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Creating Section 508 Conformant PDFs



U.S. Department
of Transportation

**Federal Highway
Administration**

Office of Administration

FHWA-HAD-21-001

January 2021, Updated February 2025



Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	i
Working with a PDF.....	1
Navigation Pane Panes.....	1
Tools Pane.....	3
Edit PDF Tool.....	3
Working with Tags.....	3
Finding a Tag.....	4
Changing a Tag Label.....	6
Inserting a Tag.....	8
Moving a Tag.....	9
Content in a Tag.....	9
Deleting a Tag.....	9
Tagged PDF.....	9
References.....	13
Document Properties.....	13
Description.....	14
Security.....	16
Fonts.....	16
Initial View.....	16
Custom.....	18
Advanced.....	19
References.....	19
Sensory Characteristics.....	19
Use of Color.....	20
Text and Links.....	20
Non-text Content.....	20
Color Contrast.....	20
Links.....	20
References.....	21
Text as Text.....	21
References.....	21
Bookmarks.....	21
References.....	23

Page Numbering..... 24
 References 25

Logical Tab Order 25
 References 26

Tags 27
 Tagging Meaningful Content..... 27
 Content Order Within Tags 27
 Tag Order 29
 References 29

Split Content 29

Semantically Correct Tag Usage..... 30
 References 30

Container Tags 30
 Document tag 30
 Other Container Tags..... 31
 References 31

Title 31

Headings..... 32
 References 32

Paragraph..... 32

Table of Contents 32
 References 33

Lists 34
 References 37

Tables 37
 Table Editor Initial Setup..... 38
 Table Remediation..... 41
 Simple Tables 43
 Complex Tables..... 44
 Irregular Tables 46
 Layout Tables 46
 Artifacts..... 48
 References 48

Figures..... 49
 Alternate Text 49

Actual Text 50

Equations and Symbols 50

References 54

Caption 54

 References 54

Links 54

 References 55

Acronyms and Abbreviations 56

Footnotes and Endnotes 56

Header/Footer/Watermark Content 56

Nonstandard PDF Tags 56

Language of Parts 58

 References 58

 General Tag References 58

Flashing 59

 References 59

Zoom 59

 References 59

Optical Character Recognition (OCR) 59

 References 59

Validators 59

Forms 60

Creating Section 508 Conformant PDFs

Notes:

- This document addresses the most common Section 508 checks and common Section 508 issues encountered when remediating a PDF. This document may not cover all aspects of Section 508 and PDF remediation.
- This document provides one way, but not every way, to remediate a PDF for Section 508 conformance.
- Unless specified for a task, do not use the “Reading Order” tool found on the “Accessibility” tool, or the “Order” or “Content” panes found on the “Navigation” pane, for tag order or logical order. This document uses tags to confirm conformance with Section 508.

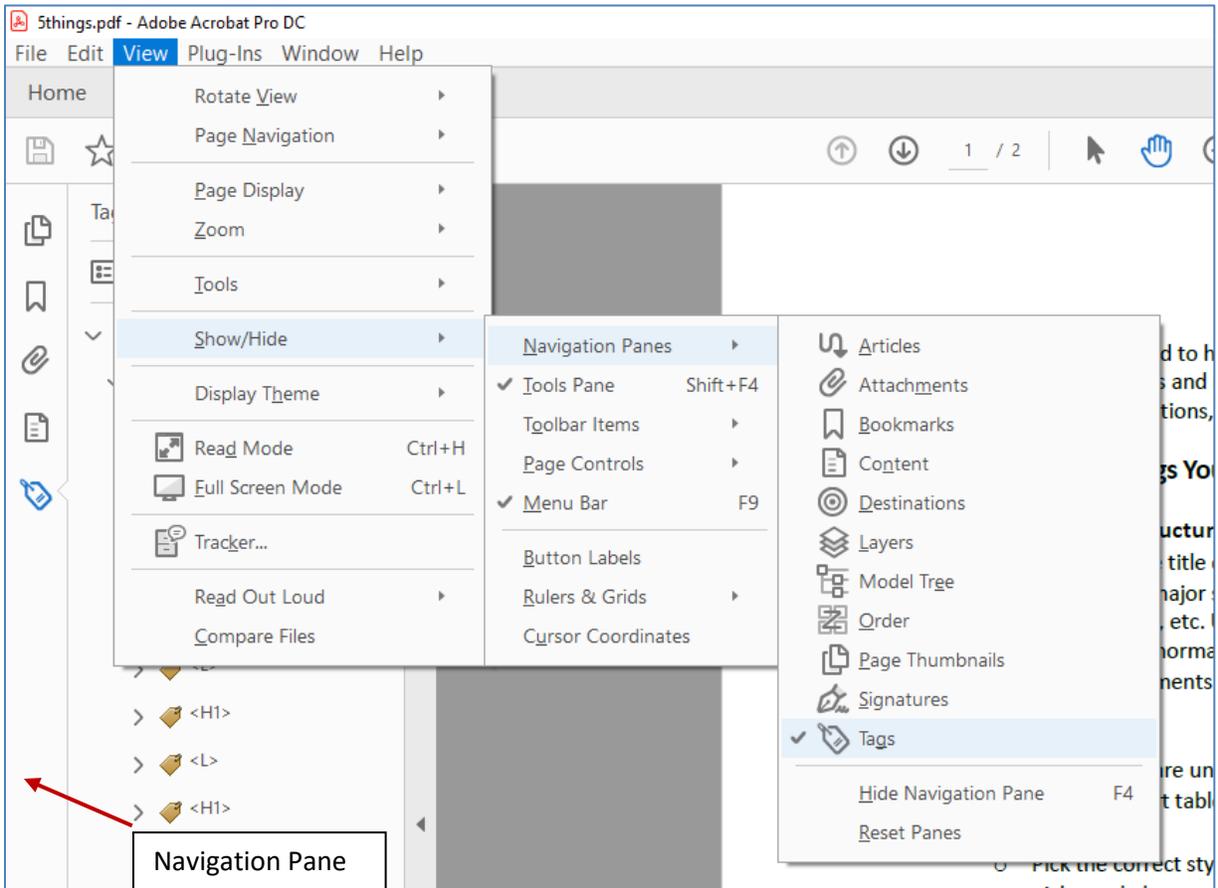
Working with a PDF

Discussed below are general common actions needed to remediate a PDF for Section 508 conformance. This documentation is not a complete discussion on working with Adobe Acrobat. See <https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/user-guide.html> for using Adobe Acrobat and find keyboard shortcuts at <https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/using/keyboard-shortcuts.html>.

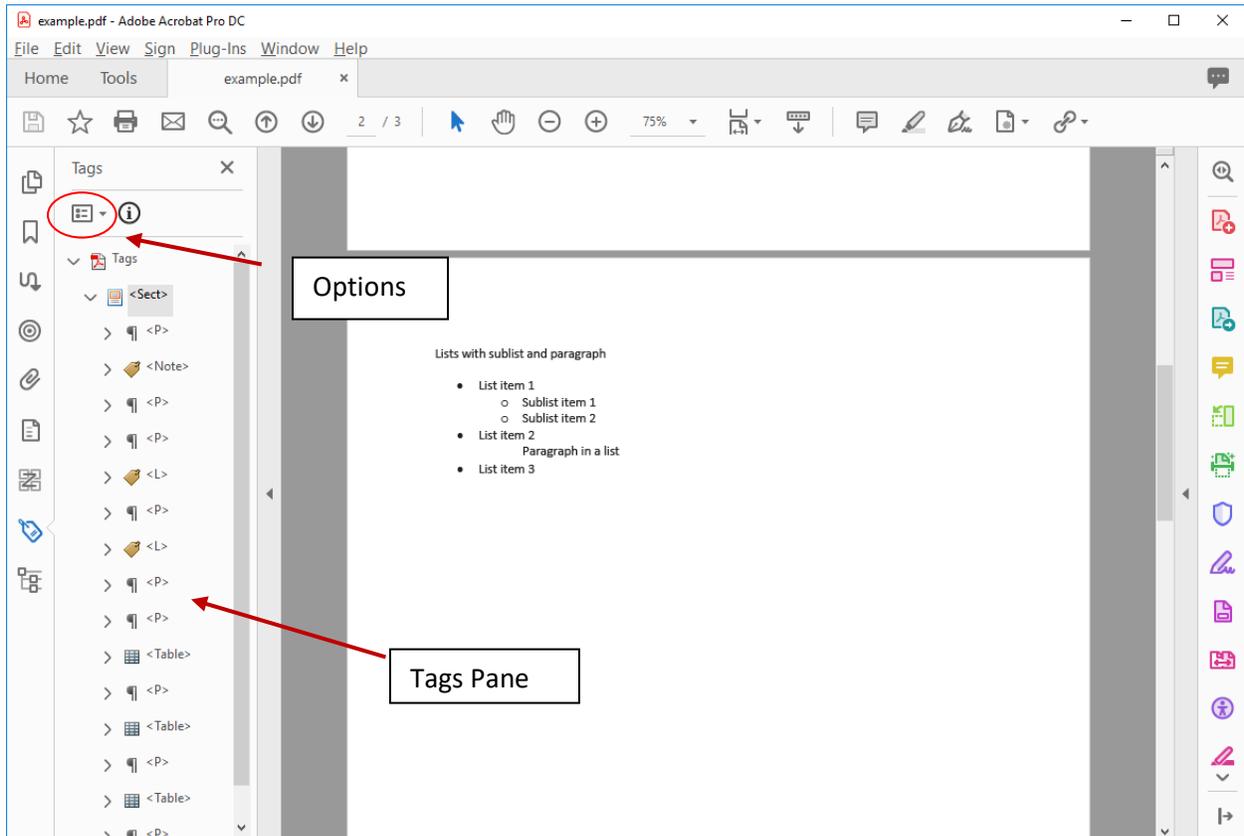
Navigation Pane Panes

The “Tags” pane found on the “Navigation” pane is used for the majority of remediation tasks covered in this document. Other panes such as “Content” and “Order” are used for limited, specific tasks.

Open a pane by selecting the “View” menu item, then select “Show/Hide,” then select “Navigation Panes,” and then select the appropriate pane. The screen shot below shows these steps to select the “Tags” pane in the “Navigation” pane.



The screen shot below shows the “Tags” pane open. Each pane contains an “Options” dropdown as highlighted below. Some remediation tasks are found in the “Options” dropdown.



Tools Pane

Adobe Acrobat contains a number of tools. To access these tools, go to the “View” menu item, then select “Tools,” then select the tool to use.

Edit PDF Tool

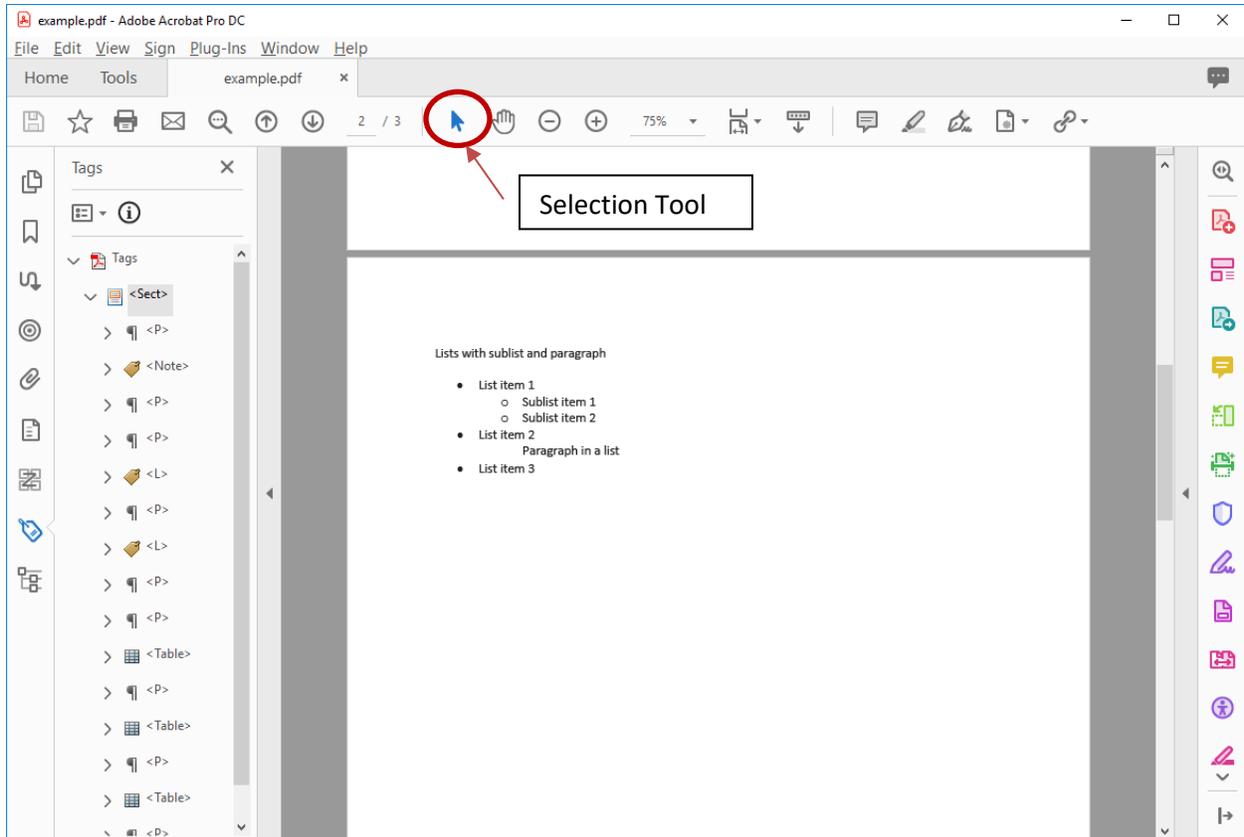
Using the “Edit PDF” tool to edit content may corrupt the tag structure of surrounding content. Recheck the tags after editing any content.

Working with Tags

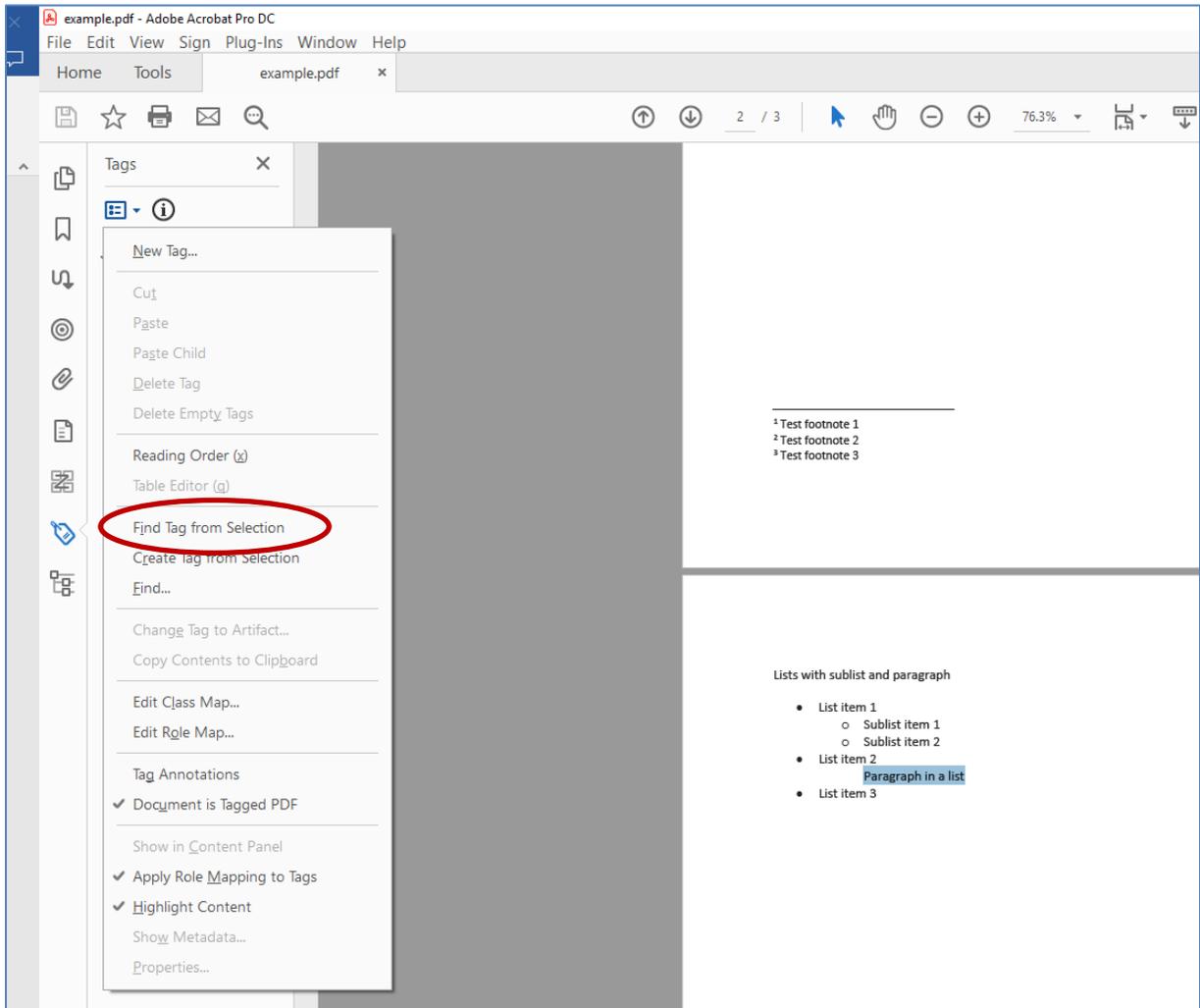
This section provides general instructions for working with tags in a PDF.

Finding a Tag

To find the tag for specific content in a document, activate the “Selection Tool.” Typically, this is found on the “Quick Tools” bar.

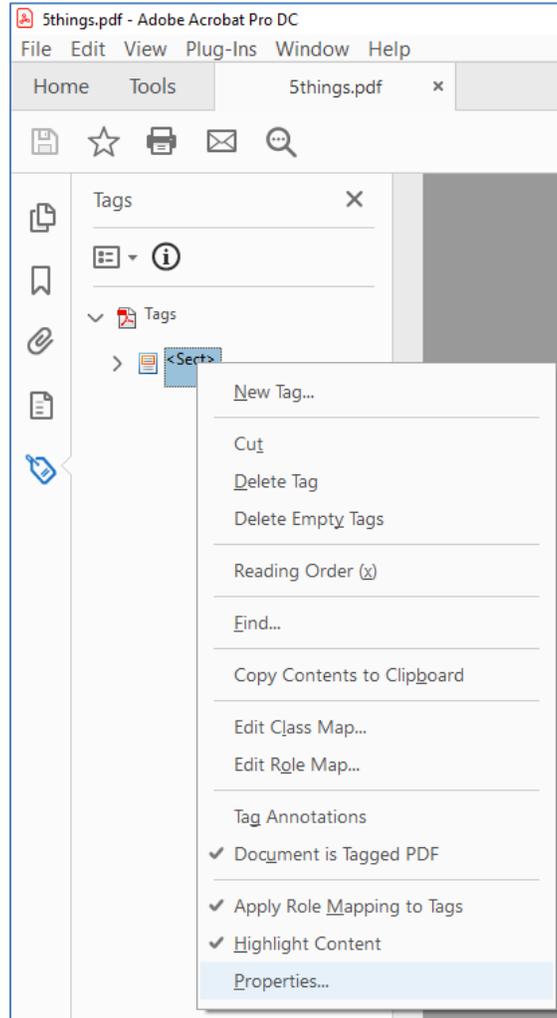


Highlight the content using the “Selection Tool” then select “Find Tag from Selection” from the “Options” menu of the “Tags” pane as shown below. On selection of “Find Tag from Selection,” the focus moves to the tag containing the highlighted content and the tag is expanded in the tag tree.

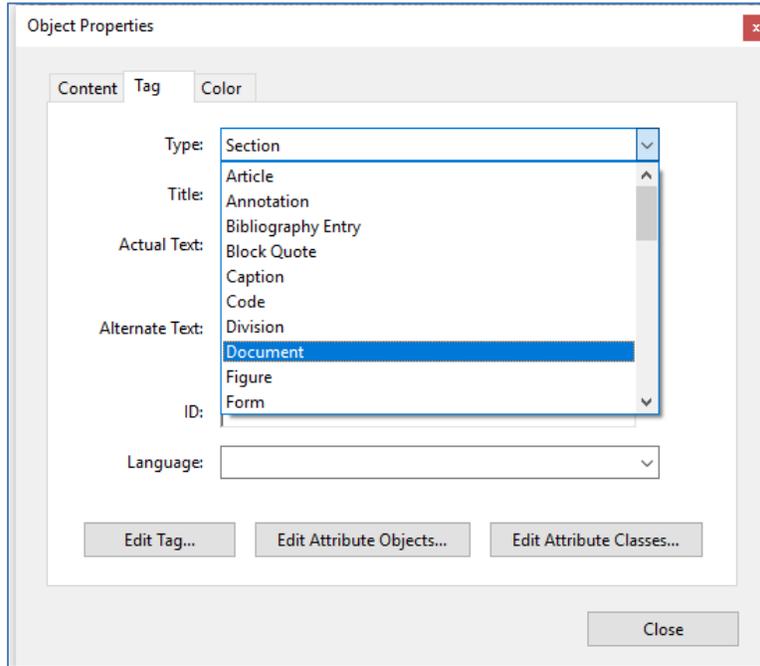


Changing a Tag Label

If the tag label is not semantically correct, e.g., a “Paragraph” tag is a “Heading,” select the tag. Then go to the “Options” menu in the “Tags” pane and select “Properties.”

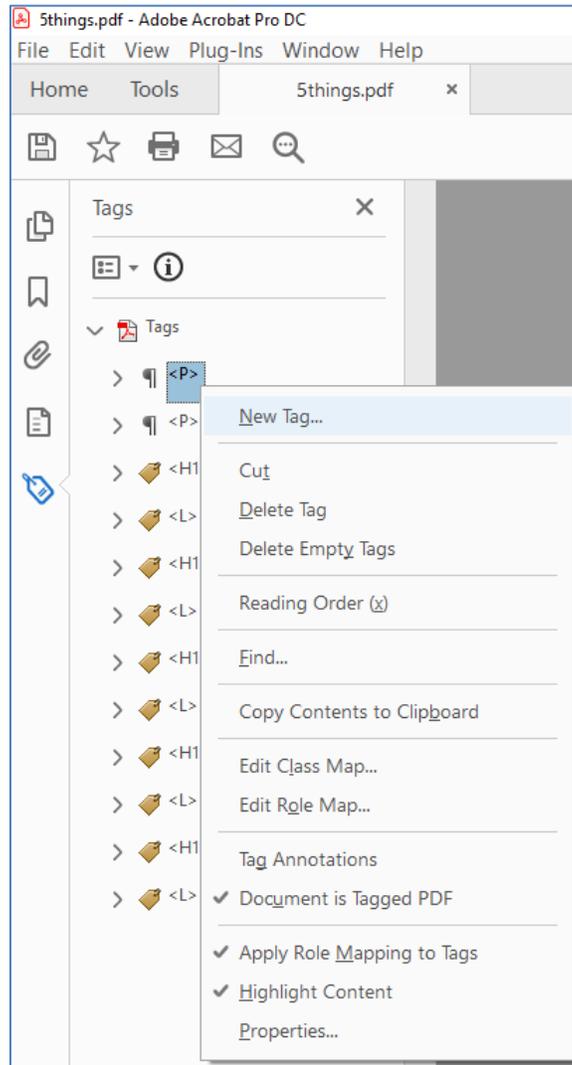


On the “Tag” tab, select the correct tag label type from the “Type” dropdown menu.

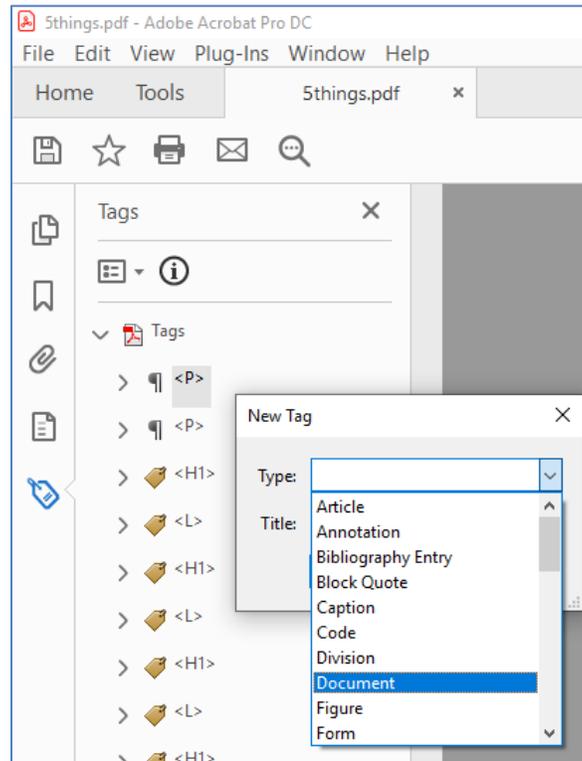


Inserting a Tag

To insert a tag, select “New Tag...” from the “Options” menu as shown below.



In the “New Tag” dialog box, select the tag type to insert from the “Type” dropdown menu as shown below.



Moving a Tag

Select the tag to move. Move the tag by dragging and dropping into the new location. Alternatively, select “Cut” from the “Options” menu. Navigate to the tag before where the cut tag is to be pasted. From the “Options” menu, select “Paste.” To nest the cut tag, select “Paste Child.”

Content in a Tag

To move content, expand the tag and navigate to the content. Follow the instructions above for “Moving a Tag.”

Deleting a Tag

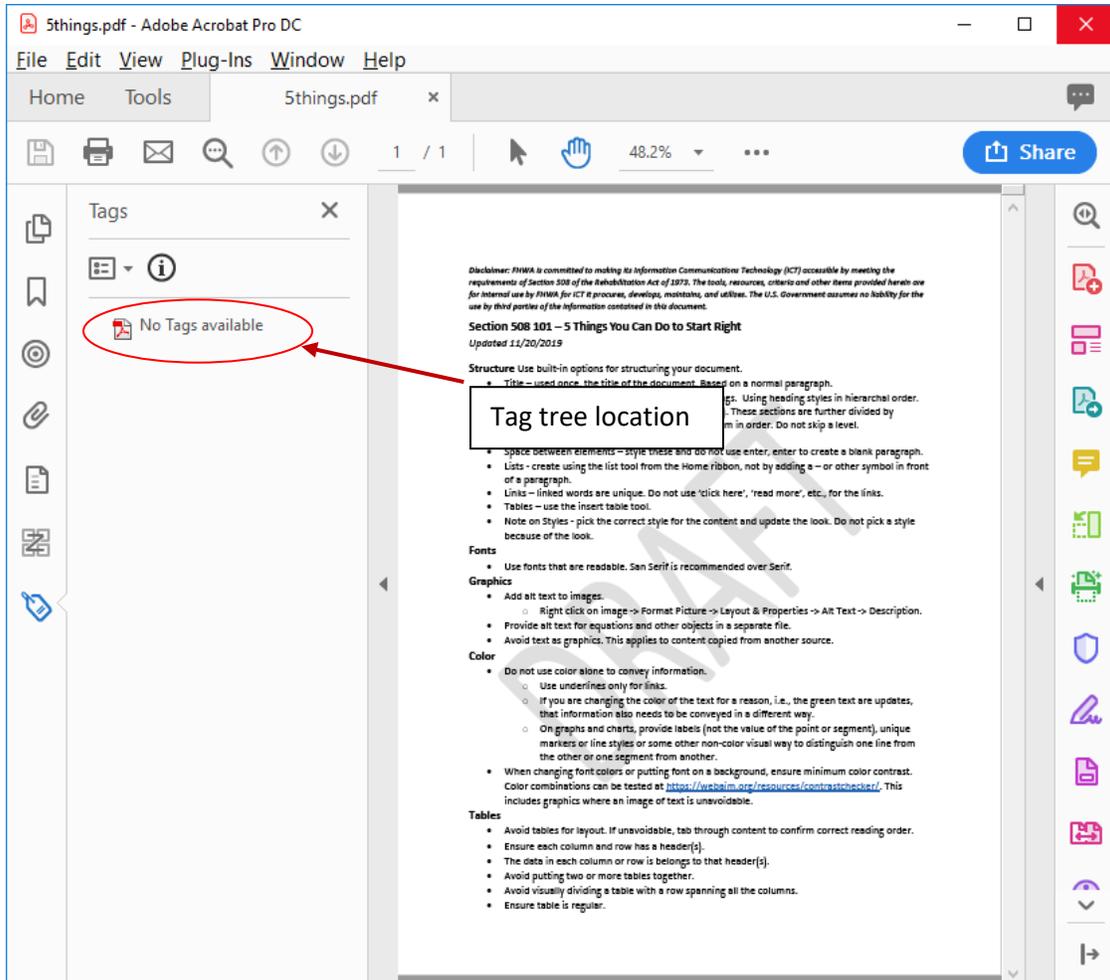
Select the tag to delete. From the “Options” menu select “Delete Tag.”

Tagged PDF

The first step to ensuring a PDF is Section 508 conformant is to confirm that the PDF is tagged. One way to determine the logical structure of a PDF is through formatted headings and other visual cues. However, some users cannot decipher the logical structure of a document using visual cues. “Tags” are used to convey the document’s structure in a logical manner to those using assistive technology, e.g., the big bold font is a heading, the blue underlined text is a link, or the content is a list of four items. This

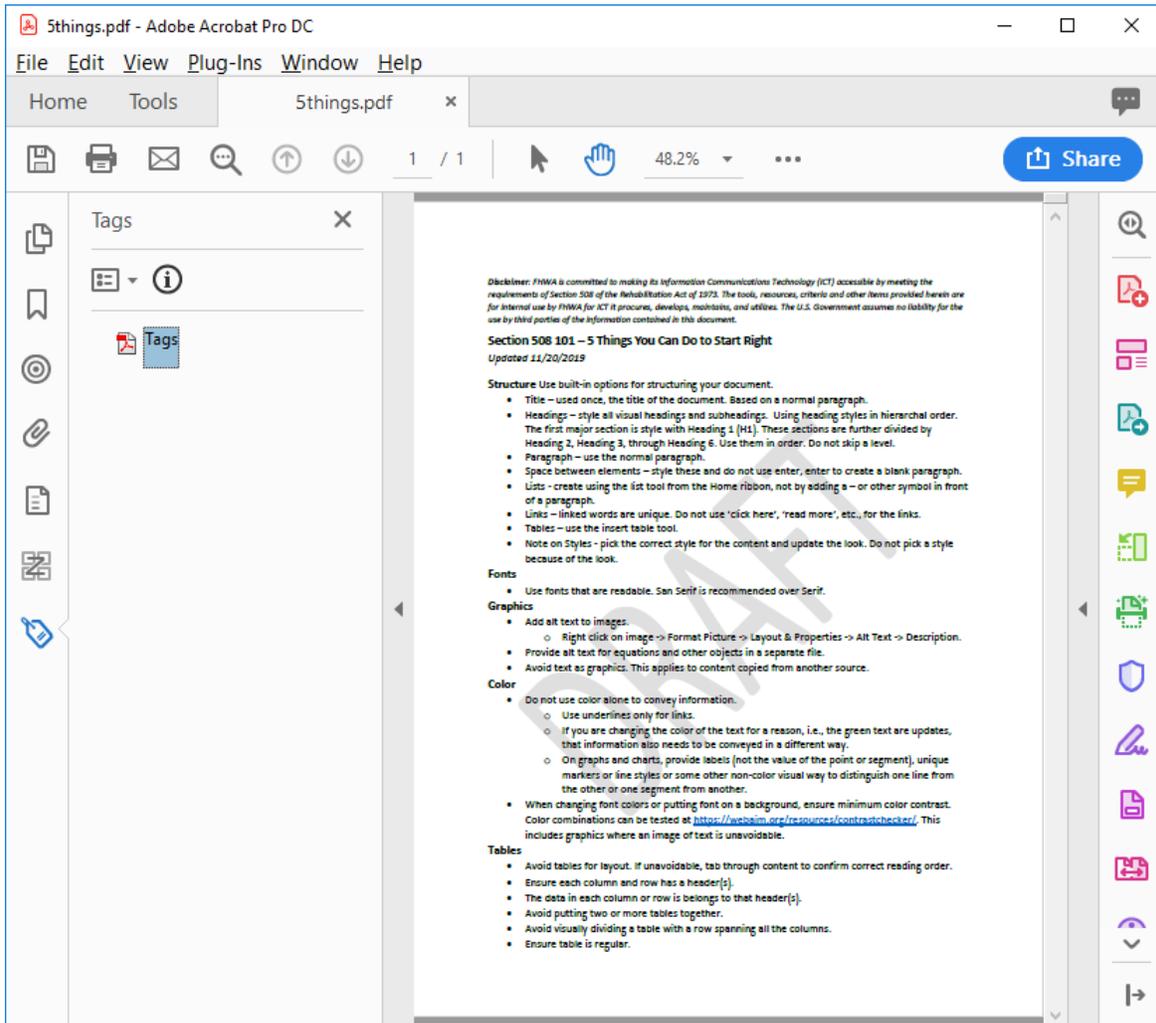
logical structure of the tags is called a “Tag Tree.” Tags allow a proper reading of a document regardless of how the content is accessed by the user.

Check for tags by opening the “Tags” pane in the “Navigation” pane.

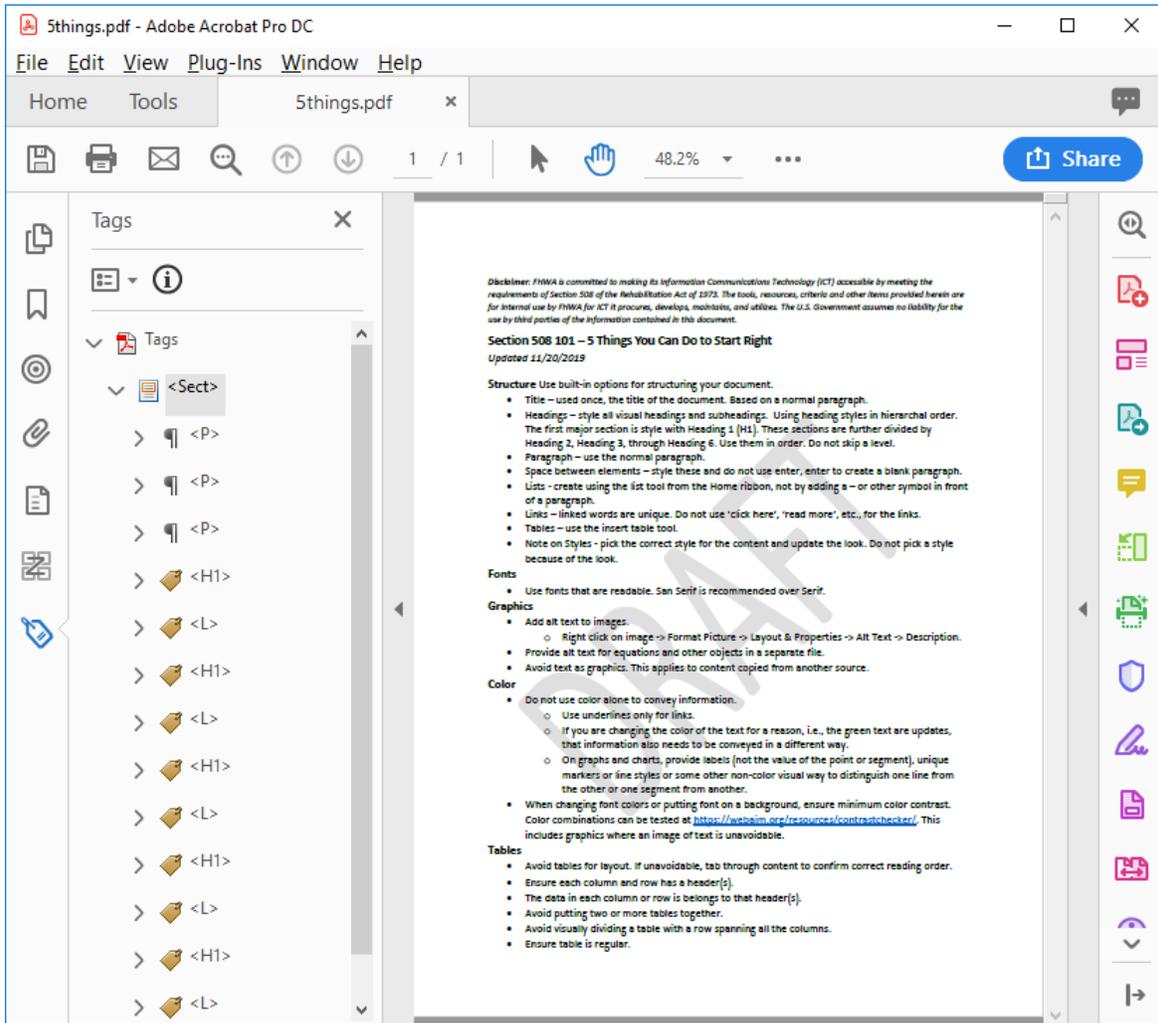


As shown above, in the “Tags” pane the location of the “Tag Tree” says “No Tags available.” This document is not Section 508 conformant. The file needs tags to be remediated for accessibility. Always create a tagged PDF from the source authoring tool.

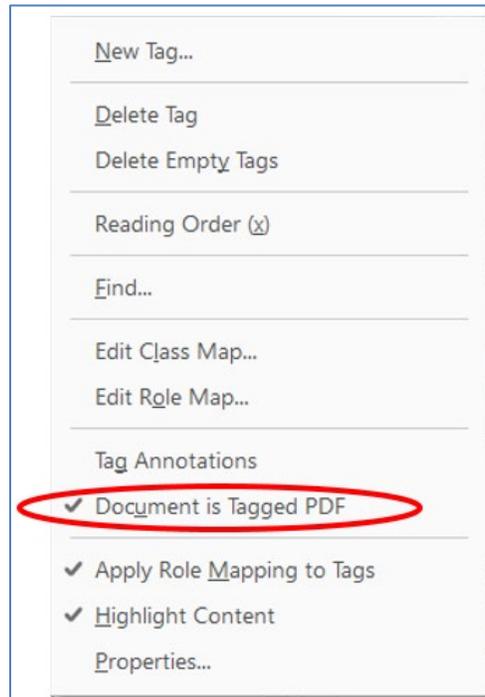
If the “Tags” pane shows “Tags” but the arrow “>” is not found to the left of “Tags” as shown below, the document does not actually contain tags and is not Section 508 conformant.



If the tag tree is expandable by selecting the “>” and contains tags, as shown below, continue checking the document for Section 508 conformance following the procedures outlined in this document.



From the “Tags” pane, select the “Options” menu. Confirm that the option “Document is Tagged PDF” is checked on the dialog box as shown below. If not checked, select the phrase “Document is Tagged PDF” to check.



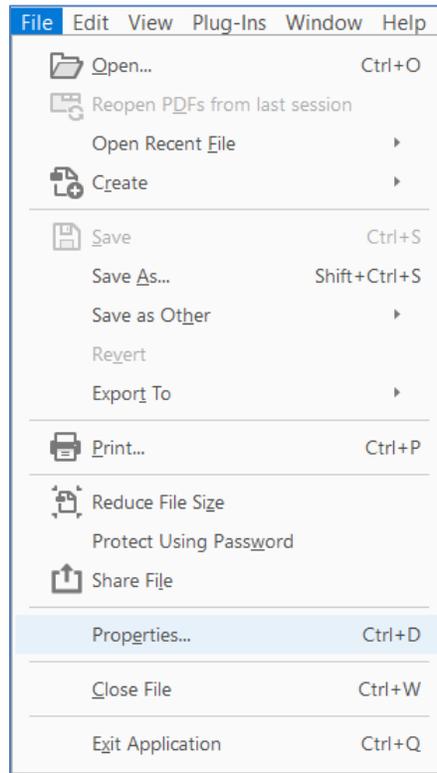
References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/content-structure-separation-programmatic.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/content-structure-separation-sequence.html>.

Document Properties

Document properties provide additional information about the document allowing users to quickly access important information about the document, such as the title, author(s), keywords, and default language. This information is also called “metadata.”

Access the “Document Properties” dialog box in Adobe Acrobat by selecting the “File” menu item, then select “Properties” as shown below.

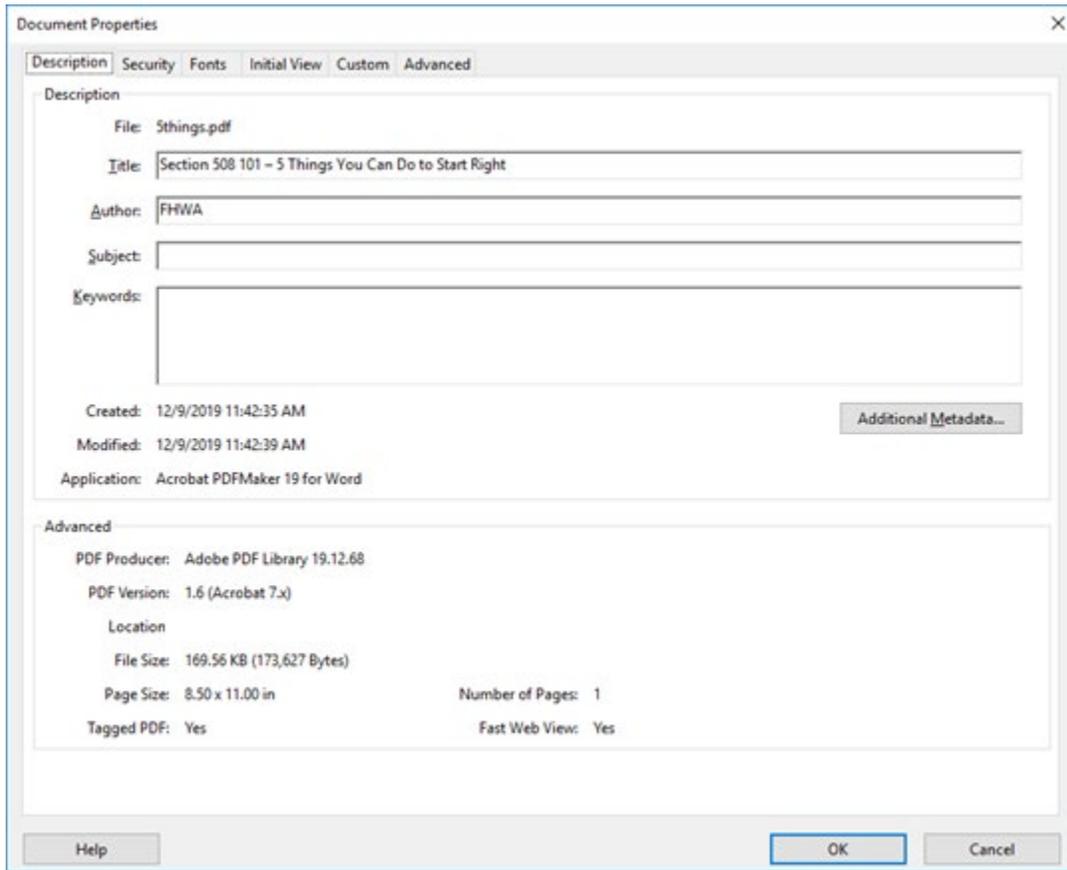


Description

As shown below, select the “Description” tab and ensure the fields are completed as follows:

- Title is correct and complete.
- Author is FHWA (Agency guideline).

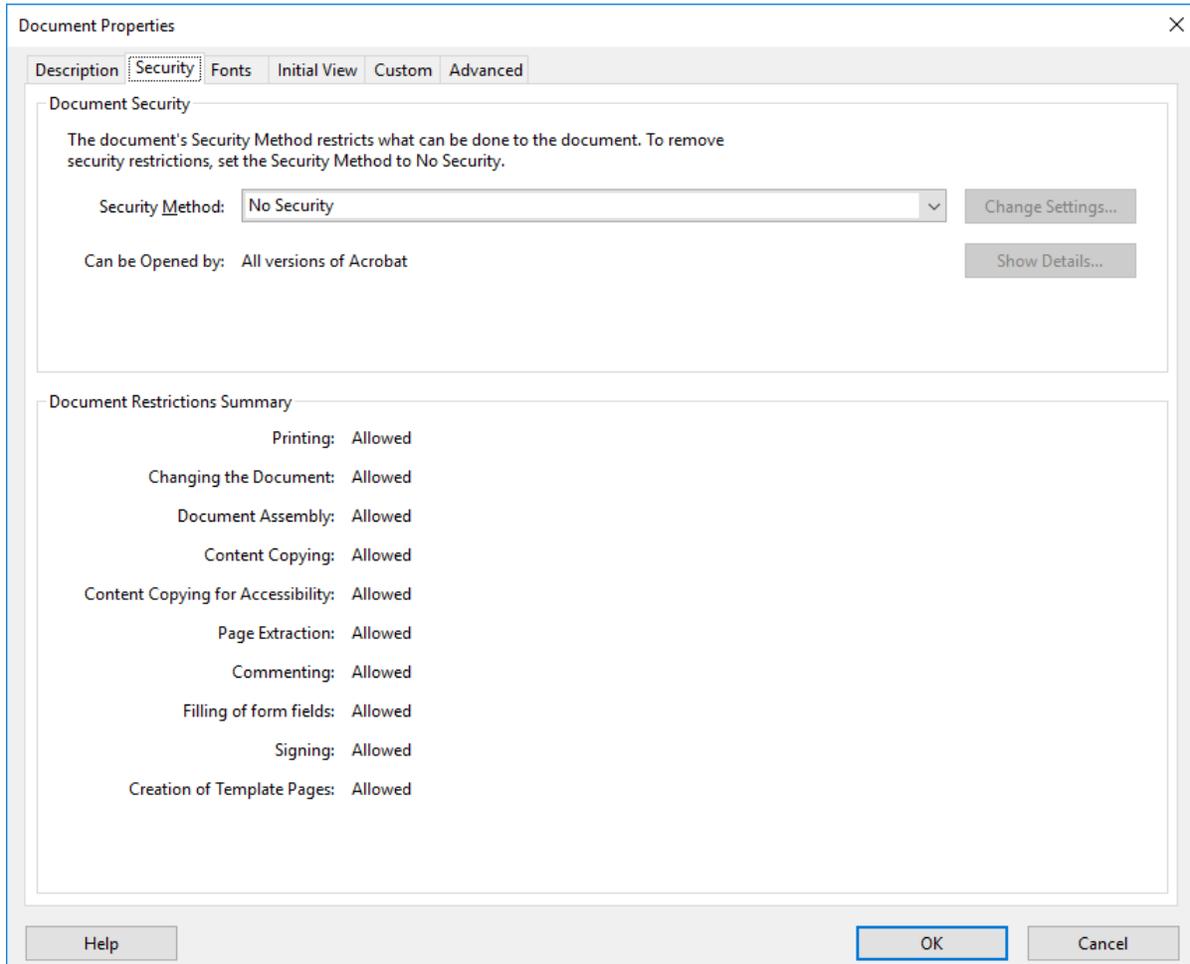
Inspect all the fields to confirm they do not contain references to any vendor or contractor (Agency guideline).



Security

After the information in the “Description” tab is entered and confirmed correct, select the “Security” tab as shown below and ensure the following:

- “Content Copying for Accessibility” is allowed.



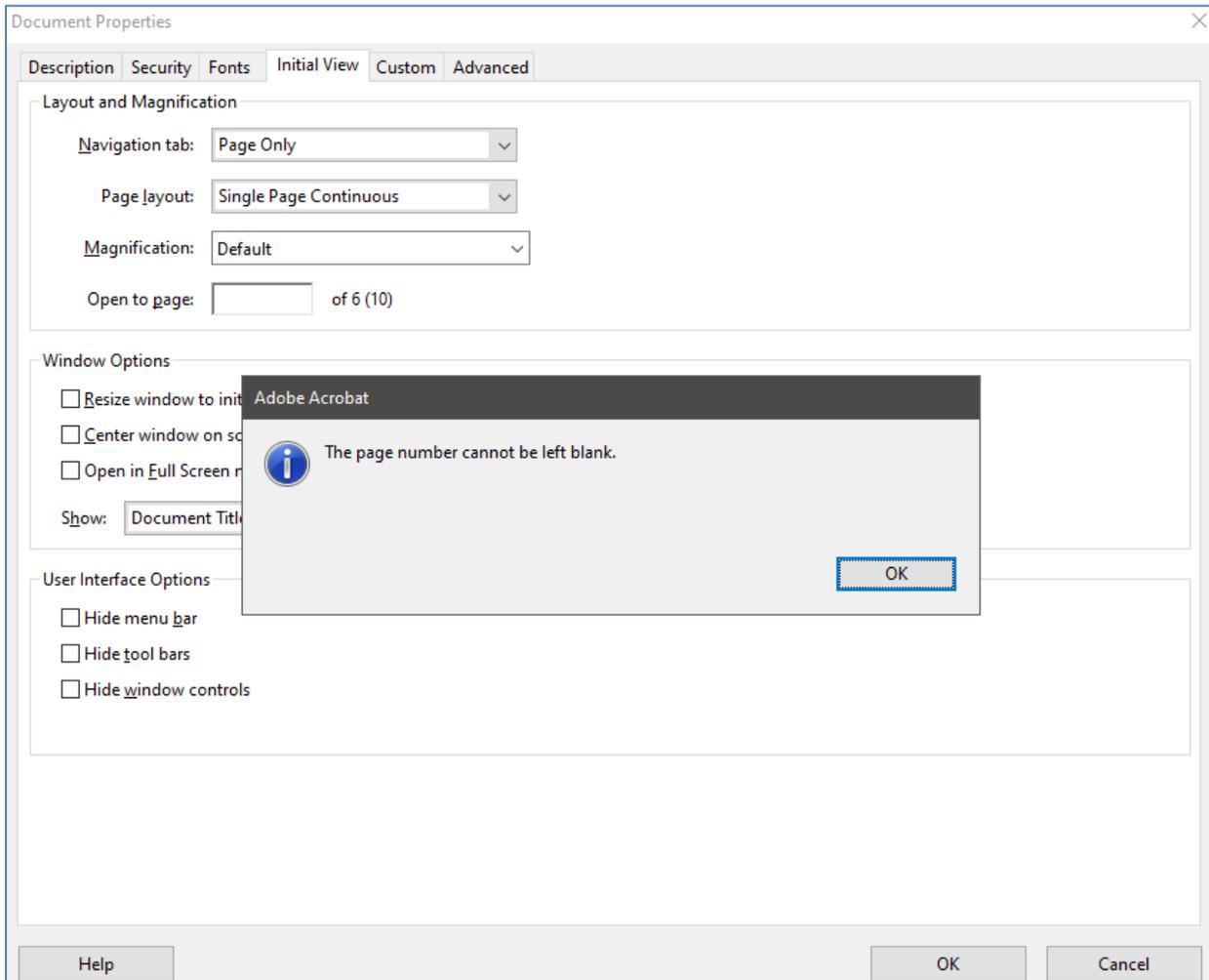
Fonts

No adjustments are necessary for the “Fonts” tab.

Initial View

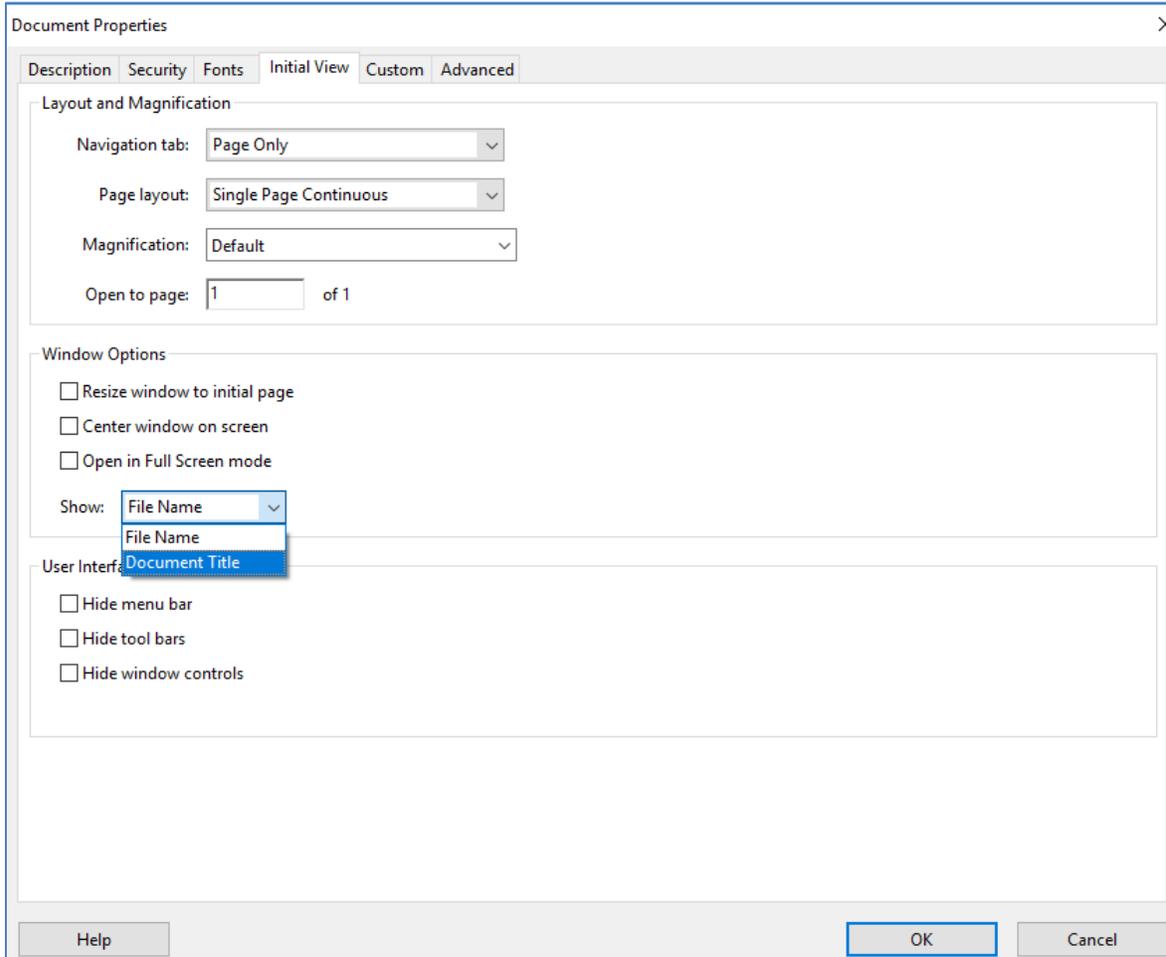
In the “Initial View” tab, ensure the file opens to the first page of the file by setting the “Open to page” under “Layout and Magnification” to match the [page label](#) of the first page. If the first page of the file is blank, which is typical for cover pages, leave the “Open to page” as blank. When selecting ok with the “Open to page” as blank, and Adobe Acrobat gives the error message “The page number cannot be left blank,” as shown below, put a space in the “Open to page” field. If “The page number cannot be left

blank” error message continues after adding the space, set the [page label](#) “Style” to a style not used in the document such as “a” then put “a” in the “Open to page” field.



Next, ensure the document title instead of the file name is shown when opening the PDF by going to the “Windows Options” section then select “Document Title” from the “Show” dropdown menu as shown below.

Leave all the other settings for “Layout and Magnification,” “Windows Options,” and “User Interface Options” as their default setting.



Custom

No adjustments are necessary for the “Custom” tab.

Advanced

Select the “Advanced” tab and set the default language of the document to that matching the content by going to the “Reading Options” section and select the appropriate language from the “Language” dropdown menu as shown below.

The screenshot shows the 'Document Properties' dialog box with the 'Advanced' tab selected. The 'Reading Options' section is visible, showing the 'Language' dropdown menu set to 'English'. Other settings include 'Binding' set to 'Left Edge', 'Page Scaling' set to 'Default', 'DuplexMode' set to 'Simplex', and 'Number of Copies' set to 'Default'. The 'PDF Settings' section includes 'Base URL', 'Search Index', and 'Trapped' (set to 'Unknown'). The 'Print Dialog Presets' section includes 'Page Scaling', 'DuplexMode', 'Paper Source by Page Size', 'Print Page Range', and 'Number of Copies'. The 'OK' button is highlighted.

If the document contains content in more than one language, set the default to that of the language for the majority of the content and manually set the language for the specific content using the instructions in the [Language of Parts](#) section in this document.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF16.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF18.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/navigation-mechanisms-title.html>.

Sensory Characteristics

Do not reference content solely by color, shape, size, sound, or location. Note: “above” and “below” references are acceptable to discuss content before and after a point in the content when presented in

logical order. Avoid statements like, “press the green button to continue,” “refer to the list to the right,” “the top-left image shows...,” etc.

Use of Color

Color alone cannot convey information. This criterion applies to all content, including text, links, and non-text content.

Text and Links

Where the font color changes or is highlighted for a reason (e.g., a color-coded table, “the green text are updates,” “red form fields are required,” “see the highlighted information”), provide another way to uniquely, visually convey this information without color. This includes linked words among other text. See further discussion on links under “[Color Contrast](#).”

Non-text Content

Non-text content includes items such as graphs, charts, and figures. Ensure any information conveyed by a color change is conveyed in another way to uniquely, visually convey this information without color. For line graphs, provide a unique marker, line style, or a descriptor pointing to each line. For charts, provide a unique pattern on each segment or the category label of each segment near the segment. Adding the values of a point on a line or segment does not satisfy this criterion.

Color Contrast

All text color combinations must meet WCAG 2.0 AA minimum color contrast requirements. Large text (i.e., 14 pt bolded and larger or 18 pt nonbolded and larger) must have a minimum color contrast of 3:1. Text not meeting the minimum font size for large text must have a minimum color contrast of 4.5:1. Minimum color contrast requirements apply to text–background combinations (e.g., black text on a white background) and images of text where the image replaces the text to maintain a certain look such as an infographic or flow chart.

The color contrast requirement does not apply to logos or where the text is incidental to a graphic.

Links

Minimum color contrast applies to linked words among other text where the only difference between the linked words and surrounding text is color (e.g., the underline typically representing a link is removed). In these cases, ensure minimum contrast of 3:1 or greater between the color of the linked words and the color of the surrounding text. In addition, provide another visual indicator when tabbing to or pointing to the link such as adding an underline or changing the font to bold. Link contrast requirements are in addition to the contrast requirements of text against the background.

Several websites and tools are available to check color contrast, including the following:

- <https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker>.
- <https://webaim.org/resources/linkcontrastchecker>.
- <https://developer.paciellogroup.com/color-contrast-checker/>.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G14.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G111.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G182.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G183.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/visual-audio-contrast-without-color.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G96.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/general/G111.html>
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/content-structure-separation-understanding.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G145.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/visual-audio-contrast-contrast.html>.

Text as Text

Render text as text, not images of text. Exceptions to this rule include the following:

- When text is essential to a graphic (e.g., logo, flowchart, infographic, equation).
- The image of text is visually customizable to meet the users need.

References

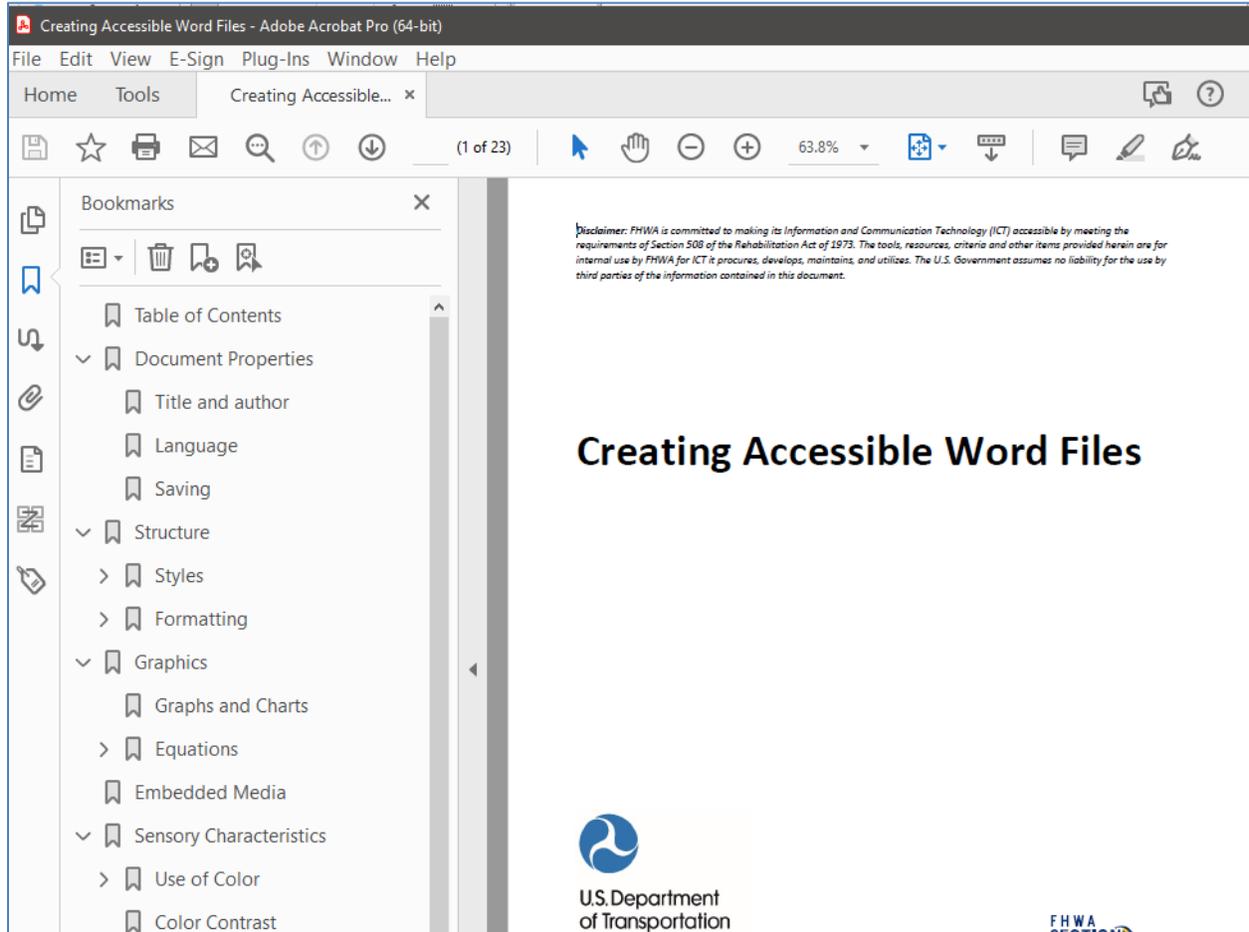
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/visual-audio-contrast-text-presentation.html>.

Bookmarks

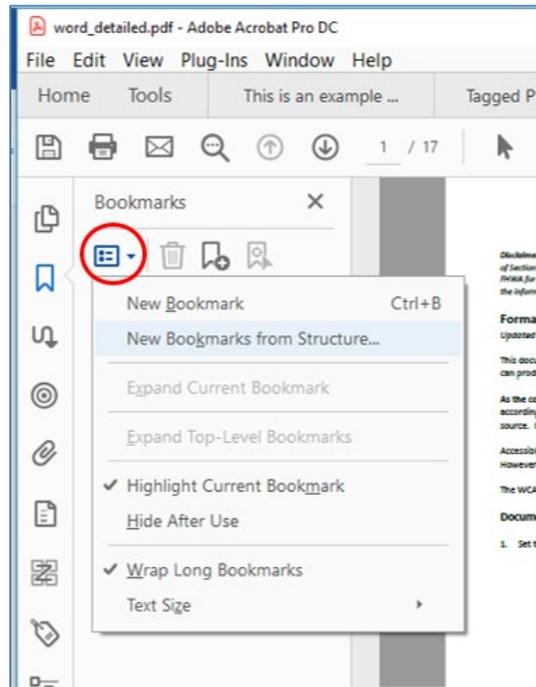
Bookmarks allow users to navigate a document by providing a hierarchal outline of the document.

Documents with more than nine pages require bookmarks. To ensure a document has bookmarks, open the “Bookmarks” pane on the “Navigation” pane, as shown below. Confirm the bookmarks are accurate and are representative of the document structure. Rearrange and nest bookmarks as needed by

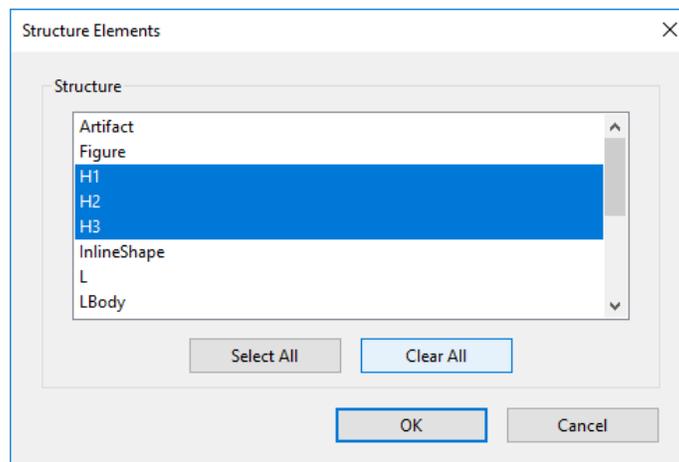
selecting the bookmark and using the “Cut” and “Paste under/after Selected Bookmark” commands found in the “Options” menu.



Generate bookmarks as needed. Select the “Options” menu item in the “Bookmarks” pane and select “New Bookmarks from Structure,” as shown below.



Select all the available headings, then select “OK.” The example document shown below has three heading levels, (i.e., H1, H2, and H3) that are presented in the “Structure Elements” dialog box.



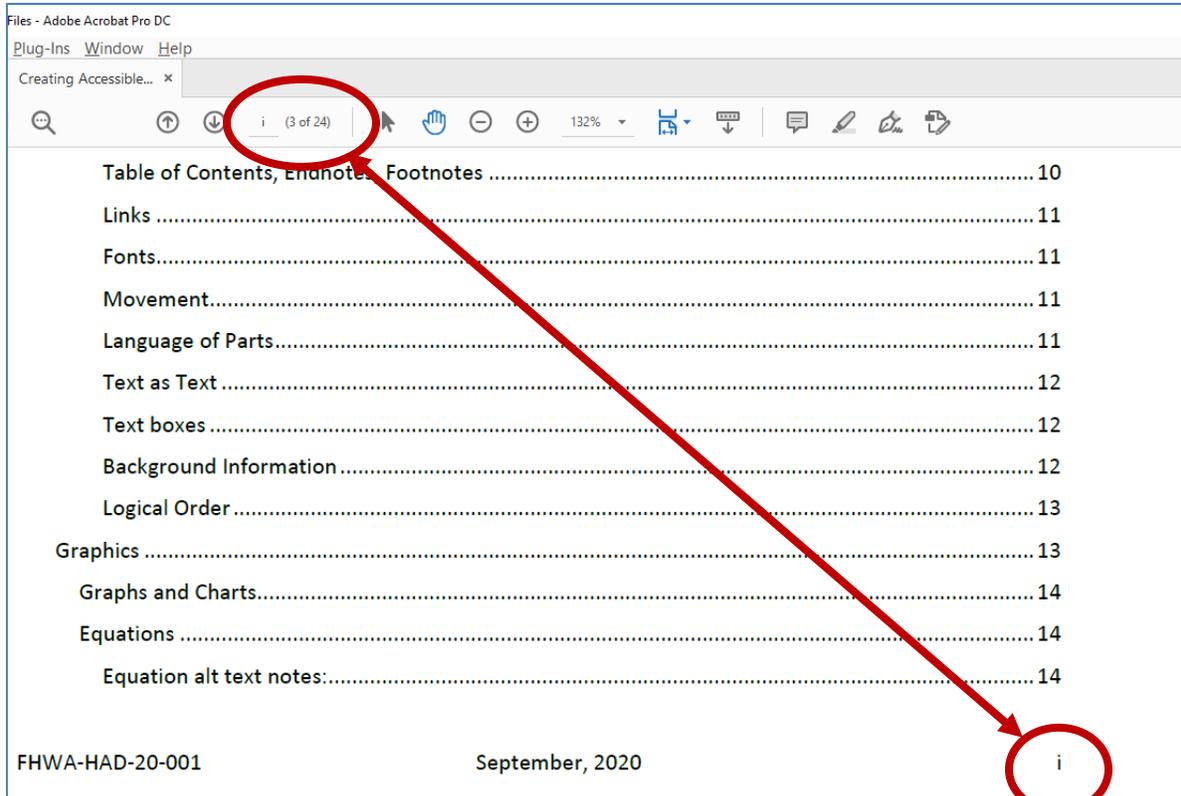
Once the bookmarks are generated, ensure they are correctly nested. Rearrange bookmarks as needed using the “Cut” and “Paste under/after Selected Bookmark” commands found in the “Options” menu.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF2.html>
- <https://www.w3.org/WAI/WCAG21/Techniques/pdf/PDF2>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/navigation-mechanisms-mult-loc.html>.

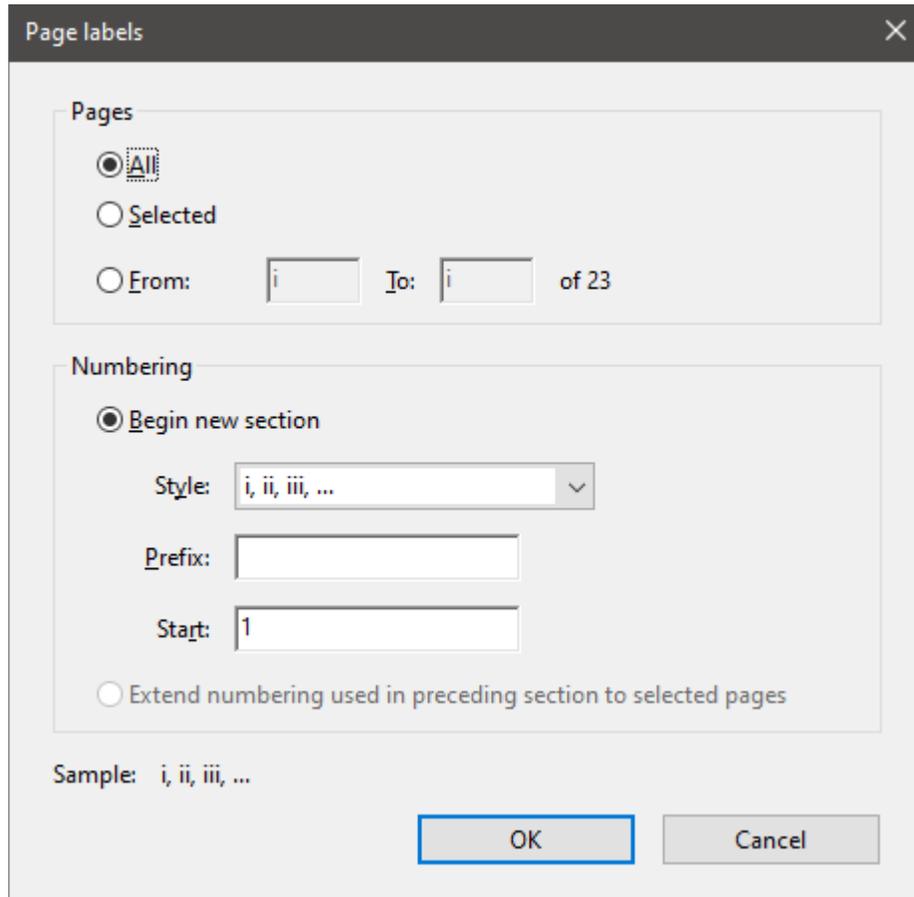
Page Numbering

Ensure the page numbering found in the PDF viewer matches the page numbering in the document. As shown below, the page number in the screen shot is “i” as is the page number in the PDF viewer.



To change the page number displayed in the PDF viewer, navigate to the “Page Thumbnails” pane in the “Navigation” pane. Select the page(s) to be renumbered then select “Page Labels” from the “Options”

menu. In the “Page labels” dialog box, select “Begin new section” then set the “Style,” “Prefix,” and “Start” as needed found under “Numbering” to match the number(s) in the document.



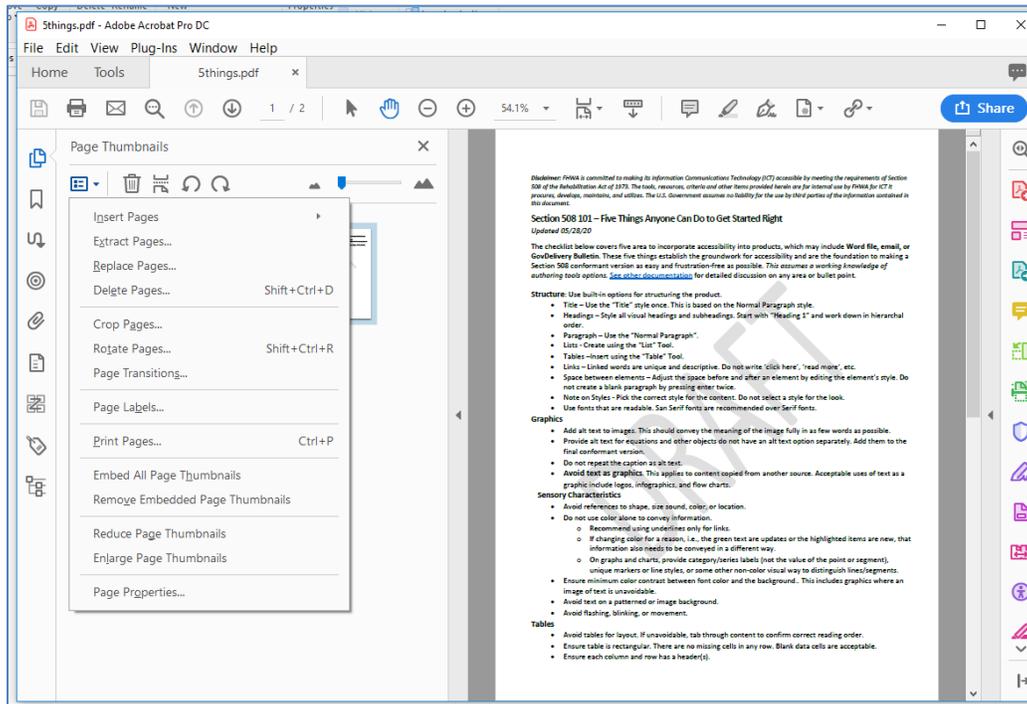
References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF17.html>.
- <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/#consistent-behavior-consistent-locations>.
- <http://www.w3.org/TR/2008/REC-WCAG20-20081211/#content-structure-separation-programmatic>.

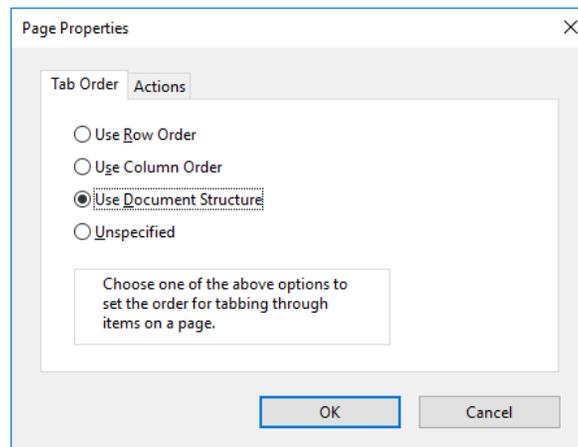
Logical Tab Order

Specify the tab order for each document to ensure content is read in a meaningful and understandable order. To do this, access the “Page Thumbnails” pane. Select all the pages by selecting one thumbnail

and selecting Ctrl + A on the keyboard. Navigate to the “Page Thumbnails” “Options” menu and select “Page Properties” as shown below.



In the “Tab Order” tab of the “Page Properties” dialog box, select “Use Document Structure,” and then select “OK,” as shown below.



References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF3.html>
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/content-structure-separation-sequence.html>
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/keyboards-operation-keyboard-operable.html>
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/navigation-mechanisms-focus-order.html>

Tags

Tagging Meaningful Content

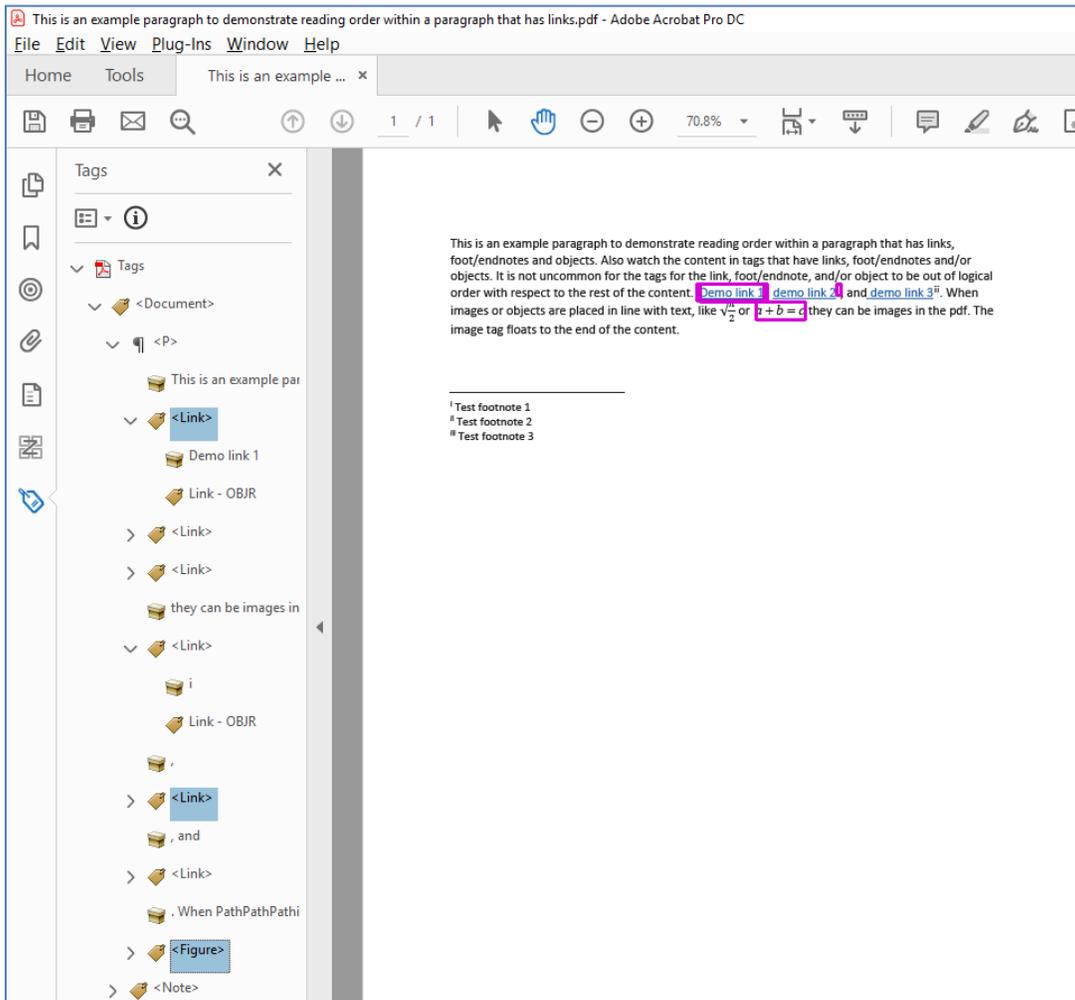
Confirm all content conveying meaningful information is tagged. Remove any tags for content not conveying meaningful information using the steps in the [“Deleting a Tag”](#) section. Content not conveying meaningful information includes:

- Blank/empty tags (except empty table data (TD) tags that are needed to keep the table structure).
- Extra hard returns.
- Page numbers.
- Redundant content (e.g., repeating header and/or footer content is tagged once).
- Decorative or background images used only as design elements.

Content Order Within Tags

Confirm the content within each tag is in logical order, especially with tags containing links, footnotes, endnotes, and object elements. The screen shot below shows a paragraph with various elements inside

a paragraph tag out of logical order. The links for the footnotes and the second equation are not in logical order because they appear after all the other content.

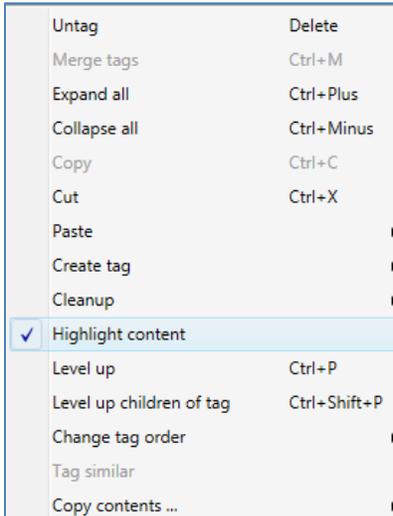


- Rearrange the content within the tags to be in logical reading order.
- Reading order also applies to tables with figures (e.g., images, equations, logos) in cells. Commonly, Figure tags are outside of table tags. Reorder any out-of-order elements using the technique discussed above.

Tag Order

Ensure tags are in logical reading order. Logical order is checked by inspecting the tags manually.

Check the tag order by expanding the tag tree and going through each tag one-by-one from the start of the tag tree to the end. To highlight the content associated with each tag, select “Highlight content” from the “Options” drop down in the “Tags” pane as shown below.



Place any out-of-order tags in their correct, logical reading order.

Logical reading order does not have to match identically the order in which content appears on a page. For example, some prefer a figure caption reads before the figure itself. In this case, the Caption tag is moved before the Figure tag, where in print the caption appears after the figure. Another example, footnotes are placed at the bottom of a page in print, but the tags associated with each footnote typically are placed directly after they are introduced in a paragraph, which reflects the logical order in which content is read as opposed to the literal order as it appears on the page.

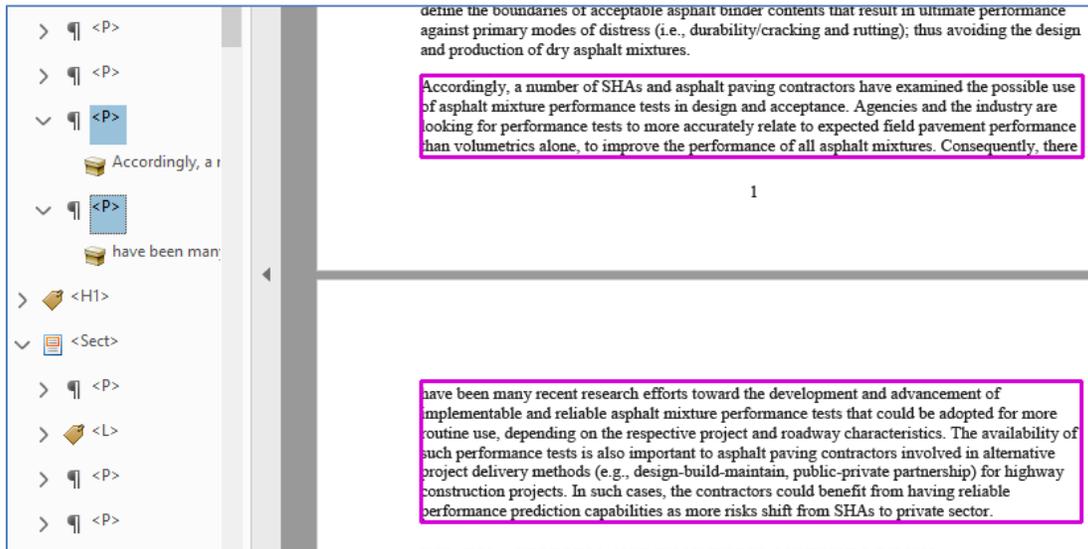
References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/content-structure-separation-sequence.html>.

Split Content

Be mindful of content spanning more than one page. In some cases, the content on the first page is tagged separately from succeeding pages. As shown below, one paragraph spans two pages and is tagged in two P tags instead of one. Merge the separate tags into one tag. Content spanning more than one page is common for paragraphs, tables, tables of contents, and lists.

To merge split content, expand the applicable tags. Move the content from all applicable tags into one tag and ensure the content is in the proper reading order.



Semantically Correct Tag Usage

Tag all meaningful content in semantically correct tags. Become familiar with the [standard PDF tags](#). Inspect all tags to confirm they are used correctly (e.g., lists are tagged as lists and not paragraphs, headings are properly defined and provide hierarchical structure to the document, etc.). Specific tags are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

Some files may contain tags that are not a standard PDF tag. These tags are called “Nonstandard PDF tags.” See the discussion on “Role maps” in the “[Nonstandard PDF Tags](#)” section for more information on nonstandard PDF tags.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G115.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/content-structure-separation-programmatic.html>

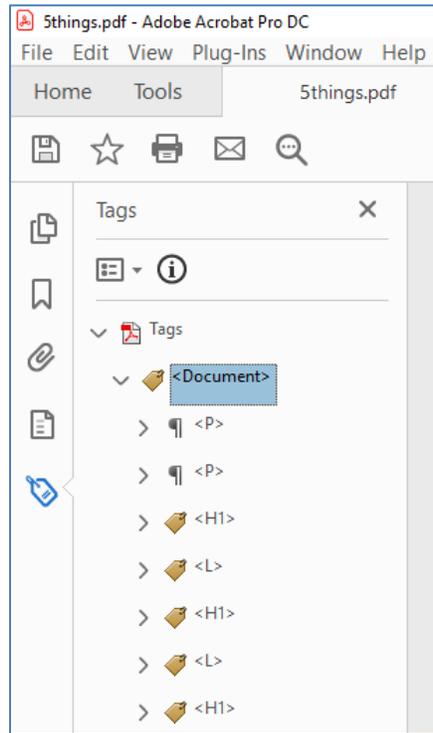
Container Tags

Document tag

The “Document” tag is the main container tag. Nest all PDF tags under the “Document” tag so the tag tree will appear as:

- Tags
 - <Document>
 - {All tags}

This is also shown in the screen shot below.



Other Container Tags

The following are other container tags used to group tags under the <Document> tag.

- Part.
- Art(icle).
- Sect(ion).
- Div(ision).

Use none, one, two, or all the above other container tags in a file, typically in the order listed, to subdivide large content into semantically smaller sections. Use of container tags other than the Document tag is not required. When used, use consistently (e.g., if a chapter is put in a container tag such as a Part, all are put in their own Part container tag).

References

- <https://www.pdfa.org/resource/tagged-pdf-best-practice-guide-syntax>.
- https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/using/editing-document-structure-content-tags.html#standard_pdf_tags.

Title

Tag the title and subtitle of a document, as applicable, as paragraph tags.

Headings

Confirm all visual headings are tagged with heading tags, the headings are used in hierarchal order, and the content within the heading is text. The main division, such as a chapter title, is tagged as H(eading)1. The next major grouping under H1 is H2, and so on.

Heading tags H2–H6 are used as needed in descending order to structure the document. Do not skip a heading level. Do not use the H tag (i.e., H with no number after it).

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF9.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/content-structure-separation-programmatic.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/navigation-mechanisms-descriptive.html>.

Paragraph

One paragraph is contained in a single paragraph tag. If more than one paragraph is contained in a single paragraph tag, extract the additional elements, and nest the content under a separate paragraph tag. Do this as many times as necessary so every paragraph has its own paragraph tag.

Table of Contents

Confirm tags for tables of contents (i.e., table of contents, list of figures, and list of tables) are tagged and nested correctly. Properly nested table of contents tags match the outline or heading structure of the document.

Properly nested tables of contents are as follows:

- <TOC> This is the root (main) level under which all TOCI tags are nested.
 - <TOCI> This is level 1 (e.g., chapter 1 or a main heading).
 - <TOCI> This is another level 1 (e.g., chapter 2 or a main heading).
 - <TOC> This is the entire table of contents for the subsections under the above level 1.
 - <TOCI> This is the first subsection of level 1 (e.g., Chapter 2.1).
 - <TOCI> This is the second subsection of level 1 (e.g., Chapter 2.2).
 -
 - <TOCI> This is level 1.
 - ...

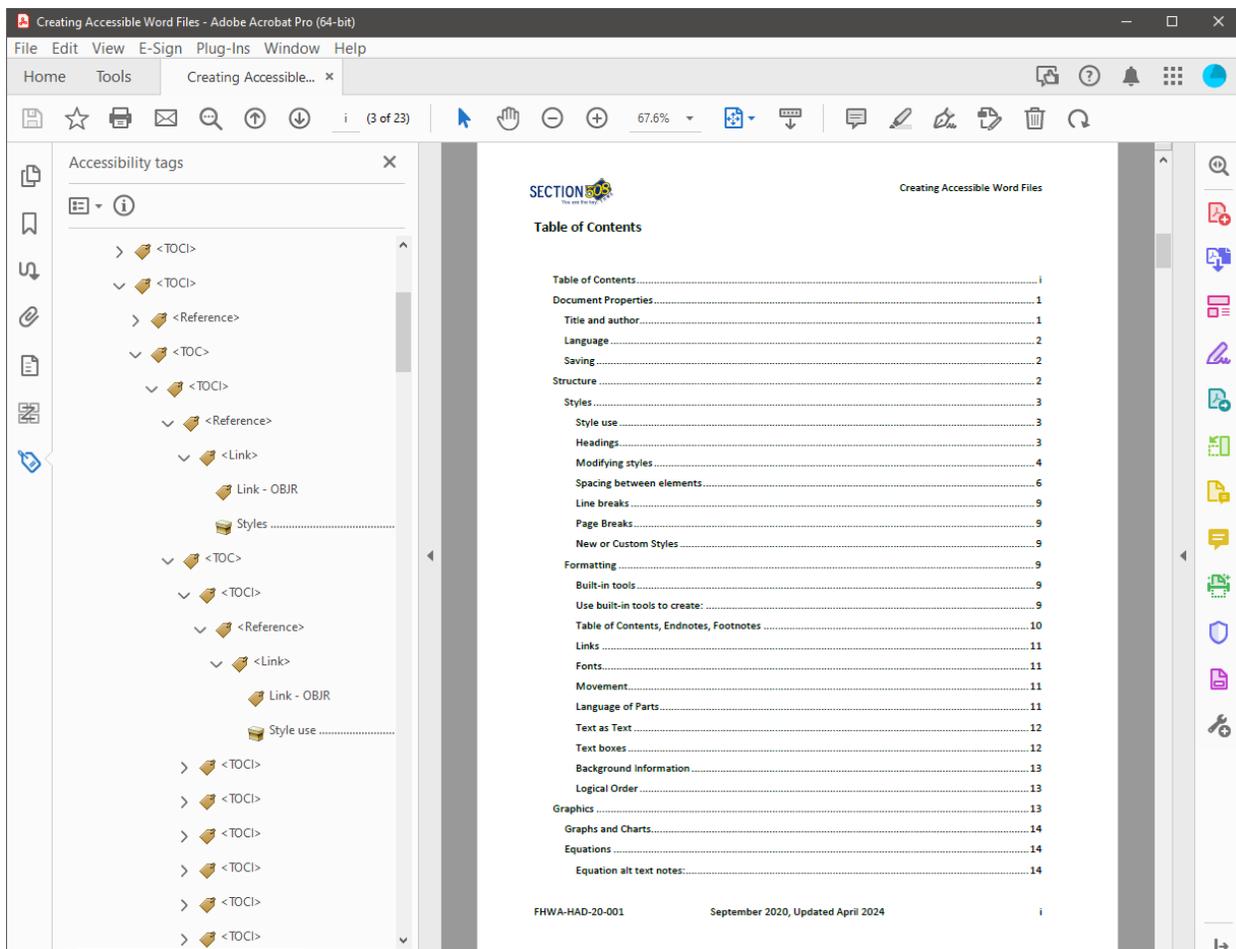
Every level of content in a table of contents is nested under its own TOC tag, i.e., each heading level is a TOCI child tag nested under a TOC parent tag, which is the child of the previous TOCI tag.

Nest each table of contents item in a single TOCI. Each TOCI contains a Reference tag, a Link tag (optional, use when the item is a link), the text of the TOCI, and a Link-OBJR (optional, use when the item is a link). This information is nested as follows:

- TOCI
 - Reference
 - Link (optional, use when the item is a link)
 - Text of the TOCI
 - Link-OBJR (optional, use when the item is a link)

When the Link tag is omitted, nest the text of the TOCI under the Reference tag.

The screen shot below shows the tag tree for the TOCI “Structure.” “Structure” is an H1 in the document. “Structure” contains two subheadings, “Styles” and “Formatting” tagged as H2 in the document. These two subheadings are further divided into subsections, “Style Use, “Headings,” etc., tagged as an H3 in the document. These items from the table of contents are tagged as described above with TOCI, Reference, Link, Link-OBJR, and the text of the TOCI.



References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G64.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/navigation-mechanisms-mult-loc.html>.
- <https://www.levelaccess.com/blog/pdf-table-of-contents/>.

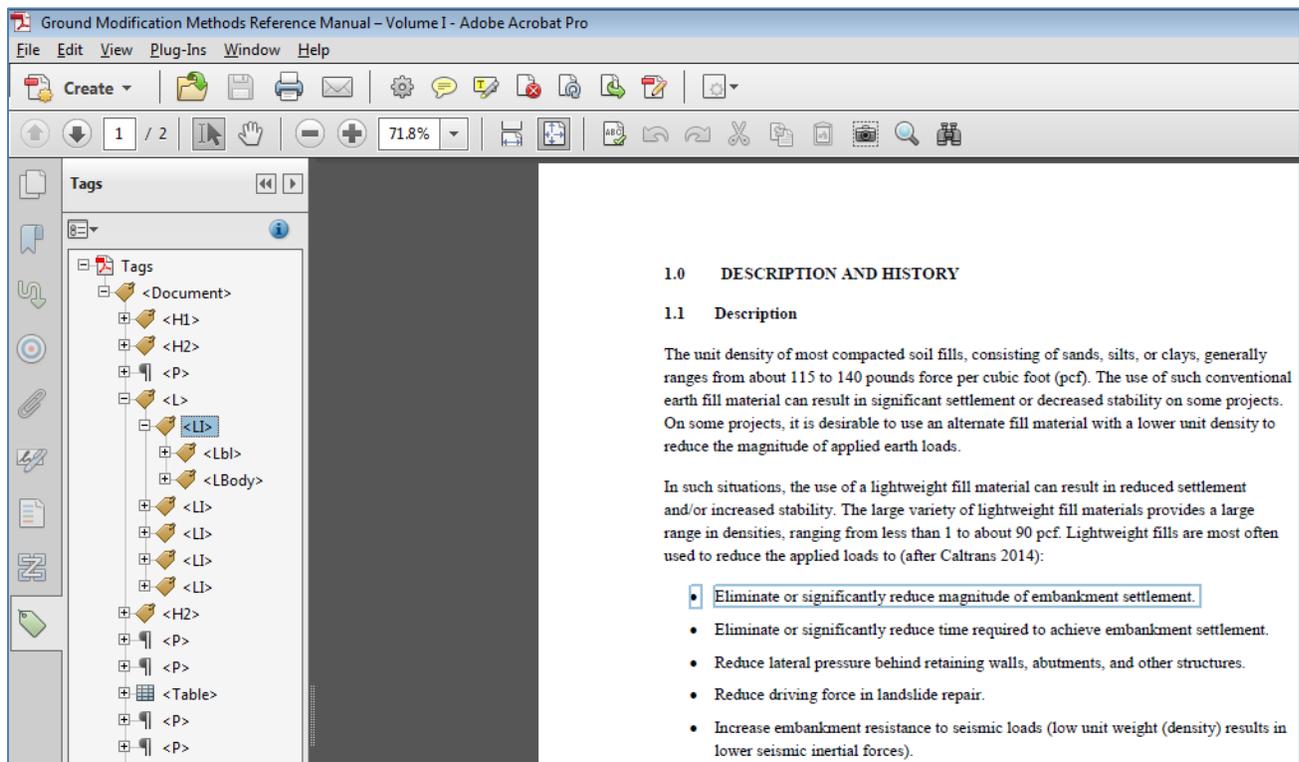
Lists

Confirm all lists are tagged and nested correctly.

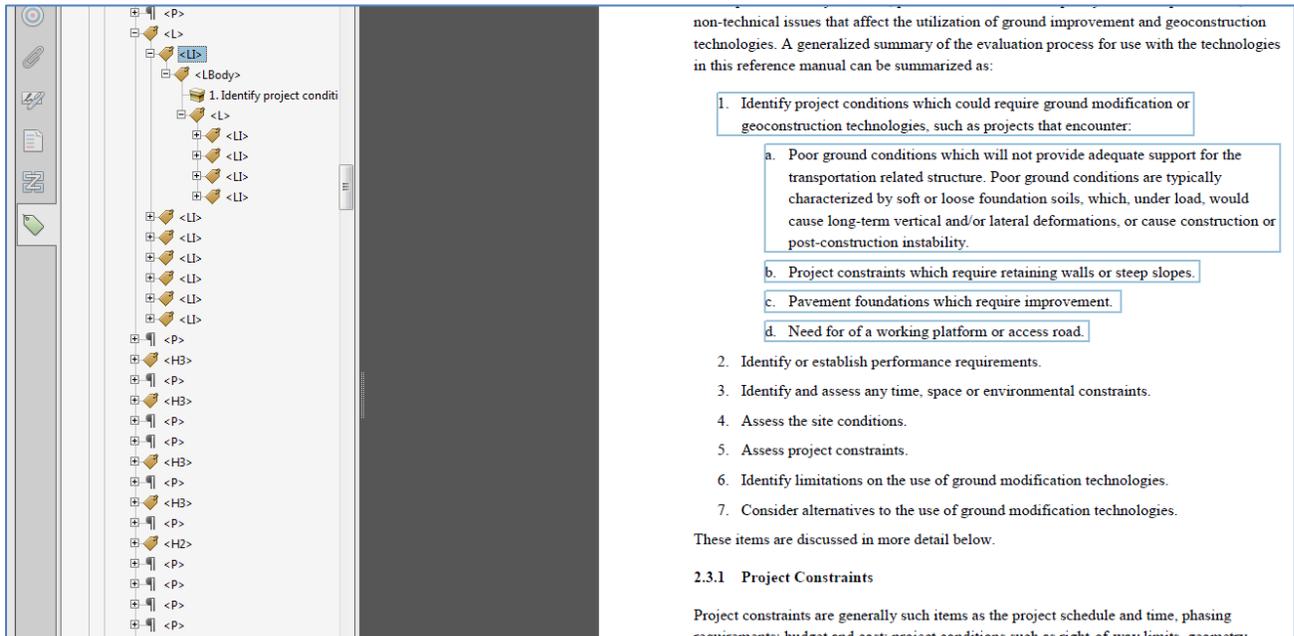
- <L> This is the root (main) level under which all LI tags are nested.
- This is a list item containing all list elements, including the label and list body.
 - <Lbl> This is the list label containing the bullet point or ordered-list number/letter. Use of the Lbl tag is optional. In the case a bullet does not convert to the correct symbol in a PDF, it can be placed in an Lbl tag to remediate. Do not put alt or actual text on the Lbl.
 - <LBody> This is the list body containing all the content of a bullet item. If other elements (e.g., paragraphs, tables, images, properly tagged sublists) appear between items in a list, nest them under this tag.

Be mindful of lists breaking over pages. They may be tagged as multiple L tags or content incorrectly tagged.

Tag each list in only one L tag. Tag each bullet item in only one LI tag. For example, a list of five items is tagged as discussed above in the screen shot below.

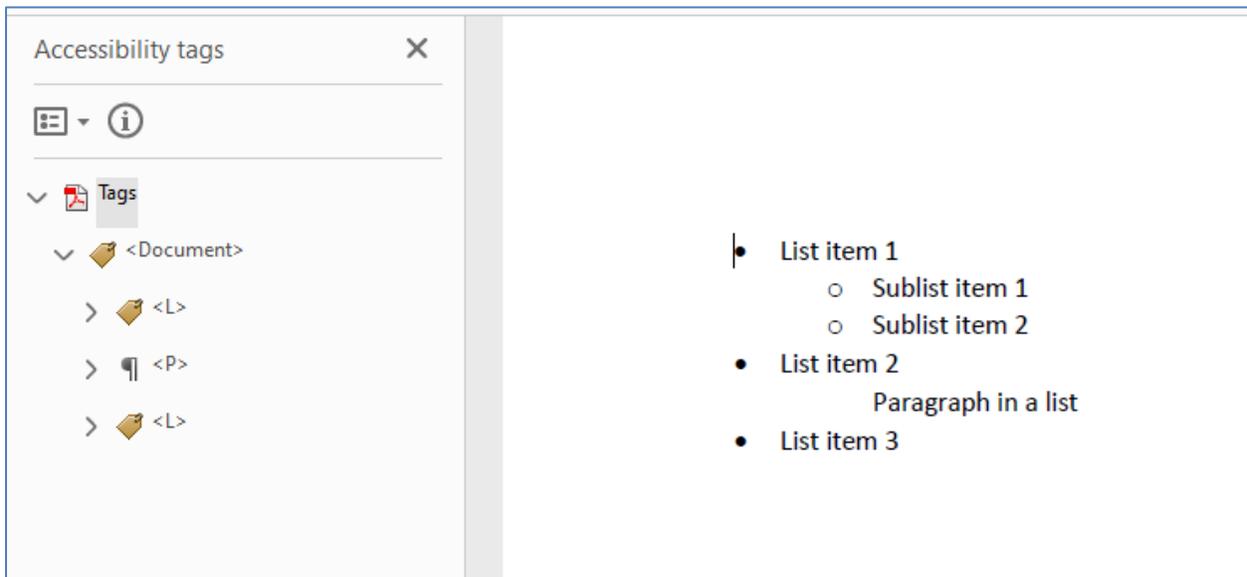


The screen shot below shows the tags for a list of seven items, the first of which contains a sublist of four items. The parent L tag has seven LI tags. The first LI tag has a nested LBody tag. Nested in the LBody is the text of the bullet, an L tag, and the nested LI tags for the sublist of four items.



The screen shot below shows a common issue of lists containing sublists and other elements, such as paragraphs, figures, and tables. This list is a list of three items. The first bullet contains a sublist of two items, the second bullet contains a paragraph, and the third bullet has the bullet text only.

As shown in the screen shot below, this is tagged incorrectly as a list of two items, a paragraph, then a list of one item.



Tag this correctly as a list of three items as shown below by moving the LI tag for the third bullet to be the third LI under the first L tag. Delete the now empty, second L tag.

The screenshot shows an 'Accessibility tags' panel with a tree view on the left and a preview of the list structure on the right.

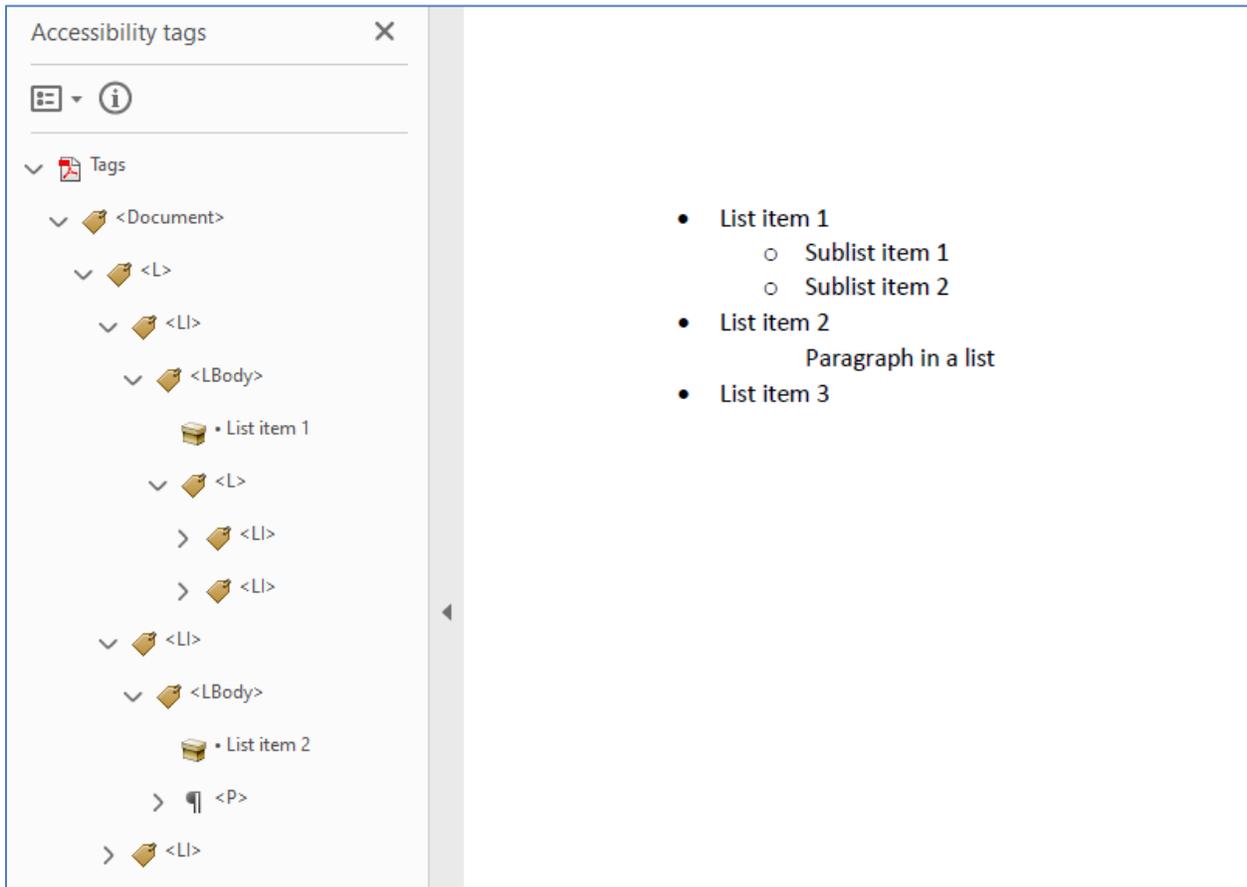
Tree View (Left):

- Tags
 - <Document>
 - <L>
 -
 -
 -

Preview (Right):

- List item 1
 - Sublist item 1
 - Sublist item 2
- List item 2
 - Paragraph in a list
- List item 3

Next, nest the P tag for the paragraph in the LBody for the second list item. The sublist of two items was correctly tagged originally as a list two items nested in the LBody of the first list item as shown below.



References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF21.html>.

Tables

Properly tag tables.

Do not add alt text to tables.

If a table breaks over two or more pages, ensure column header rows for the second and subsequent pages are untagged. Tag as one table without regard to the page breaks.

Properly structure tables are tagged as follows:

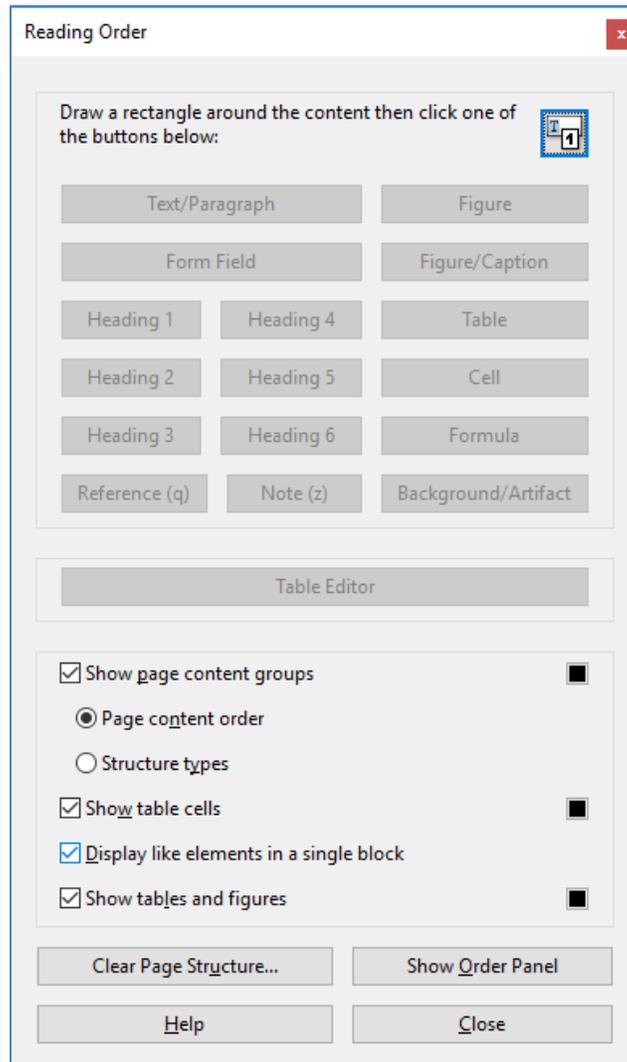
- <Table> This is the root (main) level under which all TR tags are nested.
 - <TR> This is the table row tag, which defines all cells in a horizontal row. <TR> is a child of <Table>.
 - <TH> This is the table header tag, which defines table cells that are column or row headers. TH is a child of TR.
 - <TD> This is the table data tag, which define table cells that contains data. TD is a child of TR.

Table Editor Initial Setup

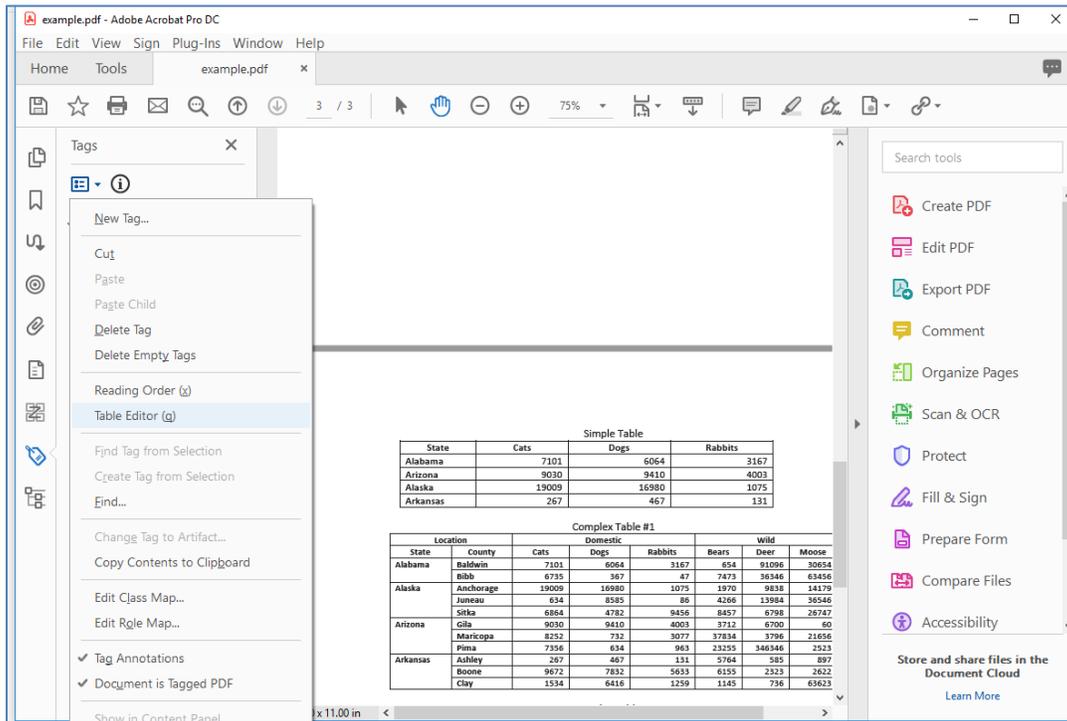
A user needs to set up the “Table Editor” options in the “Reading Order” tool once; the settings will remain each time a new PDF is opened. In the “Reading Order” tool under the “Options” menu, confirm the following are checked:

- “Show page content groups” and “Page content order.”
- “Show table cells.”

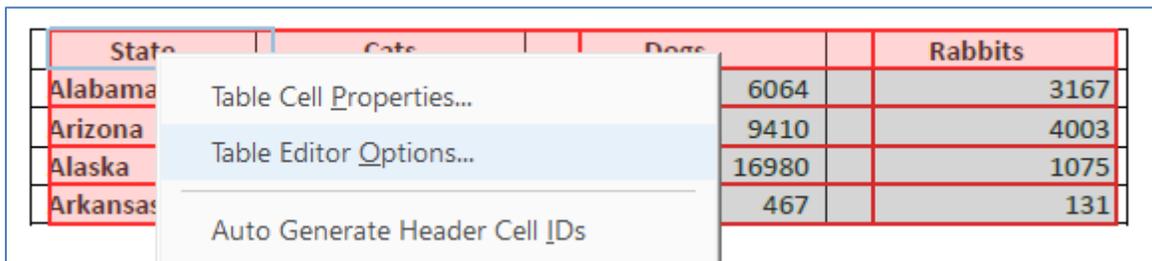
- “Display like elements in a single block.”
- “Show tables and figures.”



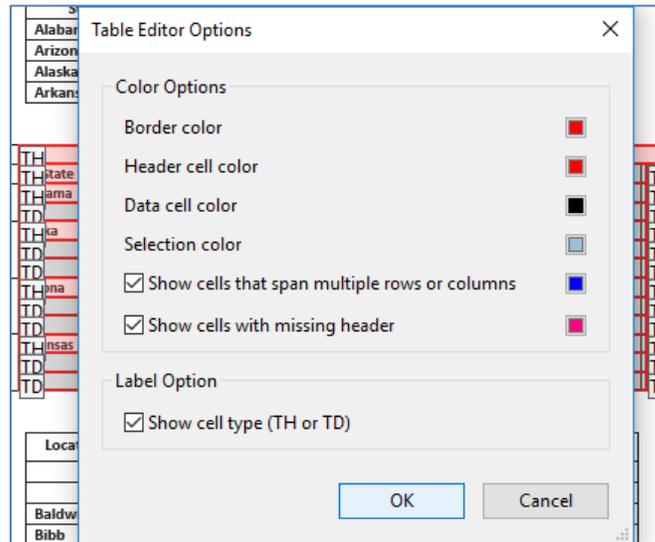
Navigate to a table tag in the “Tags” pane and select “Table Editor” from the “Options” menu. When the “Table Editor” is selected, the table is highlighted.



Continue to set up the “Table Editor” by selecting the context menu of a cell by right clicking on it or selecting Shift + F10 then select “Table Editor Options...”



Under the “Label Option” section, confirm “Show cell type (TH or TD)” is checked.



With this setting checked, the table header (TH) and table data (TD) cells are identified.

TH State	TH Cats	TH Dogs	TH Rabbits
TH Iowa	TD 7101	TD 6064	TD 3167
TH Iowa	TD 9030	TD 9410	TD 4003
TH Iowa	TD 19009	TD 16980	TD 1075
TH Kansas	TD 267	TD 467	TD 131

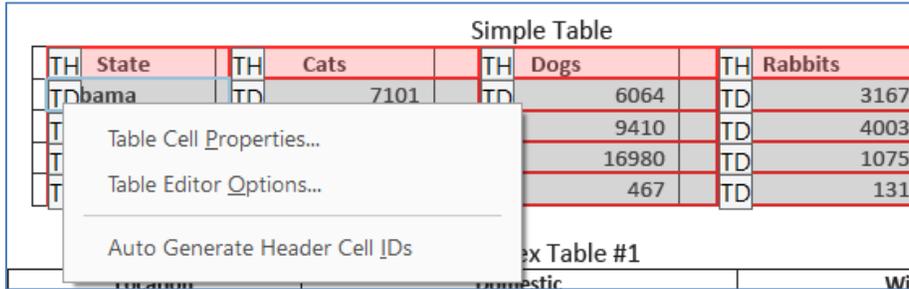
Table Remediation

For all tables, confirm all column and row headers are tagged as TH with their appropriate scope, there are no blank column or row headers, and all data cells are tagged as TD.

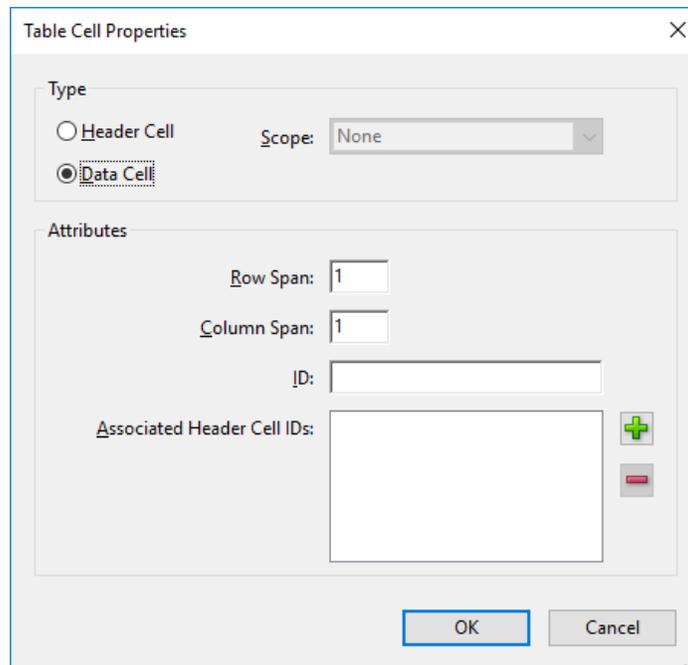
The screen shot below shows a table where the row headers are identified as TD instead of a TH.

TH State	TH Cats	TH Dogs	TH Rabbits
TD Iowa	TD 7101	TD 6064	TD 3167
TD Iowa	TD 9030	TD 9410	TD 4003
TD Iowa	TD 19009	TD 16980	TD 1075
TD Kansas	TD 267	TD 467	TD 131

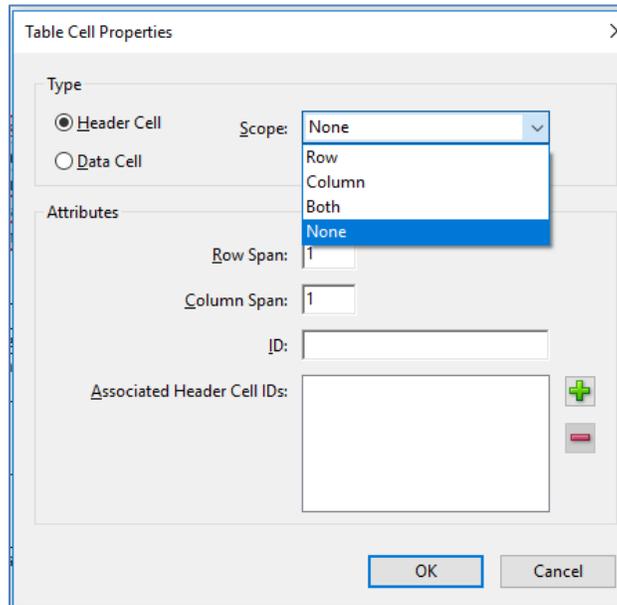
To change a TH to a TD or a TD to a TH, navigate to the cell and select “Table Cell Properties...” from the context menu.



In the “Table Cell Properties” under the “Type” section, select “Header Cell” to change the cell to a TH. Select “Data Cell” to change the cell to a TD.



For all TH cells, identify the “Scope.” The “Scope” specifies if the TH is a header for a column “Scope: Column” or a header for a row “Scope: Row.” The “Scope” is found in the “Type” section of the “Table Cell Properties” dialog box. It becomes active when “Header Cell” is selected.

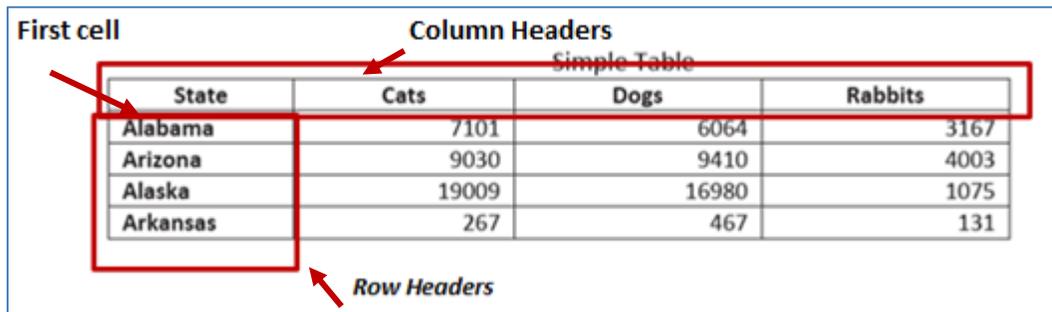


Select “OK” when edits are completed.

Simple Tables

Below is an example of a simple table. A simple table is one that has one level of column and/or one level of row headers and no cells that span multiple rows and/or columns. In the screen shot below, the column headers are the first row of cells; “State,” “Cats,” “Dogs,” and “Rabbits.” The row headers are the cells in the first column, excluding the first cell in the first row which is the column header “State.” In this case, the row headers are “Alabama,” “Arizona,” “Alaska,” and “Arkansas.”

State	Cats	Dogs	Rabbits
Alabama	7101	6064	3167
Arizona	9030	9410	4003
Alaska	19009	16980	1075
Arkansas	267	467	131



Inspect each table to identify row and column headers. Ensure each column header is identified with a TH tag and the “Scope” is “Column.” Ensure each row header is identified with a TH and the “Scope” is “Row.” For each TH with the “Scope” of “Column,” ensure all the data in a column is associated with its header. Do the same for TH with the “Scope” of “Row.” Ensure all the data in a row is associated with its header. In the screen shot below, all TH tags are identified for the sample simple table.

TH	State	TH	Cats	TH	Dogs	TH	Rabbits
TH	Alabama	TD	7101	TD	6064	TD	3167
TH	Arizona	TD	9030	TD	9410	TD	4003
TH	Alaska	TD	19009	TD	16980	TD	1075
TH	Kansas	TD	267	TD	467	TD	131

Complex Tables

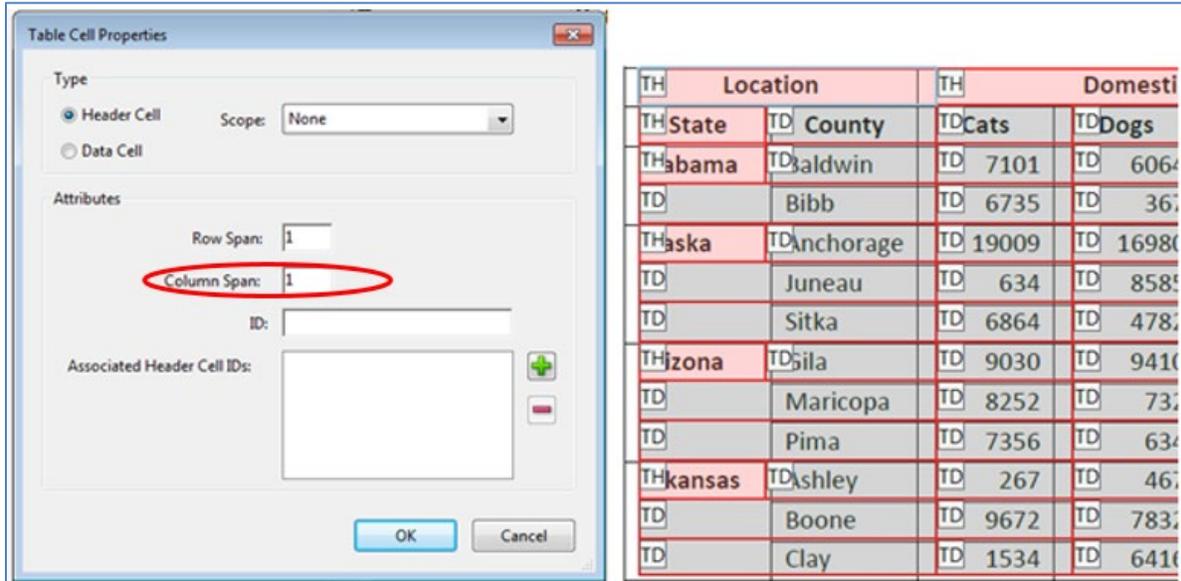
Complex tables have more than one header row for each column header, and/or vice versa, and often have merged cells. Below is an example of a complex table. It has two levels of column headers: “Location” spanning two columns, then under “Location” are the headers “State” and “County” for example.

It has two levels of row headers. For example, under the column header “Location” and “State” is the row header “Alabama” which spans two rows. Under “Location” and “County” for the row header “Alabama” are the row headers “Baldwin” and “Bibb.”

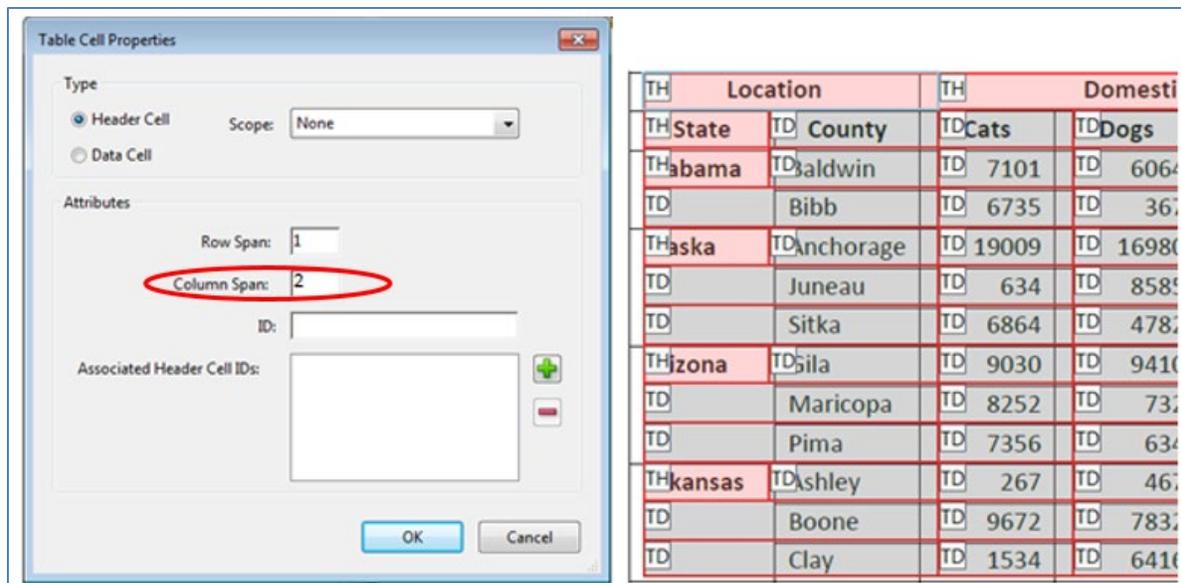
Location		Domestic			Wild		
State	County	Cats	Dogs	Rabbits	Bears	Deer	Moose
Alabama	Baldwin	7101	6064	3167	654	91096	30654
	Bibb	6735	367	47	7473	36346	63456
Alaska	Anchorage	19009	16980	1075	1970	9838	14179
	Juneau	634	8585	86	4266	13984	36546
	Sitka	6864	4782	9456	8457	6798	26747
Arizona	Gila	9030	9410	4003	3712	6700	60
	Maricopa	8252	732	3077	37834	3796	21656
	Pima	7356	634	963	23255	346346	2523
Arkansas	Ashley	267	467	131	5764	585	897
	Boone	9672	7832	5633	6155	2323	2622
	Clay	1534	6416	1259	1145	736	63623

Use “Scope” to markup complex tables when everything in the column or row is associated with its header as discussed in the “Simple Table” section. For example, all the data in the columns under “Domestic” is related to that header and all the data in the rows for “Alabama” are related to that header. Set the TH for each column and row header along with its scope, as discussed above. Adjust

each cell spanning more than one row or column by typing the appropriate values into the “Row Span” and/or “Column Span” fields in the “Attributes” section of the “Table Cell Properties” dialog box.



Shown above is the “Table Cell Properties” for the cell “Location” in the table. The default shows the “Column Span” is set to “1.” Update that field to match the actual number of columns the cell is spanning, 2 as shown below.



If a column or row contains data not associated with its header, it is a complex table needing “Headers” and “ID” to make the associations between the data cell and its headers. The screen shot below shows an alternate format of the complex table example. The row headers of “Alabama,” “Alaska,” “Arizona,” and “Arkansas” are in a separate row with merged cells spanning all columns. The county rows for each state follow. This layout separates the data visually. In this case, all the cells in a column are not associated with the column headers (e.g., “Alabama” is not data for “Domestic” “Dogs”). Also, reading

across a row beginning with the counties, the states are missing. “Scope” cannot be used. “Headers” and “ID” are needed to make the associations between data cell and its headers. Adding “Headers” and “ID” to the TH and TD cells is beyond the scope of this documentation.

Complex Table #2						
Location	Domestic			Wild		
	Cats	Dogs	Rabbits	Bears	Deer	Moose
Alabama						
Baldwin	7101	6064	3167	654	91096	30654
Bibb	6735	367	47	7473	36346	63456
Alaska						
Anchorage	19009	16980	1075	1970	9838	14179
Juneau	634	8585	86	4266	13984	36546
Sitka	6864	4782	9456	8457	6798	26747
Arizona						
Gila	9030	9410	4003	3712	6700	60
Maricopa	8252	732	3077	37834	3796	21656
Pima	7356	634	963	23255	346346	2523
Arkansas						
Ashley	267	467	131	5764	585	897
Boone	9672	7832	5633	6155	2323	2622
Clay	1534	6416	1259	1145	736	63623

Irregular Tables

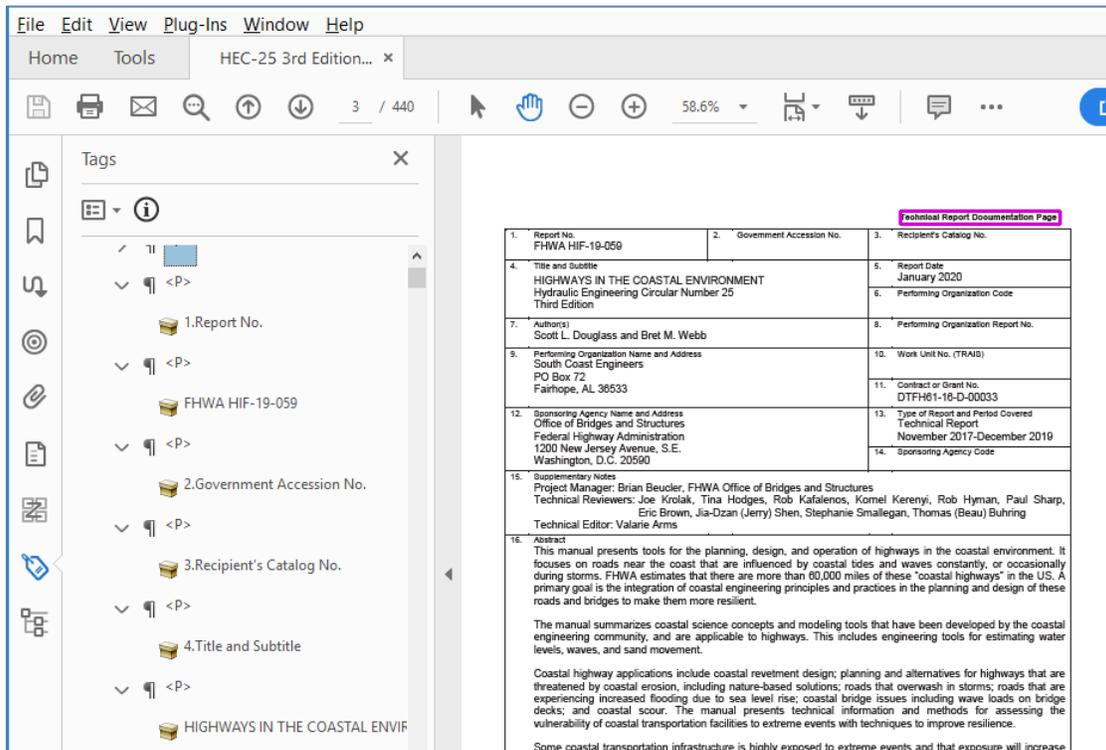
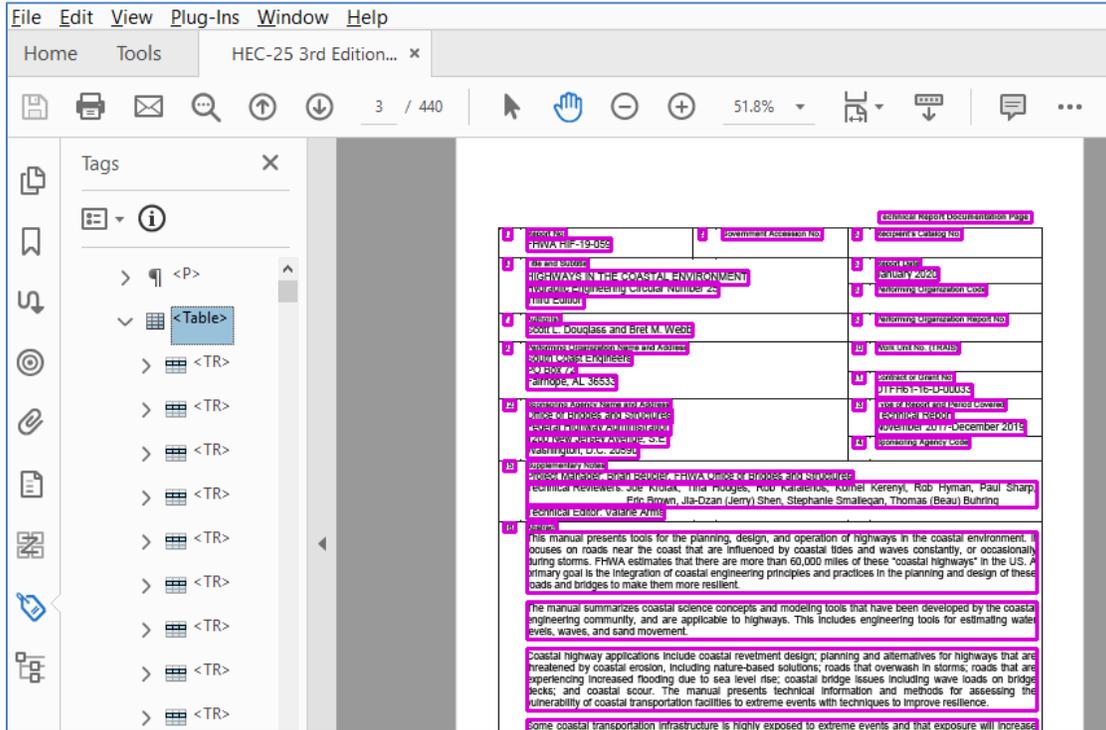
The tables in the examples above are regular tables. Each row has the same number of columns, and each column has the same number of rows, including row and column spans. Irregular tables have cells missing in row(s) or column(s). Avoid irregular tables. An example of an irregular table is shown below since the first cell in the first row is missing. Remediating such tables is beyond the scope of this documentation.

	Cats	Dogs	Rabbits
Alabama	7101	6064	3167
Arizona	9030	9410	4003
Alaska	19009	16980	1075
Arkansas	267	467	131

Layout Tables

When tables are used for layout, remove the table structure tags as discussed in the “[Working with Tags](#)” section, leaving only the properly tagged content. The screenshots below show a form using a table for layout. In the first screen shot, the content is tagged as a table. The second screen shot shows

the same content after removing the table tags, leaving the P tags. While both tables appear visually identical, they have different tag structure.



Artifacts

The outlines of cells in a table are artifacts. While cells on the page are outlined visually, it is unnecessary to have their artifacts in the table tag tree. To remove artifact tags, expand the tag tree under the table tag. Navigate to the artifact tag and delete by selecting “Delete Tag” from the “Options” menu.

The screenshot shows the Adobe Acrobat Pro DC interface. The 'Tags' panel on the left displays a tree structure of the document's content. The '<Artifact>' tag is highlighted, indicating it is selected. The main content area shows a table with red outlines around its cells, representing artifacts. The table data is as follows:

State	Cats
Alabama	7101
Arizona	9030
Alaska	19009
Arkansas	267

Below this table, a larger table is visible with red outlines around its cells, representing artifacts. The table data is as follows:

State	County	Cats
Alabama	Baldwin	7101
	Bibb	6735
Alaska	Anchorage	19009
	Juneau	634
	Sitka	6864
Arizona	Gila	9030
	Maricopa	8252
	Pima	7356
Arkansas	Ashley	267
	Boone	9672
	Clay	1534

References

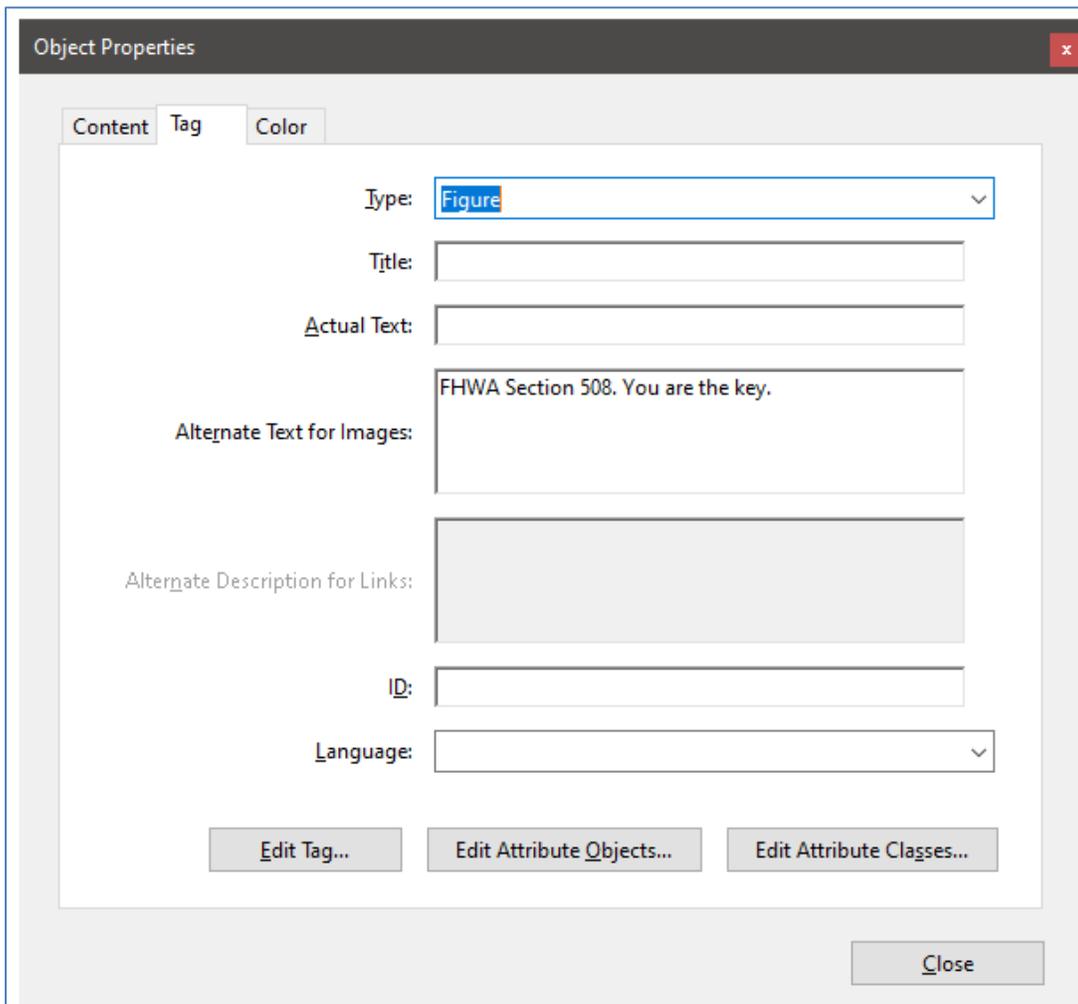
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF6.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF20.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H51.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H43.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H63.html>.

Figures

Non-text content includes, but is not limited to, images, figures, and equations. Typically, these are tagged in a Figure tag.

Alternate Text

All non-text content conveying information needs “Alternate Text,” also known as “alt text,” which is a description stating the meaning of that content. To check the alternate text of the non-text content, go to “Properties” on the “Options” menu for the tag. Alternate text is entered in the fourth field, “Alternate Text for Images,” under the “Tag” tab of the “Object Properties” dialog box, as shown in the screen shot below.



If the non-text content is redundant (e.g., a logo repeated on the front and back cover), tag it once and include the appropriate alternate text. Set any redundant non-text content or non-text content not conveying information as decorative (i.e., remove the tag).

Best practices for alternate text include the following:

- Confirm the alternate text does not repeat the caption or surrounding text or contain information not in the non-text content.
- Do not start alternate text with wording like “This is an image of...,” “This is a photo of...,” etc.
- Use alternate text to describe the non-text content in a level of detail matching the level of detail the figure is conveying in context.
- Alternative text needs to describe the meaning, not the look. For example, “The road test segment started at the intersection of Main and First streets and continued 1-mile to the intersection of Main and Fifth street” vs “The road test segment is highlighted in blue with red arrows pointing to the starting and ending locations.”
 - Remove the image and replace with words to keep the same meaning in the document. Those words are the alternative text.
- Be concise and describe the purpose in as few words as possible.
- If an acronym or abbreviation is already defined, put the acronym or abbreviation in the alternative text, it does not need to be redefined. Do not add spaces between the letters of an acronym or abbreviation.
- When one graphic is tagged with multiple Figure tags, e.g., arrows were inserted onto an image to point out a location, merge them into a single Figure tag. Add the alternate text to the single Figure tag.
- Complex graphics, like a flow chart, can be broken up into smaller images and tag each in a Figure with its own alternative text.

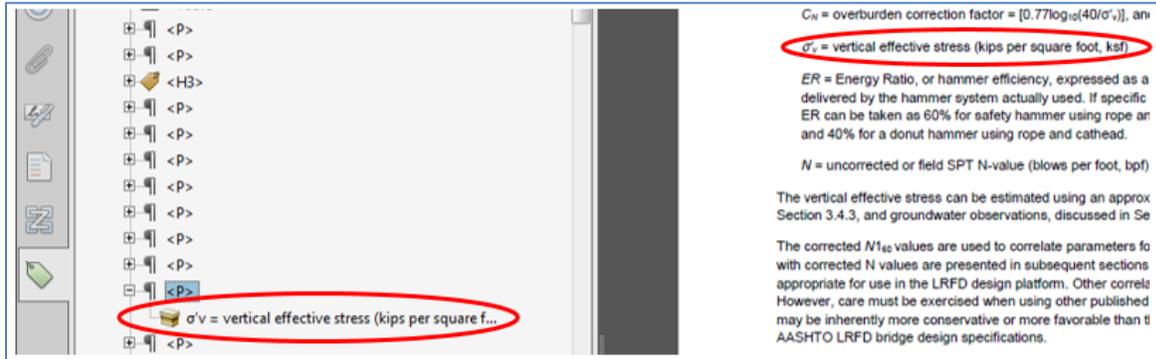
Actual Text

Use Actual text on the rare occasion where text is a graphic (e.g., text not recognized in a scanned document). Do not use both actual text and alternate text in the same tag.

Equations and Symbols

How equations and symbols are tagged in a PDF varies widely and depends on how they are entered in the source document, the software version of the source document, and how the PDF is created.

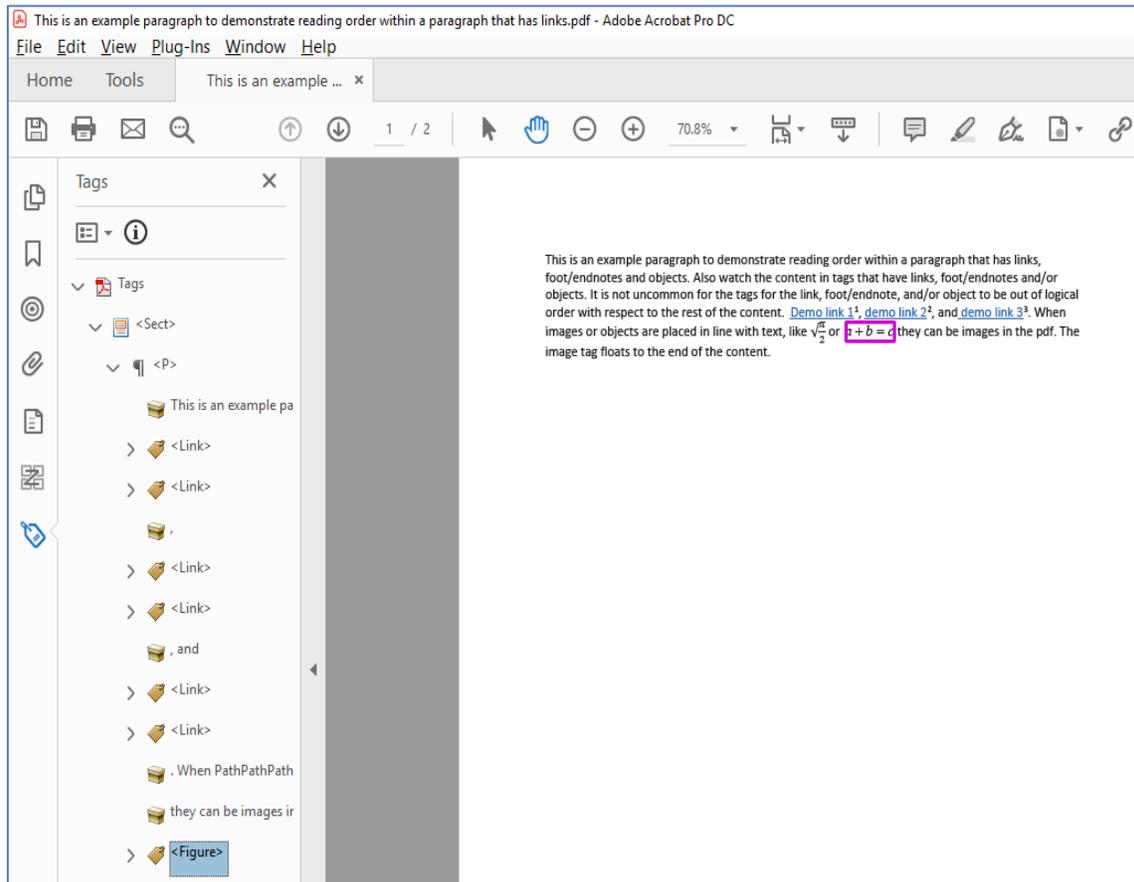
If the equation or symbol is correct as text (i.e., the proper Unicode symbol was used for each symbol) and in the proper reading order within the tag, as shown below, no further remediation is needed.



To find the equation or symbol within the tags, navigate to the “Content” pane of the “Navigation” pane. Use the same instructions as “Finding a Tag” except select “Find Content from Selection” on the “Options” menu.

If the equation is non-text (e.g., tagged as a <Figure>), ensure it is in the proper reading order within the tag. As discussed previously, some content within a tag can be out of order which is especially true for non-text equations and symbols. In the screen shot below, the Figure tag for the equation $a + b = c$ is out

of order since it is the last item nested under the paragraph tag. To fix this, select the Figure tag and move it to the correct location as discussed in the “[Moving a Tag](#)” section.



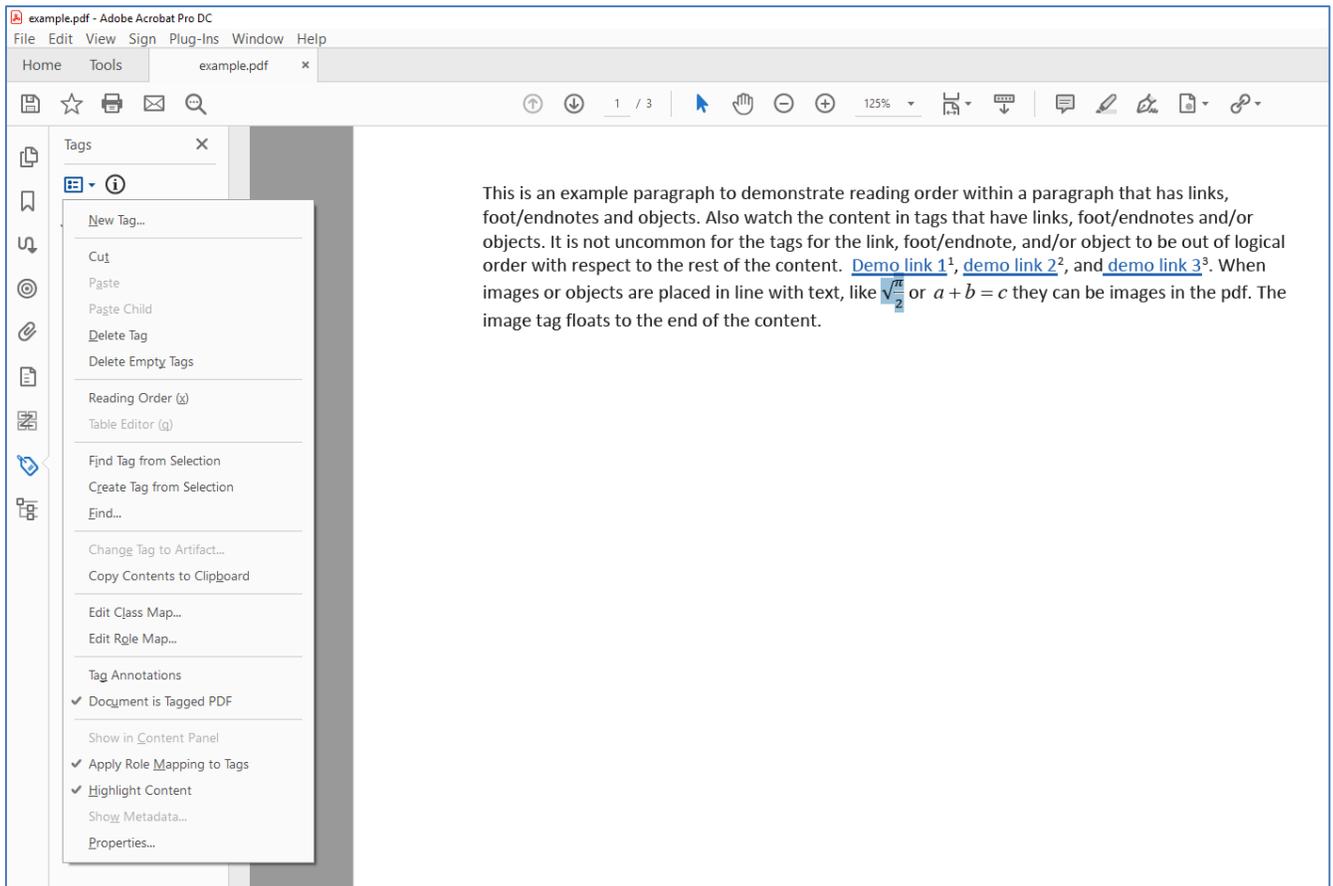
After the proper reading order is determined, confirm the alternate or actual text for the equation is correct. Appropriate alternate text for an equation is a verbal representation of the elements making up the equation. Do not add extra information or explanations, such as definitions of variables or qualifying statements. For the equation $a + b = c$, the alternate text reads “a plus b equals c.” Do not define the variables in the alternate text. Ensure the case of the symbols in alternate text is correct (e.g., the alternate or actual text for “ γ ” is “gamma”, the alternate or actual text for “ Γ ” is “Gamma.”) Using the wrong case for symbols can change the meaning of an equation. When a lowercase symbol (i.e., a letter from the English alphabet or a spelled-out Greek symbol) starts the alternate or actual text, do not capitalize it.

If an equation or symbol is text and the proper Unicode symbol was not used in the source document, the symbols may not carry over when converted to PDF. Sometimes, symbols are replaced with an empty box or another incorrect character.

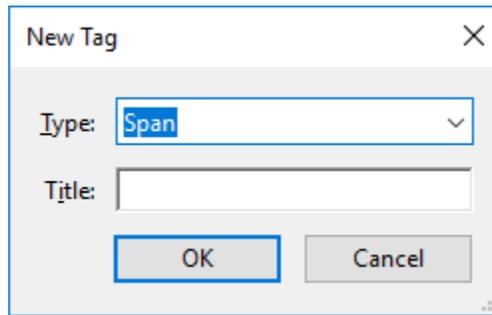
As shown below the π symbol does not display in the “Content” pane of the “Navigation” pane. Although it visually appears correct in the “Document” Pane, a screen reader or other assistive technology will read this as “square root of two” instead of “square root of pi divided by two.”



To correct an issue like the symbol not displaying correctly, highlight the content. On the “Tags” pane navigate to the “Options” menu and select “ New Tag.”



A “New Tag” dialog box will pop up. Select “Span” from the “Type” dropdown.



Move the Span tag to the correct reading order and move the content that did not convert into the new tag as discussed in the “[Working with Tags](#)” section. Add alternate or actual text as previously discussed.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF1.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/text-equiv-all.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/visual-audio-contrast-text-presentation.html>.

Caption

Tag table and figure titles in Caption tags. Limit content in the Caption tag to the text that describes the table or figure. Do not include other content, such as an image source. Do not nest Caption tags under the parent table or Figure tag. Instead, place captions at the same hierarchy level as the table or Figure tags in the tag tree. Captions can come before or after their respective tables or figures, depending on the style of the document and the reading order in which they are placed.

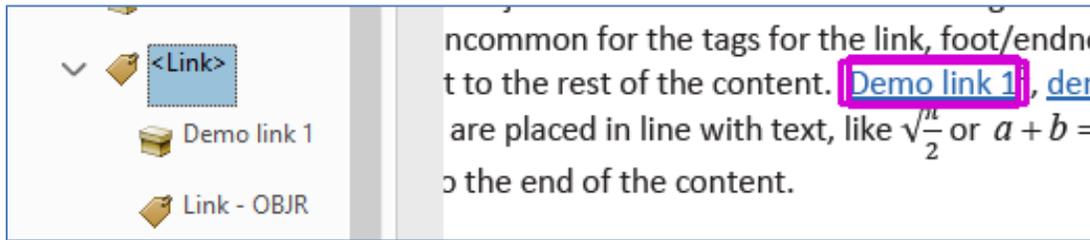
References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H39.html>.
- <https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/using/editing-document-structure-content-tags.html>.

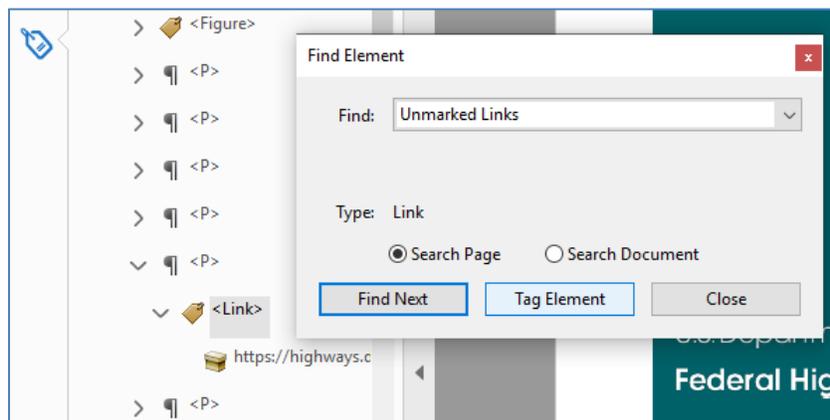
Links

Ensure the text color of links meet contrast requirements as needed.

Nested under the link tag are the words in the document associated with the link and a Link-OBJR, as shown in the screen shot below.



If no Link-OBJR is present, add it. Navigate to the link tag missing the Link-OBJR, then from the “Tags” pane “Options” menu, select “Find.” Then, from the “Find Element” dialog box, select “Unmarked Links” from the “Find” dropdown menu, as shown below. Then, select “Find” and then select “Tag Element.” The Link-OBJR is then nested under the appropriate link tag. Repeat as necessary by page or for the entire document by selecting the “Search Page” or “Search Document” radio buttons, respectively.



Ensure one link tag is used per link. When a link spans two or more lines, each line may be tagged separately. When one link is tagged in two or more link tags, merge the link tags by moving the elements from under the extra link tags to the first link tag in proper reading order. Each line the link spans can contain one Link-OBJR, for example, a link spanning two lines can contain two Link-OBJR. Remove the empty, extra link tags.

Avoid nesting figures under link tags. When a figure is nested in a link, ensure the description of the image is the same as the link destination.

Alternate text is not needed for links where the text nested in the link tag is descriptive of the link location, destination, or purpose. While ambiguous or repetitive links, e.g., “Click here for more information” should be avoided in the source, if they are included in the PDF, add alternate text to describe the destination, function, or purpose of the link. Include alternate text on link tags containing only a nested Figure tag without nested text.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF11.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF13.html>.

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/keyboard-operation-keyboard-operable.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/navigation-mechanisms-refs.html>.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms and abbreviations do not need alternate text. When using acronyms and abbreviations in alternate text, do not add spaces between the letters (e.g., use FHWA, not F H W A).

Footnotes and Endnotes

Tag footnotes and endnotes using Reference and Note tags. The cross-reference in the body text is nested in a Reference tag, while the footnote/endnote itself is nested in a Note tag.

Do not tag something as a Note because it says “note” in the text. Similarly, do not tag something as a Reference because it provides additional information about a topic. See the “[Semantically Correct Tag Usage](#)” section.

There is no standard placement for the Note tag as long as it is in logical reading order. Place the Note tag directly after the parent tag containing the footnote/endnote, e.g., a P tag with the footnote in a nested Note tag, immediately following the Reference tag, or in the case of endnotes, at the end of the document. Do what makes sense for the content, which is usually the former. Wherever the Note tag is placed, do so consistently throughout the document.

Header/Footer/Watermark Content

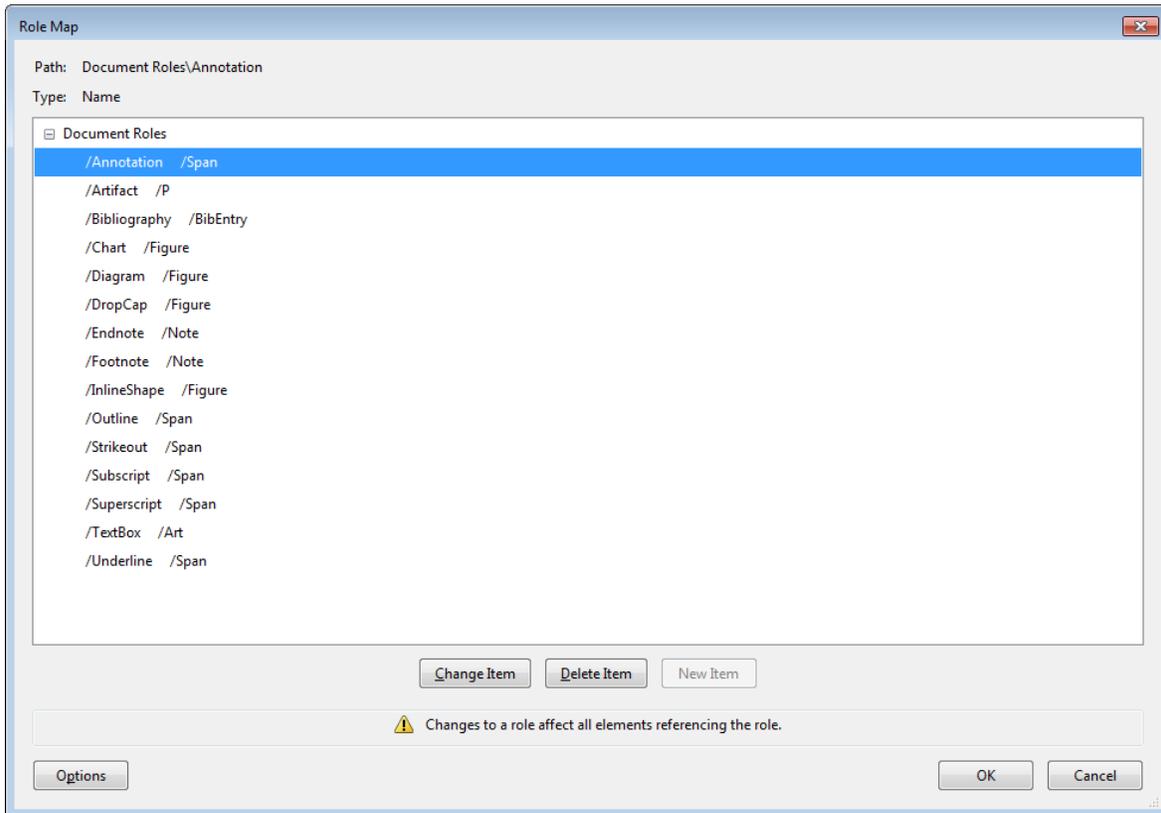
Do not tag page numbers. Untag/delete any tagged page numbers. Tag any meaningful header, footer, and watermark content, aside from page numbers, such as “Draft,” publication date, etc., not tagged in the body of the document, once. Do not tag every use on every page.

Nonstandard PDF Tags

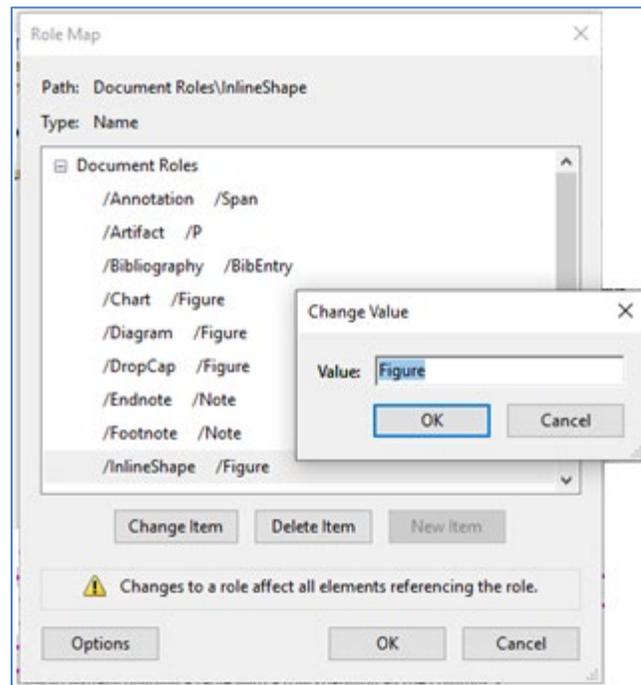
Ensure nonstandard tags are mapped to the correct PDF tag in the “Role Map” so they are semantically correct.

To access the “Role Map” select “Edit Role Map” from the “Tags” “Options” menu. In the “Role Map” dialog box, expand “Document Roles” as shown in the screen shot below. Word objects such as an

equation are often tagged as InlineShape, so ensure they are mapped to a Figure tag so screen readers or other assistive technology will treat them like a figure.



If any tag is incorrectly mapped, highlight it, and select “Change Item” from the “Role Map” dialog box. Then, type the correct value into the Value field on the “Change Value” dialog box, as shown in the screen shot below.



Language of Parts

When using a word or phrase from a language different from the default human language of the document, confirm the language of the word or phrase is tagged as the correct human language. To change the language for an entire tag, navigate to the tag and select “Properties” from the “Tags” pane on the “Options” menu. In the “Object Properties” dialog box, under the “Tag” tab, select the appropriate language in the “Language” dropdown menu.

If only some of the content in a tag needs the default language changed, [insert a Span tag](#) and nest the content in the different language in this Span tag. Change the language on the Span tag as discussed above.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF19.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/meaning-other-lang-id.html>.

General Tag References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G115.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/content-structure-separation-programmatic.html>.
- <https://www.pdfa.org/resource/tagged-pdf-best-practice-guide-syntax>.
- <https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/using/editing-document-structure-content-tags.html>.

Flashing

Ensure the document is free from any blinking or flashing content.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/seizure-does-not-violate.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/seizure-three-times.html>.

Zoom

Except for images of text (if included) and captions, ensure all content is readable when zoomed to 200 percent.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/G179.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/visual-audio-contrast-scale.html>.

Optical Character Recognition (OCR)

If a document was scanned and converted to text using an optical character recognition (OCR), ensure the content is recognized correctly. To correct, go to the tag with the error and select “Copy Contents to Clipboard” from the “Tags” pane on the “Options” menu. Return to the same tag. Select “Properties” from the “Tags” pane on the “Options” menu. Paste into “Actual Text” and correct the errors.

References

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/PDF7.html>.
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/UNDERSTANDING-WCAG20/visual-audio-contrast-text-presentation.html>.

Validators

A variety of accessibility validators are available. Some are for Section 508, while others are for different accessibility requirements. Any validator finds less than 40 percent of Section 508 problems in a document, so a clean validator report does not mean the document is Section 508 conformant.

Validators are good at some things, like determining if a figure has alternate text. However, they cannot tell if the figure has appropriate alternate text. While validator results provide a good baseline of Section 508 conformance and often point out items requiring additional remediation, the majority of validating for Section 508 conformance requires manual checks.

Forms

Added 2/7/2025.

Adding Form Fields

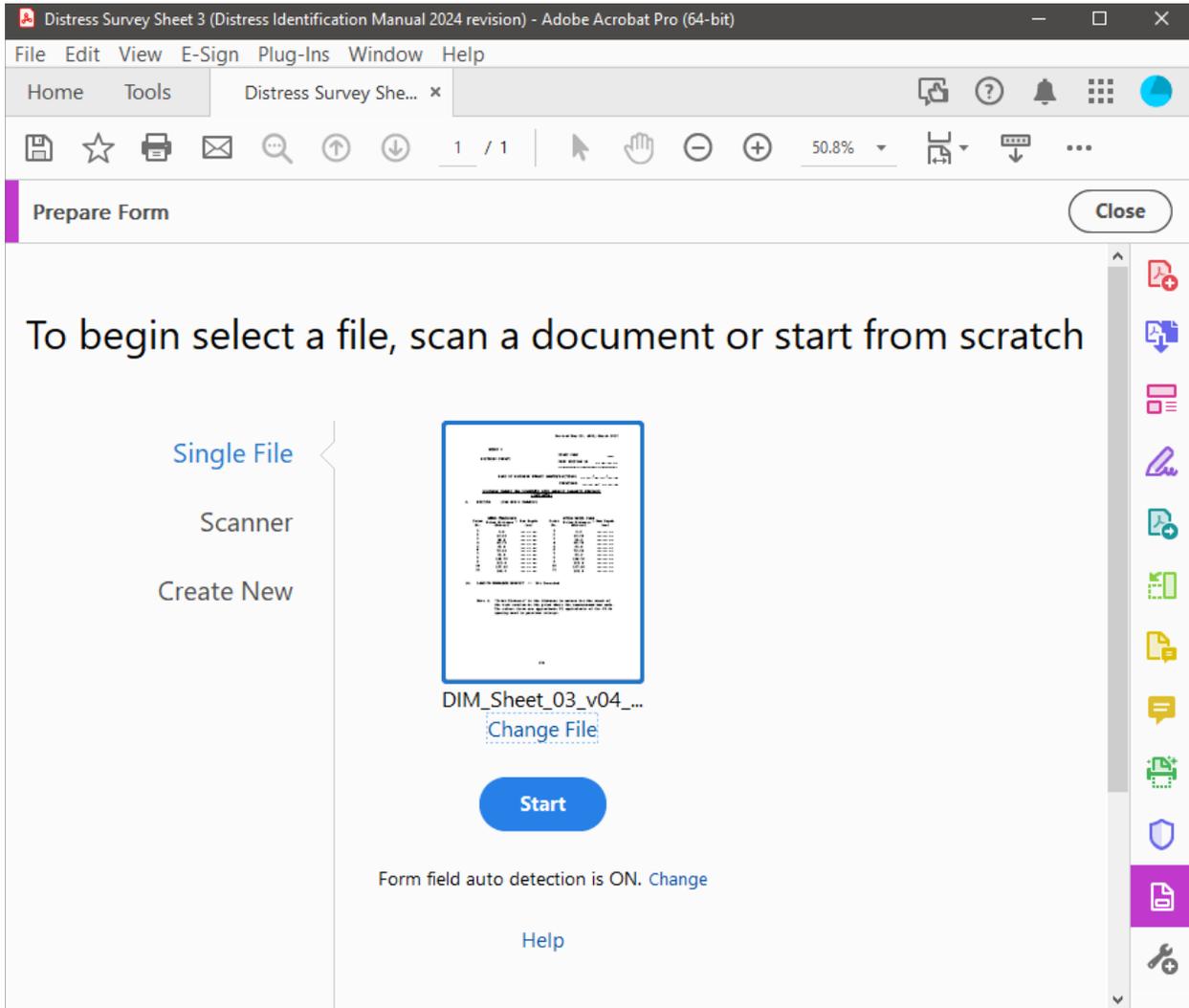
Using the “Prepare Form” Tool

If needed, add form fields. Open the PDF and in the “Find Tools” search field, enter “Prepare Form” and select the “Prepare Form” tool as shown in the screenshot below.

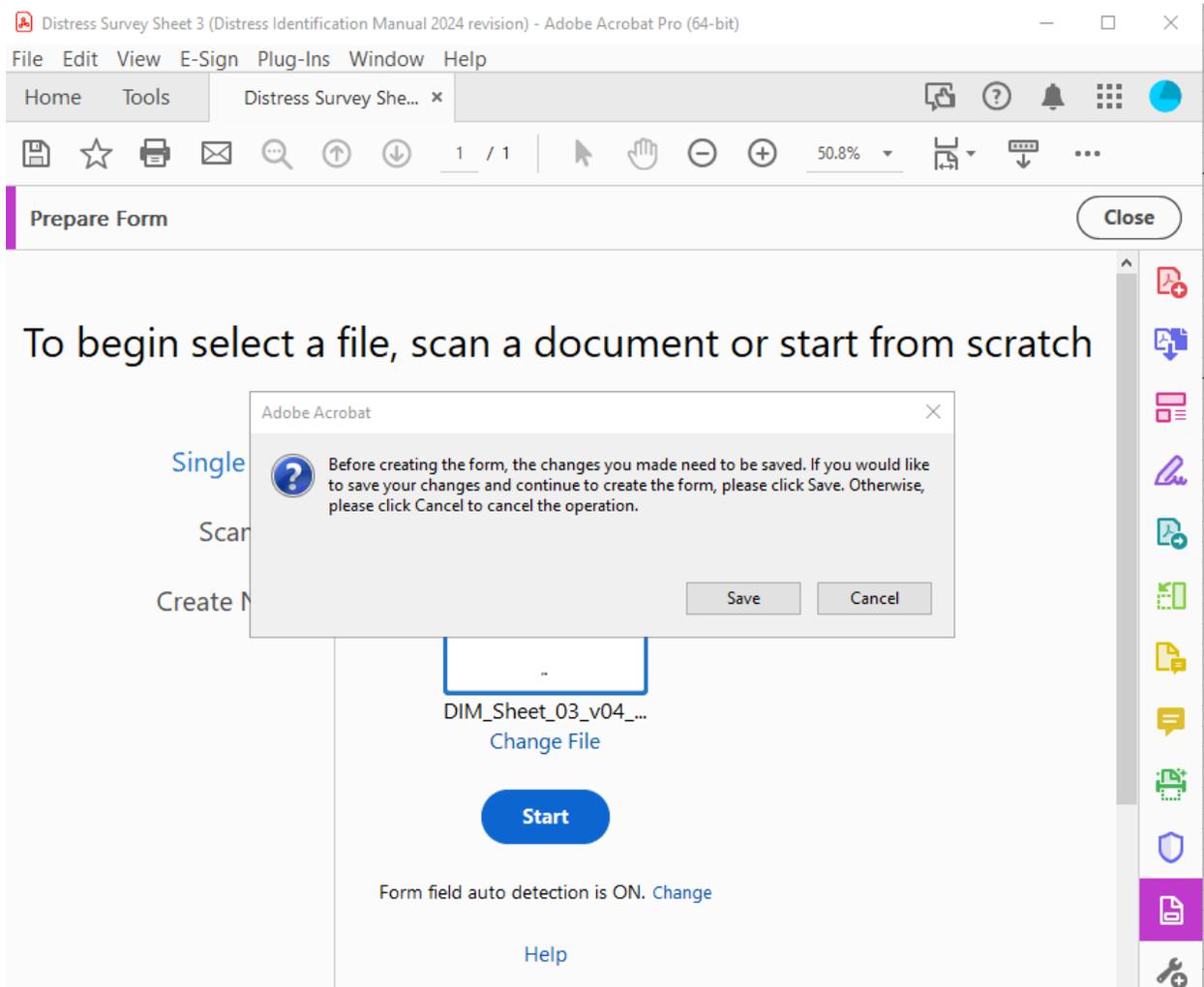
The screenshot shows the Adobe Acrobat Pro interface. The main window displays a PDF document titled "Distress Survey Sheet 3 (Distress Identification Manual 2024 revision) - Adobe Acrobat Pro (64-bit)". The document content includes a title "SHEET 3", a "DISTRESS SURVEY" form with fields for "STATE CODE", "SRP SECTION ID", and "DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY", and a table for "ROTTING (FOR SP8-3 SURVEYS)". The table has columns for "Point No.", "INNER WHEELPATH Point Distance (Meters)", "Rut Depth (mm)", and "OUTER WHEEL PATH Point Distance (Meters)", "Rut Depth (mm)". The table contains 11 rows of data. Below the table is a note: "Note 1: 'Point Distance' is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys." On the right side of the interface, a search bar contains the text "Prepare Form". Below the search bar, a list of search results is shown, including "Prepare Form", "Create Form", "Edit", "Identify Form Fields", "Distribute", "Clear Form", "Import Data", and "Export Data".

Point No.	INNER WHEELPATH Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)	Point No.	OUTER WHEEL PATH Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)
1	0.0	---	1	0.0	---
2	15.25	---	2	15.25	---
3	30.5	---	3	30.5	---
4	45.75	---	4	45.75	---
5	61.0	---	5	61.0	---
6	76.25	---	6	76.25	---
7	91.5	---	7	91.5	---
8	106.75	---	8	106.75	---
9	122.0	---	9	122.0	---
10	137.25	---	10	137.25	---
11	152.5	---	11	152.5	---

The “Single File” option will be active. Select “Start” as shown in the screenshot below.



Save changes if prompted.



Form fields that can be identified will be added. In the screenshot below, two form fields were identified automatically, "State Code" and "SHRP Section ID."

Revised May 29, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3
DISTRESS SURVEY

STATE CODE _____
SHRP SECTION ID _____

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) _____/_____/_____
SURVEYORS: _____

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR PAVEMENTS WITH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACES
(CONTINUED)

9. RUTTING (FOR SDS-3 SURVEYS)

Point No.	INNER WHEELPATH		OUTER WHEEL PATH		
	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut-Depth (mm)	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut-Depth (mm)	
1	0.0	.....	1	0.0	.....
2	15.25	.....	2	15.25	.....
3	30.5	.....	3	30.5	.....
4	45.75	.....	4	45.75	.....
5	61.0	.....	5	61.0	.....
6	76.25	.....	6	76.25	.....
7	91.5	.....	7	91.5	.....
8	106.75	.....	8	106.75	.....
9	122.0	.....	9	122.0	.....
10	137.25	.....	10	137.25	.....
11	152.5	.....	11	152.5	.....

14. LANE-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF == Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

138

FORMAT
Courier New
9.96
T T' T T¹ T₁
2.28 0
100 AV 0.02

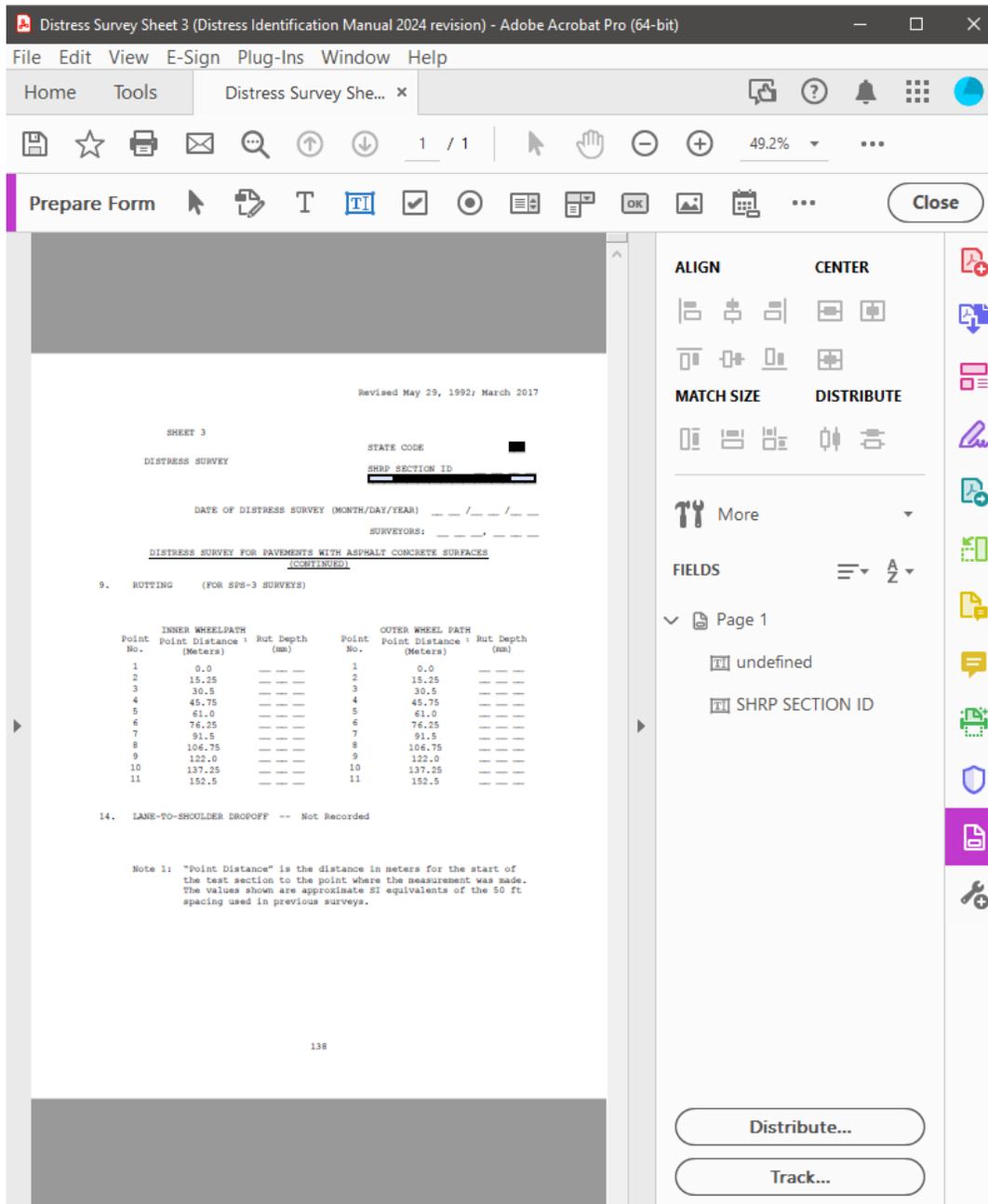
FIELDS
Page 1
undefined
SHRP SECTION ID

Distribute...
Track...

Manually

As shown in the screenshot above, most of the form fields were not automatically created such as “Date of Distress Survey (Month/Day/Year),” “Surveyors,” and all “Rut Depth (mm)” fields in the “Wheel Path” tables.

Manually add the missing form fields by selecting the appropriate field from the “Prepare Form” toolbar as shown in the screenshot below.



Select the location of the field and select “Enter.” The form field will be added with a placeholder name or “Text1” as shown in the screenshot below. Rename the field to be descriptive of the field and unique

to the file, typically the form label or “Date of Distress Survey” in this example. Select enter to update the form field name.

Distress Survey Sheet 3 (Distress Identification Manual 2024 revision) - Adobe Acrobat Pro (64-bit)

File Edit View E-Sign Plug-Ins Window Help

Home Tools Distress Survey She... x

1 / 1 49.2%

Prepare Form

Field Name: Text1

Required field [All Properties](#)

Revised May 29, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3

DISTRESS SURVEY

STATE CODE

SHRP SECTION ID

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR)

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR

9. ROTTING (FOR SPS-3)

Point No.	INNER WHEELPATH Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)	Point No.	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)
1	0.0	---	1	0.0	---
2	15.25	---	2	15.25	---
3	30.5	---	3	30.5	---
4	45.75	---	4	45.75	---
5	61.0	---	5	61.0	---
6	76.25	---	6	76.25	---
7	91.5	---	7	91.5	---
8	106.75	---	8	106.75	---
9	122.0	---	9	122.0	---
10	137.25	---	10	137.25	---
11	152.5	---	11	152.5	---

14. LANE-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF -- Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

138

ALIGN CENTER MATCH SIZE DISTRIBUTE

More

FIELDS

Page 1

- undefined
- SHRP SECTION ID
- Text1

Distribute...

Track...

As shown in the screenshot below, the form field name is now “Date of Distress Survey” and is also added to the “Fields” portion of the “Prepare Form” tool.

Revised May 29, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3

DISTRESS SURVEY

STATE CODE

SHRP SECTION ID

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR)

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR

9. ROUTING (FOR SPS-3)

Point No.	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)	Point No.	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)
1	0.0	---	1	0.0	---
2	15.25	---	2	15.25	---
3	30.5	---	3	30.5	---
4	45.75	---	4	45.75	---
5	61.0	---	5	61.0	---
6	76.25	---	6	76.25	---
7	91.5	---	7	91.5	---
8	106.75	---	8	106.75	---
9	122.0	---	9	122.0	---
10	137.25	---	10	137.25	---
11	152.5	---	11	152.5	---

14. LANE-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF -- Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

138

FIELD Name: Date of Distress Survey

Required field [All Properties](#)

FIELDS

- undefined
- SHRP SECTION ID
- Date of Distress Survey

Distribute...

Track...

Repeat the above steps until all form fields are added as shown in the screenshot below.

Revised May 29, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3

DISTRESS SURVEY

STATE CODE

SHRP SECTION ID

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR)

SURVEYORS:

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR PAVEMENTS WITH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACES
(CONTINUED)

9. ROTTING (FOR SPS-3 SURVEYS)

Point No.	INNER WHEELPATH		Point No.	OUTER WHEEL PATH	
	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)		Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)
1	0.0		1	0.0	
2	15.25		2	15.25	
3	30.5		3	30.5	
4	45.75		4	45.75	
5	61.0		5	61.0	
6	76.25		6	76.25	
7	91.5		7	91.5	
8	106.75		8	106.75	
9	122.0		9	122.0	
10	137.25		10	137.25	
11	152.5		11	152.5	

14. LANE-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF -- Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

138

RIGHT SIDEBAR:

- ALIGN
- CENTER
- MATCH SIZE
- DISTRIBUTE
- More
- FIELDS
- Page 1
 - State Code
 - SHRP ID
 - Survey Date
 - Surveyors
 - Inner wheel path point
 - Inner wheel path point
- Distribute...
- Track...

From the context menu of a field in the “Fields” section of the “Prepare Form” select “Properties” as shown in the screenshot below.

Revised May 29, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3

DISTRESS SURVEY

STATE CODE

SURV SECTION ID

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR)

SURVEYORS:

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR PAVEMENTS WITH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACES
(CONFIRMED)

9. BUTTING (FOR SPS-3 SURVEYS)

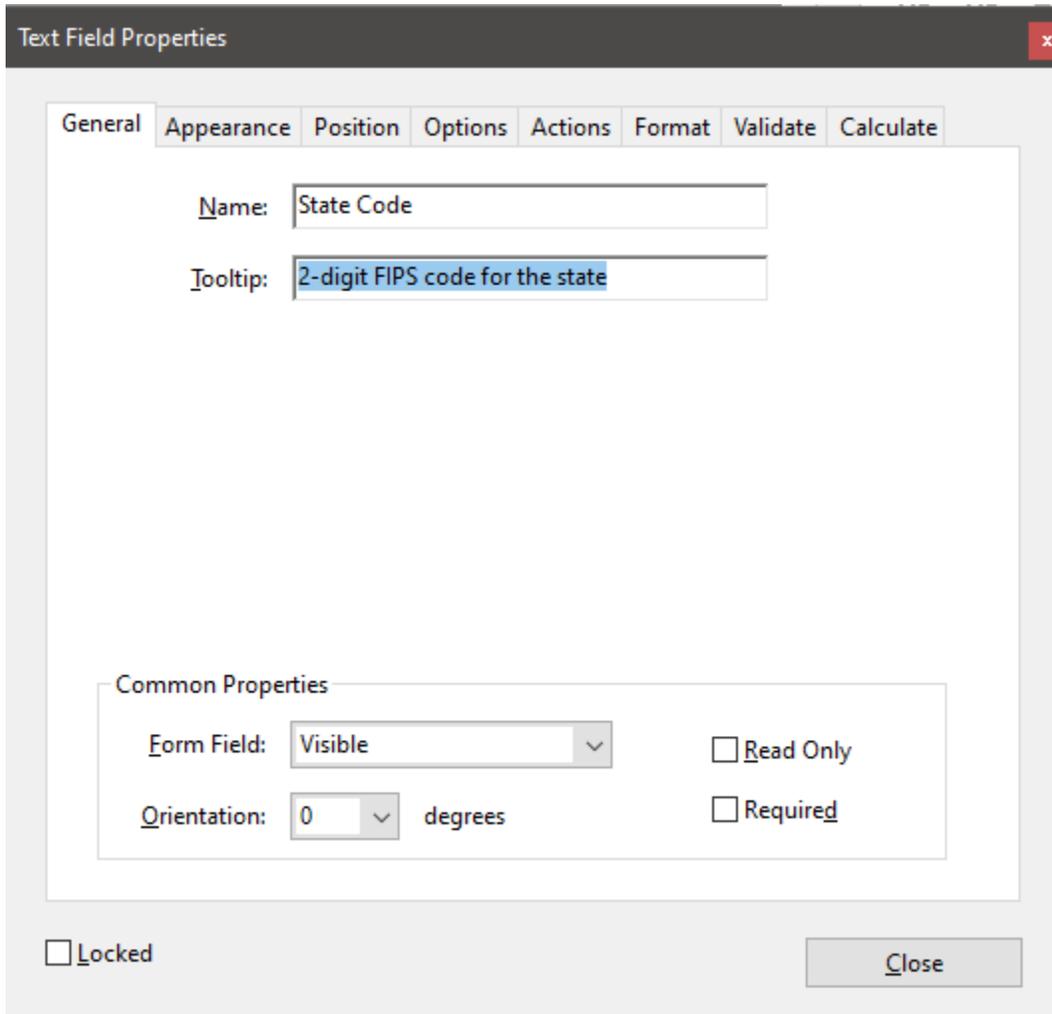
Point No.	INNER WHEELPATH		Point No.	OUTER WHEEL PATH	
	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)		Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)
1	0.0		1	0.0	
2	15.25		2	15.25	
3	30.5		3	30.5	
4	45.75		4	45.75	
5	61.0		5	61.0	
6	76.25		6	76.25	
7	91.5		7	91.5	
8	106.75		8	106.75	
9	122.0		9	122.0	
10	137.25		10	137.25	
11	152.5		11	152.5	

14. LAKE-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF -- Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

138

In the “Text Field Properties” box, go to the “General” tab, then add a descriptive tooltip in the “Tooltip” field to provide help to the user when completing the field. “2-digit FIPS code for the state” is added for the “State Code” field as shown in the screenshot below.



Repeat the above step for all form fields until they all have a descriptive tooltip.

Tab Order

Ensure the fields are in logical reading order by going to the “Fields” section of the “Prepare Form” tool and confirming the fields are in logical order generally from left to right, top to bottom.

Distress Survey Sheet 3 (Distress Identification Manual 2024 revision) - Adobe Acrobat Pro (64-bit)

File Edit View E-Sign Plug-Ins Window Help

Home Tools Distress Survey She... x

1 / 1 44.4%

Prepare Form Preview Close

Revised May 29, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3

DISTRESS SURVEY STATE CODE

SHRP SECTION ID **CLDR IN**

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) **Current Date**

SURVEYORS: **Surveyors**

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR PAVEMENTS WITH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACES
(CONTINUED)

9. RUTTING (FOR SP3-3 SURVEYS)

Point No.	INNER WHEELPATH		OUTER WHEEL PATH	
	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)
1	0.0		1	0.0
2	15.25		2	15.25
3	30.5		3	30.5
4	45.75		4	45.75
5	61.0		5	61.0
6	76.25		6	76.25
7	91.5		7	91.5
8	106.75		8	106.75
9	122.0		9	122.0
10	137.25		10	137.25
11	152.5		11	152.5

14. LAINE-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF -- Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

138

ALIGN CENTER

MATCH SIZE DISTRIBUTE

More

FIELDS

- Page 1
- State Code
- SHRP ID
- Survey Date
- Surveyors
- Inner wheel path point

Distribute...

Track...

Use the context menu of a field to "move the field up or down in the tab order by using the "Move Up in Tab Order" or "Move Down in Tab Order" option as needed as shown in the screenshot below.

Distress Survey Sheet 3 (Distress Identification Manual 2024 revision) - Adobe Acrobat Pro (64-bit)

File Edit View E-Sign Plug-Ins Window Help

Home Tools Distress Survey She... x

1 / 1 44.4%

Prepare Form Preview Close

Revised May 29, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3

DISTRESS SURVEY

STATE CODE

SHRP SECTION ID

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR)

SURVEYORS:

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR PAVEMENTS WITH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACES
(CONTINUED)

9. RUTTING (FOR SP2-3 SURVEYS)

Point No.	INNER WHEELPATH		OUTER WHEEL PATH		
	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)	
1	0.0		1	0.0	
2	15.25		2	15.25	
3	30.5		3	30.5	
4	45.75		4	45.75	
5	61.0		5	61.0	
6	76.25		6	76.25	
7	91.5		7	91.5	
8	106.75		8	106.75	
9	122.0		9	122.0	
10	137.25		10	137.25	
11	152.5		11	152.5	

14. LANE-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF -- Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

138

Fields list: State Code, SHRP ID, Survey, Survey, Inner v, Inner v

Context menu for SHRP ID:

- Properties...
- Rename
- Move Up in Tab Order
- Move Down in Tab Order
- Set as Required Field
- Add New Field
- Delete
- Create Multiple Copies...
- Show Tab Numbers
- Use Current Properties as

Buttons: Distribute..., Track...

Tagging

See the [“Working with Tags”](#) section for information including navigating to the “Tags” pane, moving tags, and finding untagged annotations (OBJR).

Confirm correct tagging of each form field by going to the “Tags” pane. Ensure there is one Form tag for each form field. Ensure the text label of the field if available and the Form tag is nested in the Parent tag, e.g., P or TD, for each field. Ensure each Form tag contains a nested annotation (OBJR). The screenshot below shows the P tag containing the text label “State Code” then the Form tag. Within the Form tag is the OBJR.

Distress Survey Sheet 3 (Distress Identification Manual 2024 revision) - Adobe Acrobat Pro (64-bit)

File Edit View E-Sign Plug-Ins Window Help

Home Tools Distress Survey She... x

1 / 1 50%

Accessibility tags

- Tags
- <Document> Distress Survey
 - <H1>
 - <P>
 - STATE CODE
 - <Form>
 - State Code - OBJR

Revised May 29, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3

DISTRESS SURVEY

STATE CODE

SHRP SECTION ID

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR)

SURVEYORS:

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR PAVEMENTS WITH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACES
(CONTINUED)

9. ROTTING (FOR SPS-3 SURVEYS)

INNER WHEELPATH			OUTER WHEEL PATH		
Point No.	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)	Point No.	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)
1	0.0		1	0.0	
2	15.25		2	15.25	
3	30.5		3	30.5	
4	45.75		4	45.75	
5	61.0		5	61.0	
6	76.25		6	76.25	
7	91.5		7	91.5	
8	106.75		8	106.75	
9	122.0		9	122.0	
10	137.25		10	137.25	
11	152.5		11	152.5	

14. LANE-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF -- Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

If the Form annotation (OBJR) is missing and cannot be found in a search, manually recreate the field.

Note on the Text Label Placement

The text label can be listed in parallel with the Form tag in the tag tree as shown above or it can be nested in the Form tag as shown in the screenshot below. Whichever placement is used, place it consistently.

Distress Survey Sheet 3 (Distress Identification Manual 2024 revision) - Adobe Acrobat Pro (64-bit)

File Edit View E-Sign Plug-Ins Window Help

Home Tools Distress Survey She... x

1 / 1 39.5%

Accessibility tags

- Tags
- <Document> Distress Survey Sheet 3 (
 - <H1>
 - <P>
 - <Form>
 - STATE CODE
 - State Code - OBJR
 - <P>
 - <P>
 - <P>
 - <P>
 - <P>
 - <Table>
 - <Table>
 - <P>
 - <P>
 - <P>

Revised May 25, 1992; March 2017

SHEET 3

DISTRESS SURVEY STATE CODE _____

DATE OF DISTRESS SURVEY (MONTH/DAY/YEAR) _____

SURVEYORS: _____

DISTRESS SURVEY FOR PAVEMENTS WITH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACES
(CONTINUED)

9. RUTTING (FOR SPB-3 SURVEYS)

INNER WHEELPATH			OUTER WHEEL PATH		
Point No.	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)	Point No.	Point Distance (Meters)	Rut Depth (mm)
1	0.0	_____	1	0.0	_____
2	15.25	_____	2	15.25	_____
3	30.5	_____	3	30.5	_____
4	45.75	_____	4	45.75	_____
5	61.0	_____	5	61.0	_____
6	76.25	_____	6	76.25	_____
7	91.5	_____	7	91.5	_____
8	106.75	_____	8	106.75	_____
9	122.0	_____	9	122.0	_____
10	137.25	_____	10	137.25	_____
11	152.5	_____	11	152.5	_____

14. TANK-TO-SHOULDER DROPOFF -- Not Recorded

Note 1: "Point Distance" is the distance in meters for the start of the test section to the point where the measurement was made. The values shown are approximate SI equivalents of the 50 ft spacing used in previous surveys.

138