



Assistive and Universally Designed Technology: Keeping People with Disabilities Connected, Independent, Healthy

Assistive and universally designed technologies are powerful tools for people with disabilities. These tools dramatically improve their quality of life and, ultimately, their ability to engage in productive work and to practice healthy lifestyle choices.

This issue of "On Target" examines selected assistive technologies and services: what they are, whom they help, how they work, what's available, and how to obtain them. It would be impossible to cover every aspect of AT in this issue, so general information and resources were chosen to provide a brief introduction and give you some useful tools.

This issue also looks at how AT contributes to overall wellness and optimal health, both necessary factors in being able to fully participate in community life. People without disabilities are using AT products, too, because they are universally designed and easier to use. People of all abilities are using, for example, large-button telephones and banking with "touch screens" at the automatic teller machines. This acceptance of AT and universal design is growing as the population of aging baby boomers increases.

Showcased in this "On Target" are: the state Health Department's Wadsworth Laboratory's EEG-based, brain-computer interface project that can help people with paralysis; a Buffalo-based group that helps people denied AT funding; another Western-NY business that helps develop, field test and market new AT products and devices;

the state's Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities (TRAID) Project; and articles by AT specialist and nationally recognized columnist John Williams, who writes for Business Week on-line (www.businessweek.com) and the National Office of Disability's Web site at www.nod.org.

"For Americans without disabilities, technology makes things easy. For Americans with disabilities, technology makes things possible."

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

An order form for disability-related brochures published by the New York State Health Department is also included in this issue. Please make copies and share with colleagues, family and friends.

Disability is not the experience of a minority of Americans. Rather, it is an experience that will touch most Americans during their lives, even if temporarily.

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The "On Target" newsletter is part of People First, a series of health and wellness materials for people with disabilities, their family, friends and health care providers. Health education materials for people with disabilities are also available through the Department of Health's web site at www.health.state.ny.us. Just click on the Information for Consumer's icon, and go to the Disability and Health page.

This issue of "On Target" features organizations, services and materials that are cited only as examples of what is available in assistive technology (AT). The state Health Department's Disability and Health Program does NOT endorse nor imply preferences for any of these products, services or materials, nor does this newsletter presume to provide a comprehensive overview of AT.

About 18 percent of Empire State citizens have a disability and, as society ages, the percentage of people with disabilities needing AT will increase. The National Council on Disability says, "For Americans without disabilities, technology makes things easy. For Americans with disabilities, technology makes things possible." New technologies are opening opportunities for people with even the most severe disabilities.

Who would have dreamed ten years ago that an individual with quadriplegia could operate a computer by the glance of an eye? Yet, it's happening. Telecommunications devices can help people with hearing-impairment recognize that the phone is ringing. Computer screens with specialized software and screen magnifiers can help people who are blind or who have visual impairments "read." Home and workplace modifications can help people with limited mobility perform tasks that once were done only with a personal assistant. Now people with disabilities can use adaptive tools and gadgets to prepare a meal and cook it on the stove or, by pushing a lever, be lifted from bed, into a wheelchair, and wheel themselves into the bathroom where, once again, assistive technology can help them attend to their personal needs, all with minimal or no assistance. The revolution for assistive technology has, indeed, only begun.

(Previous issues of "On Target" on other wellness topics are available from the New York State Department of Health's web site at www.health.state.ny.us. Click on Consumers; then, Disability and Health.)

People with Paralysis Communicate with Computer Interface

For over a decade, New York State Health Department researchers have been exploring Brain-Computer Interface (BCI) technology as a new communication channel for people who are paralyzed or have other movement limitations.

Individuals who are disabled by injury or disease can live long and satisfying lives if they can still communicate. BCI technology allows people to use the brain's electrical signals (the electroencephalograph or EEG) to control the movements of a cursor on a computer

screen. Then, by pointing the cursor at a symbol, letter, or word, individuals who can not move their eyes can make requests, answer questions or even write private letters.

Although there are special computer switches available for individuals with control over the slightest movement, for those with a high cervical spinal cord injury, brainstem stroke, or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS or Lou Gehrig's disease) the ability to convey thoughts and feelings may seem nothing short of miraculous.

"Available technology may be useful to people with some remaining voluntary muscle control. What we are developing is an entirely new method of control for people who are completely locked-in," and can't communicate through traditional channels, said neurologist Jonathan R. Wolpaw. Dr. Wolpaw is the head of the BCI project and Chief of the Laboratory of Nervous System Disorders at the Wadsworth Center of the New York State Department of Health. He and his colleague, psychologist Dennis J. McFarland, have spent 16 years developing the Wadsworth BCI.

The BCI system works this way: The volunteer sits comfortably in a reclining chair or his or her own wheelchair about six feet from a computer screen. Sixty-four electrodes, held in place on the head by a cloth cap, record the EEG.

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"We're interested in this, scientifically, to demonstrate that people can control the brain's signal and, practically, to help people who can't use their muscles at all, even to move their eyes."

People with Paralysis Communicate with Computer Interface

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The EEG is composed of electrical signals – literally brain waves – that reflect underlying brain activity. Once recorded, the EEG is amplified and analyzed by a computer. Over the course of days and weeks, the volunteer learns to modify his or her EEG to move a cursor on a computer screen.

“We’re interested in this, scientifically, to demonstrate that people can control the brain’s signal and, practically, to help people who can’t use their muscles at all, even to move their eyes.”

Currently, researchers are exploring whether an EEG signal can reliably operate an FDA-approved prosthesis, the Freehold™ prosthesis, that restores hand and forearm function to people with cervical cord lesions. It stimulates hand-muscle movement by sending an electrical signal controlled by muscles in the shoulder. BCI control may be used to replace or augment the signals sent by the shoulder muscles. More than 100 volunteers, including individuals with end-stage Lou Gehrig’s disease and severe cerebral palsy, have learned to use the BCI. Their disabilities make these volunteers especially important as potential users of a fully operational, portable BCI system.

Dr. Wolpaw plans to begin clinical trials over the next year and believes that, eventually, BCI technology will be available for use with available communication and control software.

For more information about the Wadsworth Brain-Computer Interface Program or to become involved, contact Theresa Vaughan at 518-486-4920 or vaughan@wadsworth.org

Accessible Web Pages Are Ideal

Computer technological advances rank among the most important assistive technology accomplishments. People who are blind are able to read online. People with speech impairments can speak to the world.

People who are deaf participate in online discussions without needing a sign language interpreter. People who have a physical disability can use voice and eye movements to communicate by computer. But, in order for people to be able to interact on the Internet, Web pages must be accessible.

An accessible Web site is one that everyone can access and interact with, using any kind of Web browsing technology and accessories. Web browsing technology includes the popular graphical browsers (i.e., Netscape Navigator); text-only browsers (i.e., Lynx); speciality browsers (i.e., WebSpeak for people who are blind), and emerging technologies (i.e., hand-held computerized date books, such as palmtops, and cell phones). Computer accessories include arm/wrist rests; copy holders/stands; disk loading systems; electronic prosthetics; keyboard trays; monitor arms/stands; seating; tables/slant boards; wheelchair mounts and platforms; and, wireless intercoms.

AT hardware includes central processors (i.e., wearable computers); keyboard modifications (i.e., one-handed keyboards, optical scanning, touch screens); and software (i.e., keyboard controller simulations program.)

But not everyone understands Web accessibility. The HTML Writer’s Guild has debunked web accessibility myths on its AWARE site (Accessible Web Authoring Resources and Education Center) at www.hwg.org. The Guild encourages all Web writers and users to learn as much they can to optimize uses of available assistive technology for computers. Here are some myths the Guild wants debunked:

An accessible web page is dull, boring text. Not true. Accessibility is NOT about making text-only pages. A truly accessible page lets you incorporate nearly any kind of advanced technology into your page while still preserving the ability for anyone to use it. *(continued on page 4)*

Accessible web design is expensive and time-consuming.

Not true, again. A good designer wants to attract as many visitors as possible. A designer who understands computers thoroughly knows that Web sites are meant to function for everyone. There is no need to make comparisons between an accessible or inaccessible pages, because there is no need for inaccessible pages.

Web accessibility is too difficult for the average web designer.

False. Assistance is available on-line from such sources as the HTML Writers Guild. Plus, as you learn about creating accessible pages, you learn more about the Web, how it works, how it's meant to work, and the potential of the World Wide Web as a communications medium. To understand the Web fully, you need to understand accessibility.

People with disabilities don't use the Web.

Also false. Surveys indicate otherwise. Nearly half of people with disabilities say that their Internet use overall has significantly improved their quality of life, compared to 27 percent of people without disabilities.

The numbers will only increase as Internet access becomes more widespread and the average age of the Web user increases. Also, the current "baby boomers" are getting older and, with age, can come decreases in sensory ability, cognition and mobility. Accessible Web pages will help meet those challenges.

Web accessibility only helps people with disabilities.

Wrong. The benefits of an accessible site mean:

- Your site can be used by anyone with the latest technology, such as hand-held computers, Internet-enabled pagers and web telephones.
- Search engines will index your site quicker because of your well-structured design and the text alternatives to your multimedia content. Your navigation scheme is easier so your content can be reached quickly.

How to Get AT Funding

The "Resource Guide to Assistive Technology Funding in New York" is a free, easy-to-use publication that takes consumer and health care professionals, step-by-step, through the process of applying for AT funding. Discussed are the major funding sources, from the Early Intervention and Medicaid programs, and vocational and educational services, to Social Security, private health insurance and family support services.

For a copy, mail or call: The New York State Office of Advocate for Persons with Disabilities, TR Aid, One Empire State Plaza, Suite 1001, Albany, NY 12223-1150; (Voice/TTY/ Spanish) 1-800-522-4369.

What to Do When Denied AT Funding

If a person's medical insurance denies funding for assistive technology, the Assistive Technology Advocacy Project, a statewide project of Neighborhood Legal Services, can help. The project:

- Represents individual clients when the case has a significant impact beyond the individual;
- Provides referrals to a group of select attorneys, as well as access to useful pleadings, briefs and court papers;
- Provides technical assistance to callers statewide ranging from brief advice to extensive consultation on how best to present a case at a hearing or court appeal.

For more information, contact the Advocacy Project, Neighborhood Legal Services, 295 Main Street, Room 495, Buffalo, NY 14203; or (716) 847-0650 or (TDD) (716) 847-1322.

Making Your PC Accessible

Nationally recognized columnist and assistive technology (AT) specialist John Williams describes how to increase one's productivity using assistive technology for your personal computer. Because space is limited in "On Target," the original column has been condensed into the following information:

First, consider downloading the **on-screen keyboard**. It puts the features of the standard computer keyboard on the monitor screen. With the click of a mouse or touch of a finger, you can start programs, enter text, or do anything else a standard keyboard allows, as well as easily customize. You can also create several keyboards, each having a unique layout and function. On-screen keyboards can either be downloaded for free from Microsoft or found under Accessibility Options on the Control Panel of most Windows computers.

Next, pump-up your productivity by using **foot pedals**. A set of three pedals can be custom-programmed by the user by assigning any three keys or mouse clicks to the floor operation. These foot pedals can be used for word processing, computer-assisted design, or desktop publishing. The pedals are connected to the computer via a miniature external controller that plugs in between the keyboard and the PC. That controller allows users to assign functions to the appropriate pedal.

These foot-operated devices complement **voice-recognition systems (VRS)**. These software packages allow users to enter text or control their desktops merely by speaking. The systems often need a helping hand from peripheral devices, such as keyboards or foot pedals. In the case of IBM's VoiceType, the hands-free control is impossible without a keyboard or pedals.

Voice-recognition systems are getting better all the time. With such products as VoiceType, Kurzweil's Voice, and Dragon Dictate, you can dictate reports, fill out forms, produce e-mail, and surf the Web using mostly voice controls.

You could make a phone call with a single spoken command or dictate into a special recorder and have your words downloaded later as text. If you have a speech impediment, many systems can be programmed to learn your voice pattern.

You can also augment productivity by using the **Eyegaze system**. Built by IC Technologies, it uses a video camera that is mounted below the computer to measure the user's eye movements and determine at which point on the monitor he or she is looking. The system then translates the eye movements to cursor movements. Eyegaze is an alternative to the mouse. It's particularly useful for people with fine motor control over their vision but, perhaps, not over their hands and arms.

Another time-saver is **DataHand**, which offers a new keyboard paradigm in the shape of a human hand. It works by clustering easy-to-work switches around each fingertip. You don't have to move your hand at all — only your fingers, and slightly, at that. The device is built to talk to Windows PCs, however, Macintosh and Sun Microsystems computers require an adapter.

Mandating Technological Accessibility

A new federal law mandating that federal agencies make their Web sites, information technology (IT), and telecommunications equipment accessible to users with disabilities, became effective in June 2001. Disability experts consider Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998 to be among the best pieces of assistive technology legislation anywhere, and its impact will be felt worldwide. New York State is among only a handful of states that had previously enacted similar policies.

Section 508 will affect both the public and private sectors. "Since the IT industry will not produce separate products for the public and private sectors, accessibility features will soon become the norm. *(continued on page 6)*

Once these products enter the mainstream market, employers will not be able to say they can't afford to pay for an accessible product," says Mike Takemura in the Accessibility Program Office, Compaq Computer Corporation, Houston, Texas.

Other potential effects are that Section 508 will provide additional jobs for people with disabilities; make the federal government a model employer for people with disabilities; and eliminate accessibility as a reason for employers not to hire people with disabilities.

Not every Web page and piece of equipment became accessible this past June. In general, federal agencies are required to have solidified their plans for becoming technologically accessible. Their procurement specialists must also be prepared to begin purchasing only accessible equipment and computer applications.

The federal government is using guidelines for accessible Web-based technology that were developed by the Web Accessibility Initiative of the World Wide Web Consortium, a recognized international leader in web accessibility. New York State uses these guidelines, too, and carries some of these guidelines and additional information on web site accessibility on its Office of Technology web site at www.irm.state.ny.us/accessibility. The state Office of Technology sponsors an informal network to share ideas and best practices regarding accessible web designs, technical information on content, screen readers, speech recognition, Portable Document Formats (PDF), and other resources and sites. The Office of Technology also maintains a list of Web design firms that have been pre-screened by the New York State Office of General Services. To join the discussion network, or to access the list of design firms, send an e-mail to techpolicy993@mail2.goer.state.ny.us.

Growing AT Ideas into Products

Have you heard of the Snap and Roll™ toilet dispenser? For people with arthritis, carpal tunnel syndrome, or with limited use of their hands, it's a snap to change and roll the toilet paper with a single hand. "It makes you wonder, 'Now why didn't I think of that?'," says Bill Kane of the Eastern New York Independent Living Center in Buffalo, which helps transform inventions into products for people with disabilities.

The Snap and Roll™ toilet dispenser is among inventions created, tested and marketed by a partnership of the Eastern New York ILC Buffalo, the Center for Assistive Technology at the University at Buffalo, and A to Z Assistive Technology, commonly known as Aztech, Inc. Aztech is a not-for-profit, community-based enterprise, by and for persons with disabilities, that helps market AT products. It is operated by the Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center on Technology Transfer (RERCTT) and supported by a grant from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research of the U.S. Department of Education.

Inventors often lack the resources and contacts to move a product beyond a prototype, Kane said. Aztech's mission is to increase the overall quantity and quality of assistive devices. After an inventor submits a prototype, Aztech evaluates it for technical function, consumer value, market potential, and areas of improvement. If the device shows promise, Aztech will help to identify corporate partners, establish business agreements, and move the product to market. The Buffalo ILC is responsible for the focus groups, home trials and field tests. It recruits persons with disabilities and AT providers to participate in the consumer evaluation of the project. Participants are paid a stipend, ranging from \$50 to \$200.

For an application to submit an AT prototype, or to become an evaluation participant, call Aztech at 1-800-628-2281.

Free Phone Equipment Available

Verizon offers free and low-cost assistive telephone equipment, as well as discounted telephone service for people with disabilities.

To be eligible for free equipment, a person must be a Verizon residential phone service customer; have a documented disability that prevents him or her from using a regular telephone, or have a dependent with a certified disability living in the same household; or be eligible for Verizon Lifeline Service, a discounted phone service.

Under the Lifeline Service, Verizon customers with disabilities can receive the basic phone services for as little as \$1.00 per month. Initial installment charge is \$10.00. To be eligible for the Lifeline Service, customers must be income eligible or receiving benefits from one of the following: Medicaid; Food Stamps; Home Relief, Aid to Families with Dependent Children; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Veteran's Disability Pension; Veteran's Surviving Spouse Pension; or, Home Energy Assistance Program.

Available assistive equipment and services include:

Dial Operator Privileges: Directory Assistance Call Completion Exemptions – If a vision or motion disability prevents a person from dialing the telephone or using the telephone directory, he or she may be eligible for free operator or directory assistance.

Teletypewriter (TTY) Discount – If a person is deaf or has a speech disability that requires use of a TTY or a relay service, in which a hearing person relays the caller's information, he or she can receive a 50 percent discount on the cost of Verizon regional calls.

Large Print or Braille book – A person who is blind or visually impaired can receive his or her Verizon telephone book in large print or Braille.

Assistive telephones – A hands-free phone for people with severely limited motion has a built-in speaker, automatic dialing and special on/off switch. A large-button phone has a memory-dialing feature for easier dialing.

Assistive Devices – A light signaler flashes a light to signal that a telephone is ringing, and a loud ringer adjusts the tone and amplifies the volume of a ringing telephone.

For more information on assistive equipment and discounted telephone service, call the Verizon Center for Customers with Disabilities at 800-974-6006 (Voice/TTY). In areas not served by Verizon, call your local phone provider.

From Talking Computer-Screen Magnifiers to Completing Forms Online:

A LOOK AT THE 21ST CENTURY'S MOST PROMISING PRODUCTS

National disability expert and columnist John Williams looked into his crystal ball when the 21st century began, and saw a continued explosion in assistive technology to help expand the independence of people with disabilities. Williams forecasts that more jobs, educational opportunities, and travel options will be available. Based on expanding technologies, Williams said that people who are blind, deaf, or unable to speak will have the means to access and collect information they need in the Information Age. He sees the emergence of a bionic eye; advances in prosthetics, in repairing spinal-cord injuries, in wheelchairs and vans, and in communications technology, especially with regard to Internet access. Here are some upcoming products that Williams sees revolutionizing the lives of people with disabilities.

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From Talking Computer-Screen Magnifiers to Completing Forms Online *(continued from page 7)*

A new speech-therapy monitor: Designed for people with speech impairments, Prentke Romich Co. has the Language Activity Monitor™ (LAM) that allows speech-language pathologists to collect data and, from that, build a better diagnostic plan to help patients with speech disorders. An individual speaks into a microphone, and LAM does the rest.

A next generation video monitor for the sight-impaired: Telesensory Corp. in Sunnyvale, Calif., the leading global supplier of products to assist people with vision problems, has rolled out the Aladdin Ultra™, an upgrade of its current system. It converts text from printed materials into high-quality speech. It's also easy to learn to use, making it attractive for older people with vision problems. As with all video magnifiers, the Aladdin Ultra™ uses closed-circuit television technology to enlarge written materials and small objects. This enables a person with low vision to both read and write. The system is easy to hook up to a personal computer. To learn more about this product, visit telesensory.com.

Another new product for scanning: JBliss Imaging released Version 3.0 of its VIP Scan/Read/Write™ software. One of its strengths is its improved optical-character-reading software for scanning printed documents. It can display these documents in a variety of ways — different fonts, colors, sizes, and spacing — and it has a high quality speech conversion. Unlike some programs, VIP contains a word processor for writing memos and e-mail, an address-book database, and an autodial feature. A talking clock is a handy feature for blind and visually impaired users, and there's a library and picture album for storing text and pictures. For more information, visit jbliss.com.

Software that reads forms online: Future Forms™ is rolling out a new program called SayIt that enables the screen reader to format most forms in a way that allows users with disabilities to read them and fill them out. For additional information on accessible electronic forms, visit futureforms.com.

More telephone services for the deaf: WorldView™ has combined traditional teletype writing (TTY) capabilities with the power of a PC to provide a complete communications platform for those who are hearing- or speech-impaired. A deaf person can write a phone message to another person who has the same technology right on the computer. And an upgrade to WorldView, NTS Systems soon will provide complete interactive voice-response capabilities, messaging, and mail services for TTY users.

Williams said that people who are blind, deaf, or unable to speak will have the means to access and collect information they need in the Information Age. He sees the emergence of a bionic eye; advances in prosthetics, in repairing spinal-cord injuries, in wheelchairs and vans, and in communications technology, especially with regard to Internet access.

Businesses and governments should take note because the system will bring their workplaces into compliance with the Americans with Disability Act as well as Section 255 of the Telecom Act regarding accessibility for TTYs. The system is compatible with virtually any existing system and qualifies for a federal Disability Access Tax Credit.

New voice-enhancing technologies: Speech Enhancer's new Spectrum VP is an eight-ounce device that fits snugly under the chin of people who have spasmodic dysphoria and paralyzed vocal cords. It does a wonderful job amplifying voice, dramatically reducing the effort required by patients to speak. It works well even in the noisiest of environments.

TRAID Referrals, Resources

Do you need help locating a screen reader for a computer? Do you need to find funding for a piece of assistive technology that's not covered by insurance? Is there a piece of assistive technology that you would like to buy used, or that you would like to sell? The Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities (TRAID) Project helps people with disabilities access assistive technology by:

- Providing information and referral services on and funding sources for assistive technology;
- Improving access to assistive technology through education and advocacy;
- Increasing public awareness of the benefits of assistive technology through assistive technology demonstrations, and displays at fairs, conferences and training;
- Operating the TRAI-IN equipment exchange service, through an electronic want ad service, and by helping match potential buyers and sellers of assistive technology;
- Administering the 13 regional TRAIID centers; *and*,
- Providing training on assistive technology-related topics for community service workers, family and other interested groups.

TRAID services are available to individuals with disabilities of all ages, their family members, service providers, employers, educators, and others who are interested in disability issues or assistive technology issues.

The federally funded TRAIID Project is administered by the New York State Office of Advocate for Persons with Disabilities. In collaboration with the Early Invention Program of the New York State Department of Health, TRAIID operates regional centers that:

- Operate as assistive technology demonstration facilities;
- Coordinate local technology information and referral services;
- Implement outreach, public awareness education and training programs;
- Promote local advocacy; *and*,
- Operate an Early Intervention assistive technology device loan library.

For more information, call the New York State Office of Advocate for Persons with Disabilities at 800-522-4369 (voice and TTY).

REGIONAL TRAI D CENTERS

THE NASSAU/SUFFOLK TRAI D CENTER

380 Washington Avenue
Roosevelt, NY 11575-1899
(516) 378-5089 (voice and TTY)

CENTRAL NEW YORK TRAI D CENTER

ENABLE
1603 Court Street
Syracuse, NY 13208
(315) 455-7591 (voice)
(315) 455-1794 (TTY)

ADI RONDACK REGIONAL TRAI D CENTER

SUNY Plattsburgh
101 Broad Street, Sibley 227
Plattsburgh, NY 12901
800-388-0199 (voice/TTY)

LOWER HUDSON VALLEY TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Westchester Institute For Human Development
Cedarwood Hall
Valhalla, NY 10595
(914) 493-1317 (voice)
(914) 493-1204 (TTY)

TRAI D RURAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Western NY DDSO Southern Region
10310 Reck Hill Road
Perrysburgh, NY 14129
(716) 532-5522 (ext. 2230, voice)
(716) 532- 0836 (TTY)

GENESEE-FINGER LAKES TRAI D PROJECT

Rochester Center for Independent Living
1641 East Avenue
Rochester, NY 14620
(716) 442-6470 (voice/TTY)

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE

CENTER FOR AIM
AMILC
271 East First Street
Corning, NY 14830
(607) 962-8225(voice/TTY)

CENTER FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

University at Buffalo
515 Kimball Tower
3435 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14214
(716) 829-3141 (voice/TTY)
(800) 628-2281 9voice/TTY)

CAPITAL REGION TRAI D CENTER

Glens Falls Independent Living
71 Glenwood Avenue
Queensbury, NY 12804
(518) 792-3537 (voice)
(518) 792-0505 (TTY)

SOUTHERN TIER INDEPENDENT CENTER

24 Prospect Avenue
Binghamton, NY 13901
(607) 724-2111 (voice/TTY)

ULSTER-SULLIVAN COOP FOR

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY
250 Tuytenbridge Road P.O. Box 1488
Kingston, NY 12402 (914) 336-7235 (voice/TTY)
(914) 336-4055 (TTY)

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE CENTER

UCP of New York
120 East 23rd Street
New York, NY 10010-4519
(212) 979-9700 (voice)
(212) 475-0842 (TTY)

MOHAWK VALLEY/ LEATHERSTOCKING

TRAI D CENTER at UCP in UTICA
1020 Mary Street
Utica, NY 13501
(315) 724-6907, ext. 2286 (voice/TTY)

REQUEST FOR DISABILITY MATERIALS

Use the following materials during your community activities to increase awareness about disability issues.

TITLE	PUBLICATION NUMBER	QUANTITIES		
<i>People First: How to Plan Events so That Everyone Can Attend</i>	0956 (booklet)	25	50	100
<i>People First: How to Communicate with and about People</i>	0951 (booklet)	25	50	100
<i>We all Chase the Same Dream</i>	(new poster)	5	10	
<i>Adapt the Fun for Everyone</i>	0954 (booklet)	25	50	100
<i>How to Create Effective Health Messages for People with Disabilities</i>	0957 (brochure)	25	50	100
<i>Women with Disabilities and Preventative Health</i>	4113 (booklet)	25	50	100

Please fill out the attached mailing label and include with your order. Materials will not be mailed to post box numbers. Send your order to: NYS Health Department, Publications, Box 2000, Albany, NY 12230. If you want to receive the 2002 Disability Awareness Week packet available late Spring, please write: NYS Health Department, Publications, Box 2000, Albany, NY 12220.

NAME: _____

ORGANIZATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

STATE/CITY/ZIP: _____

_____ *Check here if you would like a publications catalog.*

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Disability Prevention Program
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Albany, New York 12237

“On Target” is also available on audio cassette or in large print.
For a copy, contact Mary Burt, Editor, Bureau of Community Relations,
New York State Department of Health, ESP Tower 1748, Albany, New York 12237;
(518) 474-5370; or e-mail, mpb06@health.state.ny.us.



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