

CHAPTER III

ACCESSIBILITY RESOURCES FOR CHURCHES

Understanding the concepts of welcoming and including people with disabilities, learning about accommodations that can help them, then conducting the Accessibility Audit itself are all processes to move your congregation along its journey toward full inclusion. The next step is to remove all barriers, but where do you go for help?

For some congregations, use of this manual may eliminate the need for consultation, but if you need to know if a particular accessibility problem requires a major structural change, it would be wise to seek advice. Architects can be helpful with such issues. The Independent Living Centers throughout the nation can also help (www.ilusa.com/links/ilcenters.htm). Or, you can contact agencies, associations, organizations, or societies that offer technical assistance.

The following sections list resources that may prove helpful as your congregation looks for accessibility solutions.

AGENCIES, ASSOCIATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND SOCIETIES

Access Board

1331 F Street, NW, Suite 1000

Washington, DC 20004-1111

Phone (voice): 202-272-0080; (toll free): 800-872-2253; (toll free): 800-993-2822

Fax: 202-272-0081

www.access-board.gov

The United States Access Board is an independent federal agency devoted to accessibility for people with disabilities. Established in 1973, the Board is a leading source of information on accessible design. The Board develops and maintains design criteria for the built environment, transit vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and electronic and information technology. It also provides technical assistance and training on these requirements and on accessible design, and continues to enforce accessibility standards that cover federally funded facilities. The Board functions as a coordinating body among federal agencies and to directly represent people with disabilities. Half of its members are representatives from most of the federal departments. The other half, a majority of whom must have a disability and be appointed by the President of the United States, is comprised of members of the public.

American Institute of Architects (AIA)

c/o Information Center

1735 New York Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20006

Phone: 202-626-7300; (toll free): 800-AIA-3837

www.aia.org

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) is a professional organization for architects in the United States. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the AIA offers education, government advocacy, community redevelopment, and public outreach to support the architecture profession and improve its public image.

The AIA also works with design and construction teams in every facet of the building industry. The AIA has online resources related to universal design and barrier-free design.

Hearing Loss Association of America (HLAA)

7910 Woodmont Avenue

Bethesda, MD 20814

Phone: 301-657-2248

Fax: 301-913-9413

www.hearingloss.org/

The Hearing Loss Association of America (HLAA), formerly known as SHHH (Self-Help for Hard of Hearing People, Inc.) can be a key resource for congregations in the area of communication accessibility. Particularly useful is the “Accessibility” section on its website, <http://www.hearingloss.org/advocacy/accessibility.asp>.

National Center on Accessibility (NCA)

University Research Park

501 North Morton Street, Suite 109

Bloomington, IN 47404

Phone (voice): 812-856-4422; (TTY): 812-856-4421

Fax: 812-856-4480

www.ncaonline.org/

The National Center on Accessibility (NCA) was established in 1992 through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. Based at Indiana University, NCA provides information, training, and technical assistance related to inclusion of persons with disabilities in parks, recreation, and tourism, focusing on universal design and practical accessibility solutions.

RESNA

1700 North Moore Street

Suite 1540

Arlington, VA 22209

Phone (voice): 703-524-6686; (TTY): 703-524-6639

www.resna.org

RESNA is the Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America. RESNA works to improve the potential of people with disabilities to achieve their goals through the use of technology. They promote research, development, education, advocacy, and provision of technology. RESNA's membership ranges from engineers and rehabilitation professionals to consumers and students.

MANUFACTURERS (LISTED BY SUBJECT)

Assistive Listening Devices/Systems

Improving sound reception for persons who are hard of hearing is done mainly through a variety of technological aids known as assistive listening devices/systems that can enhance sound reception in church. For a description of the types of assistive listening systems, refer to these terms in the Glossary of this audit: “Induction Loop,” “Frequency Modulation (FM) technology,” and “Infrared.” Before you choose an assistive listening system, you must know the needs of those who will be using the system.

Two major companies that sell and install assistive listening systems are:

Listen Technologies Corporation

14912 Heritagecrest Way
Bluffdale, UT 84065
Phone (toll free): 800-330-0891
www.listentech.com

Williams Sound Corporation

10321 W. 70th Street
Eden Prairie, MN 55344
Phone: 952-943-2252; (toll free): 800-328-6190
www.williamssound.com/



PHOTO COURTESY OF CHARLOTTE HAWKINS SHEPARD

Assistive Listening Device for FM system

Doors

The 2004 ADA guidelines specifically address doors and door hardware.

www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a404
www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a40427
www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a3094

For most recommended accessible door hardware, try your local hardware store, which should carry or be able to special order what you need.

For people who have difficulty using standard doorknobs because of arthritis, a rubber “doorknob helper” that fits over standard doorknobs can be helpful.

Some companies that sell doorknob helpers are:

Sammons Preston

1000 Remington Boulevard, Suite 210
Bolingbrook, IL 60440
Phone: 630-378-6000; (toll free): 800-323-5547
Fax: 630-378-6010
Email: sp@patterson-medical.com
www.sammonspreston.com/

CDS Sales, Inc.

P.O. Box 370
Hiawassee, GA 30546
Phone (toll free): 866-284-1170
Fax: 706-896-0571
Email: sales@cds-sales.com
www.cds-sales.com/

MANUALLY OPERATED DOORS

Vision panels are recommended for all manually operated doors leading to major activity areas. This is a safety feature for children and individuals who use wheelchairs. The 2004 ADA Guidelines state, under "Vision Lights," that "doors, gates, and side lights adjacent to doors or gates, containing one or more glazing panels that permit viewing through the panels shall have the bottom of at least one glazed panel located 43 inches (1,090 mm) maximum above the finish floor." www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a404211

Some companies that sell doors with vision panels are:

CMI-Architectural Products

2800 Freeway Boulevard, Suite 205

Minneapolis, MN 55430

Phone: 763-560-5567; (toll free): 800-334-1533

Fax: 763-560-6399

www.cmiarch.com

Vistamatic Vision Panels

7351 Wiles Road, Unit 202

Coral Springs, FL 33067

Phone: 866-466-9525

Fax: 866-861-9135

www.vistamaticvisionpanels.com

AUTOMATIC DOORS

Automatic doors are either swinging or sliding and are opened by the use of mats, sensors, touch control, or remote control. In some cases it may be possible to convert an existing manually operated door to an automatic one. Sliding doors are safe for two-way traffic, but require major renovation if you are converting them from manual to automatic. Automatic swinging doors require a one-way flow of traffic for safety, so adding an automatic device may not be as simple a solution as it seems. Normally a sliding door may be installed only when there is a swinging door alongside it. This is a fire safety precaution, as a power-assisted sliding door would not open during a power failure or cutoff.

Some automatic doors revert to manual operation during power failures. If you have or are buying such doors, make sure to do the following: (1) Check the manual operation frequently to be sure it is functioning correctly. (2) Post clear instructions on the door for manual operation in case of power failure.

A number of manufacturers offer automatic fire doors designed to close automatically when sensors detect fire. Normally they latch when closed and can be opened only manually, which can pose a problem for a person with a disability.

Some companies that manufacture automatic doors are:

Besam USA

1900 Airport Road

US-Monroe, NC 28110

Phone: 704-290-5520

Email: marketing@besam-usa.com

www.besam.us

KM Systems, Inc.

4910 Starcrest Drive

Monroe, NC 28110

Phone: 704-289-9212; (toll free): 800-438-1937

www.kmsystemsinc.com**Stanley Access Technologies**

65 Scott Swamp Road

Farmington, CT 06032

Phone (toll free): 800-7ACCESS

Fax: 860-679-6426

Customer Care: 888-DOOR-444

www.stanleyaccesstechnologies.com**Drinking Fountains**

Drinking fountains are specifically addressed in the 2004 ADA guidelines:

www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a211 and www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a602.

The guidelines state that where drinking fountains are provided, there must be at least two, one being for standing persons. Drinking fountains and water coolers that are advertised as “accessible” come in a variety of styles. Bottled water coolers are also an option. In choosing your fountain, you will have to set priorities carefully, as no one fountain can fill accessibility specifications in every way.

The following manufacturer provides information about barrier-free drinking fountains:

Oasis International

222 East Campus View Boulevard

Columbus, OH 43235

Phone: 614-861-1350; (toll free): 800-950-3226

<http://www.oasiscoolers.com/>**Elevators and Lifts**

If your church is a multilevel structure, you probably will want to consider an elevator or lift. Elevators are addressed in the 2004 ADA guidelines: www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a407. The 2004 ADA guidelines also address lifts: www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a410. It is important to note their caution that “care should be taken in selecting lifts as they may not be equally suitable for use by people using wheelchairs and people standing.”

Elevators and lifts come in several types. Since manufacturers tend to use various terms to describe their products (e.g., “stair lift,” “wheelchair lift,”) it can be difficult to know from a buyer’s guide exactly what the manufacturers are offering. This *Accessibility Audit for Churches* uses the terms found in the [2004 ADA guidelines](#) but also includes additional basic information for each category.

Elevator: Standard commercial elevators are the elevators generally used in office and commercial buildings. They are larger than Limited-Use/Limited-Application Elevators (LU/LA) (*see below*). A standard elevator should be large enough to accommodate passengers using wheelchairs. Although new standard commercial

elevators are referred to as “holeless,” they still require a 4-foot pit to be excavated. They are commonly rated to carry 2,500 pounds or more. LU/LA elevators (below) have a maximum capacity of 1,400 pounds.

Limited-Use/Limited-Application Elevator (LU/LA): *(See Glossary of this audit.)* The LU/LA is designed to provide access for people who use wheelchairs or have limited mobility, but is not limited to use by people with physical disabilities. This elevator is smaller than a standard elevator, and is much less expensive. LU/LA elevators are especially suited for retro-fit in existing buildings. They are frequently used by churches. The 2004 ADA guidelines address compliance requirements for Limited-Used/Limited-Application elevators www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a408.

Inclined Platform Lift: *(See Glossary of this audit.)* The inclined platform lift is designed for use over a flight of stairs or in other places where there is not enough room for a vertical platform lift. The inclined platform lift works over almost any staircase, which makes it suitable for most indoor environments. It folds up, making room for common use of the staircase.

Inclined Stairway Chairlift: *(See Glossary of this audit.)* A stairway chairlift has a swivel seat that rides the length of the stairway on a rail and (in most but not all models) can be folded up when not in use. Some of these can be used with any type of staircase, such as a staircase with a 90- or 180-degree turn. It is useful for people with canes or crutches, but not for people in wheelchairs as such lifts require the user to transfer to a seat and a second person needs to be available to carry the wheelchair.

Vertical Platform Lift: *(See Glossary of this audit.)* The vertical platform lift can be useful in providing access to a raised chancel, choir area, or stage where there is not enough room for a ramp. There are also portable lifts that do not have to be in the area permanently.

Some manufacturers of elevators and/or lifts are:

Ameriglide Inc.

3901A Commerce Park Drive
Raleigh, NC 27610
Phone (toll free): 800-790-1635
www.ameriglide.com/

Kone Elevators

One KONE Court
Moline, IL 61265
Phone: 309-764-6771; (toll free): 800-956-KONE (5663)
www.kone.com

National Wheel-O-Vator Co.

P.O. Box 348
509 W. Front Street
Roanoke, IL 61561
Phone: 309-923-2611; (toll free): 800-551-9095
Fax: 309-923-5091
www.wheelovator.com

Otis Elevator Company

10 Farm Springs Road

Farmington, CT 06032

Phone: 860-676-6000

www.otisworldwide.com

Schindler Elevator

20 Whippany Road, Suite 225

Morristown, NJ 07960-4524

Phone (toll free): 800-225-0140

Fax: 973-397-3710

www.us.schindler.com

Tips for users with special needs:

www.us.schindler.com/sec_kg_profile_safety_specialneedstips

Some manufacturers of the Limited-Use/Limited-Application (LU/LA) Elevator are:

Access Elevator and Lifts Inc.

930 S. 48th Street

Omaha, NE 68106

Phone: 515-243-8000; (toll free): 800-397-4000

www.accesslevatorinc.com

Cambridge Elevating Inc.

1261 Industrial Road

Cambridge, Ontario N3H 4W3

Canada

Phone: 519-653-4222; (toll free): 800-265-3579

Fax: 519-653-9927

Email: info@cambridgeelevating.com

www.cambridgeelevating.com

Fire Alarm Systems

Fire detection equipment, with both visible and audible alarms, is recommended for church buildings.

An additional important safety feature is emergency lighting in case of power failure. Fire alarm systems are addressed in the 2004 ADA guidelines. www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a701

Check local building codes concerning requirements for accessible exits in case of fire or other emergencies.

Some manufacturers of fire safety devices are:

Carpenter Emergency Lighting

2 Marlen Drive

Hamilton, NJ 08691

Phone (toll free): 888-884-2270

www.carpenterlighting.com

L.N. Curtis & Sons

1800 Peralta Street

Oakland, CA 94607

Phone: 510-839-5111; (toll free): 800-443-3556

www.lncurtis.com/**Grab Bars and Handrails**

Grab bars are essential to making restrooms accessible. The bars are mounted to walls. If you are enlarging a stall, installing grab bars along one side and the back will allow a person in a wheelchair to use either of the two chair-to-toilet transfer methods; toilet handrails allow only one. The optimum dimension for grasping a grab bar to get a good power grip all the way around ranges from 1¼ inches to 2 inches. Numbers in the 2004 ADA guidelines are based on the latest research on hand anthropometrics (the study of human body measurements), according to the US Access Board. The research indicates that too big a diameter prevents a person from getting a good grip; too small a diameter makes it difficult to get hold of the bar.

Grab bars in restrooms are addressed in the 2004 ADA guidelines.

www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a6045

Handrails are required by the ADA on both sides of ramps that have a rise greater than 6 inches, and on certain stairways and walking surfaces. Handrails are addressed in the 2004 ADA guidelines.

www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a505.

Local hardware and building supply stores such as Home Depot and Lowe's carry these items.

Non-Skid Flooring

Most paint companies carry sand-textured or rubberized, non-skid paints or coatings useful on ramps, stairs, and other areas that may become slippery when wet. For visual contrast at intersections and other problematic areas, certain kinds of tape (available at many hardware stores) can reduce risk. Floor and ground surfaces are addressed in the 2004 ADA guidelines. www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a302

Parking Space Identification

PHOTO COURTESY OF CHARLOTTE HAWKINS SHEPARD

Parking identification sign indicating accessible parking space for cars



PHOTO COURTESY OF CHARLOTTE HAWKINS SHEPARD

Parking identification sign indicating accessible parking space suitable for vans

Parking space identification is addressed in the 2004 ADA Guidelines:

www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a5026. A free-standing metal sign with the International Symbol of Accessibility, 60 inches minimum above the floor or ground surface measured to the bottom of the sign, properly identifies the accessible parking space. Signs for van parking spaces should say “van accessible.”

In many states, the Department of Motor Vehicles can explain where to obtain such signs. Many of the larger sign stores in your community are likely to have what you need. Signs should not contain terms such as “handicap,” “handicapped,” etc.; instead, along with displaying the International Symbol of Accessibility, the parking space identification sign should be based on the terminology and concept of “disability,” as in “reserved parking for people with disabilities.”

Ramps

Ramps on accessible routes are addressed in the 2004 ADA guidelines.

www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a405

Most ramps sold by companies are lightweight, non-permanent, and without handrails. We recommend that if you use these, you do so as a temporary convenience while considering a more permanent solution. One such solution for the entrance approach to your church building is a ramp that takes the place of stairs, or if there is insufficient space to maintain the grade requirement to the sidewalk, a ramp running along the exterior wall of the building. Permanent ramps at various interior locations also should be considered.

Warning lines, whether made with suitable tape or cut into the surface of the ramp, are advisable. Such lines also are recommended for curb cuts.

Restrooms

Restroom accessibility information, in addition to that dealing with grab bars (discussed earlier in this chapter), is addressed in the 2004 ADA Guidelines. www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a603, www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a604, www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a605, www.access-board.gov/ada-aba/final.cfm#a606

The ADA guidelines use the terms “toilet compartment,” “toilet room,” and “water closet.” There are two kinds of accessible “toilet compartments,” commonly called “stalls”: wheelchair accessible and ambulatory accessible. Wheelchair-accessible stalls are those commonly found in public restrooms where there is one large stall with a horizontal side-wall grab bar and a rear-wall grab bar. Where there are a number of stalls, there should be at least one ambulatory-accessible stall, with grab bars installed on both sides. In this latter type of stall, there also should be a shelf and a coat hook, mounted at the proper height.

Accessible toilet seats in both types of stalls should be higher than standard toilet seats; they should be 17 inches to 19 inches above the floor. Although in some parts of the country local codes do not require this, it nevertheless is an important feature of accessibility and a part of ADA compliance that should not be overlooked.

Padding or insulation needs to be provided for under-sink plumbing, in order to prevent injuries to people who use wheelchairs and may have no sensation in their legs. Door and faucet handles, to be accessible, need to be operable with one hand, and not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist. Full-length mirrors and mirrors located above sinks or countertops, when mounted according to the 2004 ADA

guidelines, can be used both by people who are wheelchair users and by people who are ambulatory. In our audit, we recommend faucet controls that are color-coded: red=hot water, blue=cold water. This goes beyond ADA guidelines.



PHOTO COURTESY OF CHARLOTTE HAWKINS SHEPARD

Color-coded faucet controls helpful to some people with intellectual disabilities

The following manufacturer can provide more information on stalls:

Knickerbocker Partition Corp.

Box 3035

193 Hanse Avenue

Freeport, NY 11520

Phone: 516-546-0550

Fax: 516-546-0549

www.knickerbockerpartition.com/

Telephones

Telephones should be made accessible to people with a variety of disabilities. Your local telephone company can help you meet some of your needs. Options available from the phone company vary from state to state.

Many people with hearing loss need to use a telephone with a volume control. If your church offers one or more pay phones, be sure that at least one of these has a volume control.

Consider having a phone with a volume control in the church office, where there may be elderly volunteers who need this accommodation.

For people who are deaf or profoundly hard of hearing, the ease of networking through emerging technologies has led to the use of computers (email, instant messaging, chat), smart phones, cell phones with texting, and videophones (such as Sorenson Videophone). However, some people who are Deaf still use a TTY, a text telephone—sometimes called a TDD by people who are hearing. TTYs are the old standard for communication, and your church may already have a TTY or may want to purchase one. If you do, be sure that the person answering the church phone knows how to use a TTY, and be sure you also have an old-style telephone that will fit into the cup on the TTY, as this machine works with the telephone to transfer signals to the display screen. In addition to the keyboard, a TTY includes a display screen and possibly a printer. If you choose not to purchase a TTY, be sure to become familiar with the Telecommunications Relay System (TRS) available in each state. (*See Chapter I: “Access for People Who Are Deaf, deaf, Deafened, Deaf-Blind, and Hard of Hearing” of this audit.*)

Some companies that sell TTYs and other related devices and accessories are:

Harris Communications, Inc.

15155 Technology Drive
Eden Prairie, MN 55344
Phone (voice, toll free): 800-825-6758
Phone (TTY, toll free): 800-825-9187
www.harriscomm.com

United TTY Sales and Service (UTSS)

21004 Brooke Knolls Road
Laytonsville, MD 20882
Phone (Voice or TTY, toll free): 866-889-4872
www.unitedtty.com/contactus.htm

Vans

Some church attendees may volunteer to drive people who do not have or are unable to use public transportation. However, the needs of your particular congregation may merit the purchase or conversion of a van. If your community does not have a van service for people with disabilities, or has a service that does not operate on Sundays, consider establishing cooperative Sunday van service with other churches.

In using buyers' guides to locate manufacturers or converters of vans, keep in mind the distinction between vans designed for drivers with disabilities and those designed for passengers using wheelchairs. The latter will not require any special control for drivers, but will require a ramp or lift for passengers using wheelchairs, adequate floor space, and lock-downs to keep chairs safely in place while the van is in motion.

For more information on vans for persons with disabilities, contact:

The Braun Corporation

P.O. Box 310
1014 S. Monticello Street
Winamac, IN 46996
Phone (toll free): 800-THE-LIFT
www.braunability.com/

Vantage Mobility International (VMI)

5202 S. 28th Place

Phoenix, AZ 85040

Phone: 602-243-2700; (toll free): 800-348-VANS

www.vantagemobility.com

PRINT AND ONLINE RESOURCES

Accessible Meetings

Equal Access Guide for Meetings, Large Assemblies and Worship (2004). NCCC, USA Committee on Disabilities, Education and Leadership Ministries Commission, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115. Phone: 212-870-2267. Available online for download from website, <http://www.ncccusa.org/elmc/disabilitiesmanual.html>.

Removing Barriers: Planning Meetings that are Accessible to All Participants (PDF). North Carolina Office on Disability and Health, Center for Universal Design. Phone: 919-966-0865, <http://www.fpg.unc.edu/~ncodh/pdfs/rbmeetingguide.pdf>.

Access for People Who Are Blind, Are Partially Sighted, or Have Low Vision

“Improving Your Website’s Accessibility.” In *Web Accessibility*. By American Foundation for the Blind, <http://www.afb.org/Section.asp?SectionID=57&TopicID=167&DocumentID=2176>. American Foundation for the Blind, 2 Penn Plaza, Suite 1102, New York, NY 10121. Phone: 212-502-7600.

The Faith We Sing Braille Edition Three-Volume Set (2002). The United Methodist Publishing House, 201 Eighth Ave South, Nashville, TN 37203. Phone: 800-672-1789; TTY: 800-227-4091, <http://www.cokesbury.com/forms/ProductDetail.aspx?pid=440536>.

The Upper Room (Large-Print Edition) Daily Devotional Guide (published bimonthly). The Upper Room, P. O. Box 340009, Nashville, TN 37203. Phone: 800-925-6847, http://www.upperroom.org/bookstore/description.asp?item_id=12893.

United Methodist Hymnal Braille Edition Loose Leaf Binders (1990). The United Methodist Publishing House, 201 Eighth Ave South, Nashville, TN 37203. Phone: 800-672-1789; TTY: 800-227-4091, <http://www.cokesbury.com/forms/ProductDetail.aspx?pid=445745>.

United Methodist Large Type Hymnal (1990). The United Methodist Publishing House, 201 Eighth Ave South, Nashville, TN 37203. Phone: 800-672-1789; TTY: 800-227-4091, <http://www.cokesbury.com/forms/ProductDetail.aspx?pid=445741>.

Access for People Who Are Deaf, deaf, Deafened, or Hard of Hearing

Hymns for Signing: American Sign Language (United Methodist Hymnal) (1995). Kurt Keller, Editor. The United Methodist Publishing House, 201 Eighth Ave South, Nashville, TN 37203. Phone: 800-672-1789; TTY: 800-227-4091, <http://www.cokesbury.com/forms/ProductDetail.aspx?pid=445749>.

Deaf Ministry: Make a Joyful Silence (April 2007). By the Rev. Dr. Peggy A. Johnson. Booksurge Publishing. Available from Amazon, <http://www.amazon.com/Deaf-Ministry-Make-Joyful-Silence/dp/141966400X>.

Hearing Accessibility Handbook: A Guide for Houses of Worship (2008). Hearing Loss Association of America Rochester Chapter. HLAA, Rochester Chapter, 240 Lake Shore Blvd. Rochester, NY 14617-1608. Phone: 585-266-7890. Can be purchased for \$1 or downloaded from website: <http://www.shhh-rochester-ny.org/Accessibility%20Handbook.doc>.

Interpreting at Church: A Paradigm for Sign Language Interpreters (2006). By Leo Yates, Jr. (The United Methodist Congress of the Deaf). Booksurge Publishing. Available from Amazon, http://www.amazon.com/Interpreting-Church-ParadigmLanguageInterpreters/dp/1419653180/ref=pd_bxgy_b_img_a.

The Faith We Sing: American Sign Language Edition (United Methodist Hymnal) (2004). The United Methodist Publishing House, 201 Eighth Ave South, Nashville, TN 37203. Phone: 800-672-1789; TTY: 800-227-4091, <http://www.cokesbury.com/forms/ProductDetail.aspx?pid=441302>.

Access for People Who Have Autism Spectrum Disorder, Intellectual Disabilities, and Other Developmental Disabilities

Autism and Faith: A Journey into Community (2008). By Mary Beth Walsh, Ph.D., Alice Walsh, M. Div., and William C. Gaventa, M. Div., Editors. The Autism and Faith Task Force, New Jersey. A collaborative product of The Elizabeth M. Boggs Center on Developmental Disabilities, The Center on Services for the Autism Community (COSAC), and The Daniel Jordan Fiddle Foundation. Order from The Elizabeth M. Boggs Center, P.O. Box 2688, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Phone: 732-235-9317, http://www.djfiddlefoundation.org/userdocs/Autism_&Faith_final-1.pdf.

Autism and Spirituality: Information for Religious Education Teachers, Revised Edition (2007). By Charlotte Hawkins-Shepard, Ph.D. Distributed by UMCOR Health, General Board of Global Ministries, The United Methodist Church, Room 1520, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115, http://new.gbmg-umc.org/umcor/media/pdfs%20health/autism_spirituality042007.pdf.

Autism and Your Church: Nurturing the Spiritual Growth of People with Autism Spectrum Disorders (2006). By Barbara J. Newman. Faith Alive Christian Resources, 2850 Kalamazoo Avenue, SE, Grand Rapids, MI 49560, <http://www.faithaliveresources.org/Autism-and-Your-Church?sc=13&category=8370>.

Dimensions of Faith and Congregational Ministries with Persons with Developmental Disabilities and Their Families: A Bibliography and Address Listing of Resources for Clergy, Laypersons, Families and Service Providers (2009 edition). The Elizabeth M. Boggs Center on Developmental Disabilities, P.O. Box 2688, New Brunswick, NJ 08903, Phone: 732-235-9300, <http://rwjms.umdnj.edu/boggscenter/products/documents/DimensionsofFaith2009.pdf>.

Including People with Disabilities in Faith Communities: A Guide for Service Providers, Families & Congregations (2007). By Erik W. Carter, Ph.D. Paul Brookes Publishing Co., PO Box 10624, Baltimore, MD 21285-0624, <http://www.brookespublishing.com/store/books/carter-67434/index.htm>.

Access for People Who Have Environmental Disabilities

Environmental Disability: Spiritual Challenges to Faith and Community (2007). By the Rev. Nancy Dawson Firestone. Presentation at the John Heinz Institute, Wilkes-Barre, PA. Available from HEAR: Health, Environment and Relationships, <http://www.wehearyou.org> (website under construction as of this printing).

"Environmentally Safe Churches: Res-4" (2005). A resolution approved by the Central Pennsylvania Conference of The United Methodist Church. *Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Methodist Church 2005 Journal*, p. 291. M.A. Publishing, Mobile, AL.

Made in the Image of God (2009). Two-sided flyer. Eco-Justice Program, National Council of Churches, 110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 108, Washington, DC 20002. Phone: 202-544-2350, <http://nccecojustice.org/resources/#environmentalhealthresources>.

Access for People Who Have Mobility Disabilities

"Step-By-Step Guidance for Improving Wheelchair Transportation Safety." In ***Ride Safe: Information to help you travel more safely in motor vehicles while seated in your wheelchair*** (2009). University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute. Email: umtridocs@umich.edu, Phone: 734-764-2171, <http://www.travelsafer.org/index.shtml>.

Town Hall: Wheelchair Etiquette (2006). Rehabilitation Engineering Research Center on Wheelchair Transportation Safety. Department of Rehabilitation Science and Technology, 2310 Jane Street, Suite 1300, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15203-2212, Phone: 412-586-6908, http://www.wheelchairnet.org/WCN_TownHall/Docs/etiquette.html.

Accessibility of Historic Buildings

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