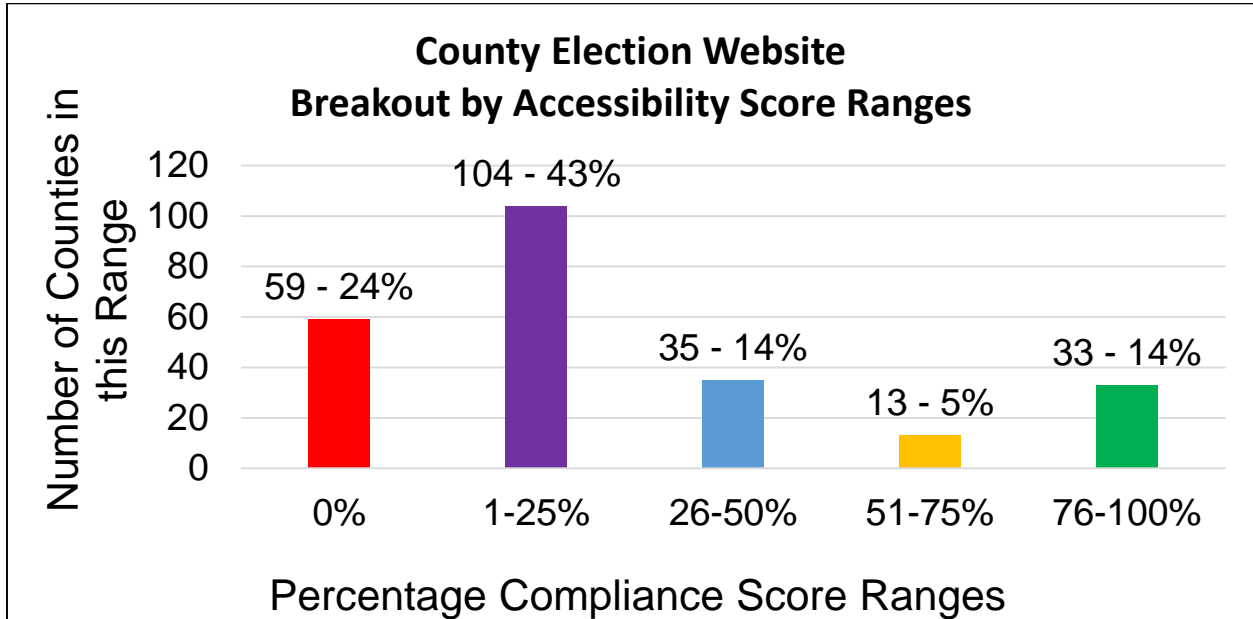
Counties must ensure that there are alternative ways for people with disabilities to access the information and services that are provided on its website. Some voters may not have, or be able to use a computer or have access to the internet.

CONCLUSION

Texas is facing unprecedented challenges during the 2020 election cycle. Providing equal access and opportunity to the voting process is a fundamental right of all citizens, protected by the laws of our country and state. The measures outlined in this report will help ensure that voters with disabilities have access to the same voting information to which all other Texans have access. Voters in Texas with disabilities demand that their vote be counted and need to be heard like any other voter in Texas. Texas county election officials must act urgently and step up on behalf of all voters with disabilities to ensure that their vote and their voice will be heard in 2020 and beyond.

APPENDIX

County Election Website Accessibility Scores Overview



Data table for preceding chart:

County Election Website Score Percentage	Number of Counties Scoring in this Range	Percentage of Counties in this Score Range
0%	59	24%
1-25%	104	43%
26-50%	35	14%
51-75%	13	5%
76-100%	33	14%

Accessibility Resources

1. National Council on Independent Living (NCIL), [Achieving Accessibility for Election Websites and Sample Ballots: A Toolkit for Disability Advocates](https://ncil.org/votingrights/sample-ballot-toolkit/)

URL: <https://ncil.org/votingrights/sample-ballot-toolkit/>

2. National Federation for the Blind, [Center of Excellence in Non-Visual Access](https://www.nfb.org/programs-services/center-excellence-nonvisual-access)

URL: <https://www.nfb.org/programs-services/center-excellence-nonvisual-access>

A concentrated center of expertise, best practices, and resources that enables businesses, government, and educational institutions to more effectively provide accessible information and services to the blind community.

3. [WAVE Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool](https://wave.webaim.org/)

URL: <https://wave.webaim.org/>

A free online tool will evaluate and show the examined web page with access issues flagged and offer information on how to fix those issues.

4. [WebAIM](https://webaim.org/) (Web Accessibility In Mind)

URL: <https://webaim.org/> and <https://webaim.org/resources/>

A non-profit organization based at the Center for Persons with Disabilities at Utah State University that provides comprehensive web accessibility solutions since 1999. Several services and [resources are offered through WebAIM](https://webaim.org/resources/).

5. [Section 508, Test for Accessibility](https://www.section508.gov/test)

URL: <https://www.section508.gov/test>

A free tool that allows users to check their website's compliance to Section 508.

6. [Texas Secretary of State Elections Website](http://www.votetexas.gov/)

URL: <http://www.votetexas.gov/>

State website that provides information on various voting related deadlines, links to Ballot-By-Mail applications, guidelines on various voting eligibility requirements.

County Website Scores

County	Total Score	Percent
Anderson	28	42%
Andrews	24	36%
Angelina	41	60%
Aransas	28	42%
Archer	12	17%
Armstrong	26	39%
Atascosa	11	16%
Austin	2	2%
Bailey	1	1%
Bandera	20	30%
Bastrop	33	49%
Baylor	0	0%
Bee	44	66%
Bell	35	51%
Bexar	44	66%
Blanco	29	43%
Borden	14	20%
Bosque	40	60%
Bowie	15	22%
Brazoria	13	19%
Brazos	52	78%
Brewster	48	72%
Briscoe	37	55%
Brooks	10	15%
Brown	52	77%
Burleson	34	51%
Burnet	11	16%
Caldwell	49	73%
Calhoun	41	61%
Callahan	34	51%
Cameron	62	92%
Camp	10	15%
Carson	11	16%
Cass	0	0%
Castro	1	1%
Chambers	51	75%

County	Total Score	Percent
Cherokee	1	1%
Childress	0	0%
Clay	1	1%
Cochran	12	17%
Coke	11	16%
Coleman	13	19%
Collin	54	81%
Collingsworth	0	0%
Colorado	12	18%
Comal	0	0%
Comanche	0	0%
Concho	0	0%
Cooke	0	0%
Coryell	0	0%
Cottle	0	0%
Crane	0	0%
Crockett	0	0%
Crosby	0	0%
Culberson	0	0%
Dallam	52	77%
Dallas	53	79%
Dawson	0	0%
De Witt	0	0%
Deaf Smith	0	0%
Delta	0	0%
Denton	54	81%
Dickens	0	0%
Dimmit	0	0%
Donley	0	0%
Duval	0	0%
Eastland	0	0%
Ector	0	0%
Edwards	52	78%
El Paso	52	78%
Ellis	0	0%
Erath	0	0%
Falls	0	0%
Fannin	0	0%

County	Total Score	Percent
Fayette	0	0%
Fisher	0	0%
Floyd	0	0%
Foard	0	0%
Fort Bend	53	78%
Franklin	0	0%
Freestone	0	0%
Frio	50	75%
Gaines	0	0%
Galveston	0	0%
Garza	0	0%
Gillespie	0	0%
Glasscock	0	0%
Goliad	0	0%
Gonzales	55	81%
Gray	60	89%
Grayson	52	78%
Gregg	54	80%
Grimes	51	76%
Guadalupe	54	80%
Hale	10	15%
Hall	10	15%
Hamilton	13	19%
Hansford	11	16%
Hardeman	10	15%
Hardin	11	16%
Harris	57	84%
Harrison	53	78%
Hartley	11	16%
Haskell	10	15%
Hays	59	87%
Hemphill	21	31%
Henderson	0	0%
Hidalgo	12	17%
Hill	1	1%
Hockley	11	16%
Hood	53	79%
Hopkins	11	16%

County	Total Score	Percent
Houston	56	83%
Howard	11	16%
Hudspeth	10	15%
Hunt	1	1%
Hutchinson	11	16%
Irion	0	0%
Jack	0	0%
Jackson	0	0%
Jasper	11	16%
Jeff Davis	10	15%
Jefferson	0	0%
Jim Hogg	10	15%
Jim Wells	11	16%
Johnson	0	0%
Jones	12	18%
Karnes	51	76%
Kaufman	12	17%
Kendall	54	80%
Kenedy	11	16%
Kent	16	24%
Kerr	42	63%
Kimble	11	16%
King	0	0%
Kinney	11	16%
Kleberg	12	18%
Knox	11	16%
La Salle	11	16%
Lamar	14	20%
Lamb	10	15%
Lampasas	10	15%
Lavaca	56	83%
Lee	10	15%
Leon	11	16%
Liberty	11	16%
Limestone	0	0%
Lipscomb	0	0%
Live Oak	0	0%
Llano	54	80%

County	Total Score	Percent
Loving	0	0%
Lubbock	48	71%
Lynn	10	15%
Madison	17	25%
Marion	18	27%
Martin	19	28%
Mason	11	16%
Matagorda	15	22%
Maverick	0	0%
McCulloch	11	16%
McLennan	60	89%
McMullen	10	15%
Medina	17	25%
Menard	11	16%
Midland	15	22%
Milam	15	22%
Mills	13	19%
Mitchell	1	1%
Montague	11	16%
Montgomery	53	78%
Moore	56	84%
Morris	17	25%
Motley	12	17%
Nacogdoches	53	78%
Navarro	10	15%
Newton	17	25%
Nolan	17	25%
Nueces	18	27%
Ochiltree	16	24%
Oldham	18	27%
Orange	56	83%
Palo Pinto	18	26%
Panola	11	16%
Parker	13	19%
Parmer	18	27%
Pecos	18	26%
Polk	12	18%
Potter	54	81%

County	Total Score	Percent
Presidio	11	16%
Rains	12	18%
Randall	0	0%
Reagan	11	16%
Real	0	0%
Red River	18	26%
Reeves	0	0%
Refugio	10	15%
Roberts	0	0%
Robertson	16	24%
Rockwall	12	18%
Runnels	12	18%
Rusk	12	17%
Sabine	12	18%
San Augustine	17	25%
San Jacinto	19	28%
San Patricio	12	17%
San Saba	18	26%
Schleicher	20	29%
Scurry	13	19%
Shackelford	16	23%
Shelby	11	16%
Sherman	11	16%
Smith	13	19%
Somervell	18	26%
Starr	17	25%
Stephens	10	15%
Sterling	20	29%
Stonewall	19	28%
Sutton	10	15%
Swisher	10	15%
Tarrant	58	86%
Taylor	13	19%
Terrell	10	15%
Terry	19	28%
Throckmorton	10	15%
Titus	18	26%
Tom Green	12	18%

County	Total Score	Percent
Travis	62	92%
Trinity	19	28%
Tyler	0	0%
Upshur	12	18%
Upton	13	19%
Uvalde	0	0%
Val Verde	12	18%
Van Zandt	15	22%
Victoria	18	26%
Walker	12	18%
Waller	20	29%
Ward	18	26%
Washington	14	20%
Webb	13	19%
Wharton	20	29%
Wheeler	10	15%
Wichita	10	15%
Wilbarger	11	16%
Willacy	19	28%
Williamson	10	15%
Wilson	13	19%
Winkler	18	26%
Wise	25	37%
Wood	49	72%
Yoakum	18	26%
Young	19	28%
Zapata	19	28%
Zavala	0	0%