RESOURCES



This section contains three parts:

■ Associations and Comprehensive Resources Resources for general information pertaining to higher education and people with disabilities

■ **Glossary**Definitions of terms used in this manual

■ References Lists all cited materials in this text



Associations and Comprehensive Resources



Ability: Internet Index

http://www.ability.org.uk/index1.html
Online services and Internet index for
individuals with disabilities.

AbleData

8630 Fenton St., Ste. 930 Silver Spring, MD 20910 800-227-0216 (toll-free voice) 301-608-8912 (TTY) 301-608-8958 (fax) abledata@macrointernational.com http://www.abledata.com/

Information on assistive technology and disability issues in general. Sponsored by NIDRR and the U.S. Department of Education.

Access Board

1331 F St. N.W., Ste. 1000 Washington, DC 20004-1111 800-872-2253 (toll-free voice) 800-993-2822 (toll-free TTY) 202-272-0080 (voice) 202-272-0082 (TTY) 202-272-0081 (fax) info@access-board.gov http://www.access-board.gov/ Federal agency that enforces requirements for access to Federally-funded buildings and facilities, sets guidelines under the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, and other federal laws, and provides technical assistance and information.

AccessCollege

http://www.uw.edu/doit/Resources/postsec.html Features websites for postsecondary educators, student services staff, employment personnel, students with disabilities, administrators, and campuswide leaders.

AccessComputing

http://www.uw.edu/accesscomputing/ Resources on making computing departments and labs accessible to students and instructors with disabilities.

AccessDL

http://www.uw.edu/doit/Resources/accessdl.html Resources on how to design distance learning courses that are accessible to students and instructors with disabilities.

AccessSTEM

http://www.uw.edu/doit/Stem/ A website where K-12 teachers, postsecondary educators, an employers learn to make classroom and employment opportunities in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics accessible to individuals with disabilities.

ADA—A Guide to Disability Rights Laws

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Disability Rights Section - NYA
Washington, DC 20530
800-514-0301 (toll-free voice)
800-514-0383 (toll-free TTY)
202-307-1198 (fax)
http://www.ada.gov/cguide.htm
Overview of disability rights and legislation in the U.S.

Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

3417 Volta Pl. N.W.
Washington, DC 20007
202-337-5220 (voice)
202-337-5221 (TTY)
202-337-8314 (fax)
http://www.agbell.org/
Resources for people who are deaf and/or

American Academy of Audiology

hard of hearing.

visual impairments.

11730 Plaza America Dr., Ste. 300 Reston, VA 20190 800-222-2336 (toll-free voice) 703-790-8631 (fax) http://www.audiology.org/ Audiology resources.

American Association of the Deaf-Blind (AADB)

8630 Fenton St., Ste. 121
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3803
301-495-4403 (voice)
301-495-4402 (TTY or Video Phone)
301-495-4404 (fax)
aadb-info@aadb.org
http://www.aadb.org/
A national consumer advocacy organization
for people who have combined hearing and

American Council of the Blind (ACB)

2200 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 650
Arlington, VA 22201
800-424-8666 (toll-free voice)
202-467-5081 (voice)
703-465-5085 (fax)
info@acb.org
http://www.acb.org/
An information referral and advocacy
agency for people who are blind and
visually impaired.

American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association (ADARA)

P.O. Box 480
Myersville, MD 21773
adaraorg@comcast.net
http://www.adara.org/
A network of professionals who serve
people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

American Diabetes Association

1701 N Beauregard St. Alexandria, VA 22311 800-342-2383 (toll-free voice) AskADA@diabetes.org http://www.diabetes.org/ General information on diabetes.

American Foundation for the Blind (AFB)

2 Penn Plaza, Ste. 1102
New York, NY 10001
800-232-5463 (toll-free voice)
212-502-7600(voice)
212-502-7662 (TTY)
212-502-7777 (fax)
afbinfo@afb.net
http://www.afb.org/
A national information and referral resource
for people who are blind or visually
impaired.

American Printing House for the Blind (APH)

1839 Frankfort Ave.
P.O. Box 6085
Louisville, KY 40206-0085
800-223-1839 (toll-free voice)
502-895-2405 (voice)
502-899-2274 (fax)
info@aph.org
http://www.aph.org/

An organization that creates educational, workplace, and lifestyle products and services for people with visual impairments.

American Psychiatric Association

1000 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 1825
Arlington, VA 22209
888-357-7924 (toll-free voice)
apa@psych.org
http://www.psych.org/
Information on the diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional illness and disorders.

American Psychological Association (APA)

750 1st St. N.E.
Washington, DC 20002-4242
800-374-2721 (toll-free voice)
202-336-5500 (voice)
202-336-6123 (TTY)
http://www.apa.org/
Information and resources for educators, parents, and students.

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA)

2200 Research Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20850-3289
800-638-8255 (toll-free voice)
301-296-8580 (fax)
actioncenter@asha.org
http://www.asha.org/
Information and resources on speech,
language, and hearing disorders.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

U.S. Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Disability Rights Section—NYA
950 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20530-0001
800-514-0301 (toll-free voice)
800-514-0383 (toll-free TTY)
202-307-1198 (fax)
http://www.ada.gov/
Information and technical assistance on the

Anxiety Disorders Association of America (ADAA)

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

8730 Georgia Ave., Ste. 600
Silver Spring, MD 20910
240-485-1001 (voice)
240-485-1035 (fax)
information@adaa.org
http://www.adaa.org/
Information on the prevention and treatment of anxiety disorders.

Applied Science and Engineering Labs

P.O. Box 269
Wilmington, DE 19899
302-651-6830 (voice)
302-651-6834 (TTY)
302-651-6895 (fax)
http://www.asel.udel.edu/
New technologies for people with disabilities.

The Arthritis Foundation

P.O. Box 7669 Atlanta, GA 30357-0669 800-283-7800 (toll-free voice) http://www.arthritis.org/ Information and resources on arthritis.

Association for the Education and Rehabilitation of the Blind and Visually Impaired (AER)

1703 N. Beauregard St., Ste. 440
Alexandria, VA 22311
877-492-2708 (toll-free voice)
703-671-4500 (voice)
703-671-6391 (fax)
http://www.aerbvi.org/
Support and assistance to professionals working with individuals who have visual impairments.

Association on Higher Education and Disability (AHEAD)

107 Commerce Center Dr., Ste. 204
Huntersville, NC 28078
704-947-7779 (voice)
617-287-3882 (TTY)
704-948-7779 (fax)
http://www.ahead.org/
An organization of higher education disability service providers that share information about research, accommodations, and legislation.

Attention Deficit Disorder Association (ADDA)

P.O. Box 7557

Wilmington, DE 19803-9997
800-939-1019 (toll-free voice / fax)
adda@jmoadmin.com
http://www.add.org/
Nonprofit organization dedicated to
providing information, resources, and
networking opportunities to people with
AD/HD and those that work with them.

Autism Society of America

4340 East-West Hwy. Ste. 350
Bethesda, MD 20814-3067
800-328-8476 (toll-free voice)
301-657-0881 (voice)
http://www.autism-society.org/
Information on autism and how to promote self-determination strategies for those who are affected by it.

Better Hearing Institute

1444 I St. N.W., Ste. 700
Washington, DC 20005
202-449-1100 (voice)
mail@betterhearing.org
http://www.betterhearing.org/
Information on hearing loss and hearing health care.

Blindness Resource Center

New York Institute of Special Education (NYISE)
Office of Development
999 Pelham Pkwy.
Bronx, NY 10469
718-519-7000, Ext. 315 (voice)
718-231-9314 (fax)
kbenisatto@nyise.com
http://www.nyise.org/blind.htm
Information on universal access and online resources for those who are visually impaired.

Brain Injury Association of America

1608 Spring Hill Rd., Ste. 110
Vienna, VA 22182
703-761-0750 (voice)
703-761-0755 (fax)
info@biausa.org
http://www.biausa.org/
Information and resources on brain injury
prevention, research, education, and
advocacy.

Center for Applied Special Technology (CAST)

40 Harvard Mills Square, Ste. 3 Wakefield, MA 01880-3233 781-245-2212 (voice)

cast@cast.org

http://www.cast.org/

A nonprofit organization expanding opportunities for individuals with disabilities through universal design for learning.

Center for Hearing and Communication

50 Broadway, 6th Floor New York, NY 10004 917-305-7700 (voice) 917-305-7999 (TTY) 917-305-7888 (fax) appointments@chchearing.org http://www.lhh.org/ A wide range of services and resources for people with hearing loss and other

communication impairments.

Center for Independent Living (CIL)

2539 Telegraph Ave. Berkeley, CA 94704 510-841-4776 (voice) 510-848-3101 (TTY) 510-841-6168 (fax) http://www.cilberkeley.org/ info@cilberkeley.org

A national leader in helping people with disabilities live independently and become productive, fully participating members of society.

Center for Psychiatric Rehabilitation

940 Commonwealth Ave. W.

Boston, MA 02215 617-353-3549 (voice) 617-353-7700 (fax) psyrehab@bu.edu http://www.bu.edu/cpr/

An online resource for employers and educators on reasonable accommodations for people with psychiatric disabilities.

Center for Universal Design (CUD)

North Carolina State University College of Design Campus Box 8613 Raleigh, NC 27695-8613 800-647-6777 (toll-free voice info line) 919-515-3082 (voice/TTY) 919-515-8951 (fax) cud@ncsu.edu http://www.design.ncsu.edu/cud/ Information and technical assistance for universal design in facilities and products.

Center for Universal Design in Education (CUDE)

University of Washington Box 354842 Seattle, WA 98195-4842 doit@uw.edu http://www.uw.edu/doit/CUDE/ Research and applications related to universal design of instruction, services, physical spaces, and technology in educational settings.

Center on Human Policy

Syracuse University 805 S. Crouse Ave.

Syracuse, NY 13244-2280

800-894-0826 (toll-free voice)

315-443-3851 (voice)

315-443-4355 (TTY)

315-443-4338 (fax)

thechp@syr.edu

http://thechp.syr.edu/

A policy, research, and advocacy organization involved in the national movement to ensure the rights of people with disabilities.

Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (CHADD)

8181 Professional Pl., Ste. 150

Landover, MD 20785

800-233-4050 (toll-free voice)

301-306-7070 (voice)

301-306-7090 (fax)

http://www.chadd.org/

Advocacy organization for those with AD/HD.

Closed Captioning Web

http://www.captions.org/

Closed-captioned tools for people with disabilities and links to information on jobs, movies, resources, hardware, software, and more.

Closing the Gap

526 Main St.

P.O. Box 68

Henderson, MN 56044

507-248-3294 (voice)

507-248-3810 (fax)

http://www.closingthegap.com/

Information on assistive technology for people with disabilities.

Community Services for the Blind and Partially Sighted (CSBPS)

9709 Third Ave. N.E., Ste. 100

Seattle, WA 98115-2027

800-458-4888 (toll-free voice/TDD)

206-525-5556 (voice/TDD)

206-525-0422 (fax)

csbps@csbps.com

http://www.csbps.com/

Promotes independence and general well being for people with impaired vision. Offers resources for individuals, families, and communities.

Council for Exceptional Children

1110 N. Glebe Rd., Ste. 300

Arlington, VA 22201

888-232-7733 (toll-free voice)

866-915-5000 (toll-free TTY)

703-264-9494 (fax)

service@cec.sped.org

http://www.cec.sped.org/

An international professional organization dedicated to improving educational outcomes for individuals with exceptionalities. Resources include publications, a clearinghouse on disabilities and the gifted, education resources, and discussion lists.

CSUN

Center on Disabilities

California State University, Northridge 18111 Nordhoff St., Bayramian Hall 110

Northridge, CA 91330-8340

818-677-2684 (voice)

818-677-4929 (fax)

codss@csun.edu

http://www.csun.edu/cod/

Sponsors annual conferences, workshops and seminars related to computer use by people with disabilities.

Deaf Resource Library

http://www.deaflibrary.org/
Online collection of reference material and links to educate and inform people about Deaf culture.

Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance

730 N Franklin St., Ste. 501 Chicago, IL 60654-7225 800-826-3632 (toll-free voice) 312-642-7243 (fax) info@dbsalliance.org http://www.dbsalliance.org/ Serves to educate, foster self-help, and eliminate discrimination.

Depression and Related Affective Disorder Association (DRADA)

Meyer 3-181, 600 N. Wolfe St. Baltimore, MD 21287-7381 410-955-4647 (Baltimore voice) 202-955-5800 (Washington DC voice) http://www.drada.org (German) Information on depressive and manicdepressive illnesses.

Described and Captioned Media Program

National Association of the Deaf 1447 E. Main St.
Spartanburg, SC 29307
800-237-6213 (toll-free voice)
800-237-6819 (toll-free TTY)
800-538-5636 (fax)
info@dcmp.org
http://www.dcmp.org/
Information on captioning films and videos for people who are deaf.

Descriptive Video Service/WGBH

Media Access Group at WGBH
One Guest St.
Boston, MA 02135
617-300-3600 (voice/TTY)
617-300-1020 (fax)
access@wgbh.org

http://main.wgbh.org/wgbh/pages/mag/description.html

Information on media access for people who are blind or have low vision.

Disabilities, Opportunities, Internetworking, and Technology (DO-IT)

University of Washington Box 354842 Seattle, WA 98195-4842

888-972-3648 (toll-free voice/TTY)
206-685-3648 (voice/TTY) Seattle office
509-328-9331 (voice/TTY) Spokane office
206-221-4171 (fax)

doit@uw.edu

http://www.uw.edu/doit/

Free and low cost educational publications and video presentations that help educators, students, and employers learn about access issues and solutions for people with disabilities; strategies and programs to help people with disabilities achieve success in college and careers.

Disabilities, Teaching Strategies, and Resources

http://www.as.wvu.edu/~scidis/sitemap.html Accommodation and inclusion strategies for students with disabilities in science education.

Disability Resources on the Internet

http://www.disabilityresources.org/ Links to disability-related websites and other electronic resources.

Disability-Related Resources on the Internet

http://www.uw.edu/doit/Brochures/DRR/Links to resources for people with disabilities.

Distance Education: Access Guidelines for Students with Disabilities

http://www.htctu.net/publications/guidelines/distance_ed/disted.htm
Distance education access guidelines for California Community Colleges.

Easter Seals Disability Services

233 South Wacker Dr., Ste. 2400 Chicago, IL 60606 800-221-6827 (toll-free voice) 312-726-6200 (voice) 312-726-4258 (TTY) 312-726-1494 (fax) http://www.easterseals.com/ Provides a wide variety of services for people with disabilities and their families.

Educational Equity Center at The Academy for Educational Development

100 Fifth Ave.
8th Floor
New York, NY 10011
212-243-1110 (voice)
212-627-0407 (fax)
lcolon@aed.org
http://www.edequity.org/
Resources for promoting and developing
bias-free learning inside and outside of
the classroom. Goal-oriented towards
eliminating inequalities based on gender,
race/ethnicity, disability, and family income.

Epilepsy Foundation of America

8301 Professional Pl.
Landover, MD 20785
800-332-1000 (toll-free voice)
http://www.epilepsyfoundation.org/
General information, research, and advocacy
services for individuals with epilepsy.

Equal Access to Software and Information (EASI)

P.O. Box 818
Lake Forest, CA 92609
949-916-2837 (voice)
info@easi.cc
http://easi.cc/
Promotes equal access through on-site
and online workshops, courses, and
presentations; a website, publications, and
e-mail discussion lists; and an electronic
journal.

Equity and Excellence in Higher Education

Kirsten Behling
Institute on Disability
10 West Edge Dr., Ste. 101
Durham, NH 03824
603-862-4320 (voice/TTY)
603-862-0555 (fax)
k.behling@cisunix.unh.edu
http://iod.unh.edu/EE/
Focuses on improving the educational outcomes of postsecondary students with disabilities.

Faculty Room

http://www.uw.edu/doit/Faculty/
Professional development resources for postsecondary faculty and administrators.

Family Village—A Global Community of Disability-Related Resources

Waisman Center
University of Wisconsin, Madison
1500 Highland Ave.
Madison, WI 53705-2280
familyvillage@waisman.wisc.edu
http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/
Information on diagnoses, communications, adaptive technology and products, and education for individuals with disabilities, families, and professionals.

Hearing Loss Association of America

7910 Woodmont Ave., Ste. 1200
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-657-2248 (voice)
http://www.hearingloss.org/
Provides information, education, advocacy, and support for individuals with hearing loss.

HEATH (Higher Education and Adult Training for People with Handicaps)

Resource Center
George Washington University
2134 G St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20052-0001
202-994-3365 (fax)
AskHEATH@gwu.edu
http://www.heath.gwu.edu/
A clearinghouse on postsecondary
education for individuals with disabilities.

Independent Living Aids

P.O. Box 9022
Hicksville, NY 11802
800-537-2118 (toll-free voice)
516-937-3906 (fax)
http://www.independentliving.com/
A catalog of products to help people with disabilities live independently.

Institute for Human Centered Design—Adaptive Environments

200 Portland St., Ste. 1
Boston, MA 02114
617-695-1225 (voice/TTY)
617-482-8099 (fax)
info@HumanCenteredDesign.org
http://www.adaptenv.org/
Information on civil rights laws and other codes that relate to accessibility and universal design.

Institute on Community Integration (ICI)

University of Minnesota 102 Pattee Hall 150 Pillsbury Dr. S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55455 612-624-6300 (voice) ici@umn.edu http://ici.umn.edu/

ICI improves community services and supports for persons with developmental disabilities and their families. ICI offers pre-professional and professional training, provides technical assistance, and publishes materials for a broad audience.

International Dyslexia Association

40 York Rd., 4th Floor
Baltimore, MD 21204
410-296-0232 (voice)
410-321-5096 (fax)
http://www.interdys.org/
Promotes effective teaching approaches and related clinical educational intervention strategies for dyslexics.

Job Accommodation Network (JAN)

P.O. Box 6080

Morgantown, WV 26506-6080 800-526-7234 (toll-free voice) 877-781-9403 (toll-free TTY)

304-293-7186 (voice)

304-293-5407 (fax)

jan@jan.wvu.edu

http://www.jan.wvu.edu/

Resource regarding reasonable

accommodations for people with disabilities in work settings.

Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center

Gallaudet University 202-651-5636 (TTY/VP) 202-651-5031 (voice) 202-651-5646 (fax)

clerc.center@gallaudet.edu http://clerccenter.gallaudet.edu/

Resources for people with hearing

impairments.

LD OnLine

WETA Public Television 2775 S. Quincy St.

Arlington, WA 22206

703-998-2600 (voice)

703-998-2060 (fax)

http://www.ldonline.org/

Resource for information regarding learning disabilities.

LD Resources: Resources for People with **Learning Disabilities**

http://www.ldresources.com/ Information for people with specific

learning disabilities.

Learning Disabilities Association of America

4156 Library Rd.

Pittsburgh, PA 15234-1349

412-341-1515 (voice)

412-344-0224 (fax)

ldanatl@usaor.net

http://www.ldanatl.org/

Information and resources about learning disabilities.

Lighthouse International

111 E. 59th St.

New York, NY 10022-1202

800-829-0500 (toll-free voice)

212-821-9200 (voice)

212-821-9713 (TTY)

212-821-9707 (fax)

info@lighthouse.org

http://www.lighthouse.org/

Text resources for people with vision

impairments.

Media Access Group at WGBH

One Guest St.

Boston, MA 02135

617-300-3600 (voice/TTY)

617-300-1020 (fax)

access@wgbh.org

http://main.wgbh.org/wgbh/pages/mag/

Develops and delivers accessible media.

Mental Health Association

2000 N. Beauregard St., 6th Floor

Alexandria, VA 22311

800-969-6642 (toll-free voice)

800-433-5959 (TTY)

703-684-7722 (voice)

703-684-5968 (fax)

http://www.nmha.org/

National advocacy, education, research, and service for improvement of mental health.

Mobility International, USA (MIUSA)

132 E. Broadway, Ste. 343 Eugene, OR 97401 541-343-1284 (voice/TTY) 541-343-6812 (fax)

http://www.miusa.org/

Serves to integrate people with disabilities into international educational exchange programs and other travel.

Multiple Sclerosis Foundation, Inc. (MSF)

6350 N. Andrews Ave.

Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309-2130 800-225-6495 (toll-free voice)

954-776-6805 (voice) 954-938-8708 (fax)

admin@msfocus.org http://www.msfocus.org/

Information, programming, and support for people with multiple sclerosis.

Muscular Dystrophy Association

3300 E. Sunrise Dr.
Tucson, AZ 85718
800-572-1717 (toll-free voice)
mda@mdausa.org
http://www.mda.org/

Information on muscular dystrophy.

National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia and Depression (NARSAD)

60 Cutter Mill Rd., Ste. 404 Great Neck, NY 11021

800-829-8289 (toll-free voice info line)

516-829-0091 (voice) 516-487-6930 (fax) info@narsad.org http://www.narsad.org/

Researches the causes, cures, treatments, and prevention of brain disorders, primarily schizophrenia, depression, and bipolar disorders.

National Alliance of Blind Students (NABS)

c/o Patricia Castillo
American Council of the Blind
1155 15th St. N.W., Ste. 1004
Washington, DC 20005
800-424-8666 (toll-free voice)
202-467-5081 (voice)
202-467-5085 (fax)
info@acb.org

http://www.blindstudents.org/
A national voice for students with visual impairments.

National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)

3803 N. Fairfax Dr., Ste. 100 Arlington, VA 22203 800-950-6264 (toll-free voice) 703-524-7600 (voice) 703-524-9094 (fax) http://www.nami.org/

Support, education, advocacy, and research regarding severe mental illnesses.

National Assistive Technology Technical Assistance Partnership (NATTAP) State Contact List

Arlington, VA 22209-1903
703-524-6686 (voice)
703-524-6639 (TTY)
703-524-6630 (fax)
resnaTA@resna.org
http://www.resnaprojects.org/nattap/at/
statecontacts.html
Programs to promote the provision of
technology-related assistance for people

1700 N. Moore St., Ste. 1540

with disabilities.

National Association for Visually Handicapped

22 W. 21st St., 6th Floor New York, NY 10010 212-889-3141 (voice) 212-727-2931 (fax) navh@navh.org http://www.navh.org/ Low vision aids and resources for people

National Association of the Deaf (NAD)

8630 Fenton St., Ste. 820 Silver Spring, MD 20910 301-587-1788 (voice) 301-587-1789 (TTY) 301-587-1791 (fax) http://www.nad.org/

with visual impairments.

A consumer advocacy organization for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

National Captioning Institute (NCI)

1900 Gallows Rd., Ste. 3000
Vienna, VA 22182
703-917-7600 (voice/TTY)
703-917-9853 (fax)
mail@ncicap.org
http://www.ncicap.org/
Provides captioned programming and technology.

National Center for Learning Disabilities

381 Park Ave. S., Ste. 1401
New York, NY 10016
888-575-7373 (toll-free voice)
212-545-7510 (voice)
212-545-9665 (fax)
ncld@ncld.org
http://www.ncld.org/
Information, resources, and services
regarding learning disabilities

National Center for Stuttering

200 East 33rd St.

New York, NY 10016

800-221-2483 (toll-free voice)

http://www.stuttering.com/

Information, education, and resources related to stuttering.

National Center for the Dissemination of Disability Research

4700 Mueller Blvd.
Austin, TX 78723
800-266-1832 (toll-free voice)
512-476-6861 (voice)
512-476-2286 (fax)
NCDDR@sedl.org
http://www.ncddr.org/
Resource for disability-related research.

National Center on Accessible Information Technology in Education (*AccessIT*)

University of Washington Box 357920 Seattle, WA 98195-7920 206-685-4181 (voice) 866-866-0162 (toll-free TTY) 206-543-4779 (fax) accessit@uw.edu http://www.uw.edu/accessit/

National Center on Secondary Education and Transition (NCSET)

University of Minnesota 6 Pattee Hall 150 Pillsbury Dr. S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55455 612-624-2097 (voice) 612-624-9344 (fax) ncset@umn.edu http://www.ncset.org/ Identifies needs of youth of

Identifies needs of youth with disabilities to successfully participate in postsecondary education and training, civic engagement, and meaningful employment.

National Clearinghouse of Rehabilitation Training Materials

Utah State University 6524 Old Main Hill Logan, UT 84322-6524 866-821-5355 (toll-free voice) 435-797-7537 (fax)

435-797-7537 (tax ncrtm@usu.edu

http://www.nchrtm.okstate.edu/

Promotes best practices in rehabilitation and counseling.

National Council on Disability (NCD)

1331 F St. N.W., Ste. 850 Washington, DC 20004 202-272-2004 (voice) 202-272-2074 (TTY) 202-272-2022 (fax) ncd@ncd.gov http://www.ncd.gov/

An independent federal agency to address, analyze, and make recommendations on issues of public policy which affect people with disabilities.

National Federation of the Blind

200 East Wells Street at Jernigan Place
Baltimore, MD 21230
410-659-9314 (voice)
410-685-5653 (fax)
http://www.nfb.org/
Information about blindness, referral
services, scholarships, literature and
publications, adaptive equipment, advocacy
services, job opportunities, and support for
people who are blind and their families.

National Institute of Mental Health

6001 Executive Blvd., Rm. 8184, MSC 9663 Bethesda, MD 20892-9663 866-615-6464 (toll-free voice) 866-415-8051 (toll-free TTY) 301-443-4513 (voice) 301-443-8431 (TTY) 301-443-4279 (fax)

nimhinfo@nih.gov

http://www.nimh.nih.gov/

Strives to understand, treat, and prevent mental illness.

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)

31 Center Dr., MSC 2320 Bethesda, MD 20892-2320 800-241-1044 (toll-free voice) 800-241-1055 (toll-free TTY) 301-496-7243 (voice) 301-402-0252 (TTY) 301-402-0018 (fax) nidcdinfo@nidcd.nih.gov

nidcdinfo@nidcd.nih.gov http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/

Facilitates and enhances the dissemination of information on hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language disorders.

National Institute on Disability & Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)

4400 Maryland Ave. S.W., Mailstop PCP-6038

Washington, DC 20202 202-245-7640 (voice/TTY) 202-245-7323 (fax) OSERS_NIDRR@ed.gov

http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/nidrr/ Current research, publications, disability, and rehabilitation resources.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS)

Library of Congress
1291 Taylor St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20011
888-657-7323 (toll-free voice)
202-707-5100 (voice)
202-707-0744 (TTY)
202-707-0712 (fax)
nls@loc.gov
http://www.loc.gov/nls/
A free library program of Braille and recorded materials.

National Multiple Sclerosis Society (NMSS)

733 Third Ave., 3rd Floor New York, NY 10017 800-344-4867 (toll-free voice) http://www.nationalmssociety.org/ Information, news, and educational programs related to multiple sclerosis.

National Organization on Disability (NOD)

888 Sixteenth St. N.W., Ste. 800 Washington, DC 20006 202-293-5960 (voice) 202-293-5968 (TTY) 202-293-7999 (fax) http://www.nod.org/

Promotes the full participation of Americans with disabilities in all aspects of community life.

National Rehabilitation Information Center (NARIC)

8201 Corporate Dr., Ste. 600
Landover, MD 20785
800-346-2742 (toll-free voice)
301-459-5900 (voice)
301-459-5984 (TTY)
naricinfo@heitechservices.com
http://www.naric.com/
Collects and disseminates the results of Federally funded research projects.

National Spinal Cord Injury Association (NSCIA)

1 Church St., #600 Rockville, MD 20850 800-962-9629 (toll-free help line) 866-387-2196 (toll-free fax) info@spinalcord.org http://www.spinalcord.org/ Information, research, and resources regarding spinal cord injuries.

NPIN.ORG

http://npin.org/
Educational software and services for middle school, high school, and college students. Creative, innovative, and interactive products that empower students of all ages.

Obsessive Compulsive Foundation

P.O. Box 961029
Boston, MA 02109
617-973-5801 (voice)
617-973-5803 (fax)
info@ocfoundation.org
http://www.ocfoundation.org/
Providing education, assistance, and support for obsessive compulsive disorder and related disorders.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS)

U.S. Department of Education 400 Maryland Ave. S.W. Washington, DC 20202-7100 202-245-7468 (voice) http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/

Provides leadership and financial support to states and local districts to improve results for children and youth with disabilities.

PEPnet

California State University, Northridge 18111 Nordhoff St. Northridge, CA 91330-8267 888-684-4695 (toll-free voice/TTY) 818-677-2099 (voice/TTY) 818-677-6270 (fax) http://www.pepnet.org/

Helps postsecondary institutions attract and serve individuals who are deaf and hard of hearing.

Recording for the Blind & Dyslexic

20 Roszel Rd.

Princeton, NJ 08540

866-732-3585 (toll-free voice)

800-221-4792 (toll-free voice member services)

http://www.rfbd.org/

Accessible book library for students with disabilities, providing taped educational books, free on loan.

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID)

333 Commerce St.

Alexandria, VA 22314

703-838-0030 (voice)

703-838-0459 (TTY)

703-838-0454 (fax)

http://www.rid.org/

Organization which includes professional interpreters of American Sign Language and translators of English.

Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Blindness and Low Vision

Mississippi State University

P.O. Drawer 6189

Mississippi State, MS 39762

662-325-2001 (voice)

662-325-8693 (TDD)

BCavenaugh@colled.msstate.edu http://www.blind.msstate.edu/

Information on research, training, and publications for blindness and low vision.

RESNA (Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America)

1700 N. Moore St., Ste. 1540 Arlington, VA 22209-1903 703-524-6686 (voice)

703-524-6639 (TTY)

703-524-6630 (fax)

http://www.resna.org/

Resources regarding technology for people with disabilities.

Science Access Project

Oregon State University Department of Physics 301 Weniger Hall Corvallis, OR 97331-6507 541-737-4631 (voice) 541-737-1683 (fax)

http://dots.physics.orst.edu/

A project to enhance the ability of people with print disabilities to read, write, and manipulate information, with a focus on math equations, information normally presented in tables and graphs, and information presented in diagrams and figures.

SciTrain

Center for Assistive Technology and Environmental Access (CATEA) 490 Tenth St.

Atlanta, GA 30332-0156 800-726-9119 (toll-free voice) 404-894-4960 (voice/TTY)

404-894-9320 (fax)

catea@coa.gatech.edu

http://www.catea.gatech.edu/scitrain/

Resource for training information for high school math and science teachers, so that they can effectively teach students with disabilities.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act

http://www.section508.gov/index. cfm?FuseAction=Content&ID=15

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act

http://www.section508.gov

Spina Bifida Association

4590 MacArthur Blvd. N.W., Ste. 250 Washington, DC 20007 800-621-3141 (toll-free voice) 202-944-3285 (voice) 202-944-3295 (fax) sbaa@sbaa.org http://www.spinabifidaassociation.org/ News and resources on spina bifida.

Teaching Math to Visually Impaired Students

Texas School for the Blind and Visually Impaired

1100 W. 45th St.

Austin, TX 78756

800-872-5273 (toll-free recording)

512-206-9305 (voice)

512-206-9451 (TDD)

512-206-9450 (fax)

susanosterhaus@tsbvi.edu

http://www.tsbvi.edu/math/

Strategies for teaching math to students with visual impairments.

Tourette Syndrome Association, Inc.

42-40 Bell Blvd.

Bayside, NY 11361

718-224-2999 (voice)

718-224-9596 (fax)

http://www.tsa-usa.org/

Develops and disseminates educational materials, coordinates support services, and funds research.

Trace Research & Development Center

2107 Engineering Centers Bldg.

1550 Engineering Dr.

Madison, WI 53706

608-262-6966 (voice)

608-263-5408 (TTY)

608-262-8848 (fax)

info@trace.wisc.edu

http://trace.wisc.edu/

An interdisciplinary research, development, and resource center to advance the ability of people with disabilities to achieve their life objectives through the use of communication, computer, and information technologies.

United Cerebral Palsy

1660 L St. N.W., Ste. 700
Washington, DC 20036
800-872-5827 (toll-free voice)
202-776-0406 (voice)
202-776-0414 (fax)
info@ucp.org
http://www.ucp.org/
Information and resources regarding cerebral palsy.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

200 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, DC 20201
877-696-6775 (toll-free voice)
202-619-0257 (voice)
http://www.hhs.gov/
The United States government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services.

Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)

MIT/CSAIL, Building 32-G530
32 Vassar St.
Cambridge, MA 02139
617-253-2613 (voice)
http://www.w3.org/WAI/
An initiative of the World Wide Web
Consortium that provides accessibility
guidelines, tools, education, research &
development.

WebAIM

Web Accessibility In Mind
Center for Persons with Disabilities
6800 Old Main Hill
Utah State University
Logan, UT 84322-6800
435-797-7024 (voice)
435-797-1981 (TDD)
435-797-3944 (fax)
http://www.webaim.org/
Information about how to make web pages accessible to people with disabilities.

Glossary



access barriers: Any obstruction that prevents people with disabilities from using standard facilities, equipment, and resources.

accessible: In the case of a facility, readily usable by a particular individual; in the case of a program or activity, presented or provided in such a way that a particular individual can participate, with or without auxiliary aid(s); in the case of electronic resources, usable with or without adaptive computer technology.

accessible web design: Creating web pages according to universal design principles to eliminate or reduce barriers, including those that affect people with disabilities.

accommodation: An adjustment to make a program, facility, or resource accessible to a person with a disability.

adaptive technology: Hardware or software products that provide access to a computer that is otherwise inaccessible to an individual with a disability.

ALT attribute: HTML code that works in combination with graphical tags to provide alternative text for graphical elements.

alternative keyboard: A keyboard that is different from a standard computer keyboard in its size or layout of keys.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII): Standard for unformatted plain text that enables transfer of data between platforms and computer systems.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA): A comprehensive federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in employment, public services, public accommodations, services operated by private entities, and telecommunications.

anxiety disorders: Mood disorders in which the individual responds to thoughts, situations, environments, and/or people with fear and anxiety.

applet: Computer program that runs from within another application.

assistive listening devices (ALDs): Devices designed to amplify sound directly from a microphone/transmitter to a receiver/hearing aid. Examples include FM systems, infrared transmissions, and induction loops.

assistive technology: Technology used to assist a person with a disability, e.g., wheelchair, handsplints, computer-based equipment.

attention deficit disorder/attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADD/ADHD): Disorders that affect the ability to attend and concentrate.

audio description: The addition of audio content to a video product to read titles and speaker names and describe scenery, objects, and other vital information for audience members who cannot see.

auditory processing disorder: A type of learning disability that involves difficulty listening, attending to, discriminating, and/or remembering aural information, not due to a hearing loss.

binary files: Electronic files containing non-ASCII text.

bipolar affective disorder (BAD): A mood disorder with revolving periods of mania and depression.

borderline personality disorder (BPD): A personality disorder that includes both mood disorder and thought disorder symptoms.

Braille: A system of embossed characters formed by using a Braille cell, a combination of six dots consisting of two vertical columns of three dots each. Each simple Braille character is formed by one or more of these dots and occupies a full cell or space. Some Braille may use eight dots.

browser: Software designed to access and display information available on the web. Browsers may be graphical or text-based. Text-only browsers cannot display images, sound clips, video, and plug-in features that graphical browsers can. Talking browsers are also available for use by people who have difficulty reading text due to a learning disability or visual impairment.

captioning/captions: Text that is displayed on video presentations or broadcasts enabling people with hearing impairments to access the audio portion of the material.

cerebral palsy: A condition that results from early, non-progressive damage to the brain, often impacting hand use, mobility, and/or speech.

closed captions: Captions that appear on the screen only when special equipment, called decoders, are used to view the video product.

closed circuit TV magnifier (CCTV):

Camera used to magnify and project

books or other materials onto a monitor or television screen.

communication device: Hardware that allows a person who has difficulty using his or her voice to use symbols or a synthesized voice for communication. May range in complexity from a simple picture board to complex electronic devices that allow personalized, unique construction of ideas.

compensatory tools: Adaptive computing systems that allow people with disabilities to use computers to complete tasks that they would have difficulty doing without the aid of a computer, e.g., reading, writing, communicating, accessing information.

concept mapping: Software that allows for visual representation of ideas and concepts that are presented spatially and can be connected with arrows to show relationships between ideas.

digital: Computer-formatted data or information.

disability: Physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; a record of such an impairment; or being regarded as having such an impairment (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990).

discrimination: Act of making a difference in treatment or favor on a basis other than individual merit.

diversity: Refers to all races, ethnicities, disabilities, genders, ages, and cultures.

dyscalculia: A learning disability that makes it difficult for a person to understand and use math concepts and symbols.

dysgraphia: A learning disability that makes it difficult for a person to perform physical tasks of forming letters and words using a pen and paper and producing legible handwriting.

dyslexia: A learning disability that may cause an individual to mix up letters within words and words within sentences while reading. He or she may also have difficulty spelling words correctly while writing; letter reversals are common. Some individuals with dyslexia also have a difficult time using relative or cardinal directions.

dyspraxia: A learning disability in which a person's language comprehension does not match language production. He or she may mix up words and sentences while talking.

electronic information: Any digital data for use with computers or computer networks, including disks, CD-ROMs, and web resources.

facility: All or any portion of a physical complex, including buildings, structures, equipment, grounds, roads, and parking lots.

fingerspelling: Method of sign language interpretation that uses a manual alphabet to spell a spoken word.

FM sound amplification system: Electronic amplification system consisting of three components: a microphone or transmitter, monaural FM receiver, and a combination charger and carrying case. It provides wireless FM broadcast from a speaker to a listener who has a hearing impairment.

graphical user interface (GUI): Program interface that presents digital information and software programs in an image-based format, as compared to a character-based format.

hardware: Physical equipment related to computers.

hearing impairment: Complete or partial loss of ability to hear caused by a variety of injuries or diseases, including congenital defects.

hidden disability: Also known as an invisible disability, any disability that is not readily observable to others.

host: Any computer that holds Internet resources for access by others, or the computer that provides Internet access and houses email accounts.

HTML validation: Process that analyzes HTML documents and identifies HTML errors and non-standard code.

hyperlink, hypertext: Highlighted word or graphic on a web page that, when selected, allows the user to jump to another part of the document or to another web page.

hypertext markup language (HTML): Markup language used to create web pages.

hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP):
Communication protocol used by the web to transfer text, graphics, audio, and video.

image map: Picture or graphic on a web page in which hyperlinks are embedded.

inclusion: See mainstreaming.

input: Any method by which information is entered into a computer.

Internet: Computer network connecting government, education, commercial, other organizational and individual computer systems.

interpreter: Professional person who assists a deaf person in communicating with hearing people.

invisible disability: Also known as a hidden disability. Any disability that is not readily observable to others.

Java: Computer programming language used to create programs or applets that work with some web browsers to include features with animation or other characteristics not available through standard HTML.

joystick: A device consisting of a lever that allows a pointer to move up, right, left, or down and serves as an alternative to a mouse. It usually includes buttons to enable mouse clicks.

keyboard emulation: A method of having an alternative device or software, such as a switch-based system, serve the role of a keyboard.

keyguard: A plastic or metal shield that covers a keyboard with holes over the keys. It allows use of a keyboard without undesired activation of surrounding keys.

large print books: Most ordinary print books use 10-12 point font for body text. Large print books generally use 16 to 18 point font. The size of a large print book is also proportionately larger (usually 8.5 x 11 inches).

LD (learning disabled): Difficulties with intake, processing, or output of information resulting in a large discrepancy between intelligence and achievement.

learning styles: Preferences toward processing and integrating information using different sensory abilities (e.g., auditory, visual, kinesthetic).

Lynx: Text-based web browser.

mainstreaming: The inclusion of people with disabilities, with or without special accommodations, in programs, activities, and facilities with their non-disabled peers.

major life activities: Functions such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, working, and participating in community activities (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990).

mental illness: A term that refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders causing severe disturbances in thinking, feeling, relating, and functional behaviors. These disorders result in substantially diminished capacity for coping with the ordinary demands of life.

mobility impairment: Disability that affects movement ranging from gross motor skills, such as walking, to fine motor movement involving manipulation of objects by hand.

mouse emulation: A method of having an alternative device or software, such as a switch-based system, to serve the role of a mouse.

multimedia: In terms of electronic information, any data that is presented through several formats including text, graphics, moving pictures, and sound.

multi-tasking: Attending to, performing, and managing two or more tasks concurrently.

non-verbal learning disorder: A learning disorder demonstrated by below-average motor coordination, visual-spatial organization, and social skills.

off-line captioning: Captions that are developed after the video product has been created.

onscreen keyboard: See virtual keyboard.

open captioning: Captions that always appear on the screen when the video product is presented.

optical character recognition (OCR): Technology system that scans and converts printed materials into electronic text.

oral interpreter: A professional who uses lip movements to make spoken language more accessible to individuals with hearing impairments who lip read.

output: Any method of displaying or presenting electronic information to the user through a computer monitor or other device.

peripheral neuropathy: A condition caused by damage to the nerves in the peripheral nervous system, which includes nerves that run from the brain and spinal cord to the rest of the body. physical or mental impairment: Any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more of the following body systems: neurological; musculoskeletal; special sense organs; respiratory, including speech organs; cardiovascular; reproductive; digestive; genito-urinary; hemic and lymphatic; skin; and endocrine; or any mental or psychological disorder, such as mental retardation, organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990).

plug-in: A separate program written to be launched by a specific web browser to display or run special elements in web pages, such as animation, video, or audio.

psychiatric disability: A diagnosable mental illness causing severe disturbances in thinking, feeling, relating, and/or functional behaviors that results in a substantially diminished capacity to cope with daily life demands.

qualified individual with a disability:

An individual with a disability who, with or without reasonable modification to rules, policies, or practices, the removal of architectural, communication, or transportation barriers, or the provision of auxiliary aids and services, meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by a public entity (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990).

reader: A volunteer or employee of an individual with a disability (e.g., visual impairment, learning disability) who reads printed material in person or for an audio recording.

reading system: Hardware and software designed to provide access to printed text for people with visual impairments, mobility impairments, or learning disabilities. Character recognition software controls a scanner that takes an image of a printed page, converts it to computer text using recognition software, and then reads the text using a synthesized voice.

real-time captions: Captions that are simultaneously created during a video program or meeting.

reasonable accommodations: The removal of a barrier, alteration of an assignment, or the provision of auxiliary aids to allow the full access and participation of an individual with a disability, in learning, employment, or other activities.

refreshable Braille display: Hardware connected to a computer that translates text selected on a computer monitor to Braille characters.

repetitive stress injury (RSI): This disability may be chronic or acute and usually is described as pain caused by overuse of extremities, usually hands and wrists.

reverse interpreting: A method of communication used when a sign language interpreter voices what is expressed by a person who is deaf or hard of hearing who cannot speak.

scanning input: A switch-based method of controlling a computer. Activations of a switch will bring up a control panel that, upon subsequent switch activations, allow a user to focus in on a desired control or keystroke. Custom scanning layouts can be created for a variety of purposes and programs and may also be used in a communication device.

schizophrenia: A thought disorder that may cause a person to experience delusions, hallucinations and paranoia that can result in difficulty with activities of daily living.

screen enlargement: Hardware or software that increases the size of characters and text on a computer screen.

screen reader: Software used to read text on a computer screen, often used by people who are blind, with visual impairments, or with learning disabilities.

screen resolution: Refers to the clarity or sharpness of an image. For computer monitors, this term indicates the number of pixels (or dots) on the screen used to display text and graphics. A higher screen resolution indicates increased display clarity.

sensory impairment: A disability that affects touch, sight, or hearing, or any combination of the three.

server: Any computer that stores information that is available to other users, often over the Internet.

side effects: The effects of medications that can interfere with functional performance.

sign language: Manual communication commonly used by people who are deaf. The gestures or symbols in sign language are organized in a linguistic way. Each individual gesture is called a sign. Each sign has three distinct parts: the handshape, the position of the hands, and the movement of the hands. American Sign Language (ASL) is the most commonly used sign language in the United States. Deaf people from different countries speak different sign languages.

specific learning disability: A disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which may manifest itself in difficulties listening, thinking, speaking, reading, writing, spelling, or doing mathematical calculations. Frequent limitations include hyperactivity, distractibility, emotional instability, visual and/or auditory perception difficulties, and/or motor limitations, depending on the type(s) of learning disability.

speech impairment: Problems in communication and related areas, such as oral motor function, ranging from simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language or use the oralmotor mechanism for functional speech.

speech input or speech recognition: A method of controlling a computer and creating text by dictation. Speech input software is combined with a microphone.

standard HTML: Version of HTML accessible by all browsers.

strategy: System or plan to meet objectives or problem solve.

streaming media: A method of transferring audio and video via a network from a server to an end user's computer. During the transmission, the material is displayed or played on the end user's computer.

switch input: A method of controlling a computer or communication device. It is most often used with Morse code or scanning methods, but may also be used for controlling household appliances and related controls. Switches are available in a nearly endless array of sizes, shapes, and activation methods.

tag: (1) HTML code that prescribes the structure and formatting of web pages. (2) A keyword assigned to a piece of digital information, such as an image, document, or computer file.

telecommunications device for the Deaf (TDD) or teletypewriter (TTY): A device that enables someone who has a speech or hearing impairment to use a telephone when communicating with someone else who has a TDD/TTY. It can be used with any telephone, and one needs only a basic typing ability to use them.

Television Decoder Circuitry Act of 1990: Legislation that requires that television sets with screens thirteen inches or larger manufactured for sale in the United States must have built-in closed caption decoders.

test anxiety: The experience of severe distress such that an individual is rendered emotionally and physically unable to take an exam.

trackball: A mouse alternative that is basically an upside-down mouse. Useful for some people with mobility impairments because it isolates pointer movement from button clicking.

traumatic brain injury (TBI): Open and closed head injuries resulting in impairments in one or more areas, including cognition; language; memory; attention; reasoning; abstract thinking; judgment; problem-solving; sensory, perceptual, and motor abilities; psychosocial behavior; physical functions; information processing; and speech. The term does not apply to brain injuries that are congenital, degenerative, or induced by birth trauma.

uniform resource locator (URL): An address used to locate a specific resource on the Internet. DO-IT's URL is http://www.uw.edu/doit/.

universal design (UD): Designing programs, services, tools, and facilities so that they are usable, without modification, by the widest range of users possible, taking into account a variety of abilities and disabilities.

universal design of instruction (UDI):

The design of instructional materials and activities that make learning achievable by students with a wide variety of abilities and disabilities.

virtual keyboard: Software used to emulate a keyboard. A picture of a keyboard is displayed on a computer screen and the user points and clicks on the pictures of keys to enter text.

vision impairments: Complete or partial loss of ability to see, caused by a variety of injuries or diseases, including congenital defects. Legal blindness is defined as visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting lenses, or widest diameter of visual field subtending an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees.

Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973:

Legislation that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability and applies to any program that receives federal financial support. Section 504 of the Act is aimed at making educational programs and facilities accessible to all students. Section 508 of the Act requires that electronic office equipment purchased through federal procurement meets disability access guidelines.

word prediction: Software that reduces the number of keystrokes needed to type words and sentences. As characters are entered on either a standard, alternative, or virtual keyboard, suggested completions of the word that has been started are provided to the user.

web (WWW or World Wide Web):

Hypertext and multimedia gateway to the Internet.

References



- American Association for the Advancement of Science. (2001). *In pursuit of a diverse science, technology, engineering, and mathematics workforce*. Washington, Author.
- Anderson-Inman, L., Knox-Quinn, C., & Szymanski, M. (1999). Computer-supported studying: Stories of successful transition to postsecondary education. *Career Development for Exceptional Individuals*, 22(2), 185–212.
- Atkins, B. J. (1998). An asset-oriented approach to cross-cultural issues: Blacks in rehabilitation. *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*, 19(4), 45–49.
- Blackhurst, A. E., Lahm, E. A., Harrison, E. M., & Chandler, W. G. (1999). A framework for aligning technology with transition competencies. *Career Development for Exceptional Individuals*, 22(2), 153–183.
- Blackorby, J., & Wagner, M. (1996). Longitudinal postschool outcomes of youth with disabilities: Findings from the National Longitudinal Transition Study. *Exceptional Children*, 62(5), 399–413.
- Bowe, F. G. (2000). *Universal design in education: Teaching nontraditional students*. Westport, CT: Bergin & Garvey.
- Brazier, M., Parry, M., & Fischbach, E. (2000). Blind students: Facing challenges in a college physics course—Leveling the playing field for the visually impaired. *Journal of College Science Teaching*, 30(2), 114–116.

- Bremer, C.D., Kachgal, M. & Schoeller, K. (2003). Self-determination: Supporting successful transition. *National Center on Secondary Education and Transition Research to Practice Brief*, 2(1), 9.
- Brown, P., & Foster, S. (1990). Factors influencing the academic and social integration of hearing impaired college students. *Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability*, 7, 79–97.
- Burgstahler, S. (1992). Computing services for disabled students in institutions of higher education. *Dissertation Abstracts International*, 54(1), 102-A.
- Burgstahler, S. (2001). A collaborative model promotes career success for students with disabilities: How DO-IT does it. *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation*, 16(3–4), 209–216.
- Burgstahler, S. (2002a). Accommodating students with disabilities: Professional development needs of faculty. *To Improve the Academy: Resources for Faculty, Instructional, and Organizational Development,* 21, 181–183.
- Burgstahler, S. (2002b). Universal design of distance learning. *Information Technology and Disabilities*, 8(1). Retrieved February 4, 2010, from http://people.rit.edu/easi/itd/itdv08n1/burgstah.htm
- Burgstahler, S., & Cronheim, D. (2001). Supporting peer-peer and mentorprotégé relationships on the internet. *Journal of Research on Technology in Education*, 34(1), 59–74.



- Burgstahler, S. (2008b). Universal design of instruction: From principles to Practice. In S. Burgstahler & R. Cory (Eds.), Universal design in higher education: From principles to practice (pp. 23-43). Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Press.
- The Center for Universal Design. (1997). The principles of universal design, version 2.0. Raleigh: North Carolina State University. Retrieved February 4, 2010, from http://www.design.ncsu.edu/cud/about_ud/udprinciplestext.htm
- Connell, B. R., Jones, M., Mace, R., Mueller, J., Mullick, A., Ostroff, E., et al. (1997). The principles of universal design. Raleigh: North Carolina State University, Center for Universal Design. Retrieved February 4, 2010, from http://www.design.ncsu.edu/cud/about_ud/udprinciples.htm
- Dodd, J. M., Fischer, J., Hermanson, M., & Nelson, J. R. (1990). Tribal college faculty willingness to provide accommodations to students with learning disabilities. *Journal of American Indian Education*, 30(1), 8–16.
- Dona, J., & Edmister, J. H. (2001). An examination of community college faculty members' knowledge of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 at the fifteen community colleges in Mississippi. *Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability*, 14(2), 91–103.
- Doren, B., & Benz, M. R. (1998).

 Employment inequity revisited:
 Predictors of better employment
 outcomes of young women with
 disabilities in transition. *Journal of Special Education*, 31(4), 425–442.

- Durre, I., Richardson, M., Smith, C., Shulman, J. A., & Steele, S. (2008). Universal design of instruction: Reflections of students. In S. Burgstahler & R. Cory (Eds.), *Universal design in higher education: From principles to practice* (pp.83-96). Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Press.
- Field, S., Martin, J., Miller, R., Ward, M., & Weymeyer, M. (1998). Self-determination for persons with disabilities: A position statement of the Division on Career Development and Transition. Career Development for Exceptional Individuals, 21(2), 113–128.
- Higbee, J. L. (2008). The faculty perspective: Implementation of universal design in a first-year classroom. In S. Burgstahler & R. Cory (Eds.), *Universal design in higher education: From principles to practice* (pp. 61-72). Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Press.
- Horn, C. A., & Shell, D. F. (1990). Availability of computer services in post-secondary institutions: Results of a survey of AHSSPPE members. *Journal* of Postsecondary Education and Disability, 8(1), 115–124.
- Horn, L., & Berktold, J. (1999). Students with disabilities in postsecondary education: A profile of preparation, participation, and outcomes. *Education Statistics Quarterly*, 1(3), 59–64.
- Houck, C. K., Asselin, S. B., Troutman, G. C., & Arrington, J. M. (1992). Students with learning disabilities in the university environment: A study of faculty and student perceptions. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 25(10), 678–684.



- Izzo, M. & P. Lamb (2001). The development of self-determination and self-advocacy skills: Essential keys for students with disabilities. University of Hawaii at Manoa, National Capacity Building Institute.
- Kundu, M. M. (1995). Implementation of rehabilitation counselor training programs at historically black colleges and universities. In W. Walker, L. A. Turner, M. Haile-Michael, A. Vincent, & M. D. Miles (Eds.), *Disability and Diversity: New leadership for a new era*. Washington, DC: PCEPD & HURTC.
- Leyser, Y., Vogel, S., Wyland, S., & Brulle, A. R. (1998). Faculty attitudes and practices regarding students with disabilities: Two decades after implementation of Section 504. *Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability*, 13(3), 5–19.
- Luecking, R., & Fabian, E. (2000). Paid internships and employment success for youth in transition. *Career Development for Exceptional Individuals*, 23, 205–221.
- Malcom, S. M., & Matyas, M. L. (Eds.) (1991). *Investing in human potential: Science and engineering at the crossroads.* Washington, DC: American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2000a). *Teachers' tools for the 21st century: A report on teachers' use of technology*. Retrieved February 4, 2010, from http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2000102

- National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (2000b). What are the barriers to the use of advanced telecommunications for students with disabilities in public schools? U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (NCES 2000-042).
- National Center for the Study of Postsecondary Educational Supports (NCSPES). (2000a). National survey of educational support provision to students with disabilities in postsecondary education settings. Honolulu: University of Hawaii at Manoa.
- National Center for the Study of Postsecondary Educational Supports (NCSPES). (2000b). Postsecondary education and employment for students with disabilities: Focus group discussions on supports and barriers in lifelong learning. Honolulu: University of Hawaii at Manoa.
- National Council on Disability. (2000). Federal policy barriers to assistive technology. Washington, DC: Author.
- National Council on Disability and Social Security Administration. (2000). Transition and post-school outcomes for youth with disabilities: Closing the gaps to post-secondary education and employment. Washington, DC: Author.
- National Organization on Disability. (1998). *Harris Survey of Americans with Disabilities*. New York: Author.
- National Science Foundation. (2000). Women, minorities, and persons with disabilities in science and engineering. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.



- National Science Foundation. (2001).

 Programs for persons with disabilities
 (PPD): Regional Alliances for Persons
 with Disabilities in Science, Mathematics,
 Engineering and Technology Education
 (RAD) (NSF 01-67). Washington, DC:
 Author.
- National Science Foundation Task Force on Women, Minorities, and the Handicapped in Science and Technology. (1989). *Changing America: The new face of science and engineering*. Washington, DC: Author.
- Nelson, J., Dodd, J., & Smith, D. (1990). Faculty willingness to accommodate students with learning disabilities: A comparison among academic divisions. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 23(3), 185–189.
- Office of Disability Employment Policy. (2001, November). *Improving the availability of community-based services for people with disabilities*. Washington, DC: Author.
- Phelps, L. A., & Hanley-Maxwell, C. (1997). School-to-work transitions for youth with disabilities: A review of outcomes and practices. *Review of Educational Research*, 67(2), 197–226.
- Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities. (1999). Recharting the course: If not now, when? Retrieved February 4, 2010, from http://www.dol.gov/oasam/library/special/ada/ada2. htm

- Price-Ellingstad, D., & Berry, H. G. (1999/2000). Postsecondary education, vocational rehabilitation, and students with disabilities: Gaining access to promising futures. *American Rehabilitation*, 25(3), 2–10.
- Rose, D. H., Harbour, W. S., Johnston, C. S., Daley. S. G., & Abarbanell, L. (2008). Universal design for learning in postsecondary education: Reflections on principles and their application. In S. Burgstahler & R. Cory (Eds.), *Universal design in higher education: From principles to practice* (pp. 45-59). Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Press
- Rose, D. H., & Meyer, A. (2002). Teaching every student in the digital age: Universal design for learning. Alexandria, VA:
 Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Scadden, L. A. (2001). Enabling science. *The Science Teacher*, 68(7), 48–51.
- Schmetzke, A. (2001). Online distance education—"Anytime, anywhere" but not for everyone. *Information Technology and Disabilities*, 7(2). Retrieved February 4, 2010, from http://people.rit.edu/easi/itd/itdv07n2/axel.htm
- Schmidt-Davis, H., Hayward, B. J., & Kay, H. B. (1999/2000). Basic skills and labor market success: Findings from the VR longitudinal study. *American Rehabilitation*, 25(3), 11–18.



- Scott, S. S., & McGuire, J. M. (2008). A case study approach to promote practical application of universal design for instruction. In S. Burgstahler & R. Cory (Eds.), *Universal design in higher education: From principles to practice* (pp. 135-143). Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Press.
- Seymour, E., & Hunter, A. (1998). Talking about disability: The education and work experience of graduates and undergraduates with disabilities in science, mathematics and engineering majors (AAAS Publication No. 98-02S). Washington, DC: American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- Smith, S. J., & Jones, E. D. (1999, April). The obligations to provide assistive technology: Enhancing the general curriculum access. *Journal of Law and Education*, 28(2), 247–265.
- Stodden, R. A., & Dowrick, P. W. (2000a). The present and future of adults with disabilities in postsecondary education. *Impact*, *13*(1), 4–5.
- Stodden, R. A., & Dowrick, P. W. (2000b, April). Postsecondary education and quality employment for adults with disabilities. *American Rehabilitation*, 25(3), 19–23.
- Summers, L. (2003). How can a student with a disability be a scientist? *Eisenhower National Clearinghouse Focus*, 10(2), 17–18.

- Task Force on Women, Minorities, and the Handicapped in Science and Technology. (1989). Changing America: The New Face of Science and Engineering, Final Report. Washington, DC: National Science Foundation.
- Thurlow, M. L., Johnstone, C. J., & Ketterlin-Geller, L. R. (2008). Universal design of assessment. In S. Burgstahler & R. Cory (Eds.), *Universal design in higher education:* From principles to practice (pp. 73-81). Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Press.
- Unger, D., Wehman, P., Yasuda, S., Campbell, L., & Green, H. (2001, March 7–9). Human resource professionals and the employment of persons with disabilities: A business perspective. Paper presented at Capacity Building Institute, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI.
- Vogel, S., Leyser, Y., Burgstahler, S., Sliger, S., & Zecker, S. (2006). Faculty knowledge and practices regarding students with disabilities. *Journal of Postsecondary Education and Disability*, 18(2). Retrieved February 4, 2010, from http://www.ahead.org/jped/winter-2006#2
- Vogel, S., Leyser, Y., Wyland, S., & Brulle, A. (1999). Students with learning disabilities in higher education: Faculty attitudes and practices. *Learning Disabilities Research and Practice*, 14(3), 173–186.
- Walker, S. (1991). Building bridges to empowerment for minority students with disabilities. *OSERS News in Print*, 3(4), 6–9.



Womble, M., & Walker, G. (2001). Teaching biology to the visually impaired: Accommodating students' special needs. *Journal of College Science Teaching*, 30(6), 394-396.