1194.21 Software applications and operating systems

(a) When software is designed to run on a system that has a keyboard, product functions shall be executable from a keyboard where the function itself or the result of performing a function can be discerned textually.

Supported with exceptions:
Performance Analysis has limited keyboard capabilities that will be enhanced in future versions. There are keyboard capabilities that support browsing in the tree mode and tab manipulation in the configuration component.

(B) Applications shall not disrupt or disable activated features of other products that are identified as accessibility features, where those features are developed and documented according to industry standards. Applications also shall not disrupt or disable activated features of any operating system that are identified as accessibility features where the application programming interface for those accessibility features has been documented by the manufacturer of the operating system and is available to the product developer.

Supported with exceptions:
Performance Analysis doesn't modify any accessibility-related or other operating system settings. Performance Analysis has a predefined font size for all the text displayed on the screen as well as a predefined color scheme. These predefined items cannot be overridden by the Operating System's accessibility features.

(c) A well-defined on-screen indication of the current focus shall be provided that moves among interactive interface elements as the input focus changes. The focus shall be programmatically exposed so that assistive technology can track focus and focus changes.

Supported with exceptions:
Performance Analysis uses a highlighted selection method that indicates the focus for all buttons, tabs, nodes in the trees and lines in the grids. The focus is not exposed programmatically.

(d) Sufficient information about a user interface element including the identity, operation and state of the element shall be available to assistive technology. When an image represents a program element, the information conveyed by the image must also be available in text.

Supported with exceptions:
There is limited support in regards to the display of hints for identifying user interface elements. Image representation of program elements is supported.

(e) When bitmap images are used to identify controls, status indicators, or other programmatic elements, the meaning assigned to those images shall be consistent throughout an application's performance.

Fully supported:
Performance Analysis utilizes standard and consistent images throughout.

(f) Textual information shall be provided through operating system functions for displaying text. The minimum information that shall be made available is text content, text input caret location, and text attributes.

Not supported

(g) Applications shall not override user selected contrast and color selections and other individual display attributes.

Supported with exceptions:
Performance Analysis overrides some user contrast and color selections.

(h) When animation is displayed, the information shall be displayable in at least one non-animated presentation mode at the option of the user.

Fully supported:
Performance Analysis doesn’t have animation components at all.

(i) Color coding shall not be used as the only means of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response, or distinguishing a visual element.

Supported with minor exceptions:
Performance Analysis uses additional measures except color coding. Some minor elements are color coded without text representation.

(j) When a product permits a user to adjust color and contrast settings, a variety of color selections capable of producing a range of contrast levels shall be provided.

Fully supported:
Performance analysis doesn’t permit color adjustments by the users.

(k) Software shall not use flashing or blinking text, objects, or other elements having a flash or blink frequency greater than 2 Hz and lower than 55 Hz.

Fully supported:
Performance analysis doesn’t use flashing object and blinking text or other elements.

(l) When electronic forms are used, the form shall allow people using assistive technology to access the information, field elements, and functionality required for completion and submission of the form, including all directions and cues.

Fully supported:
Performance analysis doesn't use any electronic forms

Appendix: SSA Accessibility Requirements

In addition to the Section 508 EIT Accessibility Standards, the SSA requires that the standard screen reader used by SSA's employees who are blind or visually impaired be compatible with the EIT being developed, maintained or procured. Based on past experience, SSA has found that if the screen reader is compatible with the EIT, other standard assistive technologies in use at SSA such as magnification software and voice recognition will be accessible. The two requirements below must be added to requirements documents (e.g., requests for information, purchase requests, task orders, statements of work and internally developed EIT):

1. Compatibility with Assistive Technology

The electronic and information technology must be compatible with JAWS for NT/2000 screen reading software. A complete description of the software can be found on the Freedom Scientific web site at http://www.freedomscientific.com. A free demo version can be downloaded for testing at http://www.freedomscientific.com/fs_downloads/jaws.asp

Fully Supported:

Performance Analysis is compatible with JAWS mouse navigation and screen reading software.

2. Documentation in Accessible Formats

For any form of documentation (i.e. training manual, user guides, etc.) SSA requires the vendor to provide documentation in an electronic, accessible format. The documents must be provided in one of the following formats: Text, RTF, properly 'tagged' PDF, or HTML format.

Fully Supported:

All Performance Analysis documentation is released in either PDF or HTML formats.