|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
|  | **Proposal to the**  **Office of Systems Integration (OSI)**  **Request for Information (RFI) #75001**  **For**  **Agile Development Pre-Qualified (ADPQ) Venfor Pool**  **Section 508 Complaince**  **June 3rd , 2016** |

|  |
| --- |
|  |



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

*Strategy! Innovation! Transformstion!*

Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Date | Description of Updates | Author |
| 1 | 06/03/2016 | Created the Initial Verson | xFusion |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Table of Contents

[Table of Contents iv](#_Toc452727620)

[List of Tables v](#_Toc452727621)

[LIST OF FIGURES vi](#_Toc452727622)

[1 Introduction 1](#_Toc452727623)

[2 Testing Approach 2](#_Toc452727624)

List of Tables

No table of figures entries found.

LIST OF FIGURES

**No table of figures entries found.**

# Introduction

We understand the significance of a system being compliant with Section 508 guidelines. Hence the SafeKids system was tested extensively to ensure that all the necessary features have been implemented to comply with Section 508. It is important to note that certain features of Section 508 were not tested because the system doesn’t deal with them such as Video and Animation, Flashing etc. In addition to the tests listed below we also conducted a Section 508 compliance testing against <xxxx>.

# Testing Approach

The testing approach to ensure Section 508 compliance included both user testing and automated testing against <xxx> as described above. The following tests were conducted based onn what isapplicabe to the system;

#### Interactive Interface Elements

Interactive interface elements include features like navigation controls (links, buttons etc.), and editable content (selectable text, data input etc.) that a user is expected to use. The following areas were covered in this testing:

#### Keyboard Access

The keyboard-only access included testing the system without a mouse or any such devices. It included testing the system using only the keystrokes of a keyboard.

#### Labels for Assistive Technologies

Assistive technology utilizes accessibility properties of elements and provides them to users through various modes to provide access to the application. The following are included in this test:

##### All Interactive elements

Interactive elements such as navigation controls (menus, buttons etc.), and editable form fields (selectable text, data input etc.).

##### Web Forms

Web forms that include controls (checkboxes, radio buttons etc.), and editable content (selectable text, data input etc.).

#### Non-Text interface elements

Non-text elements include images, text rendered as an image, graphs, charts, audio files, animations and video files. The following tests were conducted to ensure compliance in this area:

#### Images

Web images such as controls (links, buttons etc.) that are rendered as images, static images, charts, diagrams, text rendered as an image, etc. were tested for the Section 508 compliance

#### Image Maps

Image maps that has designated regions or "hotspots" that contain links were tested for compliance

#### Color and Contrast

This testing included validating that the use of color to convey meaningful information must be provided through alternative means of users who cannot distinguish colors. Insufficient color contrast may make it difficult for some users to see and use the content. We followed the Section 508 Compliance guide (<http://www.hhs.gov/web/section-508/making-files-accessible/checklist/pdf/index.html>) to include the colors that are accepted in Section 508.

#### Color Dependence

Color dependence testing included effective use of color as the sole means to convey information. For example, a single unlabeled indicator that is green for 'on', orange for 'standby', and red for 'off' is color dependent.

#### Color Contrast

The color contrast test included testing the software for peoples' ability to discern between colors/shades, including age (contrast sensitivity reduces with age), screen brightness, ambient light, color blindness and some types of low vision.

#### Page Titles

Page titles appear in the title bar of the browser or software window (and in the tabs where multiple tabs in a single window are used). The test ensured that there are programmatically defined page titles for the non-visual users to understand which page they are using.

#### Time Outs

Since the SafeKids system requires a secure login, appropriate timeout mechanism has been implemented if there is no user response within a given time. This includes both server time outs and client side security time outs.

#### Web: Text Properties

Web text properties include text of the page that can be difficult for screen reader users to comprehend if certain attributes and structure are not provided. The following tests were conducted to ensure appropriate compliance:

#### Web: Section Headings

Headings are used to visually and semantically break up content to make it easier to read, easier to find and understand relevant information, and so on. Headings can be visually marked using text formatting such as bold, underline, or combinations (e.g., bold, underlined, and large font means a major heading).

#### Web: Data Tables

For users with vision, the process of determining what headers go with a data cell is usually straightforward, especially when formatting such as bold letters and shading is applied to the headers. For users of screen reading software, however, things like 'bold' and 'shaded' have no useful meaning, so using styles and formatting to identify headers does not work. Instead, row and column headers must have programmatic markup to enable them to be identified by the screen reading software.

#### Web: Style Sheet Dependence

Style sheets are a means to provide visual formatting information to complement a Web page's content. The original intention behind style sheets was to separate presentation from content. The text, images, links etc. comprise the 'content', and things such as font choice, background color, link underlining etc. comprise the presentation 'style'.

A Web page should in theory always be readable and functional without the developer's style sheet, since content is separate from presentation. However, it is possible for developers to inadvertently deliver content through style. For example, a background image can be applied with a style sheet, but if that background image also contains important information, such as an organization's name, logo and contact details, then content is no longer separate from presentation.

#### Web: Frames

Frames are a means of separating out sections of a Web page into different navigable regions. To mouse users, the separation of a Web page into sections means that they can scroll the information in one frame without affecting another frame. Keyboard only users who are able to see can navigate between frames.

#### Web: Repetitive Content and Links

Groups of navigation links are usually provided along the top and/or left of multiple pages to provide quick navigation to other areas of a Web site. In addition, some groups of pages may repeat blocks of content (other than navigational controls).

For users who can see and use a mouse, skipping over navigation links and other blocks of content is simply a mouse movement followed by a click. However, for users who cannot use a mouse, repetitive links can be a serious impediment to productivity. If a site has forty repetitive links, a keyboard user must complete forty keystrokes just to get to the information they need to use on each and every page.