

Dod Section 508 Manual



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Book Descriptions:

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Section 508 also requires that individuals with disabilities, who are members of the public seeking information or services from a Federal agency, have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to that provided to the public who are not individuals with disabilities, unless an undue burden would be imposed on the agency. Learn more by reading the DoD Section 508 Fact Sheet. The DoD 508 Coordinator represents the Department of Defense on Federalwide boards and committees. The General Services Administration GSA, in an effort to enforce accessibility of federally procured products and services, randomly select federal contracts for review. Guidance is given to DoD Components to review existing procurement and information technology policies and procedures to confirm that the Section 508 standards are appropriately considered and clearly stated when preparing requirements and solicitation documents. We've made big changes to make the eCFR easier to use. Be sure to leave feedback using the Help button on the bottom right of each page! The Public Inspection page may also While every effort has been made to ensure that Until the ACFR grants it official status, the XML Counts are subject to sampling, reprocessing and revision up or down throughout the day. This information is not part of the official Federal Register document. These can be useful Only official editions of the Use the PDF linked in the document sidebar for the official electronic format. Select the link "Comment Now" that corresponds with "FAR Case 2017011." Follow the instructions provided on the screen. Please include your name, company name if any, and "FAR Case 2017011" on your attached document. To confirm receipt of your comments, please check www.regulations.gov, approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail. <http://lesliechan.com.sg/cmsEditorFiles/carlton-2500-4-stump-grinder-manual.xml>

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For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 2025014755. Please cite FAR Case 2017011. Among other things, section 508 mandates that Federal agencies "develop, procure, maintain, or use" ICT in a manner that ensures that Federal employees with disabilities have comparable access to, and use of, such information and data relative to other Federal employees. Section 508 also requires Federal agencies to ensure that members of the public with disabilities have comparable access to publicly available information and data. The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, in turn, is required to revise the FAR to incorporate the Access Boards accessibility standards or any amendments thereto. Thereafter, a final FAR rule was published incorporating the Access Boards accessibility standards at 66 FR 20894 April 25, 2001. The revised section 508 Accessibility Standards support the access needs of individuals with disabilities, while also considering the costs of providing accessible ICT to Federal agencies. This proposed rule updates the FAR to ensure that the updated standards are appropriately considered in Federal ICT acquisitions. The proposed rule includes a "safe harbor" provision for existing i.e., legacy ICT, which considers legacy ICT in existence on or before January 18, 2018, to be compliant if it meets the earlier standard issued pursuant to section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 See E202.2 of Revised Standards and the legacy ICT is not altered after January 18, 2018. In other words, such "untouched" ICT need not be modified or upgraded to conform to the revised 508 standards as long as it already conforms to the original 508 standards. However, ICT acquired on or before January 18, 2018, will need to be upgraded or modified to conform to the new standard if such ICT is altered after January 18, 2018, or does not comply with

the original 508 standards. <http://www.FlashPointIP.com/fckupload/carlson-fast-survey-manual.xml>

In addition, ICT acquired after January 18, 2018, must be upgraded or modified to conform to the new standard. Such direction will be included in requirements documents issued by the agency. The obligations for requirements documents are revised from “must comply with” to Start Printed Page 17832 “shall identify” the applicable information and communication technology accessibility standards. It sets forth the requirements for legacy ICT, i.e., any component or portion of existing ICT that was procured, maintained, or used on or before January 18, 2018. It addresses the requirements for alterations of legacy ICT after January 18, 2018. The new paragraph a has been restructured to clarify that the accessibility standards for ICT do not apply to acquisitions that fall under one of the three exception categories 1 National security systems; 2 incidental contract items; and 3 maintenance or monitoring spaces. New language has been added as paragraph b which requires the contracting officer to receive written confirmation from the requiring activity of the exception. Current paragraph e regarding undue burden is moved to the new section 39.205 which covers exemptions. Paragraph a1 addresses undue burden which was moved from 39.204e. Paragraph a2 provides an exemption for agencies to acquire ICT that conforms only to the extent that conformance with the accessibility standards in 36 CFR 1194.1 will not result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the ICT. Paragraph a3 addresses an exemption when there are no commercial items that fully conform to the ICT accessibility standards in 36 CFR 1194.1. Paragraph b requires an agency to provide individuals with disabilities access to and use of information and data by an alternative means when using an exemption. Paragraph c addresses the documentation requirements for using an exemption.

These costs will largely be incurred from compliance with the revised 508 Accessibility Standards for procured ICT products and services. These benefits would accrue to Federal agencies as a result from productivity increases by Federal employees and time saved from reduced phone calls to Federal agencies. Additionally, persons with disabilities using publicfacing Federal information and data e.g., Federal websites would experience improved access and time savings. There are also substantial unquantifiable benefits. For example, enhanced ICT accessibility for persons with disabilities can be expected to improve independent living, increase civic engagement, decrease stigma, promote equality, and enhance integration into American society. Updating the FAR to incorporate the revised 508 Accessibility Standards is also expected to provide benefits to ICT firms that could not be monetized. For example, harmonization with national and international consensus standards is likely to assist American ICT companies by helping to achieve economies of scale created by wider use of these technical standards. This rule proposes to amend FAR part 39, Acquisition of Information Technology, and other references to Government requirements for information and communication technology. The objective of the rule is to update the FAR text to align with the accessibility standards revisions made by the Access Board at 36 CFR 1194.1. The accessibility standards are currently applicable to all information and communication technology acquisitions. As such, determinations and findings under 41 U.S.C. 1905 to 1907 regarding the applicability of this rule to acquisitions at or below the SAT or to acquisitions for commercial and COTS items are not required. This is a “significant regulatory action” under the terms of E.O. 12866 58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993 and is therefore subject to review under E.O. 12866 and 13563 76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C.

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804. Improved accessibility reduces barriers to employment in the Federal Government for individuals with disabilities and reduces the probability that Federal employees with disabilities will be underemployed. The revised 508 accessibility standards may also benefit people outside the Federal workforce, since the accessible technology from the Federal Government may spill over to the rest of society. The legal basis for this rule is section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 29

U.S.C. 794 d. Approximately 12,845 of these contractors are small businesses. Although, the section 508 standards are not new, small businesses will have to analyze whether the information and communication technology they or their resellers plan to sell to the Federal Government complies with the revised 508 accessibility standards. Manufacturers may want to redesign their supplies and services to make them fully compliant, to have a better chance for their items to be purchased by the Government. The proposed rule may decrease demand for some supplies and services that are not fully compliant, potentially leading to decreased sales for small entities manufacturing or selling those items. Conversely, the proposed rule may increase demand for some supplies and services that are fully compliant and meet agencies business needs, potentially leading to increased sales for small businesses manufacturing or selling those items. To meet the requirements of the law, small businesses cannot be exempt from any part of the rule. There is a compliance requirement; entities will need to familiarize themselves with the differences between the 2000 and 2017 standards in order to assess the impact on procurements and comply with the revised functional performance criteria and technical accessibility standards beyond those currently mandated in FAR subpart 39.2. It was estimated that approximately 12,845 small businesses would be subject to the requirement.

Since the statute imposes private enforcement, where individuals with disabilities can file civil rights lawsuits, the Government has little flexibility in promulgating alternatives to the Access Boards standards. The impact of this rule may be significant for small entities that are not currently in compliance with existing standards. A copy of the IRFA may be obtained from the Regulatory Secretariat Division. DoD, GSA, and NASA invite comments from small business concerns and other interested parties on the expected impact of this rule on small entities. Examples of ICT include, but are not limited to Computers and peripheral equipment; information kiosks and transaction machines; telecommunications equipment; customer premises equipment; multifunction office machines; software; applications; website; videos; and electronic documents. End Amendment Part These requirements are addressed in OMB Circular No. A130; and Amend section 39.101 by removing from paragraph a1i "accommodations" and adding "accessibility" in its place. End Amendment Part Revise subpart 39.2 heading to read as follows End Amendment Part Amend section 39.201 by revising paragraph a, and removing from paragraph c "EIT" and adding "ICT" in its place to read as follows End Amendment Part Revise sections 39.203 and 39.204, and add section 39.205 to read as follows End Amendment Part Confirmation of an exception or a determination of an exemption is not required prior to award of an indefinitequantity contract, except for requirements that are to be satisfied by initial award. The contract must identify which supplies and services the contractor indicates as compliant, and show where full details of compliance can be found e.g., vendors or other exact website location.

At the time of issuance of a task or delivery order against an indefinitequantity contract, the requiring and ordering activity shall ensure compliance with the ICT accessibility standards and document an exception or exemption if applicable. Any task or delivery order, or portion thereof, issued for a noncompliant ICT item shall be supported by the appropriate exception or exemption. When altering any component or portion of existing ICT, after January 18, 2018, the component or portion must be modified to conform to the current ICT accessibility standards in 36 CFR 1194.1. Status indicators and operable parts for ICT functions that are located in spaces frequented only by service personnel for maintenance, repair, or occasional monitoring of equipment. This documentation shall be maintained in the contract file. In determining whether conformance to one or more ICT accessibility standards would impose an undue burden, an agency shall consider the extent to which conformance would impose significant difficulty or expense considering the agency resources available to the program or component for which the ICT supply or service is being procured. When an agency determines that acquisition of ICT that conforms with all applicable ICT accessibility standards would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the ICT, such

acquisition is required to conform only to the extent that conformance will not result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the ICT. An agency shall provide individuals with disabilities access to and use of information and data by an alternative means to meet the identified needs when an exemption in paragraphs a1, 2, or 3 of this section applies. This documentation shall be maintained in the contract file. A determination of fundamental alteration shall address the extent to which compliance with the applicable ICT accessibility standards would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the ICT.

KSJ ensures comprehensive Section 508 management, implementation, and governance infrastructure so that DoD Components will affect information and communications technology ICT accessibility in compliance with Section 508 policies, procedures, and performance measures. This information service is provided by the Naval Postgraduate School NPS for the public viewing and retrieving of information. Unless otherwise indicated, information on this service represents official, unclassified NPS, DON, or Department of Defense DOD policies or positions. This system is monitored to ensure proper operation, to verify the functioning of applicable security features, and for other like purposes. Use of this service constitutes consent to such monitoring. Unauthorized attempts to upload or change information; to defeat or circumvent security features; or to utilize this system for other than its intended purposes are prohibited and may result in prosecution under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986 or other applicable statutes and regulations. For other than authorized activities such as military exchanges and Morale, Welfare and Recreation MWR sites, the United States Department of Defense, the United States Department of the Navy, and the Naval Postgraduate School do not exercise any editorial control over the information you may find at these locations. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government, and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes. SimplyHired may be compensated by these employers, helping keep SimplyHired free for jobseekers. SimplyHired ranks Job Ads based on a combination of employer bids and relevance, such as your search terms and other activity on SimplyHired. For more information, see the SimplyHired Privacy Policy. You should receive your first job alert soon. To activate your job alert, please check your email and click the confirmation button.

We will send you email when there are new Section 508 testing jobs. Experience with an IT systems test team. Enter your email address Sign Up Success. Title Company Displayed salary Please use this form to submit any feedback you may have. I am a job seeker I posted this job Are we displaying an inaccurate salary. Please add the correct salary information in the original job posting. Our system will detect the change, and the updated salary data will be reflected on our site within 24 hours. This post includes my notes from a workshop on developing and implementing a successful Section 508 program. The cost of this is enormous if you send it out to a contractor. By continuing to use this site you are giving us your consent to do this. The ADA is a mandate for equality for persons with disabilities, many of whom throughout our country's history have been constrained by societal, cultural, and structural barriers that limited opportunities for them to achieve their potential, live independently, obtain gainful employment, and participate meaningfully in our shared American life. The ADA's implementation has rendered much of our society more open and inclusive; considerations of accessibility feature more prominently today than in the past in the implementation of state and local government programs, as well as the provision of private sector services and facilities. These changes have empowered people with disabilities to participate in American society to an extent never before possible. Section 508 For example, under the Assistive Technology Act, matching grants to States were awarded to help people with disabilities purchase assistive technology. A new website, www.DisabilityInfo.gov now www.Disability.gov, was launched by the government to provide information in an accessible format to persons with disabilities concerning programs and activities of interest across the government.

And, to facilitate a common understanding among federal agencies of Section 508 requirements, an interagency Section 508 Steering Committee and Coordinators' Working Group were formed to work closely with federal agencies responsible for Section 508 and coordinate technical guidance and training. The report included findings and offered President's Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Agencies on Transparency and Open Government, 74 Fed. Reg. 4685 January 26, 2009. More recently, on May 23, 2012, the President issued a directive entitled "Building a 21st Century Digital Government," which launched a comprehensive Digital Government Strategy aimed at delivering better digital services to the American people. President's Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies on Building a 21st Century Digital Government, 77 Fed. Reg. 106 June 1, 2012. These mandates can only be fully realized, however, when persons with disabilities have comparable access to government information and data. Federal agencies operate today in a more dynamic information environment than ever before and vigilance is required to make sure that the requirements of Section 508 continue to guide the procurement, development, maintenance, and use of EIT in all of its various forms. With recent advancements in technology, opportunities for communicating with the public have grown exponentially to include not only the Internet as traditionally used to provide information, but also new Internetbased social networking communities where people can respond to information provided to them, such as Facebook, Twitter, MySpace and YouTube. These expansions in technology hold the promise of increased participation for all, but present challenges for the full inclusion of persons with disabilities.

In seeking to do more for Americans with disabilities, he is motivated by the principles of improving health care, increasing employment opportunities, expanding educational opportunities, protecting civil rights, promoting community living, supporting accessible technology, and supporting international disability rights. Compliance with Section 508 can facilitate achievement of the President's objectives by removing many of the barriers to EIT that impede persons with disabilities' access.

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