Floyd the Barber had trouble standing up? Because he had suffered a stroke, Howard MacNear (who played the barber) had trouble standing. A special stool was built to make it appear Floyd was standing when he was in fact half-sitting or leaning. Floyd was also often seen sitting in his barber chair or sitting on a bench outside his shop. (Howard’s stroke also left his left side paralyzed. Watch Floyd closely in later episodes, you’ll notice he will never move his left hand.)
LOCAL EVENTS
Please Join Us!

June 6 - Palouse Senior Fair
Moscow, ID
Palouse Mall, 10:00 am – 3:00 pm

June 8 - Health & Fitness Fair
Lewiston, ID
Wa Id Volunteer Center 9:00 am – 3:00 pm

June 11 - Journey of Hope Guys Potluck & Swim
Pullman, WA
Military Hill Park Pavillion 5-7:30 pm

June 14 - APRIL Youth Advocacy Training
Moscow, ID
Disability Action Center Office, 1:00 pm – 2:30 pm

June 16 - Moscow Artwalk 2017
Moscow, ID
Disability Action Center Office, 4 pm – 6 pm

June 28 - 2nd Annual Break the Stigma
Clarkston, WA
Life Center, 6:00 pm – 8:00 pm

SAVE THE DATE
ADA Celebration – Going to the Dogs!
July 21st, Kiwanis Park, Lewiston

ON GOING MONTHLY MEETINGS

CDA Advocacy Committee Meeting – 2nd Thursday
4:30 pm DAC Office, 3726 Mullan Ave Post Falls
208-664-9896 for more information

National Alliance on Mental Illness Support Group – 2nd Wednesday
7:00 pm LIFE Office 640 Pershing, Pocatello
208-232-5791 for more information

Brain Injury Support Group – 4th Monday
6:00 – 8:00 pm, Pullman Regional Hospital Pullman
509-592-8931 for more information
When the Truth Hurts, Tell a Joke

“Humor is a rubber sword – it allows you to make a point without drawing blood” – Mary Hirsch, Humorist.

In today’s political climate, it is especially important to remember to laugh. Besides being merely funny, beneath the humor lies a rich layer of social commentary.

Comedy is a tradition with deep historical roots. There is evidence of jokes based on political controversy at least as far back as ancient Europe, with court minstrels mocking the stench of the Visigoths. The fact that the content is encrusted with humor is like a sugar coating to bitter medicine. The laugh takes away the sting.

In America today, the minstrel still performs his duty, only now it has expanded from traditional stand up forms to rapidly traded memes and gifs. We need these comedic jokes to start conversations about taboo subjects that we are afraid to confront. Whether its confronting racism, bad government or anything else, what makes it work is the laugh. If it’s funny, people can treat heavy content lightly. Comics are our court jesters. There has to be an outlet for the unspeakable to be spoken in a way that’s acceptable.

You can’t stop laughing at things that aren’t funny, its too hard. Laughter is a lubricant, it’s expected, and it’s really hard not to do it when times are tough. And laughing together is even more therapeutic. It’s a connection, a communal thing; a release.

Comedy is more than just a pleasant way to pass the time, it’s interwoven into the fabric of our everyday lives. Whether you are sharing an amusing story at the pub, snorting (and yes, I snort) over a particularly funny meme, telling a dark joke at a funeral, humor is everywhere.

People have studied it’s effects on society. In his recent book “Ha! The science of when we laugh and why”, Scott Weems reviews studies including those that look at which parts of your brain respond to funny. He posits a theory essentially, humor is a form of processing, a coping mechanism that helps people deal with complex and contradictory messages.

Comedy can provide a counterbalance to bigotry and prejudice. And political comedy, when done right, is a delivery system for the truth. As Scott Weems said, “My first thought when I think about humor is it’s a great way for us to have evolved so we don’t have to hit each other with sticks.”
Accommodations and Disability by Hannah Werbel, DO-IT Ambassador

When somebody uses accommodations, people often perceive that use negatively. It is often assumed that the individual using the accommodations isn’t smart enough to succeed on their own. In reality, though, whether or not someone uses accommodations is not related to their intelligence.

I’m a legally blind (low vision) second-year student at the University of Washington majoring in computer science and minoring in physics and math. I am only able to access the same course materials as my peers due to several classroom accommodations.

I use a smartpen, which allows me to audio record my professors’ voices as I take notes. I write in a special notebook that syncs to the audio recording when I write. This way, if I have any questions about the material, I can go back and tap on sections of my notes and hear the lecture again. I use this in conjunction with a note-taker, who can write what the professor writes on the board, including graphs, charts, and diagrams. I can then relisten to my smartpen notes while viewing those visuals up close.

I also use large print and electronic copies of handouts and worksheets. I carry hand-held magnifying glasses with me in case a professor forgets to enlarge something, and I always sit near the front of the room so I can try to make out as much as possible on the board. I also often use low-tech options like using raised stickers to tell different buttons apart in labs or at home.

For assistive technology, I use a screen magnification software called ZoomText to magnify everything on my laptop, which is hooked up to a larger monitor. I also use a screen reader to read longer documents to me, since my eyes can get tired. I sometimes have to use ABBY FineReader, which converts image text into Word documents for me, so the screen reader can work properly. If I have physical copies of textbooks, I use a Pear Camera, which takes photos of pages in a book to digitize them. OpenBook then converts them into accessible text. If I’m taking a test, I use a cool piece of technology called a CCTV, which is a high-powered electronic magnifier that enlarges my test, and I can still write on it.

One of my biggest innovations has been my iPad, where I can carry around thousands of accessible textbooks, as well as my talking calculator app and a variety of other tools. If I’m out at a restaurant and can’t read the menu (or a variety of other scenarios), I often take a photo of it and enlarge it.

I was recently named Freshman Medalist of the University of Washington, meaning I had the highest GPA considering my tough course load and numerous extracurricular activities. I am also in the Husky Marching Band, and am an undergraduate teaching assistant. Many people resent the term “disability” because it implies that some people are less able than others. I personally do not feel that I am “disabled” from doing anything, despite my vision. With innovation and certain accommodations, I have the potential to do anything I set my mind to. Whether someone takes the ramp or the stairs, they are still able to get through the door. Even though some people use different tools, it does not mean that the outcome of their work or their project will be lesser than that of others.
Here at Disability Action Center we are excited to offer a new program called Living Well with a Disability. This is an evidence-based program created by the University of Montana Research and Training Center on Disability in Rural Communities (RTC). It is a ten-week program that is “grounded in consumer choice and peer support”, according to The Rural Institute (2010).

This class is formatted to meet for two hours once per week and is intended to be staff facilitated and consumer led. There are ten main objectives:

1. Introduce participants to the philosophy of health promotion, health maintenance, and quality of life.
2. Model techniques to be used to develop meaningful goals, value a healthy lifestyle, and prevent secondary conditions.
3. Engage participants in setting goals and creating solutions to barriers that prevent these goals.
4. Encourage participants to recognize and modify negative thoughts and emotions.
5. Help with frustration management, discouragement, and depressed mood by teaching self-coaching and how to use peer supports.
6. Work with participants to develop information-seeking skills for advocating for their personal health concerns.
7. Facilitate independent living by working on communication skills.
8. Discuss the importance of eating well and appropriate physical exercise.
9. Increase participants’ knowledge of self-advocacy, systems advocacy, and ways to create change in programs, practices, and policies.
10. Teach skills for retaining information learned during the workshop.

The benefits gained from this program have been shown to include having fewer health complications, increased physical activity, decreased stress levels, and improved mood (http://rtc.ruralinstitute.umt.edu/health-wellness/project-living-well-with-a-disability).

DAC staff is ready and willing to facilitate this exciting new program in a variety of venues around our communities. There will be a class beginning Tuesday, May 30th at Sojourner’s Alliance Transitional Housing Shelter. The manual for Living Well with a Disability is available in many accessible forms, to include standard print, large print, Braille, audio CD, Spanish standard print, and text-only CD for screen readers. For more information check out http://livingandworkingwell.ruralinstitute.umt.edu or give us a call at DAC (208) 883-0523. Citation: The Rural Institute (2010). Living Well with a Disability Facilitator Manual. Missoula: The University of Montana Rural Institute.
NEWS FROM LINC

Idaho IL Newsletter

June 2017

Connecting People to Independence

A Different Kind of Service Dog

By Drew Brooks, Military Editor

The Airborne & Special Operations Museum will pay tribute to the canine brethren of the nation’s elite soldiers.

A Memorial Day service for K-9 soldiers was held in partnership with the Special Operations Forces K9 Memorial Foundation at noon on May 29. The event honored the bravery and dedication of the four-legged members of the special operations community.

“These truly daring and brave dogs often lead their soldier team-members in the most dire conditions to save lives and complete the mission,” said Paul Galloway, executive director of the Airborne & Special Operations Museum Foundation. “They’ve given their lives for their country, and we are grateful to be able to honor them on this special day.”

The special guest speaker for the event was Laura Miller, who served as a veteran technician in the Army for 26 years. Miller is vice president of the SOF K9 Memorial Foundation, which she co-founded in 2010, and is the author of a children’s book, “How I Became a K-9 Commando.” Following the ceremony, Miller read from the book in the museum’s video theater. The book tells the story of a Dutch-born pup who becomes a special operations military working dog.

Miller and the book’s illustrator, Amanda Coman-Casserleigh, signed copies that will be available at the museum’s gift shop.

But the rise of the use of dogs by Special Operations troops has made them a common sight on the battlefields of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria. There are currently more than 2500 working dogs on duty with the military. Over 700 at any given time are deployed overseas.

These dogs are fiercely loyal, courageous and have saved many operators’ lives during the wars ongoing. Cry havoc….and let slip the dogs of war.

Military editor Drew Brooks can be reached at dbrooks@fayobserver.com
The ADA is Under Attack in Congress

Commentary by Robyn Powell

The House Judiciary Committee is considering imposing significant limitations to the ADA through the passage of the ADA Education and Reform Act of 2017. Never in my life as a disabled woman have I been so terrified of losing my civil rights as I am now.

On July 26, 1990, George H.W. Bush signed the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) into law, proclaiming, “Let the shameful wall of exclusion finally come tumbling down!” Although I was only 8 years old, I still remember its passage and the increased accessibility that followed.

The ADA literally opened countless doors for people like me, by requiring entities that are open to the public—such as restaurants, movie theaters, hospitals, hotels, museums, and government programs—be fully accessible to people with disabilities. The ADA also requires employers, as well as public and private entities, to provide reasonable accommodations to people with disabilities and prohibits discrimination based on disability.

Of course, passage of the ADA did not make ramps and elevators magically appear; nor did it immediately halt discrimination against people with disabilities. Progress takes time. For several years after the law’s passage, my parents or I would always have to call places in advance to make sure that they were wheelchair accessible and for years the answer was “no.” But times have changed. Nearly 27 years after the passage of the ADA, I now expect that all businesses will be accessible. And that is liberating.

While we surely have further to go, the ADA led to greater inclusion and accessibility and far less discrimination. Now, however, Congress is currently considering imposing significant limitations to the ADA through the passage of the ADA Education and Reform Act of 2017 (HR 620), sponsored by Rep. Ted Poe (R-TX).

Currently, if a person with a disability encounters an accessibility barrier at a business, they have two options: They can file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), which will investigate and decide if a violation has occurred. DOJ may enter into mediation with the person and the business, which is a low-cost approach to resolve ADA violations fairly quickly. DOJ may also sue the business on the person’s behalf. Alternatively, people with disabilities may file a lawsuit in court, bypassing DOJ all together. The cornerstone of current enforcement options is that the violation can often be resolved swiftly.

However, if the ADA Education and Reform Act is passed, a person with a disability would be required to give written notice to a business who has barriers to access. The business would then have 60 days to even acknowledge that there is a problem—and then another 120 days to make substantial progress toward correcting the violation. In other words, people with disabilities would be forced to wait 180 days to enforce their civil rights.

The ADA Education and Reform Act is aimed at curbing “drive-by” ADA lawsuits; frivolous lawsuits brought by attorneys alleging ADA violations. We agree attorneys who simply bring lawsuits to line their pockets must be stopped. However, this bill is not the solution.

To be fair, I vehemently oppose frivolous ADA lawsuits for monetary gain. I cherish this law and hate hearing that some misuse it. However, frivolous lawsuits are not as prevalent as some believe. An analysis of ADA lawsuits in 2016 identified just 12 individuals and one organization that have filed more than 100 lawsuits each. And these lawsuits are not an ADA issue; they are a state and court problem. Indeed, ethics rules bar attorneys from bringing frivolous lawsuits. Rather than go after people with disabilities, attention should be focused on stopping these few bad attorneys.

Remember, the passage of the ADA and ADA Amendments Act involved the disability community
ADA Under Attack (con’t)

and bipartisan lawmakers working together with the business community. This bill however, is the result of business owners and their lobbyists.

The disability community is not interested in more lawsuits; we simply want accessibility. There is no such thing as the “ADA police.” Enforcement depends on people with disabilities who know their rights to challenge violations. Filing lawsuits is timely and expensive. Finding an attorney that is knowledgeable about the ADA is very challenging. I say this because I believe it is fairly safe to assume that there are far more ADA violations occurring than we will ever hear of. As a disabled woman, I encounter violations daily.

There’s a prevailing belief that ADA regulations are overly technical and most alleged violations are “minor.” An example would be the regulations concerning accessible parking being too specific. What opponents don’t understand is that the width of parking spaces matter for people with disabilities who drive. I drive a wheelchair—accessible van. If someone parks too close, I am literally stuck because no one besides me can drive my van. This has happened to me more times than I count, leaving me stranded outside for hours, until the person returns to their car.

Throughout the years, based on a belief that the ADA is being abused and has become a money-maker, Congress has introduced a number of “notification bills.” These bills have been strongly opposed by the disability community.

It’s a myth that ADA lawsuits can be profitable for plaintiffs; that is just plain wrong. When the ADA was being drafted, as a compromise between the business community and the disability community, the disability community gave up the option to obtain damages for a business’s failure to comply with the law by allowing only injunctive relief—meaning the business owner has to change their behavior—and attorneys’ fees.

Settlements that involve money damages for accessibility violations are based on state laws in a handful of states, not the ADA. Therefore, adding a notice requirement before people with disabilities can enforce their rights will do nothing to prevent businesses from being subjected to paying. Moreover, if the accessibility violations in question are truly minor, as the proponents of these bills claim, it would not be difficult for businesses to fix the problem and resolve the issue quickly, with minimal attorneys’ fees. Hence, the issue is not an ADA one.

The ADA already includes several provisions that protect businesses from unreasonable requirements. For example, the ADA does not require any action that would cause an “undue burden” or that is “not readily achievable,” which is defined as “easily accomplished and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense.”

Adding a notification requirement won’t make serial lawsuits go away. It simply sends the message that business owners don’t have to worry about complying with the ADA until they receive a letter notifying them that they are discriminating against people with disabilities. In other words, they can just “wait and see” if they are caught.

The imposition of a months-long “waiting period,” during which a business may continue to violate the law and deny access to people with disabilities once it has received a notice that it is violating the ADA, is simply not reasonable.

In short, the premise of bills like the ADA Education and Reform Act is that businesses should not be responsible for knowing their obligations to comply with a law that has been in effect for nearly three decades, but people with disabilities should instead be responsible not only for knowing the accessibility requirements of that law, but also for determining when a business is not in compliance and for knowing the specific requirements of the notice that they must provide.

The bill is currently in the U.S. House Judiciary Committee; it has 18 co-sponsors. Never in my life as a disabled woman have I been so terrified of losing my civil rights as I am now. With the stroke of a pen, much that the disability community has fought hard for 27 years for could be undone. What civil rights law will be on the chopping block next?

Dana Gover, MPA, and ACTCP Certification, ADA Training and Technical Assistance Coordinator
Email: dananwadacenteridaho@gmail.com
Phone: Voice and Text 208-841-9422
Idaho Relay Service: 711 Website: http://dbtacnorthwest.org/idaho

For more information about ADA Technical Assistance visit the NW ADA Center Idaho website: nwadacenter.org/idaho
When working with people or even just answering calls, I noticed there was a desperate need for people with a disability to meet other people with the same disability. Being paralyzed is helpful for peer support but I cannot relate to somebody else’s disability in the same way that I can relate to my own. What many people want is a peer who can understand what they are going through and find solutions peer by listening to how they personally handle similar situations.

I started hooking up peers together and saw how happy each person was and how it was changing their lives just by knowing each other. People who seemed anxious and depressed now seemed happy and filled with life and hope. So naturally, the next step seemed to be gathering DAC consumers and I&R’s and make a list to invite them to a peer group. I called and almost everyone was interested. So this May the first group meeting took place at the Disability Action Center parking lot - because there were so many wheelchairs we all couldn’t properly fit in our building!

Luckily a friend of mine, who is a quadriplegic, brought his Quadtools Grabber because he cannot grasp items. He can use the Grabber, flex his wrist and pick up items. His grabber was a huge success with everyone, many of whom have MS and haven’t picked up items in years. It was pretty cool to see.

Many people heard about this group and it looks like at only our second meeting this month the group might double! Even someone who has depression asked if they could come to the next meeting as they were really excited to help assist us. This person can help. Everyone can help.

It’s a work in progress but the goal is for this to be a peer run group. Currently there is a little assistance from DAC staff because the group isn’t completely independent. Of course, at DAC our motto is Independence is Our Goal so I’m sure we’ll get there soon. We already outgrew the Disability Action Center parking lot in just one month. So, our next meeting will be at the Post Falls Dam. Our meetings are always the 2nd Thursday of every month at 12:00 noon. Bring water, a snack, and any great ideas and technology that make your life easier because it will probably help make our lives easier too!

Call Disability Action Center @ 664-9896 if you have any questions. See you at the Dam!
Technology for Independent Living

Hand Held Dechoker Device

The Dechoker first aid device is lifesaving! It uses powerful suction to safely remove fluids and materials from the airway. It works in seconds and is easy to use on yourself or someone else. It can be used in your home for up to two years.

A choking death occurs every two hours. More people die from choking than die in fires, non-related carbon monoxide poisoning, drowning or accidental shootings. Over 100 million Americans have no viable defense against choking due to the difficulty of performing the Heimlich Maneuver on those who are pregnant, disabled, in a wheelchair, or obese.

There is a long list of conditions that increase the odds of someone suffering a choking emergency: Asthma, ALS, Cerebral Palsy, MS, MD, Parkinsons, stroke victims and those with brain injury.

When someone is choking always call 911. But don’t risk someone’s life depend solely on a phone call. Having this must-have first aid device at hand will give you peace of mind. Under $100.

Ditto Bluetooth Notification Device

A terrific accessory for any smartphone user and especially useful for those with hearing loss, the deaf, and the hard of hearing. It vibrates to notify you of calls, texts, emails, alarms, and even warns you if you’ve left your cell phone behind. Never lose your phone again! Waterproof and durable, it is a wearable accessory you can use in the shower, swimming, workout at the gym or a night on the town. Wear it on your bra strap for discreet alerts, or wear it on the included wristband. The user friendly app allows you to customize exactly what notifications you receive while filtering unwanted distractions. Around $40.

www.maxiaids.com
FOVE and University of Tsukuba together have developed Eye Play the Piano. This project allows everyone to play the piano without the use of hands or arms and instead through the use of the eye tracking head mount device. The user can choose between sounds. http://eyeplaythepiano.com/en/

The SmartWatch is designed to provide peace of mind for families dealing with epilepsy. It detects patterns of abnormal or repetitive shaking caused by certain types of seizures. Within seconds alerts are sent to family or caregivers so they can provide timely interventions. http://smart-monitor.com

Liftware selection of stabilizing and leveling handles and attachments are designed to help people with hand tremor or limited hand and arm mobility retain dignity, confidence, and independence. These utensils stay level and steady with hand tremors or limited mobility. https://www.liftware.com

Imagine a personal navigation device for a person who is blind. Kapten PLUS GPS can be used to determine location as well as plot routes to local businesses or a specific address. It also features a MP3 player, memo recorder and FM radio. It can be controlled by pressing keys or issuing voice commands. https://www.afb.org/prodProfile.asp?ProdID=1420

Voiceitt is a wearable assistive communications device that enables people with speech disabilities of any severity to use their own voices with confidence they will be understood. Expected to launch sometime this year, it is sleek, easy to access, intuitive to use, and completely hands free. It will foster independence and social inclusion and dramatically improve life quality. http://www.talkitt.com
Hey, Hey, Hey, Tis I.... One Armed Bandit.... burning up the keyboard, hailing from the main office of DAC deep in the heart of Moscow, Idaho. I wanted to share with all of you out there in the land of pixels and electrical surges, a webinar on “Clear and Effective Emergency Communications over Wireless Devices” I recently attended. Now I knew that something was coming down the pike eventually, but what I didn’t know is that something already exists. If your like me, you would not know the existence of Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA’s) because your not a techy guru and don’t understand all the functions of modern technology. You would be either setting quietly at home watching a movie or taking your loved one out to dinner and have your memorable experience shattered by the terrible squawk that comes from your phone because of an alert. Now that your heart is out of your throat and back into your chest where it belongs, let me shed some light on WEA’s.

Let’s start with some basic history first. June 2006 Executive Order 13407: Public Alert and Warning System was established. By October 2006 the Warning, Alert and Response Network Act was in effect. Then in 2008 FCC Rules Impacting Accessibility was created and consisted of specific sounds, vibrating cadence, 90 characters, and prohibited embedded resources. In April 2012 the WEA became available to the public. Finally, in 2016 FCC Rules Impacting Accessibility changed the number of characters to 360 and started to include embedded resources like URL’s and phone numbers and added a new alert category: Emergency Governmental Information.

All this ties into the Americans with Disability Act, Title II, SS35.130, which is general prohibition against discrimination. Subsection (a) further describes it as thus: No qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any public entity. As well as, SS35.160, general. Subsection (a)(1) which states: A public entity shall take appropriate steps to insure that communications with applicants, participants, members of the public, and companions with disabilities are as effective as communications with others. And subsection (b)(1) that says: In order to be effective, auxiliary aids and services must be provided in accessible formats, in a timely manner.

Okay, history lesson over, let’s get down to how it applies to you! WEA’s are sent to smart phones, doesn’t matter if it is Android or iPhone, they both receive them. So if you are in the same category as 77% of Americans who have smart phones, sooner or later you will receive a WEA’s. I bet your asking yourself, how are the WEA formats accessible?

Well...that's a good question! The forms of WEA communications are: subscription-based text or email message (opt-in), downloadable app, WEA message (opt-out), and social media feeds. How are they accessible? An individual must be notified in a timely manner of the incoming emergency message or accessible notification signals and be able to access the message. Via text-to-speech, screen reader, translate text into sign language, and be in plain language with no abbreviations or jargon of any kind.

I’m going to share with you how to access the alert settings for the latest versions of Android 7 (Nougat) and for iPhone 10. First Android! Click on your Settings tab scroll to and click on your Sound tab then scroll to and click on your Emergency Broadcasts tab. The Cell Broadcast settings should pop up and you will find several options to use to adjust the WEA’s or Amber Alert settings for your personal needs. Nice!!! Next, iPhone! iPhone is way less complicated to adjust the settings of the alerts. All you do is click on Settings tab then click on Notifications tab and scroll down to the Alerts area. Now you can turn the alerts on or off, your choice. That's it! Easy peasy!

Since were in this venue, I want to touch on some other cool features that smart phones offer. If your visually impaired Android offers a screen reader called Talk Back and a screen magnifier called Magnification gestures. Both can be found under the Accessibility tab. For the hearing impaired Android has Captioning which is found under the Accessibility tab as well and installed a Pulse Notification Light that is found under the Settings tab. Now iPhone offer these same features but gave them their own unique name. For instance, the screen reader is called Voice Over, the screen magnifier is called Zoom, captioning is Subtitles and Captioning, and lastly they have LED Flash for Alerts. All these nifty applications can be found under the Settings, then click on the Accessibility tab.

I hope that you found this information on smart phones helpful. I know I did when I found out! Remember…A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush!
TIDBITS!

QUOTES TO MAKE YOU THINK!

“You can not be responsible for your own family without being responsible for the society and the environment in which they live.” – Justin Dart, Jr.

Universal Design in Higher Education

This publication shares promising practices related to the application of universal design in postsecondary education settings and is available freely online. It can be copied and distributed for educational purposes, and the collection will continue to grow as more articles are submitted.

Articles may be submitted at any time to udhecop@uw.edu. Submitted articles should include specific ways practitioners and researchers have applied universal design in postsecondary settings along with evidence of success. They are peer-reviewed by members of the Universal Design in Higher Education Community of Practice and if accepted, edited by DO-IT. Articles selected for online resource are freely available on the website. Authors must agree to these conditions while retaining copyrights to their individual contributions. For guidelines consult the preface of the book.

Durable Medical Goods Donations

Please call an office near you to make donations of durable medical items you no longer use or see if we have something you may need!

James Pickard in Moscow at 208-88-0523
Valerie Johnson in Idaho Falls at 208-529-8610
Todd Wilder in Boise 208-336-3335
CONTACT YOUR LOCAL IDAHO CENTER FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

640 Pershing Ave Ste 7
Pocatello ID 83204
(208) 232-2747 VOICE/TDD
(208) 232-2754 FAX
(800) 631-2747

570 W. Pacific
Blackfoot ID 83221
(208) 785-9648 VOICE
(208) 785-2398 FAX

250 S. Skyline
Idaho Falls ID 83402
(208) 529-8610 VOICE
(208) 529-8610 TDD
(208) 529-6804 FAX

2311 Park Ave. Ste 7
Burley ID 83318
(208) 678-7705 VOICE
(208) 678-7771 FAX

www.idlife.org

3726 E Mullan Ave
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(208) 664-9896 VOICE-TDD
(208) 666-1362 FAX
(800) 854-9500

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(208) 746-9033 VOICE-TDD
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505 North Main Street
Moscow ID 83843
(208) 883-0523 VOICE-TDD
(208) 883-0524 FAX
(800) 475-0070

www.dacnw.org

1182 Eastland Drive North
Suite C
Twin Falls ID 83301
(208) 733-1712 VOICE
(208) 733-7711 TDD

1878 West Overland Road
Boise ID 83705
(208) 336-3335 VOICE
(208) 336-3335 TDD
(208) 384-5037 FAX

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Caldwell ID 83605
(208) 454-5511 VOICE
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