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**US Department of Education  
Assistive Technology Program**

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**Client Software Accessibility Review**

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**Name**  
**Of** Risk Management System  
**Application:**

**Version**  
**Number:** 2.3

**Release**  
**Date:**

**Review**  
**Requested** Barbara Scott/OCIO  
**By:**

**SCR#:**

**Date**  
**Of** January 22, 2004  
**Review:**

**Pass:**

**Fail:**

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*Provide proven accommodation solutions for computer users with  
disabilities in compliance with section 504 and 508 of the  
Rehabilitation Act of 1973. (pub. L 99-506)*

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US Department of Education  
400 Maryland Avenue SW Room BC101  
Washington, DC 20202-4800

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# Client Software Accessibility Review

## INTRODUCTION

This application was submitted to the OCIO Technology Center for an Accessibility Review to ensure that persons with disabilities could use the software. The application was reviewed using the following:

- Screen reader used by the blind and visually impaired to access Windows 95/2000 (Jaws for Windows, Version 5.0).
- Screen enlargement program used by persons with low vision (AiSquared ZoomText Xtra, Version 7.11).
- Dragon Naturally Speaking Version 6.0
- Windows 2000 Service Pack 3
- Internet Explorer Version 6.0

Please note that the criterion used to test the application is the

[U.S. Department of Education Requirements for Accessible Electronic and Information Technology \(E&IT\) Design](#)

## FINDINGS

Rule:	(a) Executing Function from Keyboard
Standard:	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.
Findings:	All functions of the application are available via the keyboard and are usable with assistive technology.
Rule:	(b) Accessibility Features
Standard:	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.
Findings:	The accessibility settings of the operating system are fully honored by the application. This will assist individuals with low vision to efficiently utilize this application.
Rule:	(c) Input Focus
Standard:	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.
Findings:	A well-defined focus was available throughout the application.
Rule:	(d) User Interface Element

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Standard:	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.
Findings:	Using the Swing Java Foundation Classes and the Java Access Bridge, information on each of the interface elements was exposed properly to assistive technology.
Rule:	(e) Bitmap Images
Standard:	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.
Findings:	This is consistent throughout the application.
Rule:	(f) Textual Information
Standard:	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.
Findings:	All textual information was properly exposed through the Java Access Bridge and was available to assistive technology.
Rule:	(g) User Selected Attributes
Standard:	Applications shall not override user selected contrast and color selections and other individual display attributes.
Findings:	The application did not interfere with user selected display settings.
Rule:	(h) Animation
Standard:	When animation is displayed, the information shall be displayable in at least one non-animated presentation mode at the option of the user.
Findings:	None used on this site.
Rule:	(i) Color Coding
Standard:	Color coding shall not be used as the only means of conveying information, indicating an action, prompting a response, or distinguishing a visual element.
Findings:	Color coding only is not used to convey information; document status, for example, is indicated with changes to the wording of prompts.
Rule:	(j) Color and Contrast Settings
Standard:	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.
Findings:	Product does not permit user to adjust color and relies on OS for this purpose.
Rule:	(k) Flashing or Blinking Text
Standard:	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.
Findings:	None used on this site.
Rule:	(l) Electronic Forms
Standard:	When electronic forms are used, the form shall allow people using assistive technology to access the information, field elements, and

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	functionality required for completion and submission of the form, including all directions and cues.
Findings:	No forms generated by this application.

### CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATIONS: No barriers to accessibility were found; full posting is recommended.