

## Competency Paper

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### Competency 28: Accessibility

#### Competency Element(s):

28.1 Applies tools, equipment, technologies and federal requirements to provide individuals with disabilities access to computer equipment, software, web sites, etc..

**Element Issues (DAU): List ambiguities, misunderstandings, etc. to help IT FIPT next time they update competencies**

NONE.

#### Acquisition Workforce IT Qualification Standard Product and Tasks related to Product (DAU)

27-1-1 A Section 508 compliant requirement specification for an acquisition.

1. Provide a recommendation on the applicable Section 508 standards, best practices, products and techniques for a given acquisition.
2. Assess the requirements specification for an acquisition to ensure it is in compliance with Section 508 policy and standards.

#### AWQI References (DAU)

- Defense Acquisition Guidebook 4.3.18.1

#### Assumptions (DAU)

Accessibility in IT Acquisition refers to the design impacts of Accessibility.

#### TLO (Job Product or Service) (DAU; SME can make recommendations)

**BLOOM/COURSE**

**TLO 28.1.1 Evaluate Department of Defense (DoD) Electronic and Information Technology (E&IT) devices and software to satisfy the accessibility standards of Section 508, Title 29 U.S. law.**

BLOOM: 5

#### ELO(s) with Major Takeaway (MT) (tasks which are required to build the product or service) (DAU)

ELO 28.1.1.1 Recognize federal accessibility requirements for devices, software, and web sites.

BLOOM: 1  
Level 1 (ISA101)

**MT1.1. Section 508 is the LAW!** In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to reflect the focus on technology.

**MT1.2** The purpose of Section 508, Title 29 U.S. Code paragraph 794.d. is to provide disabled employees and members of the public access to information that is comparable to access available to others (unless undue burden would be imposed on the agency).

<p>MT1.3 Accessibility guidance is contained in the FAR Subpart 39.</p> <p>MT1.4 Section 508 addresses E&amp;IT procurement, development, maintenance and use.</p> <p>MT1.5 Section 508 standards apply to people with visual, auditory, physical, speech, cognitive and neurological impairments.</p> <p>Assessment Strategy: QUIZ</p>	
<p>ELO 28.1.1.2 Identify the types of technology that must be included in designing accessible systems.</p> <p><b>MT2.1. The following types of systems must be modified per Section 508:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Software applications and operating systems</li> <li>2. Web-based information or applications</li> <li>3. Telecommunication products</li> <li>4. Video and multimedia products</li> <li>5. Self-contained, closed products (e.g., information kiosks, calculators, and fax machines)</li> <li>6. Desktop and portable computers</li> </ol> <p>Assessment Strategy: QUIZ</p>	<p>BLOOM:1 Level 1 (ISA101)</p>
<p>ELO 28.1.1.3 Identify the exceptions to Section 508 accessibility requirements.</p> <p><b>MT3.1. Exceptions to Section 508 include:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Security Systems (NSS). NSS is defined as systems used for military command, weaponry, intelligence, and cryptologic activities.</li> <li>2. Items acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract.</li> <li>3. Items located in spaces frequented only by personnel for maintenance, repair, or occasional monitoring of equipment.</li> </ol> <p>Assessment Strategy: QUIZ</p>	<p>BLOOM: 1 Level 1 (ISA101)</p>
<p>ELO 28.1.1.4 Discuss how designing for accessibility impacts software development for DBS and DoD Infrastructure systems.</p> <p><b>MT4.1. For Defense Business System (DBS) and DoD Infrastructure Service development, DoD Software engineers must include Section 508 compliant designs.</b></p> <p><b>MT4.2. For Defense Business Systems (DBS) and DoD Infrastructure Service development, Section 508 design considerations must be included in the System Performance, System Design Document, System Subsystem Specification (SSS), and Software Design Document (SDD).</b></p>	<p>BLOOM: 2 Level 2 (ISA201) DLA provided DBS case, or ECSS; leading questions and Instructor notes!</p>

**MT4.3. DoD Infrastructure Service is defined as the integration of voice, video, and/or data services delivered ubiquitously across a secure and highly available network infrastructure, independent of technology, to provide increased mission effectiveness to the warfighter and business communities.**

Assessment Method: Facilitated Discuss

ELO 28.1.1.5 Given a DoD IT acquisition scenario, evaluate the systems design documents to ensure they are Section 508 compliant.

BLOOM: 5  
Level 3 (ISA301)

**MT5.1. When evaluating Defense Business Systems (DBS) and DoD Infrastructure Services, Section 508 design considerations must be included in the approval of the functional, allocated and product baselines.**

**MT 5.2 Section 508 must be considered and stated when preparing requirement and solicitation documents.**

Assessment Strategy: Case

### **MAJOR TAKEAWAYS (MT) with REFERENCES and CONTENT (Subject Matter Expert (SME))**

**MT1.1. Section 508 is the LAW! In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to reflect the focus on technology.**

**MT1.2 The purpose of Section 508, Title 29 U.S. Code paragraph 794.d. is to provide disabled employees and members of the public access to information that is comparable to access available to others (unless undue burden would be imposed on the agency).**

**MT1.3 Accessibility guidance is contained in the FAR Subpart 39.**

#### **Subpart 39.2—Electronic and Information Technology**

##### **39.201 Scope of subpart.**

(a) This subpart implements Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 ([29 U.S.C. 794d](#)), and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board Electronic and Information Technology (EIT) Accessibility Standards (36 CFR Part 1194).

(b) Further information on Section 508 is available via the Internet at <http://www.section508.gov>.

(c) When acquiring EIT, agencies must ensure that—

(1) Federal employees with disabilities have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to the access and use by Federal employees who are not individuals with disabilities; and

(2) Members of the public with disabilities seeking information or services from an agency have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to the access to and use of information and data by members of the public who are not individuals with disabilities.

##### **39.202 Definition.**

Undue burden, as used in this subpart, means a significant difficulty or expense.

### **39.203 Applicability.**

(a) Unless an exception at [39.204](#) applies, acquisitions of EIT supplies and services must meet the applicable accessibility standards at 36 CFR Part 1194.

(b)(1) Exception determinations are required prior to contract award, except for indefinite-quantity contracts (see paragraph (b)(2) of this section).

(2) Exception determinations are not required prior to award of indefinite-quantity contracts, except for requirements that are to be satisfied by initial award. Contracting offices that award indefinite-quantity contracts must indicate to requiring and ordering activities which supplies and services the contractor indicates as compliant, and show where full details of compliance can be found (e.g., vendor's or other exact website location).

(3) Requiring and ordering activities must ensure supplies or services meet the applicable accessibility standards at 36 CFR Part 1194, unless an exception applies, at the time of issuance of task or delivery orders. Accordingly, indefinite-quantity contracts may include noncompliant items; however, any task or delivery order issued for noncompliant items must meet an applicable exception.

(c)(1) When acquiring commercial items, an agency must comply with those accessibility standards that can be met with supplies or services that are available in the commercial marketplace in time to meet the agency's delivery requirements.

(2) The requiring official must document in writing the nonavailability, including a description of market research performed and which standards cannot be met, and provide documentation to the contracting officer for inclusion in the contract file.

### **39.204 Exceptions.**

The requirements in [39.203](#) do not apply to EIT that—

(a) Is purchased in accordance with [Subpart 13.2](#) (micro-purchases) prior to April 1, 2005. However, for micro-purchases, contracting officers and other individuals designated in accordance with [1.603-3](#) are strongly encouraged to comply with the applicable accessibility standards to the maximum extent practicable;

(b) Is for a national security system;

(c) Is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract;

(d) Is located in spaces frequented only by service personnel for maintenance, repair or occasional monitoring of equipment; or

(e) Would impose an undue burden on the agency.

(1) Basis. In determining whether compliance with all or part of the applicable accessibility standards in 36 CFR Part 1194 would be an undue burden, an agency must consider—

(i) The difficulty or expense of compliance; and

(ii) Agency resources available to its program or component for which the supply or service is being acquired.

(2) Documentation.

(i) The requiring official must document in writing the basis for an undue burden decision and provide the documentation to the contracting officer for inclusion in the contract file.

(ii) When acquiring commercial items, an undue burden determination is not required to address individual standards that cannot be met with supplies or service available in the commercial marketplace in time to meet the agency delivery requirements (see [39.203\(c\)\(2\)](#) regarding documentation of nonavailability).

**MT1.4 Section 508 addresses E&IT procurement, development, maintenance and use.**

**MT1.5 Section 508 standards apply to people with visual, auditory, physical, speech, cognitive and neurological impairments.**

In 1998, Congress amended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to require Federal agencies to make their electronic and information technology (EIT) accessible to people with disabilities. Inaccessible technology interferes with an ability to obtain and use information quickly and easily. Section 508 was enacted to eliminate barriers in information technology, open new opportunities for people with disabilities, and encourage development of technologies that will help achieve these goals. The law applies to all Federal agencies when they develop, procure, maintain, or use electronic and information technology. Under Section 508 (29 U.S.C. '794 d), agencies must give disabled employees and members of the public access to information that is comparable to access available to others. It is recommended that you review the laws and regulations listed below to further your understanding about Section 508 and how you can support implementation.

REFERENCE: Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (Title 29 U.S.C. § 794 d), as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (P.L. 105 - 220), August 7, 1998 (original source in [uscode.house.gov](http://uscode.house.gov))

<http://www.section508.gov/section508-laws>

Summary of Section 508 Standards: <http://www.section508.gov/summary-section508-standards>

Section 508 Standards: <http://www.section508.gov/section-508-standards-guide>

#### **FAR Subpart 39.2**

CHAPTER 16 - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND OTHER REHABILITATION SERVICES, SUBCHAPTER V - RIGHTS AND ADVOCACY <http://uscode.house.gov/download/pls/29C16.txt>

NOTE: § means paragraph.

#### **1194.1 Purpose.**

The purpose of this part is to implement section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794d). Section 508 requires that when Federal agencies develop, procure, maintain, or use electronic and information technology, Federal employees with disabilities have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to the access and use by Federal employees who are not individuals with disabilities, unless an undue burden would be imposed on the agency. 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.

REFERENCE: Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (Title 29 U.S.C. § 794 d), as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (P.L. 105 - 220), August 7, 1998 (original source in [uscode.house.gov](http://uscode.house.gov)), Subpart A – General, § 1194.1 Purpose.

Summary of Section 508 Standards: <http://www.section508.gov/summary-section508-standards>

Section 508 Standards: <http://www.section508.gov/section-508-standards-guide>

#### **MT2.1. The following types of systems must be modified per Section 508:**

- **Software applications and operating systems**
- **Web-based information or applications**
- **Telecommunication products**
- **Video and multimedia products**
- **Self-contained, closed products (e.g., information kiosks, calculators, and fax machines)**
- **Desktop and portable computers**

### **Software Applications and Operating Systems (1194.21)**

Most of the specifications for software pertain to usability for people with vision impairments. For example, one provision requires alternative keyboard navigation, which is essential for people with vision impairments who cannot rely on pointing devices, such as a mouse. Other provisions address animated displays, color and contrast settings, flash rate, and electronic forms, among others.

### **Web-based Intranet and Internet Information and Applications (1194.22)**

The criteria for web-based technology and information are based on access guidelines developed by the Web Accessibility Initiative of the World Wide Web Consortium. Many of these provisions ensure access for people with vision impairments who rely on various assistive products to access computer-based information, such as screen readers, which translate what's on a computer screen into automated audible output, and refreshable Braille displays. Certain conventions, such as verbal tags or identification of graphics and format devices, like frames, are necessary so that these devices can "read" them for the user in a sensible way. The standards do not prohibit the use of web site graphics or animation. Instead, the standards aim to ensure that such information is also available in an accessible format. Generally, this means use of text labels or descriptors for graphics and certain format elements. (HTML code already provides an "Alt Text" tag for graphics which can serve as a verbal descriptor for graphics). This section also addresses the usability of multimedia presentations, image maps, style sheets, scripting languages, applets and plug-ins, and electronic forms. The standards apply to Federal web sites but not to private sector web sites (unless a site is provided under contract to a Federal agency, in which case only that web site or portion covered by the contract would have to comply). Accessible sites offer significant advantages that go beyond access. For example, those with "text-only" options provide a faster downloading alternative and can facilitate transmission of web-based data to cell phones and personal digital assistants.

### **Telecommunications Products (1194.23)**

The criteria of this section are designed primarily to ensure access to people who are deaf or hard of hearing. This includes compatibility with hearing aids, cochlear implants, assistive listening devices, and TTYs. TTYs are devices that enable people with hearing or speech impairments to communicate over the telephone; they typically include an acoustic coupler for the telephone handset, a simplified keyboard, and a visible message display. One requirement calls for a standard non-acoustic TTY connection point for telecommunication products that allow voice communication but that do provide TTY functionality. Other specifications address adjustable volume controls for output, product interface with hearing technologies, and the usability of keys and controls by people who may have impaired vision or limited dexterity or motor control.

### **Video or Multimedia Products (1194.24)**

Multimedia products involve more than one media and include, but are not limited to, video programs, narrated slide production, and computer generated presentations. Provisions address caption decoder circuitry (for any system with a screen larger than 13 inches) and secondary audio channels for television tuners, including tuner cards for use in computers. The standards also require captioning and audio description for certain training and informational multimedia productions developed or procured by Federal agencies. The standards also provide that viewers be able to turn captioning or video description features on or off.

#### **Self Contained, Closed Products (1194.25)**

This section covers products that generally have imbedded software but are often designed in such a way that a user cannot easily attach or install assistive technology. Examples include information kiosks, information transaction machines, copiers, printers, calculators, fax machines, and similar types of products. The standards require that access features be built into the system so users do not have to attach an assistive device to it. Other specifications address mechanisms for private listening (handset or a standard headphone jack), touchscreens, auditory output and adjustable volume controls, and location of controls in accessible reach ranges.

### **Desktop and Portable Computers (1194.26)**

This section focuses on keyboards and other mechanically operated controls, touch screens, use of biometric form of identification, and ports and connectors.

**REFERENCE: Section 508, Subpart B. Technical Standards**

**MT3.1. Exceptions to Section 508 include:**

1. **National Security Systems.** NSS is defined as systems used for military command, weaponry, intelligence, and cryptologic activities.
2. **One-time purchases of \$2,500 or less made before 1 October 2004**
3. **Items acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract.**
4. **Items located in spaces frequented only by personnel for maintenance, repair, or occasional monitoring of equipment.**

**§ 1194.3 General exceptions.**

(a) This part does not apply to any electronic and information technology operated by agencies, the function, operation, or use of which involves intelligence activities, cryptologic activities related to national security, command and control of military forces, equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system, or systems which are critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions. Systems which are critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions do not include a system that is to be used for routine administrative and business applications (including payroll, finance, logistics, and personnel management applications).

(b) This part does not apply to electronic and information technology that is acquired by a contractor incidental to a contract.

(c) Except as required to comply with the provisions in this part, this part does not require the installation of specific accessibility-related software or the attachment of an assistive technology device at a workstation of a Federal employee who is not an individual with a disability.

(d) When agencies provide access to the public to information or data through electronic and information technology, agencies are not required to make products owned by the agency available for access and use by individuals with disabilities at a location other than that where the electronic and information technology is provided to the public, or to purchase products for access and use by individuals with disabilities at a location other than that where the electronic and information technology is provided to the public.

(e) This part shall not be construed to require a fundamental alteration in the nature of a product or its components.

(f) Products located in spaces frequented only by service personnel for maintenance, repair, or occasional monitoring of equipment are not required to comply with this part.

**REFERENCE: Section 508, Paragraph 1194.3**

<http://www.section508.gov/section-508-standards-guide#General>

**MT4.1. For Defense Business System (DBS) and DoD Infrastructure Service development, DoD Software engineers must include Section 508 compliant designs.**

**MT4.2. For Defense Business Systems (DBS) and DoD Infrastructure Service development, Section 508 design considerations must be included in the System Performance, System Design Document, System Subsystem Specification (SSS), and Software Design Document (SDD).**

**DoDI 5000.02, Enclosure 11, Paragraph 14. SECTION 508 - ACCESSIBILITY OF ELECTRONIC AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES.** Program managers will ensure that electronic and information technology developed, procured, maintained, and used by the DoD will allow persons with disabilities access to

information comparable to that afforded persons without disabilities, in accordance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (i.e., 29 U.S.C. 794d (Reference (ca))). For exceptions to section 508 compliance, refer to DoD Manual 8400.01-M (Reference (cb)).

**ACCESSIBILITY (<http://www.disa.mil/About/Legal-and-Regulatory/Accessibility> )**

The Defense Information Systems Agency is committed to providing access to our web pages for individuals with disabilities.

To meet this commitment, we will comply with the requirements of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. Section 508 requires that individuals with disabilities have access to and use of information and data that is comparable to that provided to the public who are not individuals with disabilities.

If the format of any material on our web site interferes with your ability to access the information, please contact webmaster for assistance. Let us know the nature of your accessibility problem, the web address of the requested information, and your contact information.

**Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)**

**<http://www.ditco.disa.mil>**

**Section 508 Compliance [http://www.ditco.disa.mil/asp/news/ntc\\_05\\_01.asp](http://www.ditco.disa.mil/asp/news/ntc_05_01.asp)**

**Acquisition Policy and Guidance <http://www.ditco.disa.mil/hq/aqinfo.asp>**

**Reference DAG, 4.3.18. Design Considerations,**

The program should review the requirements to determine conformance with Government policy and legal compliance and to identify potential integration and interoperability challenges. The Program Manager and Systems Engineer should consider and document all statutory and regulatory as well as other design considerations in order to:

Satisfy the unique needs of the program or system (user capabilities, and operational performance requirements) while balancing cost and schedule constraints, through trade-offs, by addressing the design considerations (as mandated in the Systems Engineering Plan (SEP) and [DoDI 5000.02](#)) and management tools listed in Table 4.3.18.T1 Design Considerations

Translate the end user desired capabilities into a structured system of interrelated design specifications

Enable trade-offs among the design considerations in support of achieving desired mission effectiveness within cost and schedule constraints

Translate the end-user desired capabilities into a structured system of interrelated design specifications that support delivery of required operational capability

Incorporate mandated design considerations into the requirements since some design considerations are mandated by laws, regulations, or treaties, while others are mandated by the domain or Service / Component; these mandates should be incorporated during the Requirements Analysis process to achieve balance across all of the system requirements

Some design considerations are concepts that assist trade-offs and ought to be accommodated or applied to each system/program/project. Others are constraints, boundaries, or limitations, with values that sometimes can be tailored or negotiated, but which in general represent fairly immovable parts of the trade space. The Program Managers and Systems Engineers should show evidence of critical thinking in addressing the design considerations, as documented in the program SEP. The mandated [SEP Outline](#) Table 4.6-1 identifies design considerations critical to achieving the program's technical requirements and demonstrates that the mandated design considerations are an integral part of the design decision process, including trade study criteria.

With the understanding that each design consideration is a discrete item to investigate during the design process, the Program Manager and Systems Engineer also need to view design considerations as an integrated set of variables. These variables influence one another, and stakeholders should consider them in conjunction with one another, as early as the Analysis of Alternatives, to achieve better mission performance and to preclude a stove pipe view during design.

The design considerations listed in Table 4.3.18.T1 need to be assessed for applicability to the system since they may not all be appropriate. Table 4.3.18.T1 is not all inclusive and does not include any additional design considerations levied by the Service, Center, platform, or domain. Not all design considerations are equally important or critical to a given program, but all should be examined for relevancy.

**Per Table 4.3.18.T1. Design Considerations,**

Design Consideration	DAG Section Number	Statutory Requirement	Policy & Guidance
Accessibility (Section 508 Compliance)	4.3.18.1.	Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended 36 CFR Part 1194)	DoDD 8000.01 DoD 8400.01-M FAR 39.204

**MT4.3. DoD Infrastructure Service is defined as the integration of voice, video, and/or data services delivered ubiquitously across a secure and highly available network infrastructure, independent of technology, to provide increased mission effectiveness to the warfighter and business communities.**

**In accordance with: DoDI 8100.04, Subject: DoD Unified Capabilities (UC)**

UC Infrastructure. The integration of voice, video, and/or data services delivered ubiquitously across a secure and highly available network infrastructure, independent of technology, to provide increased mission effectiveness to the warfighter and business communities.

REFERENCE: DoDI 8100.04, “DoD Unified Capabilities (UC),” December 9, 2010

**MT5.1. When evaluating Defense Business Systems (DBS) and DoD Infrastructure Services, Section 508 design considerations must be included in the approval of the functional, allocated and product baselines.**

**Basic DoD Systems Engineering practices as defined in DoDI 5000.02 and DAG, Chapter 4.**

**4.2.1. Life-Cycle Expectations**

Systems engineering (SE) provides the technical foundation for all acquisition activities regardless of acquisition category (ACAT) or acquisition model (e.g., weapon system or information system). The SE framework described in this chapter spans the entire acquisition life cycle and is based on [DoDD 5000.01](#) and [DoDI 5000.02](#). Framework content should be tailored and structured to fit the technology maturity, risks, interdependencies, related characteristics, and context for the program or the system of interest. The succeeding sections identify the SE activities, processes, inputs, outputs, and expectations during each acquisition phase and for each technical review and audit.

Acquisition milestones and SE technical reviews and audits serve as key points throughout the life cycle to evaluate significant achievements and assess technical maturity and risk. Table 4.2.1.T1 identifies the objectives of each SE assessment and the technical maturity point marked by each review. The Materiel Development Decision (MDD) review is the formal entry point into the acquisition process and is mandatory for all programs in accordance with DoDI 5000.02. Depending on the maturity of the preferred materiel solution, the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) designates the initial review milestone. This would normally be the MDD, but it can be A, B, or C. In any case the decision is documented in the Acquisition Decision Memorandum (ADM) published immediately after an MDD event. Since the review milestone is chosen consistent with the maturity of the preferred materiel solution, entry at any milestone requires evidence of the associated solution maturity as summarized in Table 4.2.1.T1 Technical Maturity Points.

Department experience (e.g., [GAO Report 12-400SP](#)) has found that successful programs use knowledge-based product development practices which include steps to gather knowledge to confirm the program's technologies are mature, their designs are stable, and their production processes are in control. Successful product developers ensure a high level of knowledge is achieved at key junctures in development. Table 4.2.1.T1 summarizes the concept of technical maturity points.

**SEE Table 4.2.1.T1. Technical Maturity Points**

**REFERENCE: DAG, Chapter 4.2.1 Life-Cycle Expectations (March 26, 2014)**

#### **List of References**

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (Title 29 U.S.C. § 794 d), as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (P.L. 105 - 220), August 7, 1998 (original source in [uscode.house.gov](#))  
GSA Section 508 website, <http://www.section508.gov>  
OMB Memorandum, "Improving the Accessibility of Government Information," July 19, 2010  
FAR Subpart 39.2  
FAR Subpart 39.204  
USD (AT&L) and DoD CIO Joint Memorandum, Subject: Improving the Accessibility of Government through Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as Amended (Title 29 U.S.C. § 794d), 15 March 2012  
DoD Directive 5000.01, "The Defense Acquisition System," November 20, 2007  
DoDI 5000.02, "Operation of the Defense Acquisition System," 7 January 2015  
DoDD 8000.01, "Management of the Department of Defense Information Enterprise," February 10, 2009, Paragraph 4. Policy, subparagraph k.  
DoDI 8100.04, "DoD Unified Capabilities (UC)," December 9, 2010  
DoD Manual 8400.01-M, Procedures for Ensuring the Accessibility of Electronic and Information Technology (E&IT) Procured by DoD Organizations, June 3, 2011  
Defense Acquisition Guidebook, March 26, 2014, Chapter 4.2.1 Life-Cycle Expectations and 4.3.18.1. Design Considerations  
DoDD 5144.02, "DoD Chief Information Officer (DoD CIO)," November 21, 2014