The **Office for Civil Rights (OCR)** in the United States, under the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**, enforces compliance primarily related to accessibility, privacy, and non-discrimination. The key areas of compliance for websites fall under the following:

**1. Accessibility Requirements (ADA Title II & III and Section 504/508 of the Rehabilitation Act)**

Website accessibility ensures equal access to individuals with disabilities. The main legal frameworks include:

* **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):**
  + Title II: Applies to public entities (state and local governments).
  + Title III: Applies to private entities (businesses) providing public accommodations.
  + Websites must ensure content is accessible to people with disabilities, such as those who are blind, deaf, or have mobility impairments.
  + **Standard Used:** **Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)** – **2.0 Level AA** or higher is the most widely adopted standard.
* **Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act:**
  + Applies to **federal agencies** and contractors receiving federal funding.
  + Requires federal electronic and IT systems, including websites, to be accessible.

**Key WCAG 2.0 Level AA Requirements Include:**

* Text alternatives for non-text content (e.g., alt text for images).
* Captions and transcripts for audio and video content.
* Keyboard navigation (without requiring a mouse).
* Contrast ratio for text readability.
* Clear, navigable structure (e.g., headings and labels).

**2. Privacy Requirements (HIPAA Compliance)**

If the website deals with healthcare information or medical records, it must comply with the **Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)**.

* Websites that collect, store, or transmit **Protected Health Information (PHI)** must:
  + Use secure communication methods (e.g., HTTPS encryption).
  + Implement safeguards to protect PHI (physical, administrative, and technical).
  + Include a **HIPAA-compliant privacy policy**.

**Key Elements of HIPAA Compliance on Websites:**

* Secured patient portals.
* Encrypting forms that collect personal health information.
* Access control measures to protect PHI.
* Proper disclosures for privacy and terms of service.

**3. Non-Discrimination Requirements (Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act)**

* Prohibits discrimination based on race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability in health programs or activities receiving federal funds.
* Websites must:
  + Provide **language assistance** (e.g., translation services) for Limited English Proficiency (LEP) users.
  + Ensure **accessible content** for individuals with disabilities.

**Requirements Include:**

* Posting notices of non-discrimination on the website.
* Providing auxiliary aids and services (e.g., screen reader compatibility, closed captions).

**4. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Compliance for Data Privacy**

If the website collects **any personal data**, it must comply with the FTC Act. This applies to **all websites, including private businesses**.

**Key Components Include:**

* Posting a clear **Privacy Policy** explaining what data is collected, how it’s used, and shared.
* Complying with **COPPA** (Children's Online Privacy Protection Act) if the website is geared toward children under 13.
* Securing sensitive personal data with appropriate security safeguards.

**Summary of Key Website Compliance Measures for OCR:**

1. **ADA and Section 508 Accessibility Compliance** (WCAG 2.0/2.1 AA).
2. **HIPAA Privacy and Security Standards** for websites involving healthcare.
3. **Non-Discrimination Compliance** under Section 1557 (language assistance and accessibility).
4. **Data Privacy Measures** under the FTC Act (Privacy Policy, COPPA, and security).