

Andie Ward

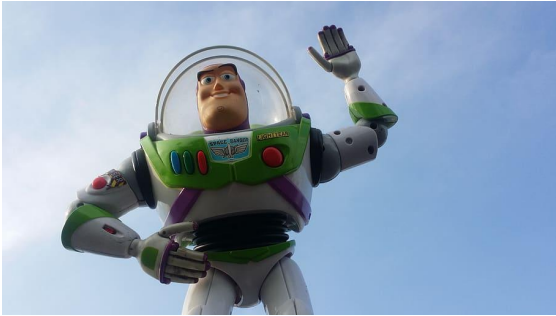
FUHSD

Assistive Technology in High School

Accessing curriculum now..

College, the workplace and beyond...

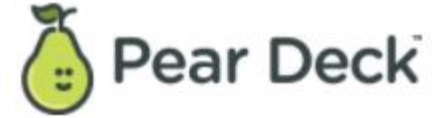
What can students learn now, that can be
used in their future?



Technology in the Classroom



Classroom technology is not considered assistive technology, unless it is helping the student access the curriculum.



Tech you might be seeing:



:Padlet



Common Assistive Tech in High School

1. Voice Typing
2. Screen Readers/OCR (optical character recognition)/PDF Reader
3. Enlarged Text/Font Style
4. Audio Books

Low Incidence Assistive Tech

Some technology is for very specific populations and are usually provided by a specialist in that area:

- Braille readers/Magnification
- FM Systems
- Wheelchair mounts
- Fingerprint Lock
- AAC Device (speech device)



Universal Design & Accessibility Features

- Working toward access for all
- Explore accessibility features
- [UX vs Accessibility](#)

Types of Accessibility Issues (Credit: Interaction Design Foundation)

You should consider the *number* and *types* of potential accessibility issues users will have. These are common b

- Visual (e.g., color blindness)
- Motor/mobility (e.g., wheelchair-user concerns)
- Auditory (hearing difficulties)
- Seizures (especially photosensitive epilepsy)
- Learning/cognitive (e.g., dyslexia)

○

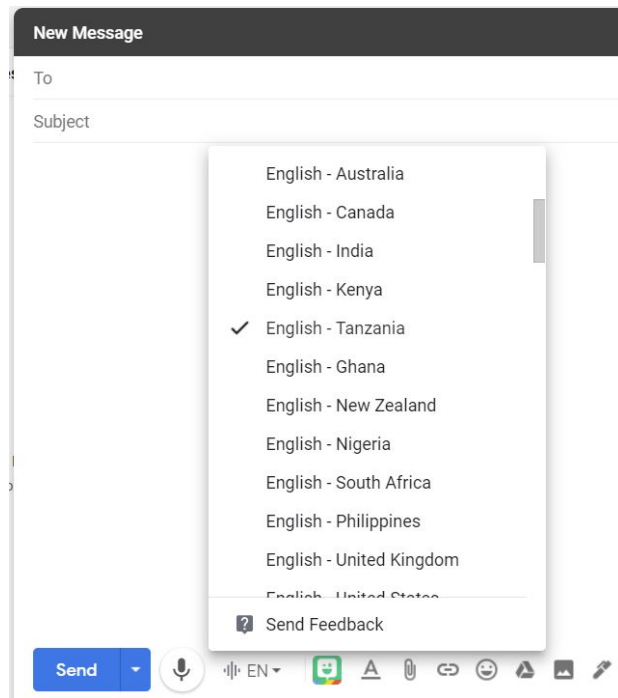
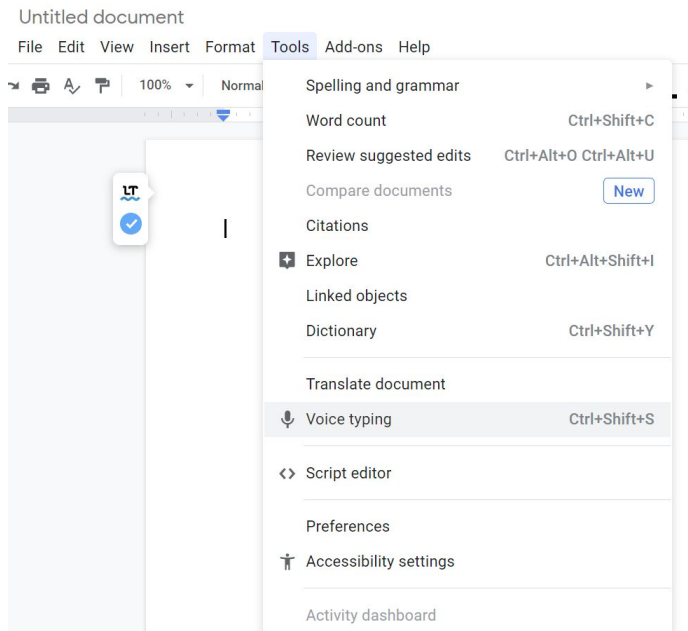


Helpful supports during remote learning

1. Voice typing
2. Library account including AudioBooks for FUHSD, CUSD and SEDD students
3. Open dyslexic font
4. Dark Mode or blue light glasses
5. Chromebook Remote access to teachers and paras
6. Grammar and Spell check



Voice Typing in Google docs and Gmail



Audio Books

All three districts give access to local libraries. This includes e-books and professionally read Audiobooks (like Audible) free to students.



Open Dyslexic Font

Turn your entire computer into a [weighted font](#).

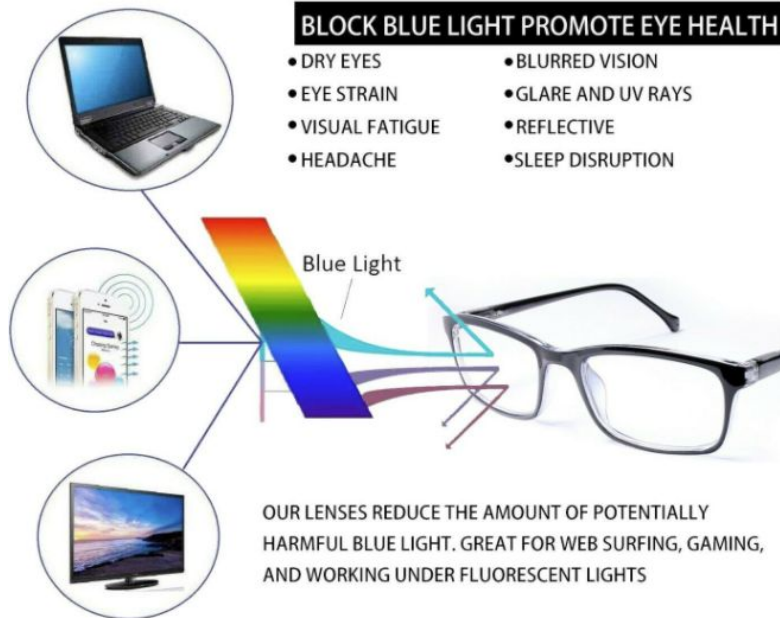
OpenDyslexic is a free **typeface/font** designed to mitigate some of the common reading errors caused by dyslexia. The typeface was created by Abelardo Gonzalez, who released it through an open-source license.^[1] Like many **dyslexia-intervention** typefaces, most notably **Dyslexie**, OpenDyslexic adds to dyslexia research and is a reading aid, but it is not a cure for dyslexia.^[2] The typeface includes regular, bold, italic, bold-italic, and **monospaced font** styles. In 2012, Gonzalez

Blue Light Glasses and Dark Mode



BLOCK BLUE LIGHT PROMOTE EYE HEALTH

- DRY EYES
- EYE STRAIN
- VISUAL FATIGUE
- HEADACHE
- BLURRED VISION
- GLARE AND UV RAYS
- REFLECTIVE
- SLEEP DISRUPTION



OUR LENSES REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF POTENTIALLY HARMFUL BLUE LIGHT. GREAT FOR WEB SURFING, GAMING, AND WORKING UNDER FLUORESCENT LIGHTS

Remote Access for Chromebooks

Staff can access chromebooks remotely to assist students in navigating their screen.

Two levels of support:

1. A student can give permission during zoom for remote access.
2. Check out an FUHSD Chromebook, and give permission using [remote desktop](#) access

Grammar and Spell Check

Three most common:

1. [Language Tool](#) (My favorite)
2. [Grammarly](#)
3. Google/Word (embedded)

Planning for College/Vocational Training

1. When researching colleges, student should visit the school's disability support website to find out what type of supports are being offered.
2. When visiting colleges and universities, inquire about an appointment with the disabilities support center.
3. IEPs do not continue to college. Students with disabilities are covered under [ADA](#) (Americans with Disabilities Act).
4. [West Valley College](#)
5. [UC Berkeley](#)

Resources for the workplace

[Job Accommodation Network](#)

[Disability Rights California](#)

[Department of Rehabilitation](#)

Thank you for attending

Greta Tan- CUSD

Jenna Bender-SESD

Andie Ward- FUHSD

Nancy Sullivan will now lead the Q & A