Gavilan College

MEETING THE NEEDS OF
PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES

A Public Awareness Training

DSP&S Mission

- Gavilan College provides a variety of services through the Disabled Students' Programs and Services Office in an effort to equalize educational opportunities for students with disabilities as they move toward their educational or vocational goals.

Myths & Facts of Providing Accommodations to People with Disabilities

- MYTH: People think that accommodations make it unfair for individuals who are not disabled.
- FACT: Accommodations level the playing field for people with disabilities who would otherwise be at a disadvantage.  
  * i.e. A student who is deaf will need an interpreter to hear the lecture.
Myths & Facts

- MYTH: Some professionals lower their expectations for people with disabilities, which interferes with academic and professional integrity and devalues the learning process.
- FACT: People with disabilities must be treated equally; they deserve the right to succeed as well as the right to fail.

Why Do We Provide Accommodations?

- It is the LAW to provide people with disabilities reasonable accommodations.
- Reasonable accommodations are modifications within the workplace/course/or public event to enable people with disabilities to participate in and/or perform the essential requirements of the curriculum.

The Law

The Law

- Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 requires that electronic and information technology developed, purchased or used by federal agencies must be accessible for use by persons with disabilities.
- Video or multimedia products are covered by section 1194.24 of those regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAW</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Mandates</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 504</td>
<td>Anyone receiving federal funds</td>
<td>Opportunity for disabled students to participate must be as effective as that provided to others.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title II of ADA</td>
<td>Public entities</td>
<td>Equal information access, including print and computer-based information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section 508</td>
<td>Federal entities and states that receive funds under the &quot;Assistive Technology Act State Grant Program&quot;</td>
<td>Provides disabled students access to electronic and information technology.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title 5</td>
<td>Anyone receiving California state funds.</td>
<td>Distance education courses must be accessible.</td>
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</tbody>
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Language of Disabilities

- It is important to stress that the language used to refer to or to describe people with disabilities is constantly changing.
- It is not always easy to know what is in current use. However, if our language is positive we will always be "correct".
- Visit our website for more in depth information: [http://hhh.gavilan.cc.ca.us/jmaringer/AccessTips/accessstips.html](http://hhh.gavilan.cc.ca.us/jmaringer/AccessTips/accessstips.html)
Politically Correct Terminology

**USE**
- People with Disabilities
- Wheel Chair User
- Person with a Learning Difficulty
- Blind Person/Partially Sighted
- Mentally Ill Person
- Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing
- Students with Learning Difficulties
- Accessible Toilets

**AVOID**
- Handicapped People
- Wheel Chair Bound
- Mentally handicapped, retarded
- Visually Handicapped Person
- Disturbed, Mad, Mental Person
- Person with a Hearing Impairment
- (never deaf and dumb or deaf mute)
- LD—or other initialed labels
- Special Needs
- "Special"
- "Slow"
- Crippled
- Gimp

**Tips for working with people who are Deaf or Hard-of-Hearing**

- Don’t assume all deaf or hard of hearing people read lips.
- Pen and paper are great for communicating!
- Don’t over exaggerate your mouth movements when speaking with a deaf or hard of hearing person. And don’t speak louder, unless you are asked to.
- If using an interpreter speak directly to the deaf person, not to the interpreter.
- Make sure you become familiar with the California Relay Service System. The CRS can be reached by simply calling 711.
- Never ask a deaf or hard of hearing person to use their voice. It is considered culturally inappropriate and can be offensive to those who don’t speak.
- A well lighted environment is best for communication with deaf and hard of hearing people.

**Interpreter Facts**

- Interpreters are provided for Deaf & Hard of Hearing people whom utilize American Sign Language ASL as their main mode of communication.
- Interpreters act as cultural liaisons between the Deaf and Hearing worlds.
- Interpreters follow a strict code of ethics.
- Interpreters are communication facilitators who sign all verbal information, and who voice for the Deaf person.
Captioning is required on all instructional and informational materials purchased by federal or state funding.

- All videos purchased must be closed-captioned.
- All videos presently on campus must be replaced with captioned videos in a timely manner, i.e., Library and individual collections.
- Only closed-captioned videos may be shown in a classroom if a hearing-impaired student is present.

Note Taking Assistance

- The student or DSP&S requests a note taker from the class for which notes are needed.
- It is the instructor’s responsibility to ask for a volunteer note taker. Student volunteers can receive credit for sharing their notes with students with disabilities in the class.
  - Guidance 22-Field Work & Service
- Student confidentiality is respected.

Alternative Examination Formats

- Extended Time on Tests
- Distraction Reduced Environment
- Oral Administration of Examinations
**High Tech Center**

- Computer Assistive Technology
- Adapted Software & Hardware
- Basic Computer Skills Training
- Basic Academic Skills Training
- Scan & Read Programs
- Computer Access Evaluation

**Alternate Media**

- Captioning
- Audio Description
- Braille
- Tactile Graphics
- Electronic Text (e-text)
- Large Print
- Web Access

**Books on Tape**

- Textbooks on tape are provided by Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic (RFB&D). This is a national nonprofit organization serving people who cannot read standard print because of a visual, perceptual or other physical disability.
- It is usually a 2-3 week process to obtain a tape.
Accessible Web Design

- The most universal format for perceivability is text, because it can be transformed into light for the eyes (on a computer screen), sound for the ears (through a screen reader), and Braille for the hands (through a Braille display).
- Visit our website to assist you in designing your accessible web page.
  
  [http://hhh.gavilan.cc.ca.us/jmaringer/AccessTips/accessweb.html](http://hhh.gavilan.cc.ca.us/jmaringer/AccessTips/accessweb.html)

On-Campus Transportation

- Tram Services
- Mobility Orientation

Adaptive Classroom Equipment

- Some students require a special chair or table or foot rest during class because of their physical impairments.
- Please honor those students by ensuring that they maintain possession of this equipment throughout the semester.
- Do not remove any adaptive equipment from the classroom.
Guidance Courses & Course Specialized Tutoring

- Learning Skills Assessment
- Basic Writing Skills
- Math Support Courses
- Learning Skills Lab with specialized tutoring

Additional Services

- Reduced Course Load
- Tape Recorded Lectures
- Use of Calculator or Multiplication Tables
- Use of Word Processor, Spell Checker or Language Device.
- Graduation Requirements Substitution or Waiver

Additional Services (continued)

- Transcription (Braille)
- Transcription (non-Braille)
- Specialized Equipment Checkout:
  - Tape Recorders
  - Calculators
  - Phonic Ear Systems
  - Ergonomic Keyboards
  - Book Carts
  - Clarity Classmate (video magnifier)
Specific Disability Accommodations

- Visit our website for more information on accommodations for the following disabilities:
  - Acquired Brain Injury (ABI)
  - Blindness & Visual Impairments
  - Hearing Impairments / Deafness
  - Orthopedic Impairments

http://hhh.gavilan.cc.ca.us/jmaringer/AccessTips/specdistips.html

Any Questions?