

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Presidential Personnel

Series/Staff Member: Marsha Scott

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 20122

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Americans with Disabilities Act- 10th Anniversary [3]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Technology Meeting; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	00/00/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Personnel
Marsha Scott
OA/Box Number: 20122

FOLDER TITLE:

Americans with Disabilities Act - 10th Anniversary [3]

2007-0143-F
db4533

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

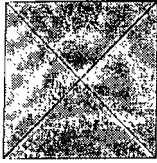
Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Divider Title: _____



U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20507

June 22, 2000

MEMORANDUM

TO: Becky Ogle
Executive Director
Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities

FROM: Louis Lopez
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

SUBJECT: EEOC Comments on Draft Reasonable Accommodation Executive Order

We have reviewed the draft Executive Order on Reasonable Accommodation and have attached our proposed changes. In brief, the modifications we propose would do the following.

- * Add cautionary language to ensure that the reasonable accommodation procedures developed by the agencies will benefit individuals with disabilities, not tie them up in bureaucratic requirements. We have, for example, added language that stresses that agency procedures must provide for flexibility and authorization of routine accommodations by first-line supervisors; that oral requests must always be considered; and that deadlines for decisionmaking must be as short as reasonably possible. We have also added a requirement that agencies establish an informal process for reconsideration of denials of requests for accommodation that is separate from the EEO complaint process.
- * Modify the section on EEOC review of agency procedures to remove any requirement that EEOC “certify” the procedures. Absent significant additional resources, EEOC does not have the capacity to review and certify the hundreds of procedures that will be developed by agencies for their various components. We also had questions about what certification would mean. It was unclear to us, for example, whether “certification” would provide an agency with any kind of legal defense if the agency’s procedures were challenged. In light of these and other questions, we have modified the language to provide for EEOC review, but not certification, of agency procedures.
- * Add additional requirements that agencies both review existing policies that might hamper the agency’s ability to provide reasonable accommodations and consider

implementing policies that would affirmatively enhance the agency's ability to grant requests for accommodation.

- * Make other changes necessary for accuracy and clarity. We have, for example, modified sections addressing agency requests for medical information to ensure that they reflect Rehabilitation Act standards. We have also modified the statement that components of agencies could develop their own procedures, based on a concern that this could lead to a proliferation of procedures which would undermine efforts to ensure consistency in agency responses to requests for reasonable accommodation.

If you have questions about any of our proposed modifications, please call Peggy Mastroianni, Associate Legal Counsel, at (202) 663-4609, Doug Gallegos, Attorney-Advisor, at (202) 663-4615 or Jocelyn Samuels, Senior Attorney, at (202) 663-4624.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

EMPLOYMENT OF PEOPLE WITH SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES TO SERVE AS HOME-BASED CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES AND IN OTHER ~~HOME-BASED~~ **REMOTE OFF-SITE WORK STATIONS POSITIONS**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to promote the employment of people with significant disabilities by Federal agencies to serve as home-based customer service representatives and in other home-based **and off-site** positions, **including expanded federal call/contact center activity**, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy

(a) Cutting edge telecommunications technology has recently made it possible for customer service call **/contact** centers to transmit voice and data to home-based customer service representatives, who work just as if they were in the call **/contact** center. ~~This~~ Technology also allows other work activities, such as the processing of insurance claims and financial transactions, to be carried out in remote work stations, including the home. Many Federal agencies operate or outsource significant customer service centers and conduct other work activities that may ~~be~~ appropriately **be** carried out by home-based employees.

(b) The ~~percentage~~ **unemployment rate** of individuals with significant disabilities ~~who are employed~~ is the ~~lowest~~ **highest** of disadvantaged groups in the nation. These individuals are an important, ~~largely~~ untapped resource of talent and skills, **and a key element in sustaining our historic economic growth**. The increasing use of **remote and** home-based employees to carry out significant **and competitive** work activities provides a critical new source of employment opportunities for individuals with significant disabilities.

(c) It is in the interest of the Federal government to utilize the skills of people with significant disabilities by recruiting them for appropriate **off-site**, home-based employment opportunities ~~in with~~ Federal agencies, including employment as home-based customer service representatives linked to Federal customer service call **/contact** centers.

Sec. 2. Implementation

(a) Each head of executive departments and agencies operating **or outsourcing**

customer service call /**contact** centers shall examine the feasibility and appropriateness of using home-based employees as customer service representatives, taking into account the potential **economic independence and social integration** benefits of such employment opportunities for individuals with significant disabilities.

(b) Each head of executive departments and agencies shall also examine the feasibility and appropriateness of using home-based employees to carry out other work activities, such as the processing of insurance claims and financial transactions, similarly taking into account the potential benefits of such employment opportunities for people with significant disabilities.

(c) If the head of a department or agency determines it is appropriate to establish home-based positions pursuant to the examination conducted under paragraphs (a) and (b), such head shall develop and implement procedures that encourage the recruitment and employment of individuals with significant disabilities for such positions

(d) The examinations conducted and procedures established pursuant to this section shall be coordinated through the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

Sec. 3. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its officers, its employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WordPerfect Document Compare Summary

Original document: c:\origreasaccEOdft.wpd

Revised document: S:\T7\JSAMUELS\DISTSKFC\ReasaccEO.wpd

Deletions are shown with the following attributes and color:

~~Strikeout~~, Blue RGB(0,0,255).

Deleted text is shown as full text.

Insertions are shown with the following attributes and color:

Redline, (No color code).

The document was marked with 43 Deletions, 48 Insertions, 0 Moves.

Memorandum

To:

From:

Date:

Re: Presidential Directive on Renewing the Federal Government's Commitment to Ensuring that Federal Programs are Free from Disability-Based Discrimination

The Department of Justice and the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities (Task Force) have drafted the attached Presidential Directive. It contains specific steps designed to reach the goal of making federal programs free of disability-based discrimination.

Overview

The Directive's core requirement is that all agencies engage in a Five-Year Plan to ensure that today's federal programs are free from disability-based discrimination.

The Department of Justice and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, working in close consultation with the Task Force and the Interagency Disability Coordinating Council (IDCC), are charged with assigning additional priorities and setting schedules for further agency actions to be completed as part of the Five-Year Plan.

Background

Section 504's prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability, 29 § USC 794, was extended in 1978 to federal agencies. Section 504 was a forerunner of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which does not apply directly to federal agencies. Section 504 applies to all agency programs, including the program of employment. Section 501 and its implementing regulations contain specific provisions related to employment.

The regulations implementing section 504, in addition to prohibiting discrimination, contain affirmative requirements designed to lower barriers to participation in federal programs and activities by people with disabilities. One of these provisions was a one-time requirement that federal agencies engage in a comprehensive self-evaluation of their programs, activities, and facilities to determine if they are accessible to people with disabilities.

Since the mid-1980's, the federal government has seen dramatic changes. Agencies have been created. Others no longer exist.

Programs and functions have changed. Many of the actions designed to comply with Section 504 may no longer be effective.

This Administration is committed to the full participation in all aspects of American society by people with disabilities and recognizes that the federal government must set a good example. Today's government programs must be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. The time has come to evaluate whether yesterday's tools meet today's needs.

Employment discrimination. The nature of the workplace has changed. Most agencies thrive on a teamwork approach, using collaborative efforts to achieve agency missions. Diversity among team members is essential to achieving customer-friendly solutions. Government cannot provide the services Americans need unless it reflects the diversity of our society. By ensuring the promise of equal opportunity for government employees with disabilities, the Administration will set an example for the rest of the country to follow.

Technology accessibility. More than any other factor, technology has changed the federal workplace and the way government serves the American public. As our society grows more technologically advanced, we must ensure that the technology upon which the federal government relies does not create new barriers for people with disabilities.

Five-Year Plan

While there is a clear need to reevaluate the tools we use to implement sections 501 and 504 in light of today's federal programs, agencies should not be overburdened with unnecessary paperwork exercises. Instead of requiring agencies to engage in a wholesale self-evaluation of all programs for compliance with section 504, we recommend that agencies engage in a "Five Year Plan" to take specific actions and focus on particular priorities. These priorities include ensuring that agency programs offered on the Internet are accessible to people with disabilities and that modern employment practices remain free from discrimination.

The first two steps under the Five Year Plan will be for agencies to:

- * ensure that agency programs on federal Internet and

'The broad language of "make all programs offered on [agency] Internet and Intranet sites accessible to and usable by

Intranet sites are accessible to people with disabilities;¹ and

- * publish by various means, including by incorporation on all agency Internet home pages, the name and contact information for the office(s) responsible for coordinating the agency's compliance with sections 501 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Other targeted priorities to be determined by the Department of Justice and the EEOC may include taking specific steps to:

- * eliminate disability-based discrimination in employment,
- * remove barriers in buildings and outdoor environments,
- * ensure accessible transportation arrangements and vehicles,
- * provide effective communication,
- * ensure nondiscrimination in credentialing and licensing programs,
- * make policy modifications, and

people with disabilities" provides a necessary degree of flexibility to agencies to determine how they will provide accessibility. If, for example, an agency offers on its Internet site numerous historic documents in Adobe Acrobat's "portable document format" or ".pdf," which can be difficult or impossible to read for people who use assistive technology such as screen readers, agencies may be able to meet the goal of full accessibility by providing an e-mail address to which persons for whom a posted document is inaccessible could request one in an alterante format. This level of flexibility is necessary, due to the broad range of documents and formats already posted on the Internet. Guidance from the Department of Justice could address the extent to which agencies would have to retrofit existing, widely-used pages in other respects (i.e., use appropriate color combinations, changing format, etc.).

The interagency Chief Information Officers' Council has directed agencies to make their twenty most popular Internet sites fully accessible by July 27, 2000, the 10th anniversary of the ADA.

- * achieve other goals.

The EEOC will continue to be the lead agency to determine policies, practices, and schedules for addressing disability-based employment discrimination. The Department of Justice will continue to be the lead agency on all other issues. Both of these agencies will consult regularly with the Presidential Task Force and the IDCC.

Expanded Membership in and Role for the IDCC

The Interagency Disability Coordinating Council (IDCC) was established under the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. § 794c, as a mechanism for, among other things, "developing and implementing agreements, policies, and practices designed to maximize effort, promote efficiency, and eliminate conflict, competition, duplication, and inconsistencies among the operations, functions, and jurisdictions of the various departments, agencies, and branches of the Federal Government . . ." The Attorney General is Chair of the IDCC, pursuant to Executive Order 12250.

The IDCC met on a regular basis throughout the 1980's, when agencies were drafting implementing regulations for "federally conducted activities" under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and as they modified their programs to comply with section 504. Since then, as agencies have become more focused on other issues, IDCC meetings became less frequent. Eventually, they tapered off altogether. The Administration's commitment to taking a fresh look at disability accessibility issues - especially in light of the changing nature of government - makes it desirable to revitalize the IDCC as a coordinating body.

In comparison to the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities, which contains many of the same member agencies but focuses only on employment-related issues, the IDCC's statutory charge is much broader: to coordinate the federal government's actions and policies to implement all parts of the Rehabilitation Act and its implementing regulations. 29 U.S.C. § 794c.

By statute, the IDCC includes:

- * The Secretary of Education
- * The Secretary of Health and Human Services
- * The Secretary of Labor
- * The Attorney General
- * The Director of the Office of Personnel Management
- * The Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
- * The Chair of the Access Board

- * The Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs
- * other officials as designated by the President.

In the Directive, the President designates the following agencies to participate, as well:

- * The Administrator of the General Services Administration
- * The Secretary of Defense
- * The Secretary of Transportation

Although the President does not have authority over the Federal Communications Commission and the U.S. Postal Service, the Attorney General will invite those agencies to participate as ad hoc members of the IDCC. The Office of Management and Budget will also be asked to participate.

Substantively, the Directive charges the IDCC to lead executive agencies in making the federal government's electronic and information technology accessible to persons with disabilities. The IDCC, after the additional members are added, includes the Access Board and GSA - the two agencies charged with providing technical assistance under section 508 - as well as the Department of Justice and the EEOC - the two lead policy setting agencies - and the Federal Communications Commission, which has authority over the Telecommunications Act, the IDCC is the ideal body to coordinate all of these activities.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF ALL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Renewing the Commitment to Ensure that Federal Programs are Free from Disability-Based Discrimination.

As we draw near the tenth anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, we have much to celebrate. This landmark civil rights law has increased opportunities for employment, education, and leisure for millions of Americans. Our country is stronger as a result.

As we celebrate the ADA, we cannot forget that it was built on the solid foundation of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794, as amended in 1978, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in federal programs and activities. One important goal of section 504 is for the federal government to set an example for the rest of the country by being a model employer and providing exemplary service to its customers with disabilities. While this goal remains constant, the nature and structure of government have changed in the decades since the inception of section 504. New agencies have been formed, while others no longer exist. Government is more efficient and doing more with less.

The time has come to reaffirm the federal government's commitment to ensuring that agencies' programs are free from discrimination. The means we use to accomplish our goals should be tailored to the changing nature of government.

I call upon the Department of Justice, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Interagency Disability Coordinating Council (IDCC), and the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities to provide leadership to ensure that all agencies meet a common goal: to ensure that today's federal programs - including the program of employment - continue to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities.

To meet this goal, I hereby direct all agencies to engage in a Five Year Plan. Under this Five Year Plan, agencies will follow guidance to be provided by the Department of Justice and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to evaluate agency programs, activities, and facilities for compliance with sections 501 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, set targeted goals consistent with priorities developed by the Department of Justice and the EEOC, and implement all actions necessary to achieve those goals, within the next five years. As the initial steps in the Five Year Plan, agencies are directed to do the following:

- make all programs offered on their Internet and Intranet sites accessible to people with disabilities by July 27, 2001; and
- publish by various means, including by incorporation on all agency Internet home pages, the name and contact information for the office(s) responsible for coordinating the agency's compliance with sections 501 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

I furthermore direct the Department of Justice and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, in close consultation with the IDCC and the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities, to develop priorities and establish for the Five-Year Plan under which agencies will focus on specific programs or types of programs to ensure that they are readily accessible to persons with disabilities.

I direct the IDCC to coordinate executive agencies' efforts to make the federal government's electronic and information technology accessible to persons with disabilities.

I designate the following persons to participate in the IDCC, in addition to those members set out by statute (29 U.S.C. § 794c):

- The Administrator of the General Services Administration
- The Secretary of Defense
- The Secretary of Transportation

These steps will enable federal agencies to work together as they renew their ongoing commitment to ensure that federal programs do not discriminate against people on the basis of disability.

Nothing in this memorandum is intended in any way to limit the effect or mandate of Executive Order 12250, which conveys certain authorities upon the Attorney General, or Executive Order 12067, which conveys certain authorities upon the Chair of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

This memorandum is for the internal management of the executive branch and does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

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William J. Clinton

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REQUIRING FEDERAL AGENCIES TO ESTABLISH ~~EFFECTIVE WRITTEN~~ PROCEDURES ~~FOR PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR~~ TO FACILITATE THE PROVISION OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

By the authority invested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to promote a model Federal workplace that grants: (1) reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with disabilities in the ~~Federal~~ application process for Federal employment; (2) reasonable accommodations that enable qualified ~~disabled~~ Federal employees with disabilities to perform the essential functions of the position in question; and (3) reasonable accommodations that enable ~~the qualified disabled~~ Federal ~~employees~~ employees with disabilities to enjoy equal benefits and privileges of employment as are enjoyed by employees without disabilities, as required by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973-, ~~as amended and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990~~, it is hereby ordered as follows:

~~Section 1—~~A. Establishment of Effective Written Procedures ~~for Processing~~ Requests for Reasonable Accommodation.

~~(a) Each~~

Section 1. Contents of Required Agency Procedures.

(a) All agencies must be prepared to respond effectively and efficiently to requests for reasonable accommodation. In addition, agencies must plan for, and engage in, an interactive process with the qualified individual with a disability before denying a request for reasonable accommodation. Accordingly, each Federal agency shall establish effective written procedures for processing requests for reasonable accommodation. ~~The procedures are applicable to all qualified disabled employees within the agency who request a reasonable accommodation. The agency is not required to institute a single agency wide procedure but may, in their discretion, establish different procedures for~~

(b) All agency procedures must permit flexibility in processing each accommodation request. The procedures must impose as few burdens as possible on employees and applicants with disabilities, and must allow first-line managers and supervisors to promptly approve provision of routine accommodations. As a result, different components of ~~their agency,~~

~~(b)~~ an agency may tailor their procedures as necessary to ensure the expeditious processing of requests by the employees and applicants of that component.

(c) As set forth in *Re-charting the Course: The First Report of the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities*- (1998), effective written procedures for processing requests for reasonable accommodation ~~are~~ must, at a minimum, do ~~those procedures~~ that following:

(1.) Explain how an employee or job applicant initiates a request for reasonable accommodation. An agency must always promptly consider requests for reasonable accommodation, whether oral or written. If the agency requires an applicant or employee to complete a reasonable accommodation request form for recordkeeping purposes, the form must be provided as an attachment to the agency's written procedures.

(2.) Specify to whom the request must be submitted and from whom the employee/individual will receive a final decision.

~~3. Designate a time period during which reasonable accommodation requests will be granted or denied, absent extenuating circumstances. If designated time deadlines are not met, responsible agency officials should explain the delay to the employee.~~

~~4. Explain the responsibility of the employee or applicant to provide appropriate medical information related to the functional impairment at issue and the requested accommodation.~~

~~5. Explain the agency's right to request relevant supplemental medical information if the information submitted does not clearly explain the nature of the disability, the need for the reasonable accommodation, or does not otherwise clarify how the requested accommodation will assist the employee to perform the essential functions of the job or to enjoy the benefits and privileges of the workplace.~~

~~6. Explain the agency's right to have medical information reviewed by a medical expert of the agency's choosing at the agency's expense.~~

~~7. Provide that reasonable accommodation decisions should be in writing and specify the reasons for denial, when applicable.~~

~~8. Provide a "plain English" explanation of certain key legal terms used in the policy (e.g., reasonable accommodations, disability, qualified person with a disability, and undue hardship), and reference applicable statutes and regulations as a source of the actual wording of the terms.~~

~~9. Provide that reassignment will be considered as a reasonable accommodation if the agency determines that no other reasonable accommodation will permit the employee to perform the essential functions of his or her current position. In the case of reassignment to a lower-graded position, the agency has the option of providing pay retention because the action is not for personal cause.~~

~~10. Designate a system of record keeping that tracks the processing of requests for reasonable accommodation and maintains the confidentiality of medical information received in accordance with applicable law and regulations.~~

~~11. State in the policy that employees have the right to file a complaint in the event that~~

~~their requests for reasonable accommodation are denied.~~

12. The procedures should eliminate unnecessary levels of review and permit first-line supervisors flexibility in authorizing accommodations.

(3) Clearly and expressly explain the role and responsibility of each agency official or office involved in the grant or denial of reasonable accommodation requests.

(4) Designate a time period within which reasonable accommodation requests will be granted or denied, absent extenuating circumstances. Time limits for decisionmaking should be as short as reasonably possible. If designated deadlines are not met, responsible agency officials should explain the delay to the individual.

(5) Explain the responsibility of the employee or applicant to provide appropriate medical information related to the functional impairment at issue and/or the requested accommodation where the disability and/or need for accommodation is not obvious.

(6) Explain the agency's right to request relevant supplemental medical information or require a medical examination where (a) the disability and/or need for accommodation is not obvious; and (b) the information initially submitted does not clearly explain the nature of the disability or the need for reasonable accommodation.

(7) Explain the agency's right to have medical information reviewed, or medical examinations conducted, by a medical expert of the agency's choosing at the agency's expense where the standards set forth in paragraph (6) above are met.

(8) Provide that denials of reasonable accommodation, including requests for particular reasonable accommodations, be in writing and specify the reasons for denial.

(9) Provide that reassignment will be considered as a reasonable accommodation if the agency determines that no other reasonable accommodation will permit the employee to perform the essential functions of his or her current position. The procedures should also describe the means of identifying available vacancies and the decisionmaking process to be followed when the agency considers reassignment. Reassignment must be made to a position at the same grade level as the employee's current position unless no such position is or will be vacant in a reasonable amount of time. In a case where reassignment must be made to a lower graded position, the agency has the option of providing pay retention because the action is not for personal cause.

(10) Where the agency's initial decision is to deny a reasonable accommodation, create a flexible and informal process for reconsidering that denial. This process is to be separate from, and will not affect, the agency's EEO complaint process. The procedures should explicitly state that individuals have the right to file an EEO complaint in the event that their requests for reasonable accommodation are denied.

(11) Provide a “plain English” explanation of certain key legal terms used in the policy (e.g., reasonable accommodation, disability, qualified person with a disability, and undue hardship), and refer to applicable statutes and regulations as a source of the actual wording of the terms.

(12) Designate a system of recordkeeping that (a) tracks the processing of requests for reasonable accommodation (including the types of jobs for which reasonable accommodations were requested and the number of requests granted and denied); and (b) maintains the confidentiality of medical information received in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

~~Section 2. Submission of a Agency Reasonable Accommodation Procedures for approval to the EEOC~~

~~Each agency shall submit their procedures to the EEOC for review and approval. Upon completion of the review the EEOC shall certify the procedures. All agencies must have EEOC certified reasonable accommodation procedures within two years.~~

(a) Within one year of the effective date of this Executive Order, ~~Agencies~~, each agency must adopt, and submit to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), reasonable accommodation procedures that meet the requirements of the Order. Each agency shall further submit to the EEOC any subsequent modifications to its reasonable accommodation procedures at the time that those modifications are adopted. The EEOC is authorized to require modifications to an agency’s reasonable accommodation procedures as necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Executive Order.

(b) In adopting their reasonable accommodation procedures, agencies must honor their obligations to notify their collective bargaining representative(s) and bargain over such procedures to the extent required by law.

~~Section 3. Information and Training Regarding the Procedures.~~

All employees in an agency ~~will~~ must receive a copy of the reasonable accommodation procedures. At a minimum, all current managers and supervisors ~~will~~ must receive training on these procedures within one year of the ~~establishment~~ date of the ~~EEOC certified procedures~~ adoption by the agency. Each agency shall notify the EEOC when ~~they~~ it has completed the training. Each agency shall also develop a plan to train new managers and supervisors on a regular basis.

B. Review of Existing Policies to Identify Barriers to Granting Requests for Reasonable Accommodation and Consideration of New Practices to Facilitate Providing Reasonable Accommodation.

Section 1. Review of Agency Policies That May Affect the Agency’s Ability to Grant

Reasonable Accommodation.

(a) Each agency must identify and evaluate agency policies that may affect the agency's ability to grant requests for reasonable accommodations on an expeditious basis. Among the policies that should be reviewed are:

(1) Procurement policies that require excessive paperwork or burdensome levels of review and/or approval, or that otherwise may create impediments to prompt delivery of effective reasonable accommodations that require that the agency obtain equipment, information technology, or other products.

(2) Contracting policies that may create impediments to the agency's ability to promptly identify and obtain services where necessary to make physical facilities or other technology or equipment accessible.

(b) Where an agency discovers an existing policy that may create an impediment to the agency's ability to grant requests for reasonable accommodation, the agency should modify the policy to eliminate or, at a minimum, reduce the impediment.

Section 2. Consideration of New Agency Practices to Facilitate Providing Reasonable Accommodation.

Each agency shall regularly consider implementing practices that will facilitate the agency's ability to provide reasonable accommodation. Among the practices that agencies should consider are:

(a) Establishing a central pool of staff assistant slots, that would not be included in an individual office's personnel ceiling, to provide readers, interpreters, and other assistants throughout the agency.

(b) Implementing funding mechanisms that will avoid charging individual offices for the cost of accommodations.

(c) Creating central offices that can, among other services, demonstrate and evaluate equipment and assistive devices; expeditiously purchase equipment needed for reasonable accommodation; provide technical assistance and referrals for information on reasonable accommodation; coordinate training on reasonable accommodation and other non-discrimination obligations; and expeditiously prepare agency printed and audiovisual materials in alternative formats on request.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REQUIRING FEDERAL AGENCIES TO ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE WRITTEN PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

By the authority invested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to promote a model Federal workplace that grants: (1) reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with disabilities in the Federal application process; (2) reasonable accommodations that enable qualified disabled Federal employees to perform the essential functions of the position in question; and (3) reasonable accommodations that enable the qualified disabled Federal employee to enjoy equal benefits and privileges of employment as are enjoyed by employees without disabilities, as required by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of Effective Written Procedures For Processing Requests for Reasonable Accommodation.

(a) Each Federal agency shall establish effective written procedures for processing requests for reasonable accommodation. The procedures are applicable to all ~~qualified disabled~~ employees within the agency who request a reasonable accommodation. The agency is not required to institute a single agency-wide procedure but may, in their discretion, establish different procedures for different components of their agency.

(b) As set forth in *Re-charting the Course: The First Report of the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities* (1998), effective written procedures for processing requests for reasonable accommodation are those procedures that:

1. Explain how an employee or job applicant initiates a request for reasonable accommodation. If the agency requires an applicant or employee to complete a reasonable accommodation request form, the form must be provided as an attachment to the written procedures.

2. Specify to whom the request must be submitted and from whom the employee will receive a final decision.

3. Designate a time period during which reasonable accommodation requests will be granted or denied, absent extenuating circumstances. If designated time deadlines are not met, responsible agency officials should explain the delay to the employee.

4. Explain the responsibility of the employee or applicant to provide appropriate medical information related to the functional impairment at issue and the requested accommodation.

5. Explain the agency's right to request relevant supplemental medical information if the information submitted does not clearly explain the nature of the disability, the need for the reasonable accommodation, or does not otherwise clarify how the requested accommodation will assist the employee to perform the essential functions of the job or to enjoy the benefits and privileges of the workplace.

6. Explain the agency's right to have medical information reviewed by a medical expert of the agency's choosing at the agency's expense.

7. Provide that reasonable accommodation decisions should be in writing and specify the reasons for denial, when applicable.

8. Provide a "plain English" explanation of certain key legal terms used in the policy (e.g., reasonable accommodations, disability, qualified person with a disability, and undue hardship), and reference applicable statutes and regulations as a source of the actual wording of the terms.

9. Provide that reassignment will be considered as a reasonable accommodation if the agency determines that no other reasonable accommodation will permit the employee to perform the essential functions of his or her current position. In the case of reassignment to a lower graded position, the agency has the option of providing pay retention because the action is not for personal cause.

10. Designate a system of record keeping that tracks the processing of requests for reasonable accommodation and maintains the confidentiality of medical information received in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

11. State in the policy that employees have the right to file a complaint in the event that their requests for reasonable accommodation are denied.

~~12. Clearly and expressly explain the role and responsibility of each agency official or office in the grant or denial of reasonable accommodation requests.~~

Section 2. Submission of agency reasonable accommodation procedures for approval to the EEOC

Each agency shall submit their procedures to the EEOC for ~~review and approval comment~~. ~~Upon completion of the review the EEOC shall certify the procedures.~~ All agencies must have ~~EEOC certified~~ reasonable accommodation procedures within two years of the effective date of this Executive Order. Agencies must honor their obligations to notify their collective bargaining representative(s) and bargain over such procedures to the extent required by law.

Section 3. Information and training regarding the procedures.

All employees in an agency will receive a copy of the reasonable accommodation procedures. At a minimum all supervisors will receive training on these procedures within one year of the establishment of the ~~EEOC certified~~ **reasonable accommodation** procedures. ~~Each agency shall notify the EEOC when they have completed the training.~~

Section 4. Judicial Review.

This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, its employees, or any person. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance of the United States, its agencies, its officers, its employees, or any other person with this order.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REQUIRING FEDERAL AGENCIES TO ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE WRITTEN PROCEDURES FOR PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION

By the authority invested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to promote a model Federal workplace that grants: (1) reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with disabilities in the Federal application process; (2) reasonable accommodations that enable qualified disabled Federal employees to perform the essential functions of the position in question; and (3) reasonable accommodations that enable the qualified disabled Federal employee to enjoy equal benefits and privileges of employment as are enjoyed by employees without disabilities, as required by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, it is hereby ordered as follows:

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(b) As set forth in *Re-charting the Course: The First Report of the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities* (1998), effective written procedures for processing requests for reasonable accommodation are those procedures that:

1. Explain how an employee or job applicant initiates a request for reasonable accommodation. If the agency requires an applicant or employee to complete a reasonable accommodation request form, the form must be provided as an attachment to the written procedures.

2. Specify to whom the request must be submitted and from whom the employee will receive a final decision.

3. Designate a time period during which reasonable accommodation requests will be granted or denied, absent extenuating circumstances. If designated time deadlines are not met, responsible agency officials should explain the delay to the employee.

4. Explain the responsibility of the employee or applicant to provide appropriate medical information related to the functional impairment at issue and the requested accommodation.

5. Explain the agency's right to request relevant supplemental medical information if the

information submitted does not clearly explain the nature of the disability, the need for the reasonable accommodation, or does not otherwise clarify how the requested accommodation will assist the employee to perform the essential functions of the job or to enjoy the benefits and privileges of the workplace.

6. Explain the agency's right to have medical information reviewed by a medical expert of the agency's choosing at the agency's expense.

7. Provide that reasonable accommodation decisions should be in writing and specify the reasons for denial, when applicable.

8. Provide a "plain English" explanation of certain key legal terms used in the policy (e.g., reasonable accommodations, disability, qualified person with a disability, and undue hardship), and reference applicable statutes and regulations as a source of the actual wording of the terms.

9. Provide that reassignment will be considered as a reasonable accommodation if the agency determines that no other reasonable accommodation will permit the employee to perform the essential functions of his or her current position. In the case of reassignment to a lower graded position, the agency has the option of providing pay retention because the action is not for personal cause.

10. Designate a system of record keeping that tracks the processing of requests for reasonable accommodation and maintains the confidentiality of medical information received in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

11. State in the policy that employees have the right to file a complaint in the event that their requests for reasonable accommodation are denied.

~~12. Clearly and expressly explain the role and responsibility of each agency official or office in the grant or denial of reasonable accommodation requests.~~

Section 2. Submission of agency reasonable accommodation procedures for approval to the EEOC

Each agency shall submit their procedures to the EEOC for ~~review and approval~~ **comment**. ~~Upon completion of the review the EEOC shall certify the procedures.~~ All agencies must have ~~EEOC certified~~ reasonable accommodation procedures within two years of the effective date of this Executive Order. Agencies must honor their obligations to notify their collective bargaining representative(s) and bargain over such procedures to the extent required by law.

Section 3. Information and training regarding the procedures.

All employees in an agency will receive a copy of the reasonable accommodation

procedures. At a minimum all supervisors will receive training on these procedures within one year of the establishment of the ~~EEOC certified~~ **reasonable accommodation** procedures. ~~Each agency shall notify the EEOC when they have completed the training.~~

Section 4. Judicial Review.

This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, its employees, or any person. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance of the United States, its agencies, its officers, its employees, or any other person with this order.

Date: 06/21/2000 12:06 pm (Wednesday)
Subject: Reasonable accommodation EO -Forwarded

Becky and Bill --

The edits on the attached fall into 3 categories:

- 1) the last para - re not creating additional rights is standard language that the Civil Division insists on having
- 2) we should talk (with Mark) about the EEOC certification issue
- 3) other things are just improvement edits

Liz

cc: Mark

EXECUTIVE ORDER

INCREASING EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to promote the employment of young people with disabilities, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy

(a) Over the past twenty-five years, Federal legislation has been enacted to exact changes in how youth with disabilities are educated, engaged in postsecondary education, and prepared for and involved in meaningful employment and independent living. This year, our nation will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the tenth anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Because of these laws, more young people with disabilities are completing high school, going to college, entering the workforce, and participating in lifelong learning. Although these Federal initiatives have resulted in some success, many young people with disabilities remain far behind their peers without disabilities on many measures of success, including graduation rates, and on such postschool outcomes as employment, postsecondary education participation, and independent living.

(b) The transition needs of young people with disabilities are reflected in many factors. School completion rates for students with disabilities are low, while at the same time, national studies report that students with disabilities who complete high school are more likely to be employed, to earn higher wages, and to enroll in postsecondary education and training. The labor market demands higher levels of education and skills, and the completion of high school and further education has become even more critical. Practitioners lack knowledge about integrating service systems to assure a smooth transition from adolescence to adulthood. However, more than 20 years of research and experience has demonstrated that key ingredients to a smooth transition for young people with disabilities include: (1) career exploration and development as an integral part of the educational process; (2) school personnel using contextual teaching and learning methodologies that clearly connect classroom learning with the real world, (3) opportunities to participate in work-based learning activities that tie the world of work back to classroom learning; (4) partnerships between multiple agencies serving young people with disabilities and employers; and (5) facilitating self advocacy, self-determination, family interventions and

independent living.

(c) The unemployment rate of young people with disabilities 16 to 24 years of age is 22.5%, among the highest of disadvantaged groups in the nation. These individuals are an important, untapped resource of talent and skills, and a key element in sustaining our historic economic growth. Improving the postschool, transition, and independent living results provides a critical new source of employment opportunities for young people with disabilities.

Sec. 2. Implementation

(a) Each head of executive departments and agencies shall work with the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities to design and coordinate a public awareness campaign to promote high expectations and successful transition of young people with disabilities. This campaign should promote successful examples from local programs, youth, and employers. The campaign will be designed to:

- Educate parents of youth with disabilities of the initiatives and services that will help prepare their children to successfully transition into adult roles.
- Educate business, especially during such a tight labor market, that youth with disabilities can grow up to be productive, contributing adults in the workplace.
- Educate the general public of the strides being made to help prepare youth to be active members of the community and eliminate the stigma associated with disabilities.

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The campaign will create an environment where stakeholders can be well-informed of the services available to improve the transition outcomes of youth with disabilities. In addition, stakeholders should be encouraged to share successful strategies with one another.

(b) Each head of executive departments and agencies shall design and implement an interagency one-stop information center on transition of young people with disabilities. This Center will work with these Federal departments and agencies to create a national information center to provide youth, families, employers, and multiple-agency service providers at the state and local level with one-stop information on a range of transition and post-school services, supports, and best practices issues. The Center will provide coordinated information on resources and options about education, employment, health care, independent living, and other opportunities.

(c) The Departments of Education, Labor, Health and Human Services,

Interior, Justice, the Small Business Administration, and the Social Security Administration shall work with the Office of Management and Budget to issue comprehensive policy guidance on Federal agency programs, purposes, and how they meet transition services planning requirements of the IDEA. This policy guidance will achieve two outcomes: (1) establish clear guidelines on the interpretation of definitions of common terms in Federal law impacting young people in transition; and (2) strengthen interagency coordination in the transition planning process and provision of transition services to young people with disabilities. At a minimum, the guidance should incorporate the key ingredients of a smooth transition outlined in Section (1) (b).

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(d) The National Performance Review shall convene a National Institute of Federal Agencies to focus on the alignment of resources, programs, and services to improve the transition into adult roles for youth with disabilities. The Institute will be to bring together senior level representatives from Federal departments and agencies to develop action plans containing strategies for the creation of a seamless delivery system for youth with disabilities.

(e) The Departments of Education, Labor, Health and Human Services, Interior, Justice, the Small Business Administration, and the Social Security Administration work with the Office of Management and Budget and the Presidential Task Force on Adults with Disabilities in FY 2001: (1) coordinate and implement research activities to identify and synthesize best practices, across agencies and programs, for improving the transition results of young people with disabilities; (2) conduct interagency demonstration programs based on the key ingredients outlined in Section (1) (b) to promote "what works" for young people with disabilities, families, service providers, employers, and decision-makers; and (3) carry out interagency cross-training activities designed to integrate best practices for transitioning youth with disabilities for service providers. While these coordinated activities shall serve all youth, it shall ensure a focus on young people with mental illness, those with the most significant disabilities, and youth from diverse cultures and with limited English proficiency.

(f) The Department of Education shall review and analyze transition planning in postsecondary education and make recommendations to the Presidential Task Force on strategies for making transition services available on college campuses.

Sec. 3. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its officers, its employees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

INCREASE THE number of qualified **[persons or individuals]** WITH DISABILITIES
EMPLOYed IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to promote an increase in the representation of qualified individuals with disabilities employed at all levels and occupations of the Federal Government, and to support the goals articulated in § 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Increase the Number of Hires of Qualified Individuals with Disabilities.

(a) The Federal Government will hire 100,000 new qualified individuals with disabilities over 5 years into all levels and occupations of the Federal Government. To achieve this goal, federal agencies shall:

(1) use all available hiring authorities, consistent with statute, regulation, and prior executive memoranda;

(2) expand their outreach efforts, using both traditional and non-traditional methods; and

(3) increase their efforts to accommodate individuals with disabilities

(b) As a model employer, the Federal Government will take the lead in educating the public about employment opportunities available for qualified individuals with disabilities.

(c) This Order does not impose upon employers a duty to create new positions for individuals with disabilities. In addition, this Order does not change the merit standards of any Federal agency.

Section 2. Implementation.

Each Federal agency shall prepare a plan to increase the number of qualified individuals with disabilities employed in the agency. Each agency shall submit that plan to OPM within 60 days from the date of this Order.

Section 3. Judicial Review.

(a) This Order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, its employees, or any person.

(b) This Order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance of the United States, its agencies, its officers, its employees, or any other person with this Order.

FEDERAL HEALTHY AND READY TO WORK INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary (HHS) shall establish a Federal Healthy and Ready to Work Interagency Coordinating Council in order to—

- (A) minimize duplication of programs and activities across Federal, State and local agencies, relating to—
 - (i) services for children and youth with special health needs and their families as they transition to all aspects of adulthood, including adult health care, employment and independence.
- (B) ensure the effective coordination of Federal transition programs and policies across Federal agencies
- (C) coordinate the provision of Federal technical assistance and support activities to States
- (D) identify gaps in Federal agency programs and services and
- (E) identify barriers to Federal interagency cooperation.

(2) APPOINTMENTS.—The council established under paragraph (1) (hereafter in this section referred to as the ‘Council’) and the chairperson of the Council shall be appointed by the Secretary in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies. In making the appointments, the Secretary shall ensure that each member has sufficient authority to engage in policy planning and implementation on behalf of the department, agency or program that the member represents.

(f) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall be composed of—

- (1) a representative of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau,
- (2) a representative of the Social Security Administration,
- (3) a representative of the Office of Special Education Programs,
- (4) a representative of the National School-to-Work Program,
- (5) a representative of the Rehabilitation Services Administration,
- (6) a representative of the Administration on Developmental Disabilities,
- (7) a representative of the Health Care Financing Administration,
- (8) a representative of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration,
- (9) a representative of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Prevention,
- (10) a representative of the Administration on Children and Families,
- (11) a representative of the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research,
- (12) a representative of the HIV/AIDS Bureau,
- (13) a representative of the Department of Labor,
- (14) youth with disabilities ages 18 to 25 and parents of children and youth with disabilities (who combined shall constitute at least 20 percent of the members of the Council),
- (15) at least two representatives of State lead agencies for services to children and youth with special health needs, one of whom must be a representative of a State Title V Maternal and Child Health Program and the other a representative of

- a State educational agency,
- (16) a representative of the Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs,
- (17) other members representing appropriate agencies involved in the provision of, or payment for, health and transition related services to children and youth with special health needs and their families, and
- (18) other persons appointed by the Secretary.
- (s) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet at least quarterly and in such places as the Council deems necessary. The meetings shall be publicly announced, and, to the extent appropriate, open and accessible to the general public.
- (t) FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council shall—
 - (1) advise and assist the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, the Commissioner of Social Security, and the Attorney General of the United States in the performance of their responsibilities related to helping children and youth with special health needs become healthy and ready to work;
 - (2) conduct policy analyses of Federal programs related to helping children and youth with special health needs become healthy and ready to work and their families, in order to determine areas of conflict, overlap, duplication, or inappropriate omission;
 - (3) identify strategies to address issues described in paragraph (2);
 - (4) develop and recommend joint policy memoranda concerning effective interagency collaboration, including modifications to regulations, and the elimination of barriers to interagency programs and activities;
 - (5) coordinate technical assistance and disseminate information on best practices, effective program coordination strategies, and recommendations for improved Healthy and Ready to Work programming for children and youth with special health needs and their families;
 - (6) facilitate activities in support of States' interagency coordination efforts.
- (g) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—No member of the Council shall cast a vote on any matter that would provide direct financial benefit to that member or otherwise give the appearance of a conflict of interest under Federal law.
- (h) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the establishment or operation of the Council.

Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities

The following recommendation was included in the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities second report, *Re-charting the Course: If Not Now, When?*

The President direct the Department of Health and Human Services to develop a proposal to allow the Maternal and Child Health Programs for Children with Special Needs to provide Healthy and Ready to Work services to youth with disabilities who are over the age of 16.

Background:

The Maternal and Child Health Programs for Children with Special Needs (Title V of the Social Security Act) provides Healthy and Ready to Work services to youth with disabilities that are essential to preparing them for continued education and training, but are restricted to serving only youth under 16. As a result, many youth with disabilities are ready to drop out of the education stream just at a time when they become eligible to receive services that would enable them to benefit from continued education. There is a clear need to provide these services to youth with disabilities over the age of 16.

Healthy and Ready to Work Options:

A Presidential Directive or Executive Order could create a Federal HRTW Interagency Council, composed of HRSA, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), Social Security Administration, Department of Education, Department of Labor, and other appropriate departments and agencies, family and youth representatives, etc., with the charge of working together to ensure access to and utilization of HRTW services by youth with special health needs. As part of the directive or order, HCFA and/or other participating Federal entities could be required to contribute funds through an inter-agency agreement to either conduct a demonstration program or roll out a full-scale national HRTW program.

● J. Eric Gould

07/12/2000 09:53:16 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Ogle Becky <ogle-becky@dol.gov> @ inet, McKinnon William <mckinnon-william@dol.gov> @ inet
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: drafts of proposed executive actions

To help clear these executive actions as quick as possible, it would be helpful if you could give me a contact name in each agency that would be involved in each action so OMB could get it to the right person immediately - instead of relying on each departments clearance process (which predates the pony express). This way we can help OMB move the process along by making sure it gets to the right people who can make it move quickly.

From our conversations - my understanding is that all of the executive actions that you have sent us have been pre-cleared at the Department level. I really need to know that this means that they have been pre-cleared throughout the Department and not only by the agency folks you are working with. If any of these EO/EMs are not pre-cleared through the Departments, I need to know immediately. Hitting a snag with a Department next week could be fatal. If there are outstanding problems, I need to know exactly what they are and we need to work on ironing them immediately. Thanks

----- Forwarded by J. Eric Gould/OPD/EOP on 07/12/2000 09:38 AM -----

● J. Eric Gould

07/12/2000 09:38:33 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP@EOP, Michelle M. Aronowitz/WHO/EOP@EOP, Lisa M. Brown/OVP/EOP@EOP, Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: drafts of proposed executive actions

attached are drafts of executive actions we've discussed. Please review them and get comments back to me as soon as possible. We will concurrently be working with OMB to begin the clearance process.
thanks



eotelecommute.do EO on home based customer service representatives



eoreasonableaccom.d EO Reasonable Accommodation

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

TECHNOLOGY

Divider Title: _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	Technology Meeting; RE: Personally Identifiable Information [partial] (1 page)	00/00/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Presidential Personnel
Marsha Scott
OA/Box Number: 20122

FOLDER TITLE:

Americans with Disabilities Act - 10th Anniversary [3]

2007-0143-F
db4533

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

TECHNOLOGY MEETING				6/30/2000	7/6/2000
Marsha Scott	scott_m@who.eop.gov			X	X
Jonathan Young				X	X
Rebecca Ogle	ogle-becky@dol.gov			X	X
William McKinnon	mckinnon-william@dol.gov			X	X
Ty Taylor	ttaylor@unisphere.com		703.465.4500	X	X
Laureen Daly	ldaly@doc.gov		202.482.4127	X	X
Margaret Cahill	mcahill@bxa.doc.gov	(b)(6)	202.482.8226		X
Elliot Maxwell	emaxwell@doc.gov		202.482.0211		
Curtis Richards	curtis_richards@ed.gov		202.205.5465	X	X
Katherine Seelman	kate_seelman@ed.gov		202.205.8134		X
Mary Darnell	mary_darnell@ed.gov		202.401.6176		X

[001]

William Peterson *william_peterson*
@ed.gov (b)(6)



"Seelman, Kate" <Kate_Seelman@ed.gov>
07/20/2000 11:11:40 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Megan J. Crowhurst/WHO/EOP, Jonathan M. Young/WHO/EOP, "ttaylor@unisphere.com (Ty Taylor)"
<ttaylor@unisphere.com>
cc: "Wylie, Chestena" <Chestena_Wylie@ed.gov>
Subject: RE: R&D Invitee List

I am pasting the list into this e-mail:

R&D List of Individuals to invite to ADA Event July 25

James Turner
House Science Committee
202-225-8128

jim.turner@mail.house.gov

Moira Shea
House Science Committee
Subcommittee on Technology
202-225-5341

Dr. Robert Norwood
NASA
202-358-2320

robert.1.norwood@hq.nasa.gov

Vernotto McMillan
NASA
vernotto.mcmillan@msfc.nasa.gov
256-544-2615

Dave Appler
Vice Chair
Federal Laboratory Consortium
703-767-9163

Dinah Cohen/Judy Gilliam
DOD
703-681-3976/703-697-8661


dinah.cohen@tma.osd.mil

Saleem J. Sheredos
410-962-2133

saleem@balt-rehab.med.va.gov

Gary Horton
Horton Orthotic Lab
501-663-2908

ghorton@hortonsoandp.com



Janelle Turner
NASA
202-358-0704

jturner@hq.nasa.gov

Craig Luigart
CIO
Department of Education
401-3200

craig_luigart@ed.gov

Don Barrett
CIO's office
Department of Education
205-8245

don_barrett@ed.gov


Katie Corrigan
Senator Harkin's office
202-224-3254

katie_corrigan@labor.senate.gov

Michal Freedhoff
House Science Committee
202-225-8896

michal.freedhoff@mail.house.gov

Ron Kelly/Susan Turnbull
GSA



202-501-4906/202-501-6214

ron.kelly@gsa.gov
susan.turnbull@gsa.gov

Gilbert Devey
NSF
703-306-1319

gdevey@nsf.gov

Gary Strong
DARPA
703-696-2259

gstrong@darpa.mil

Donna Dean
NIH
301-435-6138

deand1@od.nih.gov

Sally Rood
Federal Lab Consortium
202-331-4220

srood@flcdc.cnchost.com

Tom Kalil
National Economic Council
White House



> -----Original Message-----
> From: Seelman, Kate
> Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2000 5:29 PM
> To: 'Megan_J._Crowhurst@who.eop.gov'
> Subject: FW: R&D Invitee List

>
>
>

> -----Original Message-----
> From: Seelman, Kate
> Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2000 5:21 PM
> To: 'Megan_J._Crowhurst@who.eop.gov'; 'Jonathan_M._Young@who.eop.gov';
> 'ttaylor@unisphere.com (Ty Taylor)'; Richards, Curtis
> Subject: R&D Invitee List

>

> << File: RDInvitee__.doc >>

>

> Megan,

>

> Please find attached the R&D agency invitee list for the ADA event on
> July 25. A few e-mail addresses are missing, but all telephone numbers
> are listed.

>

> Let me know if you need further information.

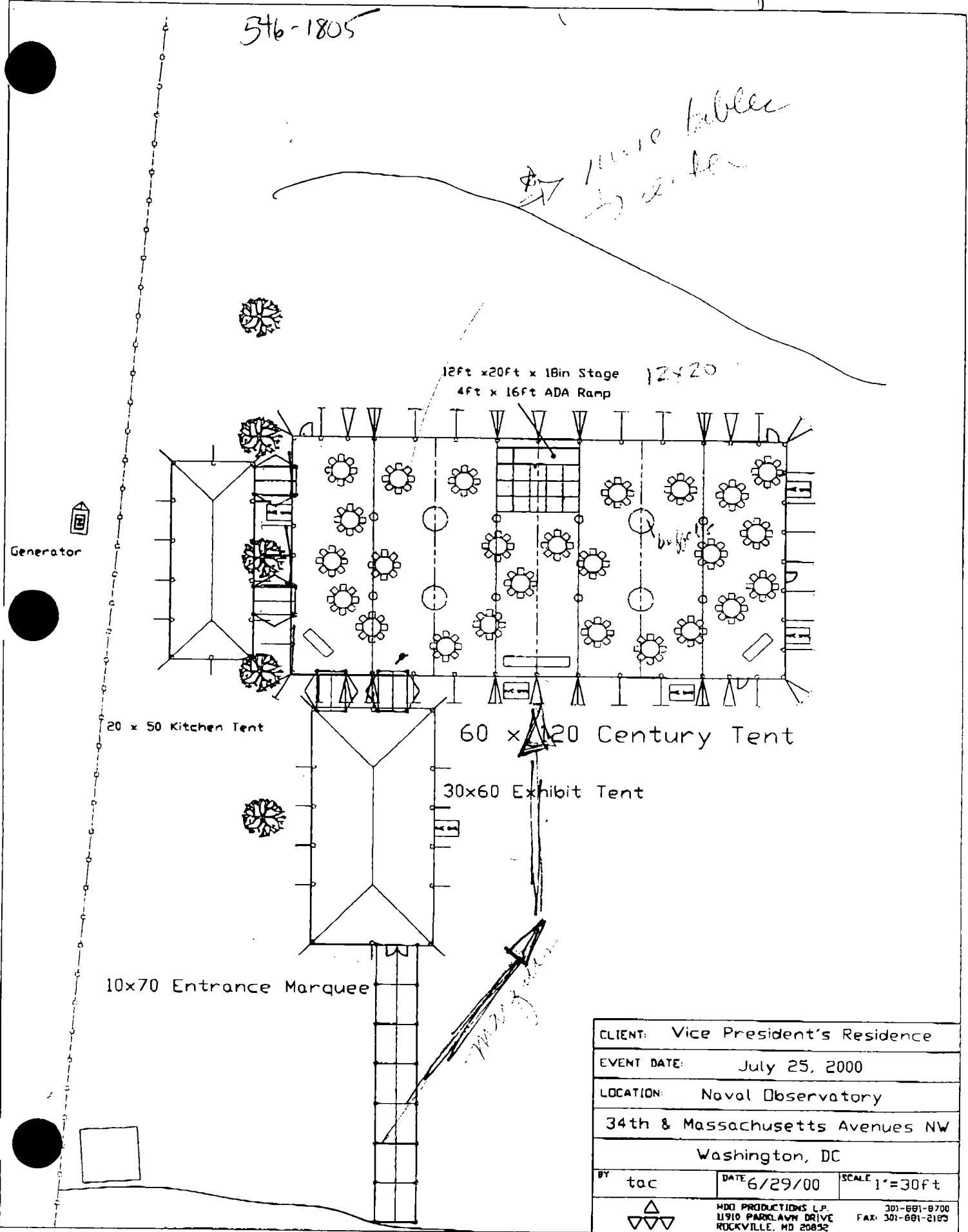
>

> Kate Seelman

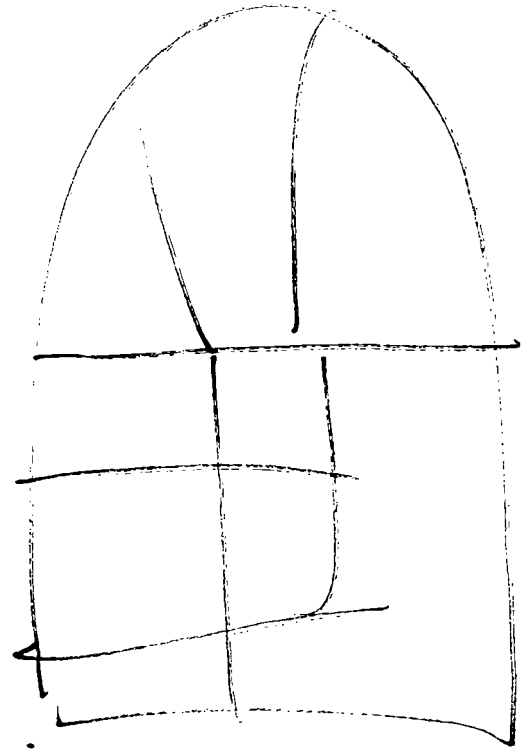
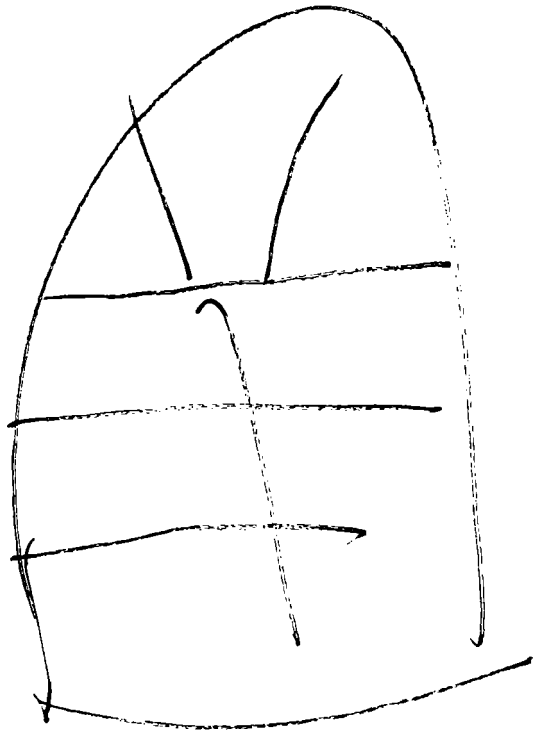
To: ERIC To Philip 25-4th rd

576-1805

1000 tables
200 chairs



CLIENT: Vice President's Residence		
EVENT DATE: July 25, 2000		
LOCATION: Naval Observatory		
34th & Massachusetts Avenues NW		
Washington, DC		
BY tac	DATE 6/29/00	SCALE 1"=30ft
		HDO PRODUCTIONS L.P. 11910 PARKLAWN DRIVE ROCKVILLE, MD 20852
		301-881-8700 FAX: 301-881-2185



DRAFT BROCHURE

VP's ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY EVENT

Welcome to a truly historic event. For the first time in the history of this country, the Vice President has hosted a technology exposition at his home so Americans can view the connection of technology and human potential.

The Backdrop

A decade ago, this country redefined its social fabric. In 1990, America opened the doors of inclusion in all aspects of life---education, work, government services, shopping, transportation, communication and recreation---to people with disabilities. The Americans with Disabilities Act guarantees disabled people protection from discrimination based on their disability.

Advances over the past 25 years in areas such as spinal cord injury, traumatic brain injury, and severe burns have resulted in a steady rise in the life expectancy and functioning of individuals with these injuries. Improved medical diagnoses, treatment methods and behavioral protocols, as well as enhanced rehabilitation engineering technologies, have contributed greatly to preservation and restoration of function for individuals with disabilities.

These advances in science and engineering are part of the context for the passage of the ADA.

The ADA is about enabling people with disabilities to take charge of their lives and join the American mainstream. The ADA upholds the principle that each individual has the potential, and deserves the right to participate in, and contribute to, society.

The ADA, a civil rights statute, focuses many of its compliance mechanisms not on the availability of medical enhancements for the individuals but on the accessibility and availability of technology and technological system---accessible technology for employment, for transportation, for buildings and for communications.

Many technologies that we now take for granted originated from research efforts to make information available to individuals with disabilities. Bell invented the telephone while he was working at a school for deaf children. Cassette tapes were developed in a books-for-the-blind program in the United Kingdom as it was difficult for blind people to use reel-to-reel tape recorders. Closed-caption TV, at first available only as an expensive "add-on" for individuals who were deaf, is now a feature in all televisions and frequently used by nondisabled television viewers on treadmills at the gym. Curbcuts accommodate baby carriages and luggage-toting travelers. Technology

designed for the few has become useful to the many. As America ages, the notion of universal design is becoming popular among all our citizens.

The concept of universal design and universal access applies when the capabilities and needs of all possible users are considered at the design stage, so that the final product can be used just as easily by people with disabilities as those without disabilities.

Our research investments specifically targeted to people with disabilities have paid off: technologies have been developed that were ultimately beneficial to many nondisabled people.

When a research community is presented with truly difficult and challenging problems, and given the time and resources it needs to work on them, the results are often innovative solutions.

When the challenges and problems posed by disabilities are presented to the research community, it is very likely to result in remarkable innovations.

In the 21st Century, having a disability no longer means that things cannot be done. Now having a disability means that we can find new ways to get them done. Now we ask not whether something can be done, but how can it be accomplished.

In a post-ADA America, every individual with a disability has the right to be productive and independent and to achieve his or her desired quality of life.

Technology Expo

Tonight, we celebrate the improvements in personal potential, professional productivity, and innovations that facilitate economic independence.

Through the imaginative application of assistive and information technologies, children and adults with disabilities enjoy a much better quality of life than a generation ago.

Technology levels the playing field for people with disabilities, particularly in the areas of education and the workplace. Often, it unleashes creativity that may otherwise be trapped by a disability.

Technology helps people with disabilities compete effectively and efficiently in today's highly-competitive world. We live in a world bombarded by information. Assistive and information technology help people with disabilities retrieve, sift, manipulate and organize that information. Results measure the productivity of any student's or employee's performance. Technology helps people with disabilities to produce

meaningful and effective results in a timely fashion.

Equally important, the use of assistive technology may increase or restore independence for people with disabilities and enhance leisure time activities.

On display for this Technology Expo, are “state of the art” products that are setting new standards in performance, functionality, and user productivity.

Some of the products on display were developed in public-private partnerships, while others come from private sector innovation and ingenuity. Some were orphan and medical technologies and still others were universally designed for mainstream use.

(Insert Product List and Companies)

The demonstration of technology on display here today represents a cross-section of products and devices that assist people with diverse abilities and disabilities to work and live independently in their communities.



"Seelman, Kate" <Kate_Seelman@ed.gov>

07/18/2000 04:28:14 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: RE: Updated Tech Doc

Jonathan,

During the meeting today, we may want to discuss low tech items that might be incorporated into the tech tent. I have copied a list of available and highly recommended low tech items into this memo. These items are available from our D.C. Assistive Tech Project in D.C. (We may have additional recommendations from one of our RERCs. If so, I will bring that list along.)

Kate Seelman

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR THE HOME AND OFFICE

Home

Adapted forks, knives, spoons, plates and kitchen aids

Adapted cookbook-easy to understand and follow

Dressing and grooming aids

§ Button and zipper helper

§ Long-handled bath sponge

§ Long shoehorn

§ Sock puller

Medicine Reminders

§ Jumbo pill box

§ Pill box with alarm

Adapted alarm clocks-for the deaf/hard of hearing and visually impaired

Adapted Telephones

§ Amplified for the Hearing Impaired

§ Voice Dialers

§ Talking Telephone for the Blind

§ Remote Control Phone

Environmental Control Units-remote control of electrical devices

Large Television remote

Visual alerting devices for the deaf-sound monitoring, door knocks

Office

Adapted keyboards and mice

§ Mini

§ Extra Large

§ Adjustable

§ One-handed

§ Trackball

Magnifiers

Talking calculator

Talking clock

Typing sticks-for persons with reduced finger control

Toys/Classroom Aids

Talking globe

Switch operated toys

Phonics desk-talking phonics teaching aid

Multi-sensory toy-for the deaf/blind child

Wheelchair Barbie/Sign Language Barbie

Franklins-talking electronic dictionary, spelling and homework aid

Coin-U-Lator-teaches money counting

-----Original Message-----

From: Jonathan_M._Young@who.eop.gov

[mailto:Jonathan_M._Young@who.eop.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2000 3:29 PM

To: Marsha_Scott@who.eop.gov; Megan_J._Crowhurst@who.eop.gov;

Lisa_M._Brown@ovp.eop.gov; Lon_Sorensen@ovp.eop.gov; ogle-becky@dol.gov;

mckinnon-william@dol.gov; Seelman, Kate; Richards, Curtis;

sheehy-jennifer@dol.gov; mcahill@bxa.doc.gov; ttaylor@unisphere.com;

Idaly@doc.gov; Peterson, William

Subject: Updated Tech Doc

This has additions of the Racer and AT&T.

(See attached file: AT VP ADA 07-18.doc)

Message Sent To: _____

Jonathan M. Young/WHO/EOP
Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP
Megan J. Crowhurst/WHO/EOP
Lisa M. Brown/OVP/EOP
Lon Sorensen/OVP/EOP
ogle-becky@dol.gov
mckinnon-william@dol.gov
"Richards, Curtis" <Curtis_Richards@ed.gov>
sheehy-jennifer@dol.gov
mcahill@bxa.doc.gov
ttaylor@unisphere.com
ldaly@doc.gov
"Peterson, William" <William_Peterson@ed.gov>
"Cohen, Carol" <Carol_Cohen@ed.gov>



"Elliot E. Maxwell" <EMaxwell@doc.gov>
07/21/2000 11:15:59 AM

Please respond to EMaxwell@doc.gov

Record Type: Record

To: Megan J. Crowhurst/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: TOP program

Megan:

This should be distributed as a further description of the TOP grant program administered by NTIA in the Commerce Department which funds innovative efforts to reach underserved communities, including the disabled community. The President has consistently supported expansion of this program, and in the FY2001 program sought to triple it from \$15m to \$45M but it was kept at last year's level. We would hope to highlight what it has accomplished as well as what it could accomplish in the years to come with appropriate increases in funding.

"Since 1994, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) has been providing grants that close the digital divide for people with disabilities. TOP has supported planning grants that address industry-wide issues related to access for people with disabilities and, through several demonstration grants, has shown how people with disabilities can use information technology to gain better access to services and participate in today's economy. Grants given early in the program helped the World Institute on Disability to develop educational materials on universal design and the National Center for Accessible Media to design a plan which will assist all public television stations in making their Web sites accessible. Other grants have shown how videoconferencing can be used to provide access for people with hearing disabilities to sign language interpreters and how people with severe mental illness and mental retardation can use the Internet and assistive technologies to communicate with family and to earn a living. Recently, the Knoxville-Oak Ridge Regional Network (KORRnet), a TOP grantee, was the only project from the United States among 13 international winners of the prestigious Stockholm Challenge Awards, presented to innovative information technology projects that are focused on people and society. KORRnet was lauded for its CHIPs project, which uses computers to network homebound and isolated individuals with each other and with service providers.

Because TOP's mandate is to provide grants that demonstrate a wide variety of innovative public and nonprofit sector applications of emerging information technologies, only a small percentage of TOP grants focus exclusively on issues related to people with disabilities. However, TOP has been a leader in encouraging its grants recipients to design their services so as to enable

participation by people with disabilities. A recent independent evaluation of the program showed that more than 50% of the TOP grants surveyed reported that they served end users with disabilities.

The President requested \$45 million for TOP in FY 2001. The House and the Senate Appropriations Committees have voted to appropriate \$15.5 million for TOP, the same level as for FY 2000."

Elliot E. Maxwell
Special Advisor to the Secretary
for the Digital Economy
U.S. Department of Commerce

(t) 202-482-0211
(f) 202-501-1173
e-mail: emaxwell@doc.gov
Room 5039
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.20230

Elliot E. Maxwell
Special Advisor to the Secretary
for the Digital Economy
U.S. Department of Commerce

(t) 202-482-0211
(f) 202-501-1173
e-mail: emaxwell@doc.gov
Room 5039
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.20230



"Elliot E. Maxwell" <EMaxwell@doc.gov>
07/19/2000 09:37:12 AM

Please respond to EMaxwell@doc.gov

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: re: Technology

Fyi--this is a description of the Total Access system that will be demonstrated at the VP's residence. Any questions should be directed to Bill LaPlant:

The Total Access System

The Total Access System (TAS) is part of an invention by Neil Scott, Chief Engineer of the Archimedes Project of the Center for the Study of Language and Information, Stanford University. The patent on the TAS concept was just awarded on July 4, 2000. The commercial version of the TAS is a universal access environment that seamlessly provides people with disabilities continuous speech recognition and other methods of input across all computer platforms and operating systems. These accommodations can be configured to work on all computer platforms including UNIX, PC, NT, Linux, midrange, mainframe and Macintosh computers.

Central to the Synapse Total Access System (TAS) technology is the Synapse Total Access Port (TAP) interface. The Synapse TAP's Switch permits a user to address as many as four computers simultaneously, even if they operate on different platforms. Synapse TAS facilitates speech input without modification of the target computer, without affecting its performance, configuration, or security. Network compliant, the Synapse TAS collaborates and integrates all input modalities ùcontinuous speech recognition, keyboard, mouse, head-tracking, eye-tracking, foot and single switches with the same level of compatibility and flexibility.

In use, the technology has enabled employees at the U.S. Census Bureau's National Processing Center suffering from repetitive strain injury (RSI) or other forms of muscular skeletal dysfunction to avoid permanent disability while continuing to perform various data entry functions. One of our employees who has a chronic shoulder injury was processing (before the using the TAS technology) on average at a rate of 27 records per hour is now processing on average at a rate of 67 records per hour. Another employee who has a chronic arm injury was processing on average at a rate of 45.4 records per hour is now processing on average at a rate of 96.28 records per hour. In another unit, we have been able to bring four individuals back to work from Carpal Tunnel surgery within

two weeks instead of the normal four to six weeks because the Total Access System. We are in the process of retraining in the use of the TAS an individual who was on total disability because of RSI.

Demonstration Description: Universal Access demonstration controlling a target workstation using continuous speech recognition and headtracking technology without modification of the target workstation. Control any computer with any input device. Provides the ultimate universal access solution within the workplace for individuals with disabilities.

Contact Information:
Synapse Adaptive
3095 Kerner Blvd.
Suite S
San Rafael, CA 94901

Tel.888.285.9988
Fax 415.455.9801
www.synapseadaptive.com
www.unixspeech.com
info@synapseadaptive.com

--
William P. LaPlant, Jr. Census; Rm.3000-4; Washington DC 20233
Computer Scientist Phone:301-457-4887 Home:703-360-9184
Technology Research Staff mailto:Bill.LaPlant@Census.GOV

--
I am committed to Children inheriting a culture of unlimited possibilities; Technology empowering miraculous lives.

Attachment(s):
attach1
Headers.822

Elliot E. Maxwell
Special Advisor to the Secretary
for the Digital Economy
U.S. Department of Commerce

(t) 202-482-0211
(f) 202-501-1173
e-mail: emaxwell@doc.gov
Room 5039
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.20230
----- Original Text -----

From: <Megan_J._Crowhurst@who.eop.gov>, on 07/18/2000 11:24 AM:

Just a reminder that this weeks Technology meeting is scheduled for today at 5:00pm in Marsha's Office (Rm. 166) of EEOB. Hope to see you all there.

Message Sent To:

Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP
curtis_richards@ed.gov
J. Eric Gould/OPD/EOP
Jonathan M. Young/WHO/EOP
kate_seelman@ed.gov
Lisa M. Brown/OVP/EOP
mary_darnell@ed.gov
mcahill@bxa.doc.gov
mckinnon-william@dol.gov
Megan J. Crowhurst/WHO/EOP
Michelle M. Aronowitz/WHO/EOP
ogle-becky@dol.gov
Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP
ttaylor@unisphere.com
william_peterson@ed.gov
Laureen Daly <ldaly@doc.gov>



Laureen Daly <ldaly@doc.gov>

06/27/2000 03:24:59 PM

Please respond to ldaly@doc.gov

Record Type: Record

To: Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: President's ADA event & Technology

Below are two ideas for the Vice President's technology demo and the White House event on ADA from the Commerce Dept. I would like to know from you if you want us to arrange the demo described in #1 and the extent of your work with Unisphere, so we don't duplicate efforts in #2. Thanks.

1. Archimedes Project:

DOC Census and Stanford University can put together a blow-your-socks-off demonstration of a laptop plugged into an average off-the-street computer that has full voice recognition and head tracking. In addition, we can probably get Marty Tibor, President, Synapse Adaptive, to come. His company has licensed the technology for commercial production of the technology. The purpose of the technology is to create an interface between any average computer and a person who cannot use their arms to type. It was developed to reduce or eliminate the need to stop working for people with temporary disabilities. There are approx. 100 systems out in the field, mostly in the technology companies. It can be plugged into any NT, PC, or Unix system. It is down to laptop size and moving to PDA size. It was developed by Stanford, involves an MOU between Census and Stanford and involves the Digital Government Program at NSF. Any announcement would be technical or anecdotal in nature, but may be interesting for the speech or press releases. If you are interested, I will tell them to get the demo ready and call Synapse Adaptive, if you want to invite them. Let me know.

2. Critical Technology Assessment: U.S. Assistive Technology Industry

This is the survey run by DOC BXA and funded by NIDRR and Fed Lab Consortium just as you said it probably was yesterday. 350 companies have responded to this survey to determine which companies have existing partnerships with labs and which could develop partnerships with Federal labs to commercialize assistive technologies. The survey is not complete, but we are checking now to determine if there is anything worthy of a Presidential announcement or at least for background or anecdote. There may be some good demos for the Vice President's event. It would be helpful to know the extent of your work w/ Unisphere so we don't duplicate efforts. We will also try to get in touch with Tyrone Taylor, Exec VP of Unisphere, to find out what he has already promised you for demos.

Laureen Daly
Senior Policy Advisor



Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Commerce
(202) 482-6062
(202) 482-4636 fax
ldaly@doc.gov





Jonathan M. Young
07/14/2000 09:47:18 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Gabrielle D. Malman/OVP/EOP@EOP, Philip G. Dufour/OVP/EOP@EOP
Subject: update on corporate invites and vetting

Laureen had a question I thought some of you might be wondering about as well. So to clarify/confirm about company status:

All the companies on the list circulated on Wednesday (of tech products, last updated 7/12), with the exception of the motorcycle (B.6) for which we don't have info, Naturally Speaking (D.6), and E-Book (F.3), are being invited as follows:

Every company involved with a product (on some there are partnerships like the kiosks) is getting an invite to the CEO, who can bring a guest (whether a spouse, another company person, or whatever). This is irrespective of whether or not the products are ultimately used.

Except for the Future Forms (f.1), which Bill and I thought we should cancel, the motorcycle, and naturally speaking (d.6), which Bill and I thought was duplicative, we plan to have all of the products on the list represented at the VP's res. This is pending final vetting by OVP, but I'm assuming there will be few, if any, problems with the companies participating.

Every product represented will be given one slot for a demo person. In the case of partner products, that doesn't mean one demo person from each company, but rather an agreed upon demo person. People are welcome to use a different demo person for the morning press walkthrough and the reception. If more than one demo person is required, we are reviewing that on a case by case basis.

Here also is a somewhere of where expect products to be placed. NIDRR is working on a design layout.

OUTSIDE THE TENTS

- A.4 Virtual Golf*
- B.4 Independence 2000 Mobility Device (J&J Wheelchair)*
- B.5 VW Adapted Vehicle*
- C.2 "Talking Signs"*
- E.3 GPS-Talk

IN THE MAIN TENT

- A.1 Smithsonian Exhibit Interactive Kiosk
- A.2 Information (Voting) Kiosk*
- F.2 Widows Built-In Accessibility Features*

HOME (IN THE EXHIBIT TENT)

- A.6 Digital Talking Book
- A.7 Video Description
- A.9 Levity Workstation (?)
- D.5 Sun Microsystems Environmental Control Unit
- E.1 BrailleNote*
- E.2 TouchSense*
- F.6 Kurzweil 3000*
- G.1 Wiggle Works
- G.2 Ultimate Reader

OFFICE (IN THE EXHIBIT TENT)

- A.5 Cross-Disability Photo-copier*
- A.8 Aeron Chair
- A.9 Levity Workstation (?)
- D.1 Eyegaze System*
- D.3 Cyberlink*
- D.4 Tongue Touch (and other input devices)*
- D.7 Total Access System (Archimedes Project)
- E.7 Pronto Reading Machine*

Message Sent To:

Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan J. Crowhurst/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lisa M. Brown/OVP/EOP@EOP
Lon Sorensen/OVP/EOP@EOP
ogle-becky@dol.gov
mckinnon-william@dol.gov
kate_seelman@ed.gov
Curtis_Richards@ed.gov
sheehy-jennifer@dol.gov
mcahill@bxa.doc.gov
ttaylor@unisphere.com
ldaly@doc.gov
william_peterson@ed.gov

Contents**I. Power Summary****II. Location Summary****III. Targeted Disability Summary****IV. Government Role Summary****V. Product Overviews****A. Community Technology**

- A.1 Smithsonian Exhibit Interactive Kiosk
- A.2 Information (Voting) Kiosk*
- A.4 Virtual Golf*
- A.5 Universal Access Copier System*
- A.6 Digital Talking Book
- A.7 Video Description & Closed Captioning

B. Mobility Devices

- B.4 J&J IBOT 3000*
- B.5 VW Lift-Equipped Van*
- B.6 Leg Brace
- B.7 Ready Racer*

C. Communication Devices

- C.2 "Talking Signs"*
- C.5 "POTS on a Pole"
- C.6 WyndTell Pager*
- C.7 T-Coil Loop*

D. Input Devices

- D.1 Eyegaze System*
- D.3 Cyberlink Interface*
- D.5 Sun Environmental Control Unit
- D.7 Total Access System (Archimedes Project)

**Technology & People with Disabilities:
Demonstration Products for ADA 10th Anniversary**

Last Updated: July 17, 2000

E. Computer Hardware

- E.1 BrailleNote*
- E.2 TouchSense*
- E.3 GPS-Talk
- E.7 Pronto/Galileo Reading Machines*

F. Computer Software

- F.2 Microsoft Windows Accessibility Features*

G. Learning Technologies

- G.1 Wiggle Works
- G.2 Ultimate Reader
- G.3 Kurzweil 3000*

H. Ergonomic Technology

- H.1 Aeron Chair
- H.2 Levity Workstation

* Have additional background information

I. Power Summary

No.	Product Name	Power	Telephone
A.1	Smithsonian Interactive Kiosk	2 - 110v, gr	--
A.2	Voting Kiosk	1 - 110v	1 analog line
A.4	Virtual Golf*	Batteries	--
A.5	Universal Access Copier	1 - 110v	--
A.6	Digital Talking Book	2 - 110v, gr	--
A.7	Video Description	3 - 110v	--
B.4	IBOT 3000	Batteries	--
B.5	VW Adapted Vehicle	1 - 110v	--
B.6	Leg Brace	--	--
B.7	Ready Racer	--	--
C.2	"Talking Signs"	Batteries	--
C.5	"POTS on a Pole"	1 - 110v	2 analog lines
C.6	WyndTell Pager	1 - 110v	1 analog line
C.7	T-Coil Loop		
D.1	Eyegaze System	1 - 110v	1 analog line
D.3	Cyberlink	1 - 110v	--
D.5	Sun Microsystems ECU	--	--
D.7	Total Access System	2 - 110v	1 analog line
E.1	BrailleNote	1 - 110v	--
E.2	TouchSense	1 - 110v	1 analog line
E.3	GPS-Talk	--	--
E.7	Pronto Reading Machine	1 - 110v	--
F.2	Windows Accessibility Features	1 - 110v	1 analog line
G.1	Wiggle Works	1 - 110v	1 analog line
G.2	Ultimate Reader	1 - 110v	1 analog line
G.3	Kurzweil 3000	1 - 110v	--
H.1	Aeron Ergonomic Workstation	--	--
H.2	Levity Ergonomic Workstation	1 - 110v	--

II. Location Summary

No.	Product Name	Location
C.2	“Talking Signs”	All Areas
A.6	Digital Talking Book	Exhibit Tent Home
A.7	Video Description	Exhibit Tent Home
B.6	Leg Brace	Exhibit Tent Home
B.7	Ready Racer	Exhibit Tent Home
C.5	“POTS on a Pole”	Exhibit Tent Home
C.6	WyndTell Pager	Exhibit Tent Home
C.7	T-Coil Loop	Exhibit Tent Home
D.5	Sun Microsystems ECU	Exhibit Tent Home
E.1	BrailleNote	Exhibit Tent Home
E.2	TouchSense	Exhibit Tent Home
G.1	Wiggle Works	Exhibit Tent Home
G.2	Ultimate Reader	Exhibit Tent Home
G.3	Kurzweil 3000	Exhibit Tent Home
H.1	Levity Ergonomic Workstation	Exhibit Tent Home
A.5	Universal Access Copier	Exhibit Tent Office
D.1	Eyegaze System	Exhibit Tent Office
D.3	Cyberlink	Exhibit Tent Office
D.7	Total Access System	Exhibit Tent Office
E.7	Pronto Reading Machine	Exhibit Tent Office
H.2	Aeron Ergonomic Chair	Exhibit Tent Office
A.1	Smithsonian Interactive Kiosk	Main Tent
A.2	Voting Kiosk	Main Tent
A.4	Virtual Golf*	Main Tent
F.2	Windows Accessibility Features	Main Tent
B.4	IBOT 3000	Outside Tents
B.5	VW Adapted Vehicle	Outside Tents
E.3	GPS-Talk	Outside Tents

III. Targeted Disability Summary

No.	Product Name	Location
H.1	Levity Ergonomic Workstation	--
H.2	Aeron Ergonomic Chair	--
C.2	"Talking Signs"	Blind, Visually-Impaired
E.1	BrailleNote	Blind, Visually-Impaired
E.3	GPS-Talk	Blind, Visually-Impaired
E.7	Pronto Reading Machine	Blind, Visually-Impaired; <i>Language</i>
A.1	Smithsonian Interactive Kiosk	Cross-Disability
A.2	Voting Kiosk	Cross-Disability
A.5	Universal Access Copier	Cross-Disability
A.6	Digital Talking Book	Cross-Disability
C.5	"POTS on a Pole"	Cross-Disability
D.5	Sun Microsystems ECU	Cross-Disability
D.7	Total Access System	Cross-Disability
E.2	TouchSense	Cross-Disability
F.2	Windows Accessibility Features	Cross-Disability
C.6	WyndTell Pager	Deaf, Hard-of-Hearing
C.7	T-Coil Loop	Hard-of-Hearing
A.7	Video Description	Deaf, HOH, Blind, VI
G.1	Wiggle Works	Learning Disability
G.2	Ultimate Reader	Learning Disability
G.3	Kurzweil 3000	Learning Disability; <i>Language</i>
A.4	Virtual Golf*	Physical Disability
B.4	IBOT 3000	Physical Disability
B.5	VW Adapted Vehicle	Physical Disability
B.6	Leg Brace	Physical Disability
B.7	Ready Racer	Physical Disability
D.1	Eyegaze System	Physical Disability
D.3	Cyberlink	Physical Disability

IV. Government Role Summary

No.	Product Name	Government Support
A.4	Virtual Golf*	--
A.5	Universal Access Copier	--
B.4	IBOT 3000	--
B.5	VW Adapted Vehicle	--
B.7	Ready Racer	--
C.6	WyndTell Pager	--
C.7	T-Coil Loop	--
D.5	Sun Microsystems ECU	--
E.1	BrailleNote	--
E.7	Pronto Reading Machine	--
F.2	Windows Accessibility Features	-- TRACE
G.3	Kurzweil 3000	--
H.1	Levity Ergonomic Workstation	--
H.2	Aeron Ergonomic Chair	--
D.7	Total Access System	Commerce
D.1	Eyegaze System	Defense
D.3	Cyberlink	Defense
E.2	TouchSense	Defense
E.3	GPS-Talk	Defense
A.1	Smithsonian Interactive Kiosk	Education
A.2	Voting Kiosk	Education
C.2	"Talking Signs"	Education ;
C.5	"POTS on a Pole"	Education
G.1	Wiggle Works	Education > OSEP
G.2	Ultimate Reader	Education
A.6	Digital Talking Book	Library of Congress
B.6	Leg Brace	NASA
A.7	Video Description	PBS ; Commerce ; Ed.

V. Product Overviews

A.1

Product Name: NCR 7401, Accessibly Designed, Web-Based Kiosk

Company Name: NCR Corporation, IsSound Corporation, Smithsonian Institution National Museum of American History and Trace Research and Development Center - University of Wisconsin.

Product Category: Community Technology

Product Description: The product is an accessible web-based kiosk identical to the ones being used in support of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History showcase exhibition. The exhibition commemorates the tenth anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) by examining the history of activism by those who have fought for the civil rights of people with disabilities. The kiosk incorporates the use of Trace R&D Center's EZ Access™ interface techniques. These techniques were implemented into NCR 7401 kiosks by IsSound Corporation. EZ Access is a flexible but standard set of interface strategies for allowing people to access and use electronic devices even when they are operating under constrained conditions. See: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/ve/index.htm>

Cost: TBD

Type of Disability Addressed: Cross-disability -- low vision or blindness, physical disabilities, reading disabilities, some cognitive disabilities. These machines do not use sounds, so those with hard-of-hearing or deafness have no difficulty accessing information -- they simply use their vision.

Government Role: The Trace R&D Center serves as the Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center (RERC) covering the area of disability access to information technologies. Funding for the RERC is provided by a five-year grant from the United States Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS), through its National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR).

Demonstration Description: Visitors will be provided the opportunity to access and use an accessibly designed, web-based, kiosk. They will be able to access information about everything in the Smithsonian's Disability Rights Exhibit.

Contact Information:

Steve Jacobs, President

IDEAL at NCR, Inc.
NCR Corporation
1529 Brown Street EMD-5
Dayton, Ohio 45479
(937) 445-6396
FAX (937) 445-2468
TTY: (800) 855-2880
steve.jacobs@ncr.com
<http://www.ncr.com>

To Be Invited:

Katherine Ott, Ph.D.
Curator, Division of Science, Medicine, and Society
National Museum of American History, Rm. 5030
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560-0627
Phone: (202) 357-3006
Fax: (202) 633-9290
E-mail: otk@nmah.si.edu
URL: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/>

Lars Aggelakos
President and CEO
NCR Corporation
1700 South Patterson Boulevard
Dayton, OH 45479
937-445-1575
URL: <http://www.ncr.com>

Elaine Verna
President
IsSound Corporation
830 Bear Tavern Road
Suite 105
Ewing, NJ 08628
Phone: (609) 637-0099
Fax: (609) 984-8048
E-mail: info@issound.com
URL: <http://www.issound.com>

Gregg C Vanderheiden Ph.D.
Director - Trace R & D Center
University of Wisconsin
Phone: (608) 262-6966

Fax: (608) 262-8848

E-mail: Gv@trace.wisc.edu

URL: <http://trace.wisc.edu/>

Display Logistics:

Location: Main Tent

Amount of Space: 2' x 4'

Type of Surface Needed: Hard floor. Will not need to support more than 30lbs.

Set-up Time: Two hours

Staff Needed for Set-up: Two person

Type and Amount of Power Needed: Two 110 VAC grounded outlets

Staff Needed for Demo: One person

Take-down time: Two hours

A.2

Product Name: Portable Interactive (Voting) Kiosk

Company Name: Quad Media and Election Systems and Software.

Product Category: Community Technology

Product Description: The kiosk is fully ADA compliant and enables people with a variety of disabilities or functional limitations to obtain and input information unassisted, including voting. Operates on Windows 2000. Uses "Easy Access" technology developed by the Trace Center of the University of Wisconsin and was funded by NIDRR.

Cost:

Type of Disability Addressed: Cross-disability

Government Role: RERC funded research, Department of Education

Demonstration Description: Device can be programmed for sample voting process, or other information, for on-site use.

Contact Information:

Bernard LaFleur
President
Quad Media
6580 Valley Center
Bradford, VA 24141
540-633-6739 x 251
FAX 540-633-6771
blafleur@quadmedia.com
<http://www.quadmedia.com/>

To Be Invited:

Bernard LaFleur
President, Quad Media

Bill Welsh
Chairman and CEO
Election Systems & Software, Inc.
Corporate Headquarters
11208 John Galt Boulevard

Omaha, Nebraska 68137

Display Logistics:

Location: Main tent

Amount of Space: About 21 square inches

Type of Surface Needed: Hard floor

Set-up Time: 15 minutes.

Staff Needed for Set-up: They will bring their own people (2)

Staff Needed for Demo: One

Take-down time: 15 minutes

Miscellaneous: Kiosk is floor mounted, no table needed, and people in the audience can participate

A.4**Product Name:** Virtual Golf**Company Name:** Madentec Limited**Product Category:** Community Technology

Product Description: Allows people with quadriplegia to golf right beside their able-bodied counterparts on an actual course using a wheelchair mounted computer running Microsoft's Links LS 2000 golf software. The replica of the Pelican Hill golf course is stored in the computer software down to every detail. People with disabilities will golf virtually, using the computer software and assisted technology. These people can participate on the same teams as able-bodied golfers. Golfers with disabilities can drive from hole to hole on the real course in their powered wheelchairs, following the shots they're making on the computer mounted in front of them.

Cost:**Type of Disability Addressed:** Predominantly mobility impairments**Government Role:** no known role

Demonstration Description Demonstration would consist of demonstrating laptop display of golf game, perhaps attached to a wheelchair

Contact Information:

Randy Marsden, P.Eng.
President & CEO
Madentec Limited
3022 Calgary Trail South
Edmonton, AB T6J 6V4
780-450-8926 ext. 223
FAX: 780-988-6182
www.madentec.com

To Be Invited:

Randy Marsden, P.Eng.
President & CEO, Madentec

Display Logistics:

Location: Probably inside the main tent

Amount of Space: 3 x 6 ft

Type of Surface Needed:

Set-up Time: 30 min.

Staff Needed for Set-up: 1

Staff Needed for Demo: 1

Take-down time: 30 min

A.5**Product Name:** Universal Access Copier System**Company Name:** Pitney Bowes, Inc.**Product Category:** Community Technology**Product Description:** The Universal Access Copier System (UACS) was designed to meet the imaging needs of the disabled workforce. Several user interface options, including speech recognition, oversized graphic user interface and Braille labeling make this unit universally accessible.**Cost:** n/a**Type of Disability Addressed:** Cross-disability**Government Role:** None**Demonstration Description:** People will be able to sample the different typed of input techniques, though voice activation will have to be programmed in advance and demonstrated by Pitney-Bowes staff.**Contact Information:**

Joe Ercolano
Director, Gov. Affairs
Pitney Bowes, Inc.
MSC 65-23
1 Elmcroft Road
Stamford, CT 06926-1700
203-351-6021
FAX 203-961-0291
<http://www.pitneybowes.com/>

To Be Invited:

Mike Critelli
Chairmand and CEO
Pitney Bowes
1 Elmcroft Road
MSC 65-23
Stamford, CT 06926-1700
203-351-6021

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Office -- freestanding

Amount of Space: 3 ft by 5 ft.

Type of Surface Needed: hard floor

Set-up Time: 2 Hrs.

Staff Needed for Set-up: 2

Staff Needed for Demo: 2

Take-down time: 1 Hr

Miscellaneous: If there is a recording of the Vice president's voice they will program device so that it works for the VP

A.6**Product Name:** Digital Talking Book**Company Name:** NCR Corporation, IDEAL at NCR, American Printing House for the Blind, isSound Corporation**Product Category:** Community Technology**Product Description:** Digital Talking Books are the next-generation "books-on-tape." These digitally based audio books greatly enhance the sound quality, navigation, and searching capabilities of today's "book-on-tape" technologies.**Demonstration Description:** A PC-based Digital Talking Book (DTB) entitled, "*Equality of Opportunity: The Making of the Americans with Disabilities Act*" by Jonathan M. Young will be available for listening enjoyment by any visitor interested in learning more about this new technology.**Cost:** varies with production**Government Role:** The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped [Division of The Library of Congress] took a leadership role in developing performance criteria and development standards for next-generation digital talking books (DTB) through the use of the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) standardization process. This standard will ensure compatibility among the many DTB systems expected to be developed.**Type of Disability Addressed:** Low-vision, blindness, cognitive and mobility disabilities.**Contact Information:**

Steve Jacobs, President
IDEAL at NCR, Inc.
NCR Corporation
1529 Brown Street EMD-5
Dayton, Ohio 45479
(937) 445-6396
FAX (212) 618-0205
TTY: (800) 855-2880
steve.jacobs@ncr.com
<http://www.ncr.com>

To Be Invited:

Steve Jacobs
President, IDEAL at NCR, Inc.

Dr. Tuck Tinsley III
President
The American Printing House for the Blind, Inc.
1839 Frankfort Avenue
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 6085
Louisville, Kentucky 40206-0085
Phone: 502-895-2405
Fax: 502-899-2274

Elaine Verna
President, IsSound Corporation

Lars Aggelakos
President and CEO, NCR Corporation

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Home -- perhaps on coffee table

Amount of Space: 2' x 4' table.

Type of Surface Needed: Table-top.

Set-up Time: One hour

Staff Needed for Set-up: One person

Staff Needed for Demo: One person

Take-down time: Two hours

A.7**Product Name:** Closed Captioning and Descriptive Video Service**Company Name:** National Center for Accessible Media**Product Category:** Community Technology

Product Description: Descriptive Video Service (DVS) is a national service that makes Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) television programs, Hollywood movies on video, and other visual media accessible to people who are blind or visually impaired. DVS provides narrated descriptions of the key visual elements without interfering with the audio or dialogue of a program or movie. The narration describes visual elements such as actions, settings, body language and graphics. DVS was launched nationally in 1990 by the WGBH Educational Foundation, producer of many prime time public television programs and leader in the development of accessible media.

The Caption Center is the world's first captioning agency and a non-profit service of the WGBH Educational Foundation. With offices in Boston, Los Angeles and New York, The Caption Center captions nearly 100 hours per week of programming from all segments of the television industry. Our work includes such programs as 60 Minutes, NOVA, The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour, The Simpsons, Star Trek: Voyager, E.R., The CBS Evening News with Dan Rather, and the Late Show with David Letterman as well as thousands of commercials, home videos and music videos.

The Caption Center played an instrumental role in the creation and passage of the Television Decoder Circuitry Act of 1990, a law which now requires built-in caption decoder circuitry in most new televisions. This law benefits more than 24 million deaf and hard-of-hearing citizens across the nation. Captions also have the potential to assist efforts to eradicate illiteracy and aid those learning English as a second language. With approximately 20 million new TVs sold in the U.S. each year, every household is expected to have at least one caption-capable set by the year 2000.

Demonstration Description: WGBH will bring video tapes with both closed-captioning and descriptive video service. People will be able to watch movies with both technologies.

Cost:**Government Role:** PBS**Type of Disability Addressed:** Deaf, Hard-of-Hearing, Blind, and Visually-Impaired**Contact Information:**

Mary Watkins
The CPB/WGBH National Center for Accessible Media
WGBH Educational Foundation
125 Western Avenue
Boston, MA 02134
(617) 300-3400 (Voice/TTY)
FAX (617) 300-1035
<http://www.wgbh.org/wgbh/pages/ncam/>

To Be Invited:

Larry Goldberg
Director
Media Access
WGBH Educational Foundation
125 Western Avenue
Boston, MA 02134

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Home
Amount of Space: Tapes will play on TV and VCR
Set-up Time: none needed
Staff Needed for Set-up: n/a
Communications Requirements: TV needs to be caption-ready
Staff Needed for Demo: 1
Take-down time: none needed

B.4

Product Name: Independence 3000 Mobility Device

Company Name: Johnson & Johnson

Product Category: Mobility Device

Product Description: Called the INDEPENDENCE™ 3000 IBOT™ Transporter, the system is the invention of Dean Kamen, founder of DEKA Research & Development Corporation, Manchester, NH, with whom Johnson & Johnson partnered five years ago to develop the advanced mobility system as an FDA-approved medical device. The advanced gyro-balanced system is designed to operate on four wheels or two wheels, stabilizing the user by instantly and automatically adjusting and balancing itself. Among its many design features is its ability to allow a seated user to move about at eye-level while balanced on two wheels. Its rotating four-wheel base is designed to allow the user to climb stairs and traverse uneven and hilly terrain, such as grass, sand and rocky pathways. In its four-wheel operation the device is designed to climb over street curbs, while keeping the seated user level and balanced.

Cost: circa \$25,000

Type of Disability Addressed: physical disabilities

Government Role: none

Demonstration Description: J&J employees and attendees will be able to demonstrate capabilities of IBOT 3000, including going up and down curbs, into balance mode, and up and down a set of demo stairs.

Contact Information:

Mr. Peter Thomas
Moderator and Attorney At Law
Powers, Pyles, Sutter & Verville
1875 Eye Street, NW
12th Floor
Washington, DC 20006-5409
(202) 466-6550
FAX (202) 737-2517

To Be Invited:

Jean Luc Butel
President, Independence Technology
Johnson & Johnson

1350 Eye Street, NW
Suite 1210
Washington, DC 20006
202-589-1000

Display Logistics:

Location: Outside tents -- likely at top of marquee

Amount of Space: Roughly 20 feet by 20 feet

Type of Surface Needed: Any surface is ok

Set-up Time: One hour to assemble portable steps for product demonstration

Staff Needed for Set-up: Two independence Technology Employees

Type and Amount of Power Needed: batteries

Staff Needed for Demo: Two independence technology employees

Take-down time: Roughly thirty minutes to disassemble portable steps

Miscellaneous: Relative to the space requirements, this is a mobility device that is best demonstrated in large space

B.5**Product Name:** VW EuroVan**Company Name:** Volkswagen**Product Category:** Mobility Device**Product Description:** Volkswagen's EuroVan is part of its Mobility Access Program, designed to assist people with disabilities to acquire accessible vehicles.**Cost:** \$32,000 with refunds up to \$1,500 for installation of wheelchair lift and hand controls.**Type of Disability Addressed:** physical disabilities**Government Role:** none**Demonstration Description:** People will be able to demonstrate the lift mechanism of the van, as well as other accessibility features.**Contact Information:**

Mr. Joseph Kennebeck
Director, Government Affairs
Volkswagen of America, Inc.
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 860
Washington, D.C. 20004
202-842-8477
FAX 202-842-8612
<http://www.vw.com/access/index.htm>

To Be Invited:

Gerd Klauss
President
Volkswagen of America
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Suite 860
Washington, DC 20004
202-842-8477

Display Logistics:**Location:** outside tents -- perhaps in garage driveway on the way to the tents

Amount of Space: 25 ft by 15 ft

Type of Surface Needed: Preferably pavement to allow easy wheelchair access

Set-up Time: 30 min

Staff Needed for Set-up: 2

Type and Amount of Power Needed: standard outlet and extension cord to power lift

Staff Needed for Demo: 2

Take-down time: 30 min

Miscellaneous: The Volkswagen set-up will consist of a Eurovan w/ lift

B.6

Product Name: Selectively Lockable Knee Brace and Releasable Roller Clutch

Company Name: Horton's Orthotic Lab, Inc.

Product Category: Mobility Device

Product Description: The Selectively Lockable Knee Brace provides a quicker, less painful rehabilitation by allowing movement of the knee. It is designed to help patients who have a loss of muscle control from the thigh down. This device works by allowing the knee to bend when weight is not on the heel. Once weight is placed on the heel, the knee brace locks the joint into position. The knee brace is a spin-off of technology used in developing propulsion systems. The mechanisms and materials used in propulsion systems were applied to the design of the Knee Brace.

NASA inventor Neill Myers designed a device which can improve the existing Selectively Lockable Knee Brace, the "Releasable Roller Clutch." The existing Knee Brace employed rubber coated surfaces to lock the rotating members. The rubber tended to wear rapidly and require replacement. The Releasable Roller Clutch is an integral part of the Selectively Lockable Knee Brace and employs metallic rollers to lock the rotating members. It has the ability to connect a first rotating member (leg above knee) to a second rotating member (leg below knee) in a manner that allows directional rotation between the two members in an engaged mode and free rotation between the members in a disengaged mode. The novelty of this invention lies in the combination of directional rotation capability with free rotation capability in a single device.

Demonstration Description:

Cost:

Government Role: Product developed by team of NASA scientists

Type of Disability Addressed: Mobility impairments of the lower body

Contact Information:

Lori French
Executive Secretary
Horton's Orthotic Laboratory
FAX 501-663-3994

To Be Invited:

Mr. Gary Wayne Horton
President

Horton's Orthotic Laboratory
5220 West 12th Street
Little Rock, AR 72204
501-663-2908
FAX 501-663-3994
ghorton@hortonsoandp.com

Display Logistics:

Location:

Amount of Space:

Type of Surface Needed:

Set-up Time:

Staff Needed for Set-up:

Type and Amount of Power Needed:

Communications Requirements:

Staff Needed for Demo:

Take-down time:

Miscellaneous:

B.7**Product Name:** Ready Racer**Company Name:** Sammons Preston (Tumble Forms)**Product Category:** Mobility Device

Product Description: The Ready Racer is a pre-wheelchair mobility aid that combines high performance wheelchair handling with sports-car styling. Recommended for children ages 18 months to five years, it improves perceptual-motor skills, strengthens the arms and upper trunk and allows the child to play at peer level. Designed for indoor use, the Ready Racer maneuvers in tight places, moves easily over carpet and rough surfaces. Requires minimal arm strength.

Demonstration Description: Unless young kids are present, people won't be able to try it out, but people should get a good idea of what it is. It also has an optional stroller bar so people can push kids in it.

Cost: \$600 (with stroller bar)**Government Role:** none**Type of Disability Addressed:** mobility impairments**Contact Information:**

Steven Fischer
Sammons Preston
804-560-0144
FAX 804-560-3459

To Be Invited:

Howard Schwartz
CEO
Sammons Preston
4 Sammons Court
Bolingbrook, IL 60440-4989
800-432-2720, x284

Display Logistics:

Amount of Space:
Type of Surface Needed:

Set-up Time:

Staff Needed for Set-up:

Type and Amount of Power Needed:

Communications Requirements:

Staff Needed for Demo:

Take-down time:

C.2**Product Name:** "Talking Signs"**Company Name:** Talking Signs, Inc.**Product Category:** Communications Device

Product Description: Talking Signs® technology is an infrared wireless communications system that provides remote directional human voice messages that make confident, independent travel possible for vision impaired and print-handicapped individuals. The technology was pioneered and developed at Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center in San Francisco, California. The system consists of short audio signals sent by invisible infrared light beams from permanently installed transmitters to a hand-held receiver that decodes the signal and delivers the voice message through its speaker or headset. The signals are directional, and the beam width and distance can be adjusted. The system works effectively in both interior and exterior applications.

Talking Signs may be used wherever landmark identification and wayfinding assistance are needed. To use a Talking Signs system, the user scans the environment with the hand-held receiver. As individual signals are encountered, the user hears the messages. For example, upon entering a lobby, one might detect "information desk" when pointing the receiver directly ahead, "public telephones" when pointing to the right and "stairs to the second floor" when pointing to the left. Messages are unique and short, simple and straightforward. The messages repeat, continuously identifying key features in the environment.

Cost:**Type of Disability Addressed:** Blind and visually-impaired**Government Role:** RERC funded research, Department of Education

Demonstration Description: Blind and visually-impaired guests will be given transmitters to operate Talking Signs placed throughout the Vice President's Residence, offering both directions and descriptions of elements of the exhibit.

Contact Information:

C. Ward Bond
President
Talking Signs, Inc.
812 North Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
225-344-2812
FAX 225-344-2811

ward@talkingsigns.com

To Be Invited:

C. Ward Bond
President, Talking Signs, Inc.

Display Logistics:

Location: Throughout the Residence

Amount of Space: Two tables – one to distribute and retrieve receivers, one for handouts

Type of Surface Needed: requires poles for speakers

Set-up Time: ½ day

Staff Needed for Set-up: 3

Type and Amount of Power Needed: battery-powered

Staff Needed for Demo: 3

Take-down time: 1 Hr.

C.5**Product Name:** "POTS on a Pole"**Company Name:** National Rehabilitation Hospital**Product Category:** Communications Device

Product Description: This is a mobile wireless videophone developed from several commercially-available subsystems under NIDRR Telerehabilitation RERC funding. It permits application of standard computer-free videophones which use everyday analog phone lines (POTS: Plain Old Telephone Service) in a variety of settings where mobility and freedom from cords and cables matters. For example, putting such a system in the home of an outpatient after s/he leaves NRH would allow follow-up rehab consultations (telerehabilitation) between home (or community hospital) and our professionals. Unlike out-of-the-box videophones which are relatively immobile since they're tethered by the power cord and the phone wire, this system places an electronic two-way-window between client (and family) and provider to be rolled about the house so that functional challenges can be demonstrated as well as described. Or imagine having such a unit in a vocational setting where there are several workers with disabilities. POTS on a Pole would make it convenient to set up a mobile video/audio link between workers and employees (and supervisors) and remote vocational counselors who otherwise don't get together anywhere near often enough. This is a project NRH is working on and it is near ready for commercialization, probably coupled with related service.

Cost:**Type of Disability Addressed:** Cross-disability**Government Role:** RERC funded, Department of Education**Demonstration Description:****Contact Information:**

Dr. Michael Rosen
Director of Rehabilitation Engineering
National Rehabilitation Hospital
102 Irving Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20010
202-877-1932
FAX 202-723-0628

To Be Invited:

Dr. Michael Rosen

Director of Rehabilitation Engineering, NRH

Ed Eckenhoff
President
National Rehabilitation Hospital
102 Irving Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20010
202-877-1000

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Home

Amount of Space: 2 ft by 2 ft

Type of Surface Needed: Table and two chairs

Set-up Time: 90 min.

Staff Needed for Set-up: 3

Type and Amount of Power Needed: one standard 110V outlet

Communications Requirements: two analog lines

Staff Needed for Demo: 3 - 4

Take-down time: 1 hr.

C.6**Product Name:** WyndTell Pager**Company Name:** WYND Communications Corp**Product Category:** Communications Device

Product Description: The WyndTell Pager offers complete wireless communication for people who are deaf or hard of hearing. It operates on a small, palm-sized pager, allowing people who are deaf or hard of hearing to communicate instantly with anyone regardless of hearing level. The pager also gives users the most complete set of communication options, including e-mail, TTY, fax, voice, and alpha paging. The WyndTell pager can demonstrate Text (with pager) to voice (phone) or voice (phone) to text (pager).

Cost:**Type of Disability Addressed:** Deaf and hard-of-hearing**Government Role:** none

Demonstration Description: The technology is for the audience to watch more than use, though a few people may be able to try the device at the event.

Contact Information:

Joe Karp
(Logistics coordinator)
jkarp@wynd.com
805-597-8114
FAX 805-781-6001

To Be Invited:

Daniel Luis
President & CEO
WYND Communications Corp
75 Higuera Street
Suite 240
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Work: 805-597-8105
Fax: 805-781-2089
TTY 805-597-8170
dluis@wynd.com
<http://www.wynd.com>

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Home

Amount of Space: The space a telephone or small fax machine requires

Type of Surface Needed: A card table (about 4 square feet) and a couple chairs

Set-up Time: Half an hour

Staff Needed for Set-up: No more than three people to set up and demonstrate (CEO, VP, and a tech person)

Type and Amount of Power Needed: A standard 110 outlet, a power strip

Communications Requirements: Requires dedicated phone line and BellSouth wireless data network coverage at the site. Coverage check is as simple as someone with a pager sending and receiving a message at the site.

Staff Needed for Demo: Requested that CEO Dan Luis and VP Judy Viera demonstrate along with an additional tech person

Take-down time: Half an hour

C.7

Product Name: T-Coil Loop Set Accessory

Company Name: AT&T

Product Category: Communications Device

Product Description: The T-Coil Loop Set accessory uses inducted loop technology to wirelessly transmit a digital telephone signal from a hands-free neck loop into a hearing aid's T-Coil.

Demonstration Description:

Cost:

Government Role:

Type of Disability Addressed:

Contact Information:

Larry Crenshaw
202-457-2400

To Be Invited:

Display Logistics:

Amount of Space:
Type of Surface Needed:
Set-up Time:
Staff Needed for Set-up:
Type and Amount of Power Needed:
Communications Requirements:
Staff Needed for Demo:
Take-down time:
Miscellaneous:

D.1**Product Name:** Eyegaze System**Company Name:** LC Technologies**Product Category:** Input Device

Product Description: A communication and control system for people with complex physical disabilities that is run with the eyes. By looking at control keys displayed on a screen, a person can synthesize speech, control the environment (lights, appliances, etc.), type, operate a telephone, run computer software, and access the Internet and e-mail. As a user sits in front of the Eyegaze monitor, a video camera mounted below the camera observes one of the user's eyes. The Eyegaze software continually analyzes the video image of the eye and determines where the user is looking on the screen. (This product is different from Quick Glance System as it allows access to more features.)

Cost: \$14,900 to \$21,000**Type of Disability Addressed:** physical disabilities**Government Role:** Department of Defense**Demonstration Description:****Contact Information:**

Jetti LaHoud
LC Technologies
9455 Silver King Court
Fairfax, Virginia 22031
(703) 228-7133
(800) 393-4293
FAX 703-385-7137
<http://www.lctinc.com/>

To Be Invited:

Joe Lahoud
President and CEO
LC Technologies
9455 Silver King Court
Fairfax, VA 22031
(800) 393-4293

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Office -- needs to operate a computer

Amount of Space: enough table space for a desktop computer, portable version fits on wheelchair (second computer required for internet demo)

Type of Surface Needed: table top

Set-up Time: 20-30 minutes

Staff Needed for Set-up: 2

Communications Requirements: standard telephone line required if want to include internet

Staff Needed for Demo: 2 (requested)

Take-down time: 20-30 minutes

Miscellaneous: Flourescent lighting preferred – avoid incandescent lighting - have news articles on successful people using the device

D.3**Product Name:** CyberLink**Company Name:** Brain Actuated Technologies, Inc.**Product Category:** Input device

Product Description: The Cyberlink Interface is a communication link between humans and machines. Anyone wishing to explore the world of brain-actuated control can now operate computer software and any electrical device directly from the control center - the mind. The Cyberlink Interface enables hands-free control of computers and electrical devices. The Cyberlink system is easy and fun to use and can be learned quickly. Strap on the headband, plug into your computer and let your mind do the rest.

Brain and body signals detected by the sensors in the headband are amplified, digitized and transmitted to the computer as multiple Brainfingers to affect feedback displays, control a mouse or an interactive video game, navigate a productivity or business application, use a web browser, control almost any Windows application, play musical synthesizers or sound cards, activate peripheral devices, adjust environmental controls, etc. Cyberlink Interface is based on a breakthrough technology that senses and responds to the minute surface electrical signals that result from brain and subtle muscle activity. Twelve different biological signals derived from the forehead control the location and left/right functions of the mouse. Individual control formats and adjustments are easily made through the user-friendly graphical interface.

Cost: \$1,995**Type of Disability Addressed:** physical disabilities**Government Role:** SBIR – Air Force, Department of Defense**Demonstration Description:****Contact Information:**

Andrew Junker
President and CEO
Brain Actuated Technologies
139 E. Davis St.
Yellow Springs, OH 45387
937-767-2674
FAX 937-767-7366
admin@brainfingers.com

To Be Invited:

Andrew Junker
President and CEO, Brain Actuated Technologies

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Office

Amount of Space: 5 ft table

Type of Surface Needed: Table and two chairs

Set-up Time: 1 hr.

Staff Needed for Set-up: 2

Type and Amount of Power Needed: standard 110V outlet

Staff Needed for Demo: 2

Take-down time: 1 Hr.

Miscellaneous: This is the type of technology that when people use it, they are incredulous. Real cutting edge

D.5

Product Name:

Company Name: Sun Microsystems

Product Category:

Product Description: The recent explosion of announcements about faster chips, new dot-coms, smart homes, great web sites, cell phones, and more has made it seem like the ubiquity of computers in our daily lives is a recent phenomena. But while the phenomena may seem recent, the reality is computers have been a regular part of our lives for a generation now. And in that time many people with disabilities have endured a double frustration - frequent frustration over their inability to use many a computerized devices and, prompted by technology developments from Trace Research and IBM in the late 70's and early 80's, just as frequent frustration over the knowledge that the situation would be different if the devices had been designed with accessibility in mind.

This frustration prompted many in the accessibility community to help develop the Universal Design principle and to develop a vision of what a universally designed world might look like. Universal Design is basically about developing products, solutions, or services that are based on an understanding of the abilities of all people who might use them which are then designed so as many people as possible can use them. Two main attributes of this world as it applies to information technology are user interfaces (UI) are designed so anyone can use them and wireless access to the UI of the product, solution, or service is possible by those who can't physically interact with the device the UI is on. The only problem with this vision of the universally designed world was it was ahead of the technology of its time, it is only recently that technology has become commercially available to support the development of it. It is a demonstration of this vision using technology and products anyone can obtain today that we are proposing to show Vice President Gore.

This demo transports us to a smart home. It has a number of appliances in it (heater, fan, shade, light) that would be difficult or impossible for someone who is paralyzed or can't see to use. In this demo we will show someone who is paralyzed using a speech UI on a laptop, someone who is blind using a UI enhanced for vision access on a braille display laptop, and the Vice President using a PDA of some sort to control the same appliances. We would also show the same access strategies morphed into something used in a public setting (using an ATM) and in an online

community (participating in a chat session) with the connection being that each person uses the same personal accessor to accomplish tasks in three separate user settings (home, bank, on-line). The big picture purpose of these three demos is they are meant to offer a glimpse of the power a universally designed world provides to all its inhabitants - regardless of whether or not they happen to have a disability.

The Java platform and Jini are the technologies used to make the demos of a universally designed world possible. The Java platform makes it possible for developers to build products that will run on multiple types of computers. It also has support for accessibility built right into its UI components to make it easy for and to encourage developers to factor Universal Design principles into the design of their products. Jini is a technology that performs a function similar to the telephone yellow pages: it lets services display themselves and tells interested customers how to get a hold of them. It also provides support that makes it possible for devices such as laptops and PDAs to establish a temporary network connection via wired or wireless connection with the service it is interested in. Finally, Jini also allows the developer to provide multiple types of UIs for a service, allows the customer of the service to choose the UI they get, and lets the customer specifically ask for any accessible UI the service provides.

Cost:

Type of Disability Addressed: Cross Disability

Government Role:

Demonstration Description:

Contact Information:

Mr. Earl Johnson
Project Leader, Accessibility Team
SUN MICROSYSTEMS
901 San Antonio Road
mail UCUPO2-103
<http://www.sun.com/>
408-863-3151
FAX 408-863-3228
earl.johnson@sun.com

Also:

Morgan Mauritz
415-591-4126
FAX 415-591-4030

To Be Invited:

Scott McNealy
Chairman and CEO
SUN Microsystems
901 San Antonio Road
Palo Alto, CA 94303

Edapta

other company

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Home

Amount of Space:

Type of Surface Needed:

Set-up Time:

Staff Needed for Set-up:

Staff Needed for Demo:

Take-down time:

D.7**Product Name:** Total Access System (Archimedes Project)**Company Name:** Synapse Adaptive**Product Category:** Input Device

Product Description: Synapse Adaptive develops cross-platform solutions that address the requirements of people with a variety of computer input accommodation needs. The Total Access System (TAS) is a universal access environment that seamlessly provides people with disabilities continuous speech recognition and other methods of input across all computer platforms and operating systems. These accommodations can be configured to work on all computer platforms including UNIX, PC, NT, Linux, midrange, mainframe and Macintosh computers. Central to the Synapse Total Access System (TAS) technology is the Synapse Total Access Port (TAP) interface. The Synapse TAP's Switch permits a user to address as many as four computers simultaneously, even if they operate on different platforms. Synapse TAS facilitates speech input without modification of the target computer, without affecting its performance, configuration, or security. Network compliant, the Synapse TAS collaborates and integrates all input modalities - continuous speech recognition, keyboard, mouse, head-tracking, eye-tracking, foot and single switches with the same level of compatibility and flexibility.

Cost: Up to Approximately \$10,000+**Type of Disability Addressed:** cross-disability**Government Role:** Department of Commerce

Demonstration Description: Universal Access demonstration controlling a target workstation using continuous speech recognition and headtracking technology without modification of the target workstation. Control any computer with any input device. Provides the ultimate universal access solution within the workplace for individuals with disabilities.

Contact Information:

Martin Tibor
President and CEO
Synapse Adaptive
3095 Kerner Blvd.
Suite S
San Rafael, CA 94901
888.285.9988
FAX 415.455.9801
www.synapseadaptive.com
www.unixspeech.com

info@synapseadaptive.com

To Be Invited:

Martin Tibor
President and CEO, Synapse Adaptive

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Office

Amount of Space: space for desktop PC

Type of Surface Needed: table-top

Set-up Time: 1 Hr

Staff Needed for Set-up: 2

Staff Needed for Demo: 2

Take-down time: 1 Hr

Miscellaneous: In partnership with Neil Scott – new universal access can speak to more than one platform with either voice input or eye gaze

E.1**Product Name:** BrailleNote**Company Name:** HumanWare, Inc.**Product Category:** Computer Hardware

Product Description: BrailleNote is a two-pound portable device that provides breakthrough technology for personal note-taker users, offering global accessibility and connectivity never before available. The goal of BrailleNote is to provide an environment in which users can be every bit as productive as sighted people, without restricting the user's ability to share files with standard Windows applications. Based on the Microsoft Windows CE operating system, the BrailleNote combines a Windows-CE based suite of personal applications like word processing, email, a daily planner, a scheduler and a phone directory with a relational database that can interface with mainstream computing. With the friendly e-mail package and internal modem, one can send and receive messages in a flash. Since it is fully compatible with Windows, users can share Microsoft Word files and keep the format intact. BrailleNote's unique calendar and scheduler, address-list manager, and scientific calculator not only offer powerful individual applications, but allow the user to merge data from one application to another or with its word processor.

Cost: \$34 to \$50**Type of Disability Addressed:** Visually impaired**Government Role:** none**Demonstration Description:** On-site sampling of device and software applications.**Contact Information:**

Jim Halliday
President and CEO
Human Ware Inc.
955 Pembroke Road
Cleveland Heights, OH 44121
(800) 722-3393
916-652-1412
FAX 216-381-8107
<http://www.humanware.com>

To Be Invited:

Jim Halliday

President and CEO, Human Ware Inc.

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Home

Amount of Space: 5 foot table

Type of Surface Needed: table-top

Set-up Time: 30 minutes to an hour

Staff Needed for Set-up: 1 person

Type and Amount of Power Needed: standard AC outlet

Communications Requirements: projector and screen (?)

Staff Needed for Demo: 1-2

Take-down time: 30 minutes

E.2**Product Name:** TouchSense**Company Name:** Immersion Corp.**Product Category:** Computer Hardware

Product Description: TouchSense allows people to experience the sense of touch while interfacing with a PC -- a sense that has been missing from computing until now. This makes the Internet more accessible to the 6.5 million visually impaired Americans who have encountered barriers while navigating the Internet. Through these joint technologies, a person who is visually impaired is able to navigate the computer environment by "feeling" buttons, menus, and icons, while being guided simultaneously by voice commands.

Cost: \$100**Type of Disability Addressed:** Cross-Disability**Government Role:** Air Force SBIR, NSF, Department of Defense**Demonstration Description:****Contact Information:**

Jennifer Saffo
VP for Marketing
408-350-8709
FAX 408-467-1901

To Be Invited:

Lewis Rosenberg
President and CEO
Immersion Cop.
801 Fox Lane
San Jose, CA 95131
408-467-1900, x238

Display Logistics:**Location:** Exhibit Tent Home**Amount of Space:** Computer station with two chairs**Type of Surface Needed:**

Set-up Time: 30 minutes

Staff Needed for Set-up: 2

Type and Amount of Power Needed: Standard 20A outlet

Communications Requirements: analog line

Staff Needed for Demo: 2

Take-down time: 30 minutes

E.3**Product Name:** GPS-Talk**Company Name:** Sendero**Product Category:** Computer Hardware

Product Description: Sendero GPS-Talk is the first fully accessible GPS information system for persons who are blind or visually impaired. GPS-Talk is designed for the blind traveler to access street and point of interest information while in a personal car, taxi, bus, train or motor home. Instead of relying on a sighted driver for information about your surroundings, Sendero GPS-Talk gives you independent access to information about nearby streets, addresses, cities and hundreds of thousands of points of interest. GPS-Talk consists of a specially designed talking user interface, digital maps, a GPS antenna and a talking notebook computer. You can use your own computer or purchase one recommended by a Sendero dealer. GPS-Talk is well-suited for use in a vehicle, or, for pedestrian use when configured in a proper carrying case. GPS-Talk software includes Atlas talking map software. It has all the functionality of Atlas plus the benefit of GPS location information.

Atlas is a talking digital map consisting of most addresses and street intersections, nation wide, with a specially designed user interface to navigate and describe this map data verbally using right/left, front/back, the clock face, compass or 360 degree headings. Arrow keys are used to navigate around the map while a speech synthesizer announces as much or little information as the user wants to hear.

The size of the GPS-Talk is simply the size of your notebook computer plus a small GPS antenna/receiver. The antenna plugs into the serial or PCMCIA port of your notebook.

Cost:**Type of Disability Addressed:** Blind/Visually-impaired**Government Role:** Department of Defense**Demonstration Description:****Contact Information:**

Michael G. May
President
Sendero Group LLC
1118 Maple Lane
Davis, CA 95616

530-757-6800
FAX 530-757-6800
<http://www.senderogroup.com/>

To Be Invited:

Michael G. May
President, Sendero Group

Display Logistics:

Location: Outside Tents
Amount of Space:
Type of Surface Needed:
Set-up Time:
Staff Needed for Set-up:
Type and Amount of Power Needed:
Communications Requirements:
Staff Needed for Demo:
Take-down time:
Miscellaneous:

E.7

Product Name: Pronto/Galileo Reading Machines

Company Name: SensAbility, Inc.

Product Category: Community Technology

Product Description: a reading machine that is designed for the widest possible user base. The Pronto works much like a copier machine; place the text on the glass, press start and Pronto begins to read aloud.

Cost: \$2000 or less

Type of Disability Addressed: Blind, Visually-Impaired

Government Role:

Demonstration Description:

Contact Information:

Ed Vitu
President
SensAbility, Inc.
299-B Peterson Road
Liberty, IL 60048
(888) 669-7323
FAX 847-367-4003
www.sensability.com

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Office

Amount of Space: 1 table

Type of Surface Needed: table-top

Set-up Time: 30 minutes

Staff Needed for Set-up: 1

Type and Amount of Power Needed: standard outlet

Staff Needed for Demo: 1

Take-down time: 15 minutes

Miscellaneous: serves people with learning disabilities, visual impairments, and dyslexia

F.2

Product Name: Windows Built-In Accessibility Features

Company Name: Microsoft

Product Category: Computer Software

Product Description:

Cost:

Type of Disability Addressed: Cross-Disability

Government Role:

Demonstration Description:

Contact Information:

Ellen Mosner
Government Affairs Manager
425-936-3055

To Be Invited:

Bill Gates
Chairman and Chief Software Architect
Microsoft
1 Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052
425-882-8080

Display Logistics:

Location: Main Tent
Amount of Space: one large accessible computer table and two chairs
Type of Surface Needed:
Set-up Time: 1 Hr.
Staff Needed for Set-up: 4
Type and Amount of Power Needed: one outlet
Communications Requirements: Analog line
Staff Needed for Demo: 4
Take-down time: ½ Hr.

G.1, G.2

Product Name: Wiggle Works, Ultimate Reader

Company Name: CAST (Center for Applied Special Technologies)

Product Category: Learning Technologies

Product Description:

Cost:

Type of Disability Addressed: Children with learning disabilities

Government Role: OSEP/OSERS funding, Department of Defense

Demonstration Description:

Contact Information:

Charles Hitchcock
978-531-8555
FAX 978-531-0192

To Be Invited:

David Rose, PhD
Executive Director
CAST
39 Cross Street
Peabody, MA 01960
978-531-8555

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Home
Amount of Space: Table with two chairs
Type of Surface Needed:
Set-up Time: 60 min.
Staff Needed for Set-up: 2
Type and Amount of Power Needed: Standard outlet
Communications Requirements: analog line
Staff Needed for Demo: 2
Take-down time: 60 min.

G.3

Product Name: Kurzweil 1000 scanning software

Company Name:

Product Category: Computer Software

Product Description: L&H™ Kurzweil 3000 reads scanned or electronic text aloud using human sounding synthetic speech (L&H™ RealSpeak™). Words are highlighted in contrast as they are spoken. This patented auditory and visual presentation of information helps increase reading accuracy, speed and comprehension for struggling readers. A language module provides additional support for people whose first language is not English.

One of the most powerful lessons for a child in the early grades is the thrill of learning -- the energy of art and music, the challenge of numbers, and the infinite possibilities of reading. With L&H™ Kurzweil 3000 reading software, a child struggling to read can share in the magic of reading with full color page scans of any text, adjustable reading speeds, and dual highlighting to engage the student in the reading process. The result is a child that sees reading as a joy, not a chore, and a student empowered with one of the greatest learning tools -- the ability to read well and the desire to read often.

The challenge to excel in the high school years demands a complex mix of discipline, self-esteem, and confidence in one's own abilities. Teenagers face peer pressure, time pressure, and academic pressure, all while struggling with who they are and what they can accomplish. Slow and troubled readers in the high school years can fall behind in academic subjects that require more and more reading, comprehension, analysis, and writing. L&H™ Kurzweil 3000 reading tools help students quicken the pace of their reading, improve comprehension, and develop the confidence to compete...and succeed.

Cost:

Type of Disability Addressed: Learning Disability

Government Role:

Demonstration Description:

Contact Information:

Michael Sokol
President
L&H Kurzweil Educational Systems Group
52 Third Aveune

Burlington, MA 01803
781-203-5022
FAX 781-203-5033
<http://www.lhsl.com/education/>

To Be Invited:

Michael Sokol
President, L&H Kurzweil Educational Systems Group

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Home

Amount of Space:

Type of Surface Needed:

Set-up Time: 1.5 to 2 hours

Staff Needed for Set-up: 2

Type and Amount of Power Needed: Standard AC Power

Staff Needed for Demo: 2

Take-down time: 1 hour

H.1**Product Name:** Aeron Chair**Company Name:** Herman Miller**Product Category:** Ergonomic Equipment

Product Description: The Aeron chair's broad range of seat height adjustment allows its user to choose either the forward-bias or semi-reclined position – or anywhere in between – over the course of a long day and through a variety of tasks. With its two-stage pneumatic lift, the Aeron chair has an unprecedented seat-height range. The patented Kinemat tilt mechanism allows the body to pivot naturally and simultaneously at the ankle, knees, and hips – providing a smooth ride and proper support from forward leaning to reclining postures.

Cost: \$260**Type of Disability Addressed:****Government Role:****Demonstration Description:****Contact Information:**

Jim Mueller
J.L Mueller, Inc.
4717 Walley Knoll Ct.
Chantilly, VA 22021
703-222-5808
FAX 703-378-5079

To Be Invited:

Herman Miller
President
Herman Miller, Inc.
855 East Main Ave
PO Box 302
Zeeland, MI 49464
hermanmiller.com

Display Logistics:**Location:** Exhibit Tent Home

Amount of Space: 3 ft by 3 ft
Type of Surface Needed: floor
Set-up Time: 30 minutes
Staff Needed for Set-up: 1
Type and Amount of Power Needed: N/A
Communications Requirements: N/A
Staff Needed for Demo: 1
Take-down time: 30 minutes

H.2**Product Name:** Levity Workstation**Company Name:** Herman Miller**Product Category:** Ergonomic Workstation

Product Description: Levity furniture is based around a freestanding, interactive tower that supports a monitor, a keyboard tray and documents and input devices. Easily adjustable, Levity puts the user firmly in control while addressing critical ergonomic requirements. The Levity Collection is seen as a new paradigm, an evolution from traditional desks and other less-dynamic work surfaces. It's a product designed especially for people playing to win in today's digital workplace.

Cost: \$2800 to \$3400**Type of Disability Addressed:****Government Role:****Demonstration Description:****Contact Information:**

Jim Mueller
J.L Mueller, Inc.
4717 Walley Knoll Ct.
Chantilly, VA 22021
703-222-5808

To Be Invited:

Herman Miller
President, Herman Miller Inc.

Display Logistics:

Location: Exhibit Tent Office
Amount of Space: 2 ft by 4 ft
Type of Surface Needed:
Set-up Time: 60 min.
Staff Needed for Set-up: 2
Type and Amount of Power Needed: standard outlet

Staff Needed for Demo: 2

Take-down time: 60 min

Assistive Technologies from Federally Sponsored Research

Assistive Technologies from Federally Sponsored Research

Dept/Agency	Assistive Technology	Application	Current Status	Industry/Gov't Partner	Further Information
Dept. of Education/ NIDRR	Automated Teller Machines/ EZ Access Interface	Visually Impaired, blind, reading impaired, physically challenged.	Product commercialized – Licensed to Manufacturers.	Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation	Dr. Gregg Vanderheiden, Trace R&D Center, Univ. Wisconsin 608-263-5788
Dept. of Education/ NIDRR	Voting Kiosk	Allows a broad spectrum of individuals' w/disabilities to vote privately w/o the assistance of others.	Product commercialized.	National Cash Register (NCR)	Dr. Gregg Vanderheiden, Trace R&D Center, Univ. Wisconsin 608-263-5788
Dept. of Education/ NIDRR	Talking Signs	Infrared wireless communications system that provides remote directional human voice messages that facilitate independent travel for visually impaired and print handicapped.	Product commercialized and currently in use in Washington, DC, San Francisco, Italy, Japan and other cities.	Dept. of Transportation, Smith –Kettlewell Eye Research Institute, California Pacific Medical Center	Talking Signs 888-825-5746
Dept. of Education/ NIDRR	Pots on a Pole – Plain Old Telephone Service	Communications device – allows outpatients access to hospitals through standard videophone/analog connections.	Emerging Technology close to commercialization.	National Rehabilitation Hospital (NRH)	Dr. Michael Rosen, NRH 202-877-1932

Assistive Technologies from Federally Sponsored Research

Dept/Agency	Assistive Technology	Application	Current Status	Industry/Gov't Partner	Further Information
Dept. of Defense & NASA	EyeGaze	Communications/control system for people w/complex physical disabilities. Computer is operated using the eyes.	Product commercialized. Recent studies by NASA indicate other uses of technology by children for early detection of amblyopia and diagnosis/remediation of reading problems.	Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, George Wash. Univ., Wright Patterson AFB	Joe LaHoud LC Technologies 703-385-7133
Dept. of Defense	Cyberlink	Communications device using brain actuated control to operate computer software and electrical devices.	Product commercialized. Further evaluation and studies are underway by a number of domestic and international organizations.	Wright-Patterson AFB, Stanford University	Brain Actuated Technologies 937-767-2674
Dept. of Commerce/Census Bureau	Total Access System - Archimedes	Device provides people with disabilities continuous speech recognition and other methods of input across all computer platforms.	Product commercialized.	Stanford University	Synapse Adaptive 888-285-9988
Dept. of Defense	Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) Talk	GPS information system for blind or visually impaired. Designed for blind traveler to access street and point of interest information while traveling.	Product commercialized.	Xybernaut Corporation	Mark May Sendero 303-795-6455

DDA

Definition of a Talking Book:

According to Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia of American Literature, the original definition for the talking Books was "the books recorded for the use of the blind. The project was begun in 1934 by the American Foundation for the Blind. The recordings, prepared in many cases with the cooperation of the authors, are made for the Library of Congress and are distributed free throughout the United States." More generally the talking or audio book is a spoken word recording on audiocassette, CD-ROM disc or a download from WWW, that includes all genres of fiction, nonfiction, self-help and poetry. In my opinion, the definition that suits the most is given by William Swanson in his article "I hear America reading": Audio books are one of those happy marriages of art and convenience loved by frenetic Americans. The idea ... is to enable us to enjoy books - a traditionally solitary and concentration-intensive pastime - while doing something else - mowing the lawn, cruising the interstate - often in the company of others.

Audio Book Breakthrough: A Guide to Selection and Use in Public Libraries and Education states that audio book is currently the preferred term to talking book.

Unique Characteristics:

There are many unique characteristics of audio books. The amount of information that can be gained from audio books is incredible. Currently users can listen to bestsellers, biographies, fiction, how-to books, college texts, school grammar books, and children's literature. Audio books are also expanding in the number of languages in which they are available.

As stated previously, NLS circulates audio book machines that are designed to play disc or cassette formats. Users that are limited in their mobility can receive playback machines equipped with a remote-control unit. Hearing impaired users can receive an auxiliary amplifier for use with headphones.

Many of the audio books issued from the Recordings for the Blind and Dyslexic include detailed descriptions of illustration and photographs, and readers read aloud each page number.

Books on tape are very important for the blind people or the people with other physical or learning disabilities. They cover not only adults but also children. One out of every seven children (approximately 15% of all children in the US) has some form of the learning disability and for 80% of them it is a reading disability. It is much easier for them to deal with the text of a book if they can also listen to it. For that matter, listening while reading helps to create lifetime readers, improving reading skills of the students at schools. It is a powerful motive to make audio books more available at schools and in libraries. The most successful form of the audio book for the classroom is an electronic talking book on CD-ROM, which uses principles of "hear, see, and read", enhancing children's vocabulary and language skills. That brings us to the instructional role of the talking books: self-help and language study tapes. To study a foreign language it is important not only to see the text, but also to hear the correct pronunciation of the words.

Even though audio books began as a service for the visually impaired, the popularity of them has been caught on to include other users as well. As the US population ages, and older people are now more than half of 3 million people with visual impairments or other physical conditions, the NLS has established a talking books program, permitting older people to order recorded materials from approximately 160 participating libraries. Anyone who qualifies can order directly from home via postage-free mail. Residents of retirement centers or health care centers can order through their activity directors, or even have a borrowing library on-site. Audio books began to gain respect in the medical field: a couple of experiments show that several audio sessions with the surgery patients helped to prepare them better for the operations, decrease length of the hospital stay, use of the pain medication, and post-operate anxiety. Several other studies are being conducted currently with heart and diabetes patients.

People who are unable to hold a book, stroke victims or people with cerebral palsy, are among the increasing population of users. Other users are those with extremely long commutes to work. Still, others just like to carry a book around with them while walking, jogging, or doing housework.

Listening to the book on tape is a form of reading. It allows people to enjoy stories anytime, anywhere.

This is absolutely priceless for the commuters, people who have to drive sometimes as much as 15 hours a week, who have to endure traffic stops and slowdowns, or take any freeway leading to Los Angeles on any day.

Having a book read aloud takes many listeners back to a time when parents or teachers read to them. Audio books allow listeners to create mental images from the voices. Audio books are often a theatrical experience through the intonation and inflections of the reader.

Advantages of Books on Tape:

In examining the cassette format for audio books, one can see that they have some distinct advantages over other formats:

- Time saver, allows user to enjoy reading while doing other activities such as exercising, walking, and commuting to work.
- Allows user to experience a theatrical performance instead of just a "voice in the head".
- Provides reading and education to people who would not be able to use the printed text. Audio books provide an alternative medium for people who have learning disabilities or are visually impaired.

Additional Advantages of Digital Talking Books¹:

- Can see/read the text being read.
- The text being read can be highlighted as it is being read.
- The foreground and background colors of the "page" can be changed.
- The font and point size can be adjusted.
- The speed at which the book is being read can be adjusted to the user's preference without distorting the pitch quality of the voice.
- Words can be searched for in the text of the book;
- The book can be commanded to repeat paragraphs and sentences instantaneously.
- You can skip to any page or chapter of the book and begin reading from that point.
- Bookmarks can be set.
- Graphics, charts and videos can be included in the book.

Additional Information on Digital Talking Books¹:

- Digital Talking Book 3-06 Expanded DTD: <http://www.loc.gov/nls/niso/dtbook3doc.htm>
- The Library of Congress has installed a custom digital recording studio and expects to produce its first experimental digital talking book early this year: http://gcn.com/vol19_no1/news-briefs/1121-1.html
- TALKING BOOKS: TOWARD A DIGITAL MODEL: <http://www.rit.edu/~easi/itd/itdv04n1/article2.html>
- Open eBook Forum (OEBF): <http://www.openebook.org/>
- Performance Specifications for the Digital Talking Book (Committee AQ): <http://www.niso.org/commitaq.html>

Note 1: Added by Steve Jacobs

A History of Technology Advances Inspired by Accommodating Persons with Disabilities

By Steve Jacobs¹

Unusual things happen when products are designed to be accessible by people with disabilities. It wasn't long after sidewalks were redesigned to accommodate wheelchair users that the benefits of curb cuts became apparent to everyone. People pushing strollers, riding on skateboards, using roller-blades, riding bicycles and pushing shopping carts enjoyed the additional benefits of curb cuts! These facts are a prime example of why sidewalks with curb cuts are simply better sidewalks. This same phenomenon occurs when developing telecommunications and computing products and services with accessibility in mind. Experts in the telecom access field call it the "electronic curb-cut effect."

Television (TV) manufacturers in the U.S. will tell you that their caption decoders for the deaf wound up benefiting tens-of-millions more consumers than originally intended. As the electronic curb cut effect has shown in the past, televisions with decoders are simply better than those without. For example, captioning can enable TV viewers to:

- listen to programs in silence while someone is sleeping;
- listen to programs in noisy environments like sports bars;
- watch a favorite program while talking on the telephone, without appearing rude to the person being spoken to;
- read more effectively, and at an earlier age, it enables children to see the words being spoken at the same time they hear them (i.e. Sesame Street);
- learn to read or speak a second language by displaying foreign words at the same time they are being spoken; and,
- understand foreign programming through the use of native language captions.

What follows is a list of information technology (IT) innovations, developed by, or in support of, persons with disabilities that wound up benefiting everyone. Do any of them ring a familiar note?

1808: Pellegrino Turri builds the first typewriter. He built it for his blind friend, Countess Carolina Fantoni da Fivizzano, to help her write legibly. See: <http://xavier.xu.edu:8000/~polt/tw-history.html>

1872: Alexander Graham Bell takes up permanent residence in the United States at 35 Newton Street, Boston, where he conducts classes for teachers of the deaf. See: <http://www.webbconsult.com/1800.html>

1873: Herman Hollerith, a young student who experts now recognize as having a cognitive processing disability, begins a habit of jumping from his second story schoolroom window to avoid taking spelling lessons. See: <http://www.webpixie.com/secret/Our-past.htm>

1876: A patent for the telephone (No. 174,465) is issued to Alexander Graham Bell. The telephone was one of the many devices Bell developed in support of his work with the deaf. See: <http://www.webbconsult.com/1800.html>

1886: Herman Hollerith thought of the idea to use punched cards to keep and transport information, a technology used up to the late 1970s. Those punched cards were read electronically: the cards were transported between brass rods, and when there were holes in the cards, the rods made contact and electric current flow. This device was constructed to allow the 1890 census to be tabulated. This construction meant a great improvement as hand tabulation was projected to take more than a decade. They called this little invention the computer. See: http://www-stall.rz.fht-esslingen.de/studentisches/Computer_Geschichte/grp2/holler.html

1896: Hollerith founds The Tabulating Machine Company. See: http://www-stall.rz.fht-esslingen.de/studentisches/Computer_Geschichte/grp2/holler.html

1916: Harvey Fletcher joins the Research Division of Bell Labs to work with Irving Crandall on hearing and speech. Fletcher built the Western Electric Model 2A hearing aid and a binaural headset in the 1920's and published the widely read book, Speech and Hearing. See: <http://ac.acusd.edu/History/recording/bell-labs.html>.

1917: E.C. Wente of Bell Labs develops the condenser microphone to translate sound waves into electrical waves that could be transmitted by the vacuum tube amplifier. See: <http://ac.acusd.edu/History/recording/bell-labs.html>

1918: Henry Egerton patents the first balanced-armature driver, based on the 1882 balanced armature telephone patent of Thomas Watson, and used in the Bell Labs. N. H. Ricker develops No. 540AW speakers on October 6, 1922. See: <http://ac.acusd.edu/History/recording/bell-labs.html>

1921: The amplifier, microphone, and loudspeaker innovations are combined to create the first public address systems. The largest public demonstration of such a system took place on Armistice Day for the national broadcast of the burial of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery. The broadcast was heard over 80 loudspeakers linked by telephone lines in New York, San Francisco, and Arlington. By the next year, standardized public-address systems were introduced. See: <http://ac.acusd.edu/History/recording/bell-labs.html>

1922: When he turned 70, Bell stated, "Recognition for my work with the deaf has always been more pleasing than the recognition of my work with the telephone." But it was the telephone that transformed America. As a final tribute to Bell, upon his death in 1922 at age 75, the nation's telephones all stopped ringing for one full minute.

1924: Twenty-eight years after Hollerith founded the Tabulating Machine Company (1896), it becomes known as International Business Machines (IBM), a name synonymous with computers today. Everybody links IBM with PCs. See: http://www-stall.rz.fht-esslingen.de/studentisches/Computer_Geschichte/grp2/holler.html

1929: Harvey Fletcher (see 1916) publishes the widely read book, *Speech and Hearing*, that analyzed the characteristics of sound. Fletcher led much of the research on binaural "stereophonic" (stereo) sound recording, at Bell Labs. See: <http://ac.acusd.edu/History/recording/bell-labs.html>

1934: The Readphon is invented--a device that reproduced literature and music on long-playing discs. The Readophone Talking Book was demonstrated to Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian, and to Dr. H.H. B. Meyer, director, Project, Books for the Blind, Library of Congress. The Readophone disc had two hours and twenty minutes of recording time, the equivalent of 28,000 words. Did you ever play a 33-1/3 rpm record? See: <http://www.wcblind.org/fyi/trivia.html>

1935: The American Foundation for the Blind publishes the first issue of *Talking Book Bulletin*. Listened to a book-on-tape lately? See: <http://www.wcblind.org/fyi/trivia.html>

1936: Since its earliest days, Bell Labs has been concerned with the properties and analysis of human speech, originally developed to help people who were deaf learn to speak intelligibly. Because of this work, it was inevitable that a Bell Labs scientist would invent an artificial talking machine and, in 1936, H.W. Dudley did. It was the world's first electronic speech synthesizer, and it required an operator with a keyboard and foot pedals to supply "prosody" - -the pitch, timing, and intensity of speech. Dudley called his device the "voice coder" though it simply became known as, "Voder." It was a hit at the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs of 1939. See: <http://www.research.att.com/history/36speech.html>

1948: National Bureau of Standards develops specifications for a low-cost reliable talking-book machine for the blind. Tape recorder anyone? See: <http://www.wcblind.org/fyi/trivia.html>

1948: In support of the quest to develop more reliable, powerful, flexible, smaller, cheaper, cooler-running, and less power-consuming hearing aids, John Bardeen along with his fellow associates William B. Shockley and Walter H. Brattain, all Bell Labs scientists invented the transistor. This famous invention earned Bardeen and his associates the 1956 Nobel Prize for physics. Sony was not convinced that this was the best use for the transistor and acquired a license for the technology, for \$25,000, and invented the transistor radio. Needless to say, this marvelous invention became the primary technology responsible for fueling a revolution in the telecommunications industry that continues today. See:

<http://www.teleport.com/~richards/japanno/part05.html> and <http://www-users.cs.umn.edu/~dyue/wiihist/japsayno/japsayno.7.html>.

1952: For Bell, whose invention of the telephone created the telecommunications revolution, the original goal of easing the isolation of the deaf remained elusive. His insights into separating the speech signal into different frequency components and rendering those components as visible traces were not successfully implemented until Potter, Kopp, and Green designed the spectrogram and Dreyfus-Graf developed the steno-sonograph in the late 1940s. These devices generated interest in the possibility of automatically recognizing speech (speech recognition) because they made the invariant features of speech visible for all to see. <http://mitpress.mit.edu/e-books/Hal/chap7.java/seven8.html>

1952: As an off-shoot of Bell's work in the deaf community, the first speech recognizer is developed by Davis, Biddulph, and Balashek of Bell Labs. With training, it was reported, the machine achieved 97 percent accuracy on the spoken forms of ten digits. See: <http://mitpress.mit.edu/ebooks/Hal/chap7.java/seven8.html>

1960: Pilgrim Imaging started open captioning for the deaf, for the Captioned Films for the Deaf Program, under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. See: <http://www.robson.org/gary/writing/jcr-fcc.html>

1964: This year was the turning point when deaf orthodontist, Dr. James C. Marsters of Pasadena, California shipped a teletype machine to deaf scientist, Robert Weitchrecht in Redwood City, California and requested a way to attach it to the telephone system so that telephone communication could take place. Who would have guessed that in 1998 over 100 million people, in all parts of the world, would be communicating with each other, over the Internet, using basically the same technology. Instead of calling our devices Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf (TDDs) or (TTYs), we call them Internet chat rooms! See: http://www.deafexpo.org/tty_museum-history.htm

1972: The first nationally broadcast open-captioned program was WGBH's The French Chef with Julia Child, which aired on PBS on August 5, 1972. See: <http://www.robson.org/gary/writing/jcr-fcc.html>

1972: Vinton Cerf develops the host level protocols for the ARPANET. ARPANET was the first large-scale packet network. Cerf, hard-of-hearing since birth, married a lady who was deaf. Cerf communicated with his wife via text messaging. According to Cerf, "I have spent, as you can imagine, a fair chunk of my time trying to persuade people with hearing impairments to make use of electronic mail because I found it so powerful myself." Had it not been for this experience Cerf may not have used text-messaging to the extent that he did and may not have integrated e-mail as part of the functionality of ARPANET, the precursor to the Internet. See: <http://www.charweb.org/webinfo/cerf.html>

1975: Charge coupled device (CCD) flatbed scanners, which are ubiquitous today, did not exist back in the early 1970s when Ray Kurzweil and his team at Kurzweil Computer Products created the Kurzweil Reading Machine and the first omni-font optical character recognition (OCR) technology. The Kurzweil team created its own scanner using the first CCD integrated chips, a 500 sensor linear array from Fairchild. They did this work in support of the blind. See: <http://www.kurzweiltech.com/techfirsts/techfirsts.htm>

1976: Radio Reading Services begins at Minnesota State Services for the Blind. See: <http://www.wcblind.org/fyi/trivia.html>

1980: Voice indexing is used for the first time in the talking book, Access to National Parks: A Guide for Handicapped Visitors by the Library of Congress. This technology enables the listener of an audiotape to access the book section using an index to navigate! See: <http://www.wcblind.org/fyi/trivia.html>

1984: Ray Kurzweil develops the first music keyboard with acoustic sound. The inspiration came in part from a conversation he had with Stevie Wonder, who had been using the Kurzweil Reading Machine for the Blind. See: <http://www.kurzweiltech.com/techfirsts/techfirsts.htm>

1988: Retail point-of-sale (POS) devices began to use picture-based keyboards (mostly fast-food restaurants). This technology was originally developed in the mid 1960's to enable people who were unable to speak to use a keyboard, computer and speech synthesizer to speak. Today, picture-based keyboards enable retail establishments to employ individuals who, for one reason or another, were unemployable 10 years ago.

1990: The Americans with Disabilities Act mandates that all telephones required to be accessible, must be equipped with a volume control and/or a shelf and outlets to accommodate telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDDs). This includes a phone jack and a power plug. Cranking up the volume on an accessible telephone makes it usable for everyone in a noisy environment. Have you ever used, or seen someone use, an accessible public telephone to connect up their laptop and retrieve e-mail messages? Another benefit of the ADA is the lowering of pay telephones so that wheelchair users can access them. Because of this mandate, children can also access these same telephones. They can even reach and read the phone books! Wouldn't it be great if all public telephones were accessible? See: [http://www.trace.wisc.edu/docs/adaag_only/adaag.htm#4.1.3\(17\)\(c\)](http://www.trace.wisc.edu/docs/adaag_only/adaag.htm#4.1.3(17)(c))

1994: National Federation of the Blind establishes dial-up synthetic-speech talking newspaper, making a daily newspaper available to blind people by 6:30 a.m. on day of issue for the first time. Anyone interested in listening to your favorite newspaper? See: <http://www.wcblind.org/fyi/trivia.html>

Mid-1990's: Many new products come on the scene: For people with limited mobility, voice-activated telephones, lamps and switches. For people who are blind, talking caller IDs, pagers, telephone keypads with large buttons, alarm clocks, calculators, watches and variable-speed/pitch tape recorders.. For people who are hard-of-hearing, telephones with volume control.

1996: Productivity Works develops, pwWebSpeak, a browser that translates information content from Web pages into speech. This great new technology can provide web access to anyone in eyes busy-environments (like driving a car, though I don't recommend this particular use!) See: <http://www.prodworks.com/>

1997: NCR Corporation develops the world's first Audio ATM designed to provide accessible banking for blind and partially sighted people. According to Rick Makos, Vice President of NCR Canada's Financial Solutions Group, "technology is the great equalizer." The Audio ABM can potentially grant access to more than 50 million people around the world who are blind or visually impaired, as well as the 1.4 billion people who can neither read nor write. See: http://www3.ncr.com/press_release/pr111297b.html See: http://www3.ncr.com/press_release/pr082698.html

1998: Nokia releases LPS-1 Loopset. Hearing aid users have new found mobile freedom with this new device. Based on induction technology, the Loopset allows hearing aid users to talk on digital mobile telephones. It has a built-in microphone for hands-free operation, and is compatible with Nokia 5100 series and Nokia 6100 series mobile telephones, which have an automatic answer function that works with the Nokia Loopset. By the way, people who are not hard-of-hearing or deaf can use this Loopset for hands-free operation of their cellular telephone. One extra hand on the wheel means added safety for both the driver and those around them! See: <http://www.shopnokia.com/> and click on buy accessories.

1998: Productivity Works launches another voice-based browsing product, that utilizes the telephone. The firm's pwTelephone is geared not only to visually impaired users, but also to people without access to Internet-ready PCs. The software may also prove useful to firms that want to provide information, such as schedules or price lists, both by telephone and over the Internet, and from a single source. See: <http://www.prodworks.com/>.


1998: A company by the name of Virage revolutionizes the ease-of-use, and access, of video on the web, and in data warehouses, by enabling the use of the captions of a video to word-search it. See: http://www.virage.com/customers/success_stories.html

1999: The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) releases their Web Content Accessibility Guidelines specification. Using this specification, Web content developers can develop Web pages that not only meet their sales, marketing and information objectives, but Web pages which can be accessed by a standard telephone (no computer) and are less costly to translate into foreign languages.
<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/WAI-WEBCONTENT-19990505>

2000: AI Squared develops a low cost screen magnification product for persons with low-vision. People who give a lot of PC-based presentations will find this product very useful in magnifying presentations being projected on a screen. 2X magnification with advanced edge-smoothing enables viewers in the back of the room to see the presentation clearly!
<http://www.aisquared.com/>

Note 1:

Steve Jacobs is President of IDEAL at NCR, a non-profit NCR Business Resource Group whose mission is to support NCR employees with disabilities and the development of information technologies that are accessible and usable by consumers with disabilities. Mr. Jacobs' technical expertise is in the area of Information Technology access. He served on the U.S. Electronic and Information Technology Access Advisory Committee (EITAAC) and the U.S. Telecommunications Access Advisory Committee (TAAC). He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Access Engineering Specialists (AAES) and one of the initiators of the W3C's Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI). Previous to his current assignments Jacobs spent six years managing a variety of technical support, application development and technical education organizations. Jacobs also spent two years as a hardware product manager; four years as a commercial industry marketing manager and five years in system sales. Mr. Jacobs may be reached via e-mail at steve.jacobs@daytonoh.ncr.com

 Michelle M. Aronowitz
06/28/2000 07:03:49 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP@EOP, J. Eric Gould/OPD/EOP@EOP, Megan J. Crowhurst/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: ADA event

I left a message for David Reiser about the meeting on wednesday. He is special assistant in the office of general counsel. his number is 708-1072 x4855, and his email is David_A._Reiser@hud.gov

I also spoke w/ Amy Wilkinson in the office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. I have spoken to her several times about the event -- she is the person who coordinated the ICC. She will speak with Debra Vincent to coordinate who should be the point person on this.

Politically, its for Debra to decide who should come, but I would try to make sure you have the following to ensure productive meetings -- Debra Vincent, plus someone below her whom you can rely on to coordinate everyone and everything, plus at least one key person from each of the relevant components to cover each of the recommendations (e.g., FHEO for fair housing enforcement, Public and Indian Housing (PIH) for section 8, Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) for data collection), plus someone from the counsel's office (probably David Reiser). Amy from FHEO is the likely choice to speak on the status of the ICC, for example. I think its worth some time to make sure you get the right group for the next meeting. David or Amy should help you if you're having problems.

I'll be back July 10, and will be checking my voicemail about once a day.