

Chapter 3 – Assistive Technology for Communication

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Introduction to Chapter 3 - Assistive Technology for Communication

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Communication is who we are and who we will become!

Communication is a complex process that uses different forms and serves different purposes based on the context, the intent of the communication, and the communication partner. It is the method of exchanging information and ideas between communication partners or across a group of communication partners. Communication is the process of exchanging information about our wants/need, experiences, ideas, thoughts and feelings. The basic elements of a successful communication exchange requires that there be a

sender (communicator)

receiver (communication partner)

shared understanding of the communication mode being used

reason (intent) for the communication exchange to take place

Communication is a multi-modal process, which can include speech, vocalizations, gestures, facial expressions, as well as a variety of electronic (high-tech) and non-electronic (low-tech) assistive technology. Individuals with complex communication needs (CCN) have few of the conventional means of communication. The goal for students with CCN should not be to find an assistive technology (AT) solution to a student's communication problem but rather to provide AT that enables the student to efficiently and effectively engage in a variety of communication interactions with various communication partners.

This chapter provides guidelines and best practices for assessing the communication strengths and needs of students with CCN in a systematic and functional way. The process matches student's strengths and communication needs with the features of assistive technology for communication purposes. Along with this assessment and feature match approach, this chapter presents different intervention strategies, techniques and suggestions that will support and facilitate students' communication. Caregivers, teachers, and speech language pathologists must be reminded of the motto of a handyman "to do a job right you need the right tool(s)". The same notion can be made about communication; you need the right communication tool, be it a high-tech or low-tech tool (communication system) to successfully complete a communication job.

Chapter 3 – Assistive Technology for Communication

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Getting Started with AAC

Augmentative/Alternative Communication (AAC) refers to the methods used to maximize the communication abilities of individuals whose natural speech is either temporarily or permanently impaired. These methods involve the use of aided and/or unaided symbols. Aided symbols require some type of tangible representation. Examples include: real objects, Picture Communication Symbols, letters and/or words. These can be presented on a non-electronic communication board or displayed on an electronic communication device. Unaided symbols are those that are produced using the individual's body and may include gesture, sign and/or fingerspelling (ASHA, 2002).

Regardless of the symbol set selected or the display used, it is critical to keep in mind that augmentative/alternative communication systems are not meant to replace speech. Many families fear that the introduction of an augmentative/alternative communication system means that professionals are “giving up on speech”. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Millar, Light and Schlosser conducted a meta-analysis of research published between 1975 and 2003 on the impact of speech before, during and after using AAC. Of those studies that met the criteria for evidence-based analysis, none of the individuals lost speech production as a result of using AAC. Some of the subjects did not increase their production, but most (89%) had at least modest increases in speech production (Millar, Light & Schlosser, 2006). Linda Burkhart made this statement in her book *Total Augmentative Communication in the Early Childhood Classroom* (Burkhart, L, 1993, p.37)

By providing a child with a variety of means to communicate, including speech, the pressure to produce speech is diminished. In the past, clinicians and parents worried that giving a child another means to communicate would hinder speech development. Children who are given augmentative skills develop speech as quickly as the control group and often surpass them.

Several reasons are cited for this phenomenon. The pressure to produce intelligible speech may be reduced knowing that the child has an alternative way to say something. The use of augmentative communication systems allows the child's language skills to continue to grow and develop. Using speech is the easiest way to communicate. If the child is able to use it, they will choose speech over an alternative form of communication. There is research that supports introducing AAC at an early age *before* a student experiences communication failure because of a lack of speech production or intelligibility (Ronski & Sevcik, 2005).

For those who cannot use speech effectively, there exists a wide range of augmentative communication system options. These range from simple communication boards or displays presented on paper to high tech electronic systems with voice output. No one system can meet all

of an individual’s needs. For example, a student may be able to use head nods to clearly and efficiently communicate yes and no to caregivers. However, when discussing course choices for the coming academic year with family and teachers, an electronic system with the option of spelling and accessing pre-stored messages may be more appropriate and efficient.

The success of any communication system is highly dependent upon the skills of the communication partners. The communication partners need skills such as modeling the use of the system, interpreting the symbols selected by the communicator and even low-level technical problem solving. Often when a communication system is introduced, it is the first time a student has ever seen or used such a thing. From an intervention standpoint, it is helpful to think of how an individual learns a foreign language. One would not give a student a Spanish/English dictionary and expect them to be a proficient Spanish speaker. That proficiency would be gained only through listening to the language and by repeated practice with an experienced Spanish speaker. The same holds true for learning to use an augmentative communication system. Good communication partners will provide modeling and feedback as to the accuracy and efficiency of the communication attempts in addition to actually using the system itself to communicate with the student.

To increase the chances of success in learning a new system, activity-based intervention should be used. This model relies on selecting initial intervention activities that are highly motivating to the student, occur regularly and present multiple opportunities for communication. One way to identify these activities is for the team working with the student to use an ecological inventory, that is to make a list all the activities that the individual engages in throughout the day. Consideration should also be given to activities that occur in environments other than school. Once the activity list has been generated, the team can prioritize the activities depending on their potential for communication opportunities for the student and motivation by the student to engage in those activities.

Vocabulary Selection

Regardless of the activities selected for intervention, success with an augmentative/alternative communication system is highly dependent on appropriate vocabulary selection. Motivation plays a huge role in selecting appropriate vocabulary. Many times, teams begin with vocabulary such as “eat”, “drink” and “bathroom”. While these may be key statements in the eyes of caregivers, for most augmentative communication students, these basic needs are met whether communication occurs or not. Therefore, their motivation to communicate these basic needs is greatly reduced. Bruce Baker (2005) proposed the following “motivation formula”:

$$\frac{\text{Motivation}}{\text{Physical effort, cognitive effort, time}}$$

This formula illustrates that when the **motivation** to communicate a message is greater than the physical effort, cognitive effort and time to compose it - communication will occur. However, if the **effort or time** required to produce a message is greater than the motivation to communicate it, communication will not occur. Motivation comes from the student when he/she realizes that communication can be a powerful and pleasurable thing. For example, it can be highly motivating to say “Tickle me” using a single message device.

When considering motivational messages, it is important that the content reflects age appropriate language. Most preschoolers do not say “I want more milk please” and the average teenager speaks differently with friends than with adults. Students want to sound like their peers. Listen to other students or ask peers to provide age appropriate messages. University of Nebraska-Lincoln has core vocabulary lists for young children to adults - <http://aac.unl.edu/>.

Vocabulary selection can impact how the student is viewed by their communication partner. For example, a preponderance of “I messages” (e.g., “I want to go outside, I want to wear that”) may have a tendency to turn the listener off. Keeping the communicative intent of those messages but rewording them to be more engaging can have a positive impact on listener response (e.g. Let’s go outside!, Purple is my favorite color—I want to wear my purple shirt today”).

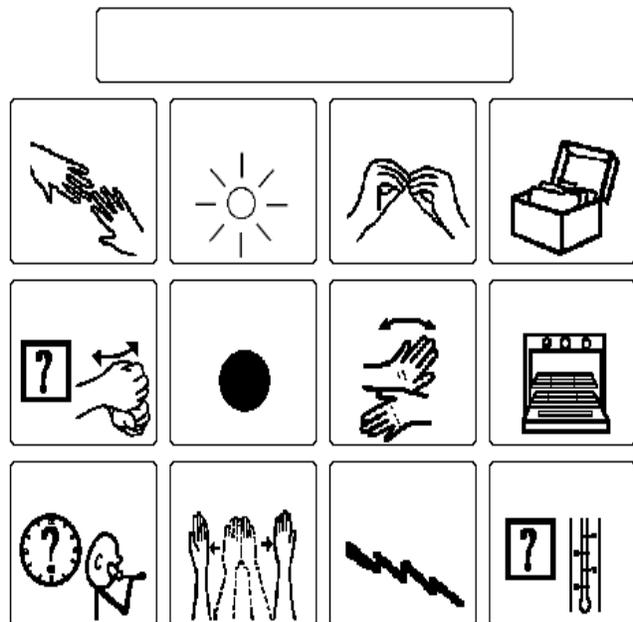
Another decision to make when selecting vocabulary for a student’s communication system is whether to use words, phrases or sentences. Each message type has advantages and disadvantages. One advantage to a word based system is that the student can say what they want in the way they want. The drawback is that it takes time to compose messages word-by-word. While using phrases or sentences can speed up message composition, the student may be limited by vocabulary that does not exactly match the message they wish to communicate. For example, they might be thirsty for chocolate milk but only have a generic message requesting milk. First they would use their generic milk message. Then they would have to find a way to clarify that they wanted chocolate milk. In a phrase-based system, this could be exceedingly difficult. Thus the advantage to phrases and sentences is potentially improving the speed of communication. The disadvantage would be whether the selected messages are specific enough to meet the student’s needs.

The most versatile communication system has a combination of words or even letters to create novel words **and** phrases or sentences of the most frequently used messages. The addition of clarifying messages (“That’s not exactly what I meant”) helps clear up communication breakdowns even more.

Vocabulary Representation

Unless the student has good reading skills, the vocabulary selected will need to be represented with some type of symbol. Examples include photos, line drawings, *Picture Communication Symbols (PCS™)*, *Unity® Symbols*, *SymbolStix®*, *DynaSyms®* or other symbol sets (*Imagine Symbols®*, *PixAide™ rebus symbols*, etc.). *Picture Communication Symbols* are those used with the popular *Boardmaker®* software from Mayer-Johnson. Many assume that boards made with these or any other symbol set will be easy for the student to understand and interpret. One way to “see” these as the nonreader “sees” them is to print the symbols without the accompanying text. Using this version, try to decipher what the pictures represent. Present the wordless version to someone who is not familiar with this program and ask them to name all the pictures/messages shown. It is highly likely that you will come up with some very interesting answers. It is believed that one of the reasons for this is that when literate individuals encounter these boards, they look past the pictures to the text. This is in no way meant to discredit the *Picture Communication Symbols* or any other picture set, it is just to create an awareness that pictures are not necessarily easy to understand if the individual using them can not read.

This is a communication board made with Boardmaker symbols without text labels. What message would you attach to the symbols? See the same board with the text labels inserted at the end of the chapter. (Page 50)



The Picture Communication Symbols ©1981-2008 by Mayer-Johnson LLC. All Rights Reserved Worldwide. Used with permission.

To complicate the picture issue, Schank (1972) divided words into two categories: those that are picture producers (e.g. car, cat, house) and the non-picture producers (e.g. hard, fun). Only 10% of the 330 most frequently used words by preschoolers fall into the picture producer category. The rest, are non-picture producers. Learning any words in this category will require the use of memory and metaphor. Many of these metaphors come from life experiences, which may be limited for many students (e.g., a finger with a string around it means you have something important to remember). That symbol may only be meaningful to adults of a certain age!



Unity® symbol for “remember” (Unity is a registered trademark of Semantic Compaction Systems and the icons are used by permission)

Janice Light’s (2005) research indicates that symbols we select should reflect the child’s understanding of the concept (rather than an adult’s) and be taught and used within meaningful contexts. It may be that photos of familiar people, events and activities are more meaningful to a young communicator than traditional black or colored line drawings.

There is an AAC “myth” that students must go through a hierarchy of symbols starting with real objects and ending with letters and words in order to learn to communicate effectively. Romski and Sevcik (2005) suggest that there is not a specific representational hierarchy that individuals “must” progress through. In fact young children don’t seem to discriminate between abstract and more concrete symbols for communication and appear to treat them all the same. It is however, important to determine what types of symbols are meaningful to the student. Many students effectively use a combination of real photos, picture communication symbols and words/phrases in their communication system.

One of the AAC “myths” we have tried to debunk is that AAC is synonymous with technology and the team’s most important task is to find the “perfect” device. Nothing is further from the truth. You will notice that we refer to a student’s “communication system” in this chapter. An effective system should include a variety of technologies and strategies that can include speech, vocalizations, signs, and low to high tech interactions and technologies. No one device can possibly meet the needs of an individual in all settings. Just as “typical communicators” use a variety of communication systems (i.e., body language, sighs, printed and spoken words/phrases/sentences, “IM’s”, email, tone of expression, etc.) our students who use augmentative communication need to have the fullest variety of communication options available to them in all settings. The Decision Making Guide and SETT process can help your team start to identify which communication system is most appropriate in each setting.

Using the SETT process and Decision Making Guide

It is intended that you use this as a guide. The Decision Making Guide follows the SETT (Student, Environment, Task, and Tool) format with a subcategory of Sensory Considerations included with Student and Environment. Additional categories include:

- Narrowing the Focus to help identify a specific task in order to select appropriate assistive technologies.
- Implementation Plan to assign trials, dates, responsibilities and data collection.
- Follow-Up Plan to set a date for the team to reconvene and review the student’s progress.

Again, this is intended as a guide; during the actual assessment process, each category should be written in large print where everyone can see (i.e., on a flip chart or board). Information should then be transferred to paper for distribution, filing, and future reference. For more information about using the SETT process, please refer to Chapter 1 of this manual.

The questions posed in the guide are not intended to be all inclusive but rather to prompt the team to consider as many factors as possible in order to identify and ultimately try appropriate assistive technology tools and strategies for their students.

WATI Assistive Technology Decision Making Guide

Area of Concern: Communication with others

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Student's Abilities/Difficulties	Environmental Considerations	Tasks
<p>What are the student's abilities & difficulties related to the area of communication?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Student Information Guide (Chapter 1, page 23) Current communication mode(s) Expressive/Receptive Language Skills Communication Interaction Skills Feature Match for access and physical considerations Literacy Skills Visual Considerations Other challenges /concerns? 	<p>What environmental considerations impact the student's communication?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication partners Partner Behaviors/Attitudes Daily Schedule Daily communication opportunities Technology Availability Multiple Systems/modalities Vocabulary to support environment Other challenges/concerns 	<p>What communication task(s) do you want the student to do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Functions of: Initiating Continuing Commenting Ending Repairing Requesting Denials/rejection Exchanging Information Social Etiquette Social Closeness
Sensory Considerations		Narrowing the Focus
<p>What sensory challenges does the student have that impacts Communication? (i.e., visual, auditory, tactile)</p>		<p>Specific communication task(s) identified for solution generation</p>
Solution Generation Tools & Strategies	Solution Selection Tools & Strategies	Implementation Plan
<p>Refer to Communication Continuum</p> <p>Brainstorming Only No Decision</p>	<p>Use a Feature Match Process to Discuss & Select Idea(s) from Solution Generation</p>	<p>AT Trials/Services Needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date Length Training of communication partners Communication Objectives Data collection Person(s) Responsible
		Follow-Up Plan
		<p>Who & When Set specific date</p>

Important: It is intended that you use this as a guide. Each category should be written in large print where everyone can see them, i.e. on a flip chart or board. Information should then be transferred to paper for distribution, file, and future reference.

Student's Abilities and Difficulties

As a team, discuss what the student's abilities and difficulties are related to communication. Please complete and review Section 2 of the WATI Student Information Guide: Communication (Chapter 1, page 23).

Current Communication Modes

An augmentative communication system does not replace the student's current communication modes, but rather augments or supports them. Students should be encouraged to use multiple means of expression including: gestures, signs, body language, eye gaze, vocalizations, facial expressions and other natural means of expression. Even when a student has a "high tech" communication device/system, a low-tech back-up system should always be in place. There are times when the advanced system isn't available, convenient or operating correctly. There are also times when medical conditions change and the student will need to use other means of access. Low- and no-tech versions of frequently used messages should be easily available to the student and the communication partners. When a student uses reliable signs and gestures to communicate, they should be encouraged to continue to do so even in the presence of an electronic communication device. Michael B. Williams, a long time AAC user has said

No one communication mode, no AAC device, no low-tech board, no gestures, signs or speech, could possibly meet all my communication needs all of the time. I use multiple communication modes. I communicate in many ways. I select the best mode depending on the location, with whom I am communicating and the purpose and content of the communication. (Williams, 2004)

How is your student currently communicating? Is he/she using traditional methods of communication (vocalizations, verbalizations, gestures, symbols) or non-traditional methods (behavioral outbursts, perseverative utterances or behavior(s), physically abusive behaviors, self-stimulation, etc.). When a student presents challenging behaviors, one of the first questions the team should ask is "What is the student trying to communicate?" Is it adult attention, frustration with a task/activity, desire for a change, or some other communicative message? The team may want to go through the steps of a functional behavioral assessment (FBA) to help identify the student's communication message and teach an appropriate alternative. Wisconsin school teams can start by going to the Department of Public Instruction's Special Education Subject Reference page on Functional Behavioral Assessment <http://dpi.wi.gov/sped/sbfba.html>.

Expressive and Receptive Language Skills

Although many students who use or need an augmentative communication system are difficult to assess using standardized measures, most members of the team can contribute information regarding the student's abilities such as the student's current communication skills and strategies:

- What are the student's current expressive language skills?
 - How does the student communicate?
 - What types of "messages" does the student communicate?
 - What is the intelligibility of the student with familiar and unfamiliar partners?
 - What is the student's intelligibility within an unknown context?

- What is the clarity of the gestures the student uses?
 - How many symbols/signs/words does the student use regularly without a model/prompt?
 - Does the student combine symbols/signs/words without a prompt?
 - Does the student attempt to repair communication breakdowns? If so, how?
 - Does the student reliably indicate “yes” & “no”?
- What are the student’s current receptive language skills?
 - Does the student attend to communication partners?
 - Does the student “follow directions” (to the best of their physical ability)?
 - Is the student aided by visual supports (i.e., objects, symbols, pictures, words)?
 - Does the student respond appropriately to yes/no questions?
 - The student makes appropriate selections from a field of _____ choices?
 - Does the student recognize communication breakdowns?

Some standardized assessments lend themselves to adaptations such as cutting apart the plates from the *Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test* (PPVT™) so that the student can eye gaze to the correct picture.

Communication Interaction Skills

Besides the expressive and receptive language skills noted above, consider the student’s pragmatic skills. A student who uses an alternative communication system needs to learn the social “rules” of communication. Some of those skills include:

- Attention to the communication partner
- Communication turn-taking
- Awareness of communication topics and topic shifts and topic maintenance
- Awareness of different communication styles with different partners (e.g., using slang with peers, but not teachers)

While some of these pragmatic skills seem very advanced, beginning communicators can and do learn these skills at their level by playing games, “sharing”, using simple communication devices to tell “knock-knock” jokes and other fun and motivating activities. Does the student show an indication of having some/all of these pragmatic language skills?

Motivation for Communication

We cannot overstate the need for motivating messages! Rather than looking at the *student’s* motivation, look at the motivation factor of the messages. Reluctant communicators have to *want* to communicate. The way to make that happen is by using fun messages during motivating activities. Motivation comes from internal sources, so messages are going to be different for a preschool boy compared to an adolescent girl (“ewww, gross!”, “Did you see *American Idol* last night?”). The team can interview family members, peers, and oftentimes the student will “tell” you which topics are their favorites. One student went into “full extension” whenever Clay Aiken’s name was brought up in the classroom. The team quickly discerned that he was a highly motivating topic for this reluctant communicator. They developed stories about him on a *LITTLE Step-by-Step*™ communicator, created a topic page about Clay in her communication book, used

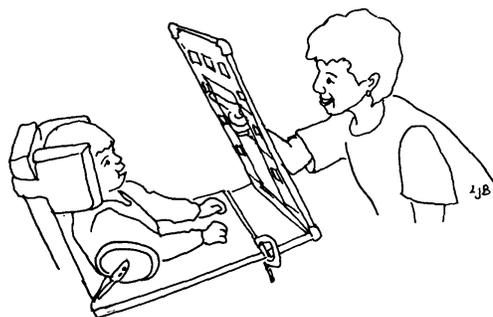
his picture as a “choice” of things to talk about, etc. Janice Light (2005) suggests that you use motivating topics and activities that sustain social interactions and incorporate popular characters, music/sound effects, laughter, decorations...in other words, have fun!

Another communication interaction skill that frequently arises is the issue of intentionality. While there are no prerequisites that a student needs to acquire before being considered for a communication system (Blackstone, 2006), some students may need to be taught skills and strategies that make communication meaningful such as pointing, gazing, turning towards a partner or vocalizing in response to stimuli. Sometimes our first “communication lesson” is to teach a student the connection between their actions and the response they get from the environment (including communication partners).

Access

Access refers to how the student will physically operate the system. This can range from a student selecting the desired message (direct selection) to using 1 or more switches to scan to the message and then selecting it (indirect selection). Direct selection can be achieved using a body part such as hand, finger, foot, head, eyes or by holding a “pointer”. Many students prefer to use a direct selection approach even when they have physical limitations. Keyguards can help students isolate messages/symbols/keys visually and physically. Many devices come with a variety of keyguards depending on the size or number of messages on the overlay or they can be customized for a student. School district tech classes are a great resource for making custom keyguards out of Plexiglas.

Eye gaze is a system where objects, pictures, words, letters or symbols are placed in such a way that the student can communicate by looking at the desired item. In low-tech eye gaze systems, the communication partner is positioned so they can see both the target and the student’s gaze. Depending on the student’s ability to visually track, scan, control head and/or eye movements and hold their gaze, the adult may have to make accommodations such as holding symbols/objects loosely by their face and moving them apart so the student can “follow their choice”. Another low-tech strategy is the 3-point eye gaze system in which the student looks at their partner to signal that they are ready to select a message, looks at their desired choice, then returns their gaze to the partner to indicate the final selection. Additional considerations are whether the student will be moving to a computer based eye gaze system where they need to learn to “dwell” or maintain their gaze on their choice, so need to keep a steady gaze on their selection. Regardless of the system, it is important to remember to: place frequently used messages in the same location every time (to increase motor automaticity); accept the student’s first response (don’t ask again just to confirm the message); as soon as possible give the student an option of saying they don’t want any of the choices (“something else”, “not here”); and to be flexible depending on “good days” and “bad days”.



Low-tech eye-gaze system (Burkhart, p 1993). Used with permission.

Computer-based eye gaze systems use a camera to “read” the student’s eye movements and select the message based on the length of time the student’s eyes dwell or stay on a message. A “head-mouse or Head Pointer” system is different from eye gaze. The student wears either a reflective dot on their head or glasses or some type of “head gear” affixed with an infrared transmitter. Using wireless technology, a head mouse translates the movements of the student’s head into movements of the computer mouse pointer or is recognized by the AAC system. The head mouse system integrates with “dwell” technology so that when the student maintains their “point” on a target for a specified length of time, it is interpreted as a mouse click or direct selection. It can help to train a student to “nose point” to their desired choice in anticipation of a head-mouse system.

Even with options such as eye gaze and head mouse systems, some students are not able to directly select messages because of physical limitations. Those students may need to use a low to high tech scanning system. Scanning can be done with or without technology. Partner assisted scanning does not involve technology. The communication partner systematically presents message choices to the student as they name or point to the potential messages. The message choices could be represented with objects, photos, symbols, letters, words or phrases. These can be presented individually or as a grouping. For example four topics could be presented as individual options or as groupings such as “family members”, “teachers”, “friends at school”, “friends from church”. The partner gradually narrows down the selections until the student signals when the desired message is reached. The student’s signal can be a gesture, vocalization, eye blink or any reliable indicator that the student can make volitionally. While initially time-consuming, familiar partners and students can quickly communicate in any setting using this method. Pragmatically Organized Dynamic Displays (PODD) (Burkhart & Porter, 2006) communication boards are paperboards that are organized much like “high tech” dynamic screen communication devices and are very effective when used with partner-assisted scanning strategies. The boards have main categories, “branch” to topics, have “quick chat” messages, and operational commands. Linda Burkhart has resources, examples and handouts about PODDs and a link to the commercial product (<http://www.lburkhart.com/handouts.htm>).

Other students may use an electronic communication system with built-in scanning capabilities. The device scans the messages in a selected scan pattern. Scanning speed, pattern, and mode can usually be adjusted to meet the physical, visual and cognitive skills of the student. The student selects the desired message by activating a switch. Some of the scanning patterns that are common to systems include:

- **Linear** - the scan indicator moves item by item in a linear pattern.
- **Row-Column** – after scanning starts, one row at a time is highlighted. When the row with the desired item is highlighted, the student activates the switch and each item in that row is then individually scanned.
- **Block** - scan is similar to Row-Column, but instead of presenting one row at a time, a particular group of items (block) is highlighted. When that group is selected, the device automatically scans a smaller grouping such as a row or individual items.
- **Auditory** - used in conjunction with any of the visual scan patterns. The student hears a message prompt.

The scan mode refers to the way the switch is used to start, stop, and maintain the scan and to select the target item.

- **Automatic Scanning** - The student activates and releases the switch to start the scan and then waits while each item is presented. The device automatically advances in the set scan pattern and speed. When the desired message is reached, the student activates the switch again to select the message, which is then spoken by the device.
- **Inverse Scanning** -The student maintains or holds the switch while the items are presented in the set scan pattern and speed. The student lifts up or releases the switch when the desired message is reached. The device automatically speaks the message.
- **Step Scanning** -The switch is activated and re-activated to advance the cursor item by item. Once the desired item is highlighted, the student ceases activating the switch for a specified length of time and the message is spoken by the device.
- **2 Switch Step Scanning** - One switch advances the scan with each activation, the second switch (in a different location) selects the item. For more information about this scanning technique see the article on Linda Burkhart’s website, *Two Switches for Success: Access for Children with Severe Physical and/or Multiple Challenges* (<http://www.lburkhart.com/handouts.htm>).

While scanning might be less physically demanding for some students, the cognitive demands are usually higher than when a student directly selects the message. The student must visually locate the target message, maintain attention to the display, anticipate when the scan indicator will highlight the target message (when using automatic or inverse patterns), physically ready their body to activate the switch at the correct time, and then activate the switch when the target message/row/column/block is highlighted. If the student “misses” the message, not only does the entire procedure need to be repeated, but the student must wait for the scanning pattern to start from the beginning. Increasing the scanning speed on a device can reduce the amount of time it takes to scan the entire array, but may make it more difficult for the student to accurately activate the switch. For more information please refer to the access chapter in this manual. Not every scanning capable device offers all of the scanning options mentioned such as 2 switch scanning, auditory prompts, row/column scanning, etc. Some devices highlight the entire message symbol to let the student know where the scanning indicator is, other devices only use a small light to indicate the scan indicator location. These are all important factors that need to be considered when setting up a scanning system for a student.

An alternative access method for students with physical limitations is Morse code. Compared to some of the difficulties students encounter with scanning, Morse code may be a viable alternative. Many AAC devices have removed Morse code as an input method, but *Words Plus* has continued to support that input method. If a student can accurately use two switches, Morse code can be used with the proper devices.

Digital switches offer more flexibility in programming, sensitivity and placement than most mechanical switches. For more information about switch options including digital switch capabilities, please see Chapter 4 – Assistive Technology for Computer Access.

Regardless of the switch type or location, it is important to stress the communication activity and message, not the switch activation. Adults can frequently be heard prompting a student to “hit the switch”. Thus, “hitting the switch” becomes the focus of the activity instead of the **message** the switch activates. Use natural cues such as expectantly waiting for a student to activate the switch or when a full model is necessary, use cues that focus on the communication such as “tell me”.

Making Choices

The student’s ability to make choices increases their communication options, allows them to control their environment, increases engagement and improves their behavior (Stafford, 2005). The student can make choices using real objects, photos, line drawings, or using a speech-generating device. Another alternative for “choice making” is when the communication partner presents auditory choices. Choice making options should be presented throughout the day. Whenever possible present as many choice options to the student as they can cognitively, physically and visually discriminate between. When a student is only given two choices, it is difficult to know whether the student really selected that choice. When there are only two choices, the range of chance is between 25%-75% that the student will select the preferred item. When the communication partner increases the number of choices for the student, there is a better chance that the student is making a “real” choice. Choices can and should include more than “milk” or “juice”. They can be integrated into all classroom activities, including choices such as who to sit next to, what to do next, who to walk by, which book to read, who answers the next question, who is assigned to which job, which route to go to the library, what sweater to wear, what to eat next... the list is unlimited!

Literacy

When a student is using a communication system, literacy skills need to be considered. All symbols should have clear text labels for both the student and the communication partner. Little is known about how communication symbols affect literacy development (Light, 2003). However, when students use symbols as their communication system, they are using a different mode of expressive communication (written, graphical, pictorial) than a “typical” communicator. Therefore, consideration should be given to their current skill levels as well as their ability to learn:

- Phonemes in words.
- Sight vocabulary of words.
- Sight vocabulary of symbols (e.g., stop sign).
- Environmental print.

- Initial letters of words.

Janice Light and David McNaughton (2006) have completed one study about the literacy requirements for students who use AAC and are still investigating further issues through AAC-RERC (<http://aac-rerc.psu.edu/index-1023.php.html>). A summary of their findings follows:

- We need to allow sufficient time for literacy instruction for AAC users.
 - The average student in 1st-3rd grade receives 90 minutes of literacy instruction.
 - The AAC user needs to receive at least the minimum with up to 40 minutes more of literacy instruction.
- Instructional content should be based on the National Reading Panel's recommendations (2000) and should include:
 - Direct instruction in basic skills.
 - Reading interesting text to students.
 - Phonological awareness skills.
 - Letter-sound correspondence.
 - Reading and understanding books and other text.
 - Early writing experiences.

Further studies have resulted in the development of literacy instruction curriculum. *Accessible Literacy Learning (ALL)* is specifically designed for the AAC user and based on the work of Light and McNaughton (2006). *Tango to Literacy* is another instructional literacy curriculum that has been developed specifically for the AAC user.

Students can use their communication device for writing as part of their literacy instruction and for written communication. Many of the “high tech” communication systems are built on a computer platform with all the standard capabilities including word processing, word prediction and more. If the student will be using their communication device for written output, please review the ASNAT chapters on access and composition of writing. Also review the operating system requirements of the communication system to check for compatibility with computers, printers, Internet accessibility, etc. For more information about literacy, please refer to the ASNAT Reading Chapter. For specific information about literacy assessment and instruction for students with complex communication needs, a new resource is available by Soto and Zangari (2009) *Practically Speaking: Language, Literacy & Academic Development for Students with AAC Needs*.

Sensory Considerations

Some students are adversely affected by environmental stimulation that others can filter out or ignore. Some common factors that can impact a student's learning and focus include hypersensitivity or hyposensitivity to stimuli such as:

- Voice type and volume on the device
- Velcro noise and/or sensation
- Weight of the communication system
- Tactile sensations
- Visual layout (e.g., color, white space, font style, glare)
- Switch feedback (audible click)

- Fluorescent lighting versus full spectrum lighting
- Classroom and background noise
- Awareness of physical space
- Other individual specific sensitivities

Although these factors are not directly related to communication, they impact the student's ability to focus on instruction and learning so should always be considered. The student's communication system could be customized to reduce or increase sensory stimulation as appropriate for the student.

Other Considerations

Each student will have unique challenges and concerns that may not be directly related to communication yet greatly impact which system is chosen. Factors such as fatigue level and student behavior should be considered. Some students are more alert and/or physically able at certain times of the day/week. Many times inappropriate behaviors are a form of communication or a response to communication frustration. Given an appropriate system, training in use, and proper vocabulary and support, inappropriate behaviors may decrease or be eliminated. In the meantime, include behavioral considerations in your decision making process.

Other considerations may include visual concerns, including both acuity and processing. Larger symbols, darker or colored borders/symbols, increased spacing between symbols, including "blanks" for more visual spacing, using the "zoom" feature on electronic devices are all options that could assist a student with visual regard. Some students may benefit from a tactile cue on paperboards or overlays. If a student is not responding to a communication system or specific symbol, consider whether visual modifications could make a difference.

Every student's communication system and needs will vary. No one system can possibly meet every communication situation the student will encounter. Students should be provided with as many different communication options as possible and taught when and where to use each one.

Environmental Concerns

As a team, discuss and write on chart paper any environmental considerations that might impact the student's communication such as auditory or visual distracters, placement in the classroom, number of different communication environments or any other environmental impacts.

Each student needs to communicate in various environments including home, school and/or community. Environmental considerations include a variety of factors such as communication partners and their skills as a communication facilitator, daily schedules, and availability of tools and technology. Other challenges that factor into the environment can include: background noise, room arrangement, glare, weather, power source or staff availability to name a few. Each environment will have its own unique set of considerations. Basics for creating a successful communication environment include:

- Expectations for the student to communicate.
- Identifying and using communication opportunities within natural routines.

- Arranging the environment to increase the opportunities for communication.

Communication Partners

Communication partners are part of every student’s environment and social network (Blackstone, 2003). One of the first steps in enhancing communication in the environment is to identify the student’s communication partners. There should be a healthy mix of adults, family members and peers. Partners should come from a variety of sources including school, community, family, friends, health practitioners and others. Partners’ behaviors, attitudes, and expectations play a significant role in how much and what types of communication the student is motivated to demonstrate. Anyone who interacts with the student should expect him or her to communicate. Students will develop more and better communication competence as they interact with partners in their social network. The Social Networks Inventory (Blackstone, Hunt-Berg, 2003) is an assessment that recognizes that communication varies across partners and environments. It can assist teams who are struggling with providing appropriate communication strategies across contexts.

Partner Behaviors and Attitudes

Recent literature suggests that when a student is an AAC user, the relationship with their communication partner is “lopsided”. Partners of AAC users tend to dominate the interaction and ask primarily yes/no questions. Light, Binger & Kelford-Smith (1994) also suggest that adult partners provide very few opportunities for the student to initiate or even make comments that pertain to the conversational topic. They tend to focus more on the AAC device than the child’s communication (i.e., “Use your talker”). Also, children who use AAC typically are described as “passive communicators” who rarely initiate messages and respond infrequently with limited vocabulary (Kent-Walsh & Rosa-Lugo, 2006). It is easy to conclude that communication partner behaviors directly impact the student’s communication behaviors and skills. Adult behaviors, attitudes and expectations may unwittingly create obstacles for the student’s success. One resource for increasing awareness of participation in the regular curriculum is Project Participate < <http://www.projectparticipate.org/>>. The project promotes the participation of students in all environments, from young children playing in early childhood environments to adolescents grappling with high school. Teams can use their resources, curricular ideas, inclusion strategies and forms to help the team reduce barriers to the student’s participation. It is imperative that we analyze our own behaviors rather than focusing only on the student. Familiar adult partners frequently anticipate the student’s wants/needs, next activity, message, recreational choice, etc. Unfortunately, when we anticipate a student’s communication message over time, it begins to erode the student’s desire to communicate independently and promotes “learned helplessness”. One way to break that cycle is for communication partners to pause and wait for the student to communicate (even when they “know” what the student is going to say). Sometimes using a “least to most” prompt hierarchy can give partners a guide for when they should provide a model for the student and when they should wait.

Prompt Hierarchy - The prompt hierarchy listed below is employed when students do not consistently initiate communication without a prompt. The prompt hierarchy progresses from least to most directive and provides a structure that encourages communication. The most difficult component of the prompt hierarchy for communication partners is remembering to pause. When

the communication partner pauses, it gives the student the necessary time to process information and to formulate a communication message (McCloskey & Fonner, 1999-2000).

1. **Environmental Cue** (e.g., snack is on the table, but student can't reach it.)

The Environmental Cue signals a communication opportunity for the student. The environmental cue is set up, the communication partner **Pauses**, looks expectantly at the student and waits for the student to initiate communication. If the student initiates, the partner provides **Descriptive Feedback** (e.g. “You asked for milk, here’s some chocolate milk.”). If the student does not initiate, proceed to step 2.

A Note about Pausing: The partner should provide the student with the necessary time to process the request/statement and then respond. The amount of “pause time” will depend on the student’s ability to understand information and the time needed to physically access their response. During the pause time, it is important that the adult does not repeat or restate the request so that the student can concentrate on the original message.

2. **Open question** (e.g., “What do you want?”)

The communication partner asks an open question *one time*. The communication partner **Pauses**, looks expectantly at the student and waits for the student to initiate communication. If the student responds, provide **Descriptive Feedback** (e.g. “You asked for milk, here’s your milk.”). If the student does not initiate, proceed to step 3.

3. **Partial Prompt or Request for Communication** (e.g., “Do you want milk or juice?” or “Tell me what you want.”)

The partial prompt or request for communication is stated by the partner *only once*. The communication partner **Pauses**, looks expectantly at the student and waits for the student to initiate communication. If the student responds, provide **Descriptive Feedback** (e.g. “You asked for milk, here’s more milk.”). If the student does not initiate, proceed to step 4.

4. **Full Model** (e.g. partner says “I want chocolate milk.” while pointing to those symbols on the communication system)

The communication partner provides the full model. The partner should still **Pause** and wait to see if the student responds or imitates the model. If he does, provide **Descriptive Feedback**. Even if the student does not imitate the full model, provide the requested item/action as if he did.

*Repeat the prompt hierarchy from the beginning as many times during an activity as possible so that the student starts to understand the expectation for initiated communication.

Communication by the student can be as simple as gazing to a choice or selecting a picture communication symbol from a binder, or as complex as creating a novel comment or asking content related questions using a high tech speech generating device. Communication partners should respond to the exchange in a natural manner (e.g., “Oh, you want to go on the swing? Let me get you out of your chair” vs. “good asking”). Partners also have a responsibility to model appropriate language using the student’s communication system. Simply providing a system

(high- or low-tech) with all of the symbols is not enough. Students need to see how one uses the symbols to respond to others, initiate topics, make comments, answer questions, and make jokes... all of the different social ways we communicate. One way to do this is to use the Aided Language stimulation technique.

Aided Language Stimulation is a technique developed by Goosens', Crain and Elder (1994) to improve a student's expressive and receptive language skills. The communication partner simultaneously points to symbols on the student's communication system while conversing with them. This provides the student with a model for using symbols to communicate. It is important for students to see how "traditional communicators" use a symbolic system to communicate. It also helps the communication partners use the system in a real and functional way to identify missing vocabulary and organizational flaws. A small flashlight, laser pointer, or even a pen can be used to point to the symbols. The advantage of using light cueing is that it can be easily faded and does not obstruct the student's view of their symbols. Light cueing can also be provided along a prompt hierarchy with a general progression as follows:

- Sweep of light in the general location of the message.
- Short flash of light directly on the message.
- Fixed light directly on the message.

Daily Communication Opportunities

Communication opportunities are present or can be created throughout the student's day within natural routines from the time the student gets up in the morning until they go to bed at night. The student can choose what to wear or eat for breakfast; say "Good morning" to a teacher or "Wassup?" to a friend; announce a message from home and communicate social, informational, and "choice" messages throughout the day. In order for the student to maximize the use of their communication system and skills, the team should generate a list of all possible communication opportunities that occur. The easiest way to do that is to list all of the activities that happen throughout a student's "typical" day. Identify those that offer communication opportunities for the student to initiate topics or comments, make requests, share information or knowledge, make social "chit-chat"; in other words, the standard communication opportunities we all have.

Prioritize your list according to the following:

- Motivating to the student.
- Frequency of occurrence.
- Potential partners.
- Vocabulary.
- Staff availability.
- Device accessibility.
- Time.
- Student specific factors (e.g., fatigue, behavior).
- Environmental factors (e.g., noise, glare, water).

After generating that list you should choose one or two communication opportunities for the team's initial focus. If possible concentrate on communication opportunities within the natural routine that occur 3-4 times a day and at least 3-5 times a week. It is easier to focus on natural communication opportunities that occur during a single activity such as snack, grooming, work

jobs, art, cooking, etc. Some students may request choices during snack or lunch (i.e., what to eat first, which utensil to use, milk in a carton or cup), request more of an item (more paint, glue, glitter, during an art activity), reject undesired items, request continuance (read the story again), indicate cessation of an activity (all done, clean-up), make comments or ask questions about the activity (Borrrring!, Why did he do that?) or any number of specific messages that relate to an activity, person or situation. After a student begins to communicate messages in one situation, expand the opportunities (and vocabulary) throughout the day. Remember to keep in mind that the messages need to be reinforcing to the student rather than messages that adults want students to communicate (i.e., request to use the bathroom).

If presenting multiple communication opportunities during the student’s day does not increase the student’s spontaneous messages, analyze the environment. The environment may be hindering rather than encouraging communication.

Justin is a preschooler who rarely spontaneously communicates. He is very active, independent and has many age appropriate skills. He just doesn’t “talk” unless he is prompted to do so (Student Abilities). In Justin’s classroom, each student has jobs that they are responsible for. One of Justin’s favorite jobs is getting ready for snack. He sets the table with placemats, napkins, utensils... all of which are easily accessible to him. His team decided to limit the accessibility of the necessary snack supplies for Justin by putting them in the “teacher’s cabinet” or on high shelves (Environment). Now Justin has to ask an adult for the placemats, napkins, straws, etc. Sometimes the adult sabotages the activity/environment even more by handing Justin an almost empty container of straws or an inappropriate utensil for the snack (forks for cereal). His team utilizes the prompt hierarchy mentioned previously so that every team member only prompts Justin as much as necessary. He has become much more vocal; spontaneously requests the necessary supplies, makes occasional comments about snack and is starting to become more spontaneous in other activities and environments.

Sometimes when a student is very independent, it reduces the necessity for communication with others. For those students use environmental strategies such as

- Sabotage.
- Limiting the amount of materials the student has access to.
- Materials are visible, but out of reach.
- Highly motivating materials are available, but inaccessible (piece of candy in a tightly closed clear container).
- “Accidentally” give student something he/she doesn’t like (water instead of juice).
- “Misplace” necessary equipment.
- “Forget” to do something.

You are only limited by your creativity to make environmental communication opportunities.

Tools/Technology Availability in the Environment

When considering the environment, don’t forget to find out which communication tools are available in each setting and if those tools are appropriate. When high-tech systems are used to access the curriculum, make sure that any additional technology (e.g., keyboard, printer,

computer) is compatible with the system and available to the student. However, there are many times during the student's day when a “low-tech” alternative or back-up system is more appropriate or easier to use than the student's high tech system. The typical AAC user requires multiple components in their communication system to meet his/her communication needs throughout the day in various environments and in differing situations. The particular device used to participate in academic activities within a regular education class may differ from the device or tool used to communicate at lunch, on the playground, or during swimming lessons. Also remember that the more advanced the system is, the more likely that repairs will require expert technicians. When a student's device is sent to the company for repairs, it may be unavailable for weeks. A low-tech "back-up" is essential during that period and can be as simple as printing paper versions of the student's high tech overlays.

Vocabulary to Support the Environment

Just as the tools need to match the environment, so does the vocabulary. Vocabulary selection to support environments is a dynamic ever-changing process. As the student changes interests, classroom topics shift, and the student participates in different activities and environments, the vocabulary on their communication system needs to change. It should have a combination of both “core” and “fringe” vocabulary. “Core” messages are those words or phrases that are used across environments giving the student quick access to frequently used messages. Core messages include social comments, questions, continuing or stopping an activity, repair messages (“oops”) and vocabulary specific to the student. “Fringe” vocabulary messages are specific to a topic or environment (lunch room conversation), with content rich and unique. Students may use fringe vocabulary repeatedly in those specific environments, but not anywhere else. Even emerging communicators should have access to both types of vocabulary. Fringe vocabulary for beginning communicators could include songs for a preschooler or CDs for a high school student with song names, as well as messages to “play it again”, “do something else” and “stop”. Gail Tatenhove (2007) more thoroughly describes the difference between core and fringe vocabulary with suggested core language vocabulary lists, normal language development and how to apply that information with AAC users in the web article *Normal Language Development, Generative Language & AAC*. ISAAC (International Society for Augmentative and Alternative Communication) also has core vocabulary lists that can be downloaded from <http://www.aacawareness.org/Vocabulary.html>. When a student is in different environments with varying curricular vocabulary, it can be helpful to survey regular and special education teachers and the student's peers about the words, phrases and content specific vocabulary the student needs to use.

Teacher _____ Student _____
 Topic _____ Week(s) of _____

What are the core vocabulary words or phrases the student needs to use to talk about this topic or answer content questions

What are some fringe words or phrases the student needs for extended communication about this topic

Other topic vocabulary that could be useful to the student

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It can help to leave some “blank” messages or cells on a student’s system so that specific vocabulary can be added “on the fly” for new fringe messages. The communication partner can carry a packet of “sticky notes” with them to add quick content, environmental or activity specific vocabulary. Paper boards can be easily changed when they are placed in plastic sheet protectors rather than laminated. If an emerging communicator only has a few messages on their paper board, put those messages in their final location and have blank cells on the rest of the board. You can add new vocabulary easily without changing the location or “look” of the communication board. Slide protector sheets and or baseball cardholders also work well for students with a small vocabulary set. “Scripts” such as the sample ones included in *Communication Displays for Engineered Preschool Environments* (Goossen’s, Crain, & Elder 1994) give communication partners an idea of how to communicate with a student using a topic or activity communication display. Check vocabulary and its placement on a communication board by trying to complete the activity using only the student’s vocabulary set. Can you do it? What is missing?

The student’s communication device does not always need to be utilized for teaching concepts and curriculum. Remember that the device is the student’s voice, not a chalkboard! Use low- to high-tech methods to teach and use curriculum-based vocabulary such as sticky notes, dry erase boards, note cards, computer programs, white boards, etc. If a communication device is used primarily for “drill and practice”, the student may view it as “work” and not for communication and may eventually abandon it.

Daily Schedule

When a student does not seem to understand or anticipate a routine schedule or the steps of an activity, try an object or picture schedule. A schedule using objects, parts of objects, pictures or symbols can be a useful tool to help a student begin to understand and anticipate the events of the day or the steps of a specific activity. The items are presented in the order in which they will occur (or need to be completed). They may be crossed out, covered up, or put away as each one is completed. Digital cameras are useful for making picture schedules of the various locations or activities of the day. *Boardmaker*, *Picture It*© and *Tobii SymbolMate* are good tools for creating schedules for a student who uses symbols. These software programs contain libraries of picture symbols to give a visual representation of each step in the student’s schedule. A schedule can be just one of the many components in a student’s communication system about their environment. It may be that the primary purpose for the schedule is for self-regulation or receptive language. But, the student may also use the daily schedule to ask questions about an activity, person or location. Daily schedules are useful across environments whether it is at school, home or in the community. They can serve as a way for a student to “report” happenings in different environments to different partners (e.g., tell mom what happened at school today, tell the paraprofessional what happened on the bus, etc.) in a motivating and functional way. Schedules can be presented in a paper or digital form.

These schedules are examples from Special Education Technology - British Columbia - Assistive Technology for K-12 Students ([http:// www.setbc.org/](http://www.setbc.org/))

Home to School Schedule

Retrieved from <http://www.setbc.org/pictureset/resource.aspx?id=82>.
 September 19, 2007. The Picture Communication Symbols ©1981-2008 by Mayer-Johnson LLC. All Rights Reserved Worldwide. Used with permission.

Color Coded Kindergarten Schedule

My Morning at School - Kindergarten Example



Retrieved from <http://www.setbc.org/pictureset/resource.aspx?id=274>, September 19, 2007. The Picture Communication Symbols ©1981-2008 by Mayer-Johnson LLC. All Rights Reserved Worldwide. Used with permission.

Riding the Bus Schedule



Retrieved from <http://www.setbc.org/pictureset/resource.aspx?id=210>, September 19, 2007. The Picture Communication Symbols ©1981-2008 by Mayer-Johnson LLC. All Rights Reserved Worldwide. Used with permission.

All of these examples of communication supports in the environment might fit into the general category of creating a communication rich engineered environment. Goosens', Crain and Elder first introduced the concept of engineering environments in 1994. Their concept has continued to develop with the field. An engineered environment has visual supports including symbols, words, signage for adults, students, readers, non-readers, visitors, staff, virtually anyone who enters the environment. A universally accessible environment that is communication-based is one in which:

- Everyone feels safe enough to listen, understand and express themselves.
- Enables learners to develop their social, emotional and academic potential by reducing or removing barriers to communication.
- Provides an accessible learning environment for everyone.

For examples, pictures and more about the how to create a communication friendly engineered environment, visit <http://www.symbolsinclusionproject.org/index.htm>

Assistive Technology: past and present

What assistive technology (AT) has been employed in the past or is currently used with the student? List all assistive technologies that have been used with the student. If some have been discontinued, make note of the reasons. Sometimes effective tools are discontinued for reasons that no longer exist such as computer conflicts, lack of training, lack of interest, or other reasons. Do not always discount assistive technology that was previously tried and discarded. There may have been a mismatch between the assistive technology and the student's skills at the time. Changes in skill development, maturity, a different environment or other factors may make all the difference. If the student is currently using assistive technology note the AT used, location, level of effectiveness, trained staff, and any other issues that are pertinent to the student/building. Be certain to list low- and high-tech AT supports.

Sensory Considerations

Different environments have varying levels of sensory stimulation. If the team has determined that sensory impacts are influential for the student's learning, identify the sensory levels in each environment.

Other Environmental Considerations

There are many other environmental challenges and concerns that impact a student's ability to effectively communicate. Background noise may make a voice output device ineffective in the lunchroom so that staff may need to consider a low-tech paper alternative. The room arrangement in some classrooms may need to be adjusted so that the student isn't next to a window with glare. When staff is not available to support the student, peers or peer helpers may need to be assigned as communication partners.

Tasks

As a team, discuss and write on chart paper the communicative tasks that the student needs to do.

One of the most important questions when assessing a student’s need for assistive technology is: What are the tasks the student needs to do? In this instance what does the student need to communicate? These are some questions to consider:

Communication Functions- A web search of communication functions results in a variety of definitions and lists. For our purposes, Janice Light (2005) identifies the following wide range of communication functions:

- Wants and needs.
- Social interaction.
- Joint attention leading to Sharing Information.

Additionally we want to build within those functions enough vocabulary to support a variety of topics, semantic concepts, greater complexity within messages, and for some students the phonological skills for future literacy development.

Other functional communication tasks that teams may want to consider include:

- Initiating - Asking for something, starting a communication interaction (“Can I have ...”, “Let’s do this together”)
- Continuing - Using specific vocabulary to keep the interaction going (“Uh-huh”, “more”, “No way”, “Really?”)
- Ending - “All done”, “Good bye”, “See ya”
- Repairing – Asking “What?”, repeating the message or using messages that indicate a communication breakdown (“What I want to say is not on this board.”, “Did you understand what I said?”, “I didn’t get that.”)
- Requesting – “Can I have”, “”, “want...”, “I’m really thirsty.”
- Denials/rejection – “NO”, “Don’t want”
- Communication turn taking – Answering and asking questions, sequencing messages, maintaining the topic, and waiting for communication turn.
- Social Etiquette - Brief interactions, greetings and closings, age appropriate etiquette (e.g. Please, Thank you, “Wassup”) depending on the communication partner.
- Social Closeness - smiles, head nods, eye contact, hugs or handshakes.

Kirsten is a 17 year old teenager in a CD classroom. She has had a long history of using low tech AAC devices, primarily for requesting (wants/needs) items or activities. She is very successful communicating those messages (Student Abilities), but her team wants her to do more to sustain an interaction with others (Task). They realized that when Kirsten requested and then received an item (“more juice please”), the communication interaction stopped. They needed to give her the opportunity and vocabulary (Environment) to sustain a social interaction (Task). They started by programming simple social scripts on her LITTLE step-by-step (“Guess what I did last night.” “I helped make my favorite snack.” “Can you guess what it was?” “I helped make brownies.” “What kind of brownies do you like?” “Yum!”). They also scheduled a social “talk time” within the school day in which available staff and students gathered in an informal area to socialize

(Environment and Task). Kirsten initially needed prompts to activate the next message on her device, but gradually learned to sustain an interaction, wait for her communication turn, look at her communication partners and other important functional communicative skills.

Narrowing the Focus

As a team, select student communication tasks that will have the most impact on his/her communication success.

After the team has generated a list of tasks that the student needs to do, you may want to refine the list to limit the tasks that the team (including the student) will focus on. Too many tasks can overwhelm the team. Introduction of too many factors and tools may reduce your ability to determine effectiveness. Maintain your original list of tasks and review it later. Some tasks may already be effectively addressed with the new tools/strategies that you are using. The tasks that remain can become your new focus at a later date.

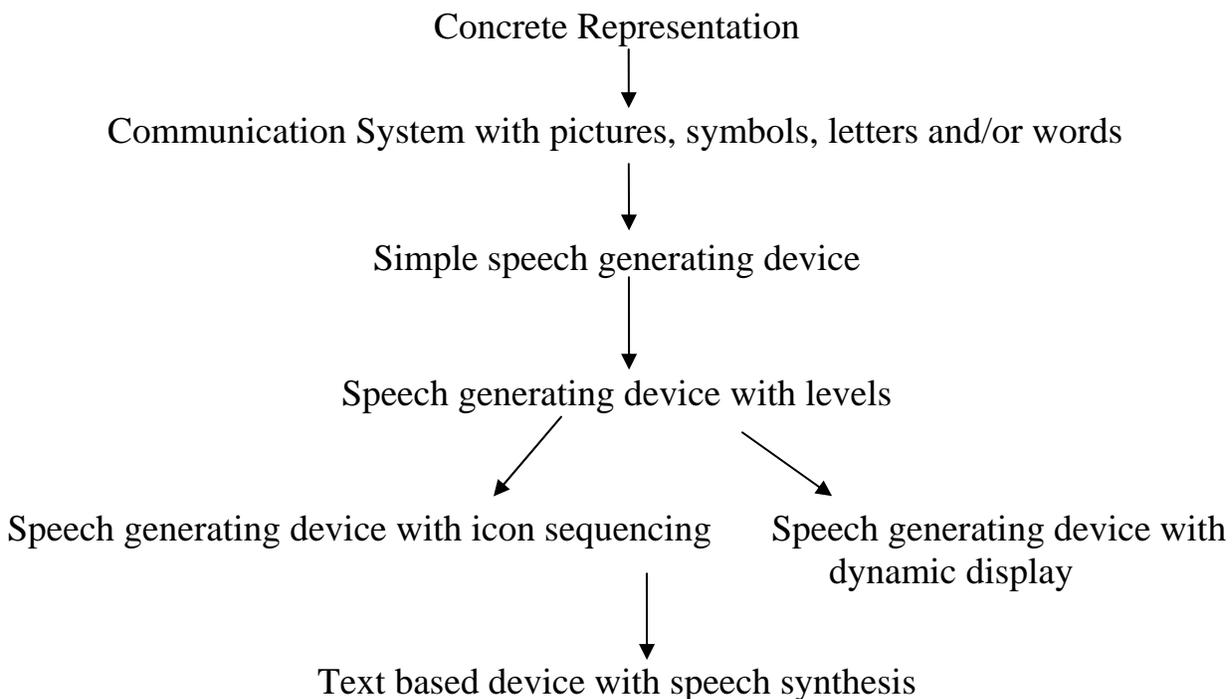
Solution Generation: Tools/Strategies

As a team, brainstorm and write on chart paper any assistive technologies &/or strategies you think will assist the student in successfully communicating.

The team brainstorms strategies and assistive technology tools that may be of benefit for the student to complete the identified tasks in the given environments. Do not critique or otherwise evaluate the suggestions at this time. List all suggested tools and strategies including those currently in use on chart paper for all to see. The tools and strategies discussed below follow the general continuum for communication. The continuum is generally organized from low to high assistive technology. It is not intended to be used as a step-by-step protocol for using AT tools with a student, but rather an organizational continuum of types of assistive technology.

A CONTINUUM OF CONSIDERATIONS FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY

For Communication



Assistive Technology for Continuum for Communication Concrete Representation

Concrete objects or parts of an object can be used when a student does not seem to understand photos or symbols or is visually impaired. The object represents the one that the student will actually use. A clear make-up bag might hold a variety of objects that a student enjoys during sensory activities such as lotion, a brush, powder, hand-held massager, etc. The student can select that activity after seeing the items in the clear bag and then choose which one they want to do first from an array of choices. When the student chooses lotion, use a different lotion bottle than the one in the sensory bag. As the student's skills progress, photos or symbols can be affixed to the representative objects to help the student transition to a photo or symbol representation.

Calendar box- A calendar box is a way of representing a schedule. A box is segmented so that an object can be placed in each compartment. It can be set up in an independent or dependent sequence according to the activity. Each item in the box represents an activity or step. When all sections have been emptied the task is complete. An example might be a "grooming box" using interlocking Rubbermaid® trays. Each tray could contain items such as liquid soap, washcloth & hand towel, toothpaste & toothbrush, hair brush, etc. The activity is a combination of dependent (wash your hands before you brush your teeth) and independent (can brush your hair or wash your face) activities. As the student completes each activity, the object is placed in the "all done" container. The communication partner uses the calendar box and objects in it to facilitate communication by the student: making requests, continuances, comments and other communicative functions. The student does not use the actual items in the calendar box. Each item serves as a symbolic representation which may eventually be replaced with a less concrete symbol.

Tangible symbols- Tangible symbols are concrete representations of concepts/objects/activities about which the student needs to communicate. If a student wants to request a cup to drink, the tangible symbol may be a whole cup, the plastic handle of a cup, a piece of hard plastic (an associated object that represents cup), or more standard representations. Whatever is selected as a tangible symbol must be chosen from the perspective of the student and "transparent" to him/her. The advantage of 3-D tangible symbols are that students with visual disabilities can discriminate between the symbols even if they cannot read Braille. Tangible symbols can be: whole objects, parts of objects, associated objects, textures or shapes, line drawings, or photographs. More information about tangible symbols can be found at <http://www.ohsu.edu/oidd/d21/ts/index.cfm>. Evidence based research by Rowland and Schweigert (2000) supporting the use of tangible symbols can be found at the OSEP Ideas that Work website http://www.osepideasthatwork.org/toolkit/InstPract_tan_sym.asp

Real objects and miniatures- Real objects are just that, the real object. An example of using real objects would be having sandwich material on a communication display. When the student points to the bread he/she gets a piece of bread. The real object represents the actual item (i.e., the student gets a new piece of bread, not the one displayed on the communication board). Miniatures of objects may be a replica of the object the child is requesting or commenting on. Caution must be used when using miniatures to represent an object or activity. A miniature car may not look like the student's family vehicle and even if it does, may not be easily recognized as such by a student with a cognitive impairment. If a student has poor vision, the relationship between the actual object and the miniature is poor and largely reliant on good visual perception.

Some students may need a “bridge” between three dimensional real objects and two dimensional representations. TOBIs (True Object Based Icons) may act as that bridge. TOBIs can be any picture or symbol which is cut out along the actual shape or outline. It is often mounted on a foam backing or other thick material to add dimensionality.



examples of TOBIs

Communication System with pictures, symbols, letters & or words

One does not have to start with expensive or high tech augmentative communication devices to communicate effectively with others. In fact, one of the advantages of “low tech” systems is that they require both the student and their communication partner to be actively involved in the communication interaction. Low tech communication boards are not difficult to create. Simple communication boards with pictures of the people and places in a student’s environment can be made using a digital camera. For students who may be ready to use symbols, Boardmaker is a tool for educators or parents to create communication boards about a variety of topics and activities. Paper communication boards can be made with digital pictures, symbols, words/letters or a combination.

Communication Boards

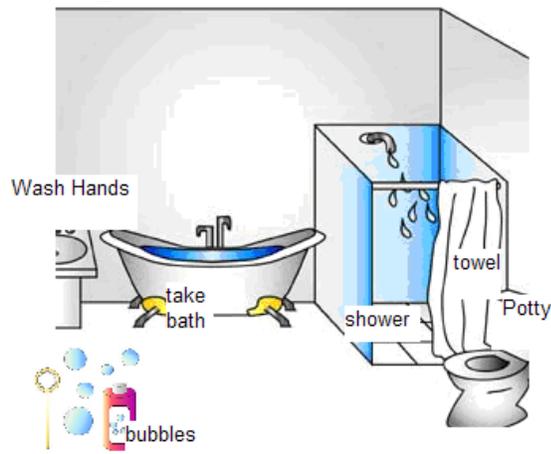
- Communication boards may consist of one, a few, or many cells containing pictures, symbols, words, phrases, letters or any combination.
- The cells may be of various sizes, even on the same board depending upon student ability, visual tracking, ability to find important messages, etc. For example a student may have limited motor control in one quadrant. Those cells may be larger than the cells on the rest of the board.
- Paper boards may be used as an AAC option for an emerging communicator or as a back-up to a more complex voice output device.
- Paper boards may also be beneficial for a student during specific activities in the community or in congested and/or noisy environments where a voice output device may not be effective or practical (i.e. swimming pool).

Various displays or arrangements may be used to increase “effectiveness” of communication interactions. Janice Light (2005) has identified three of the most common layouts:

- Traditional grid layout
 - ◆ Vocabulary is represented with symbols in “boxes”
 - ◆ Language is taken out of context and is separated

- ◆ Imposes a high degree of processing
- Visual scene layout (either a digital picture of a familiar location such as the child’s bedroom or a “generic” scene of a common location like a public restroom)
 - ◆ Vocabulary is presented in context within the scene
 - ◆ Concepts are linked visually and conceptually
- Hybrid layout
 - ◆ Visual scene display with some vocabulary presented in a grid-type layout in the scene

Sample visual scene of a bathroom. Messages are “embedded” in the scene.



Imagine Symbols[©]

Light indicates that traditionally practitioners have withheld vocabulary for emerging communicators when the navigational and or conceptual difficulty was too high for the student. Visual scenes, while reducing navigational demands, allows emerging communicators to have access to concepts and vocabulary in a familiar context. In fact, “Very young children are more accurate using visual scene layouts than traditional grid layouts” (Light, 2005, p. 26). Visual scene displays can be developed for low tech/paper communication displays, adapted to be used in mid-tech voice output devices and are integrated into many of the higher tech speech generating devices.

PECS (Picture Exchange Communication System) is a low-tech communication system developed by Bondy and Frost in 1985 to teach children and adults with autism and other communication deficits to initiate communication. It is a systematic program that starts with students exchanging a picture or symbol of a desired item with a communication partner. Specific prompts and reinforcement strategies are utilized in the PECS program. PECS requires specific training in order to follow the protocols in the program. More information about PECS can be found at <http://www.pecs.com/whatispecs.htm>. PECS should not be confused with PCS (Picture Communication Symbols) which are the actual picture symbols used for communicating. A device that may be considered as a “bridge” between a traditional PECS system and a communication system using voice is the Logan[™] Proxtalker[™]. The device has five word zone buttons that attaches to a binder containing sound “tags”. The student places the tags on the buttons, then presses the button to speak the message. The sound tags use radio frequencies making it easy to record new messages or change messages.

Regardless of the type of display or system used, try to involve the student whenever possible in the design and use of it.

Mark is a student with limited verbal abilities in an Early Childhood class. The EC teacher has a number of communication boards and single symbols around the classroom to enhance communication opportunities. Every day at “closing” group, she and her paraprofessionals take time with each student using a “School to Home” communication board. The student marks on or otherwise indicates what he/she did that day, songs they sang, snacks eaten, peers played with, etc. The teacher left plenty of blank spaces on the board so that the adult could fill in specific details. While the students originally were passive participants when the adults reviewed their day, they quickly became actively involved; drawing detailed lines between friends and activities, using different colored markers to indicate “really fun” activities, etc. The parents from the classroom were thrilled because as Mark’s mom put it “For the first time, when I ask Mark what he did today, he can tell me”.

What I did at school.....

Erin	Amanda	Derrick	Jess	Justin	Mark	Drew	Shawn	Sara	Andrew
paint		color		Judi	Jill	Shelly	Amy's Room	playground	gym
cut	draw	glue					game		trike
like it	don't like		yummy	yucky	scary	silly	fun	messy	
drink		eat		make		play			
sing							doll house	blocks	toy cars
	story time		book				play	computer	puzzle
	story tape		library				game	Play-Doh	play table

Special Notes:

Sample School to home board created by Judi Cumley (1993). The Picture Communication Symbols ©1981-2008 by Mayer-Johnson LLC. All Rights Reserved Worldwide. Used with permission.

Simple communication boards can also be used during “aided language stimulation” (Goosens’, 1989). Aided language stimulation is the process in which the partner points to picture symbols on a simple communication board in conjunction with ongoing verbal language stimulation. Some facilitators use a pen flashlight to highlight the symbol/cell or use a pointing device as they verbalize the message. One teacher “grabbed” a candy cane pen when she couldn’t find anything

else when trying aided language stimulation with a student. She later reported that he followed every movement with his eyes! Using a visual signal may help the student locate and track the symbol(s) being used. This can be very helpful for beginning communicators or to model for students who are starting to combine symbols/cells.

Examples of Communication Systems with pictures, symbols, letters & or words include:

- Object choice board
- Visual Scene Display
- Topic Board
- Activity Board
- Story board
- Communication wallet/book
- PODD (Pragmatically Organized Dynamic Display)
- “School to Home” board
- Eye gaze frames or boards
- PECS (Picture Exchange Communication System)

Just because a communication system is low tech does not mean that it has a low cognitive or linguistic load. Literate individuals who are AAC users may prefer a low tech alphabet or word board in addition to or instead of an SGD. In addition to the standard QWERTY configuration, low tech alphabet boards can be configured with either an alphabetic or frequency of occurrence configuration which may actually be easier for the student to find letters. Grammar based boards such as *Word Power OnBoard* include single letters and 100 of the most frequently used nouns, pronouns, verbs and adjectives in a color coded grammatical display.

Some examples (not an inclusive list) of symbol-based software include:

Boardmaker

Clicker®

GoTalk Overlay Software

Imagine Symbols (free download)

Overboard

PictureIt

Picture Master Board Designer

Tobii Symbol Mate

Simple Speech Generating Devices

Simple speech generating devices (SGDs) or voice output devices bring voice to a student’s communication system. They range from SGDs that speak a single message to devices with multiple cells or message options and those that play “looped” messages. All devices in this category use digitized or recorded speech and are usually quite simple to program or change messages. They are battery operated and have recording times from a few seconds per recording to total recording times of up to 5 minutes.

Most if not all simple SGD's can be used with a variety of symbol representations ranging from real objects to picture communication symbols and some can be used with visual scene displays. These are some of the most common characteristics of simple SGD's.

- One set of messages (represented on one overlay) are available to the student at a time.
- Pressing a key (or cell) produces one message (single word or short phrase).
- May have one, two, four, sixteen, forty, or more buttons with messages.
- Overlay must be physically changed, and device reprogrammed to change the messages.
- Devices are lightweight and portable.
- Most are accessed by a direct selection. A few have scanning capabilities.
- Some have switch ports so that they can be activated by a switch or can act as a switch to activate a battery operated device such as an adapted toy.

Patrick occasionally pointed to symbols on a communication binder display to communicate during snack, but often needed a prompt to do so. His team decided to try a speech generating device for a number of reasons. They wondered if Patrick's reluctance to use the snack symbols was because his requests might have been missed if the adult wasn't looking at him, the communication board didn't have the "power" that students with voice had and having a voice might be more motivating. They introduced a simple Cheap Talk 8[®] to Patrick during snack because it was easy to program, had up to 8 messages that were easy to access and visually defined and had the capability of recording single words or short phrases (37.5 seconds per message). At first they only programmed 4 messages ("I want...." drink & snack item, "uh oh" and "all done"). They were careful to use a boy's voice so that the device reflected Patrick's age and gender. The team used the device themselves to request snack items, make a comment when they "spilled" and were finished with snack as a model to Patrick and other students. The Cheap Talk 8 was placed close to Patrick, but he was not required to use it. When he gestured or otherwise indicated a desire for an item or to be finished, an adult would verbalize that request while pressing the appropriate message on the device. Other students liked to use the device to make snack requests even if they were verbal and were encouraged to do so. After a few weeks of daily snack, the adult paused waiting to see if Patrick would make a request using the Cheap Talk 8. With minimal prompts, Patrick started using the device on a regular basis. As Patrick's success built, other messages were added ("more", "sit here", "please", "good") and modeled by adults and peers. Patrick may soon be a candidate for a more advanced device.

Some examples (not an inclusive list) of simple speech generating devices include:

32 Message Communicator[®]
BIGmack[®] and LITTLEmack[™] Communicators
Cheap Talk[®]
HipTalk[®]
iTalk
MessageMate[™]
Step-by-Step[™] devices (Big and Little)
Tech Four[™]
VoicePal

Speech Generating Devices with Levels

As student's communication skills continue to develop, their communication opportunities need to grow with them. One way of providing more communication messages to students in different settings, activities or environments is to use a speech generating device with levels. Each level can be programmed with specific vocabulary for each activity. Overlays are created with both core and topic specific (fringe) vocabulary. Overlays are changed as the student changes activities. SGDs with levels can range from very simple to quite complex. They have many of the same features as simple SGDs, but are more powerful. They are battery operated, but some use rechargeable batteries or can be plugged into an electrical outlet. They also use digitized or recorded speech, but have a greatly increased memory (some with over an hour of recording time). Some of these devices also have the capability for both visual and auditory scanning. Many of the single level SGDs listed previously also have leveled versions. When considering the many different choices of SGDs with levels, remember to consider the student's abilities, the messages the student will need to communicate in different environments, overlay storage, student's ability to change overlays and the tasks the student needs to do. Common characteristics of SGDs with levels include:

- Capable of storing several layers of messages.
- Allows uses for multiple situations or environments, for example Level 1 can be programmed with messages appropriate for group or calendar time, Level 2 can hold messages for lunch, Level 3 could be vocabulary appropriate for social exchanges on the playground, Level 4 could be programmed to support content messages in the general education classroom, etc.
- Changing from level to level usually requires activating a button, sliding a switch, or otherwise indicating a new level and physically changing the picture overlay.

Some devices with levels have unique features that are worth mentioning. The SMART™ series from AMDI have interchangeable flash cards, which increases the memory capabilities of the device. Each flash card holds the memory for additional overlays. Commercially created sets of visual scene display overlays containing a flash card of professional voice recordings are available for purchase from AMDI. Each overlay is “recognized” by the device from a series of holes punched on the side of the overlay. When the matching flash card is installed, the device senses the hole pattern in each overlay as it is inserted.

One of the issues with leveled devices is the reliance on the communication partner to change overlays and levels when the student needs to communicate messages on a different level. The Bluebird II attempts to address that issue by attaching up to 10 overlays on the front of the device with common “binder rings”. The student flips to the desired overlays (colored tabs could be attached to make the pages more accessible) and presses the numbered button on the side keypad to select the level.

Other leveled devices with unique features are those with “window frames”/keyguards. The 7-Level Communication Builder has 7 levels and plastic window frames for 1, 2, 4, 8 or 16 messages. A student with emerging communication skills could start using the device with either the 1 or 2

message frame and move up to a frame with more messages as their skills advance. It also has the unique capability of using the 1 message frame for a visual scene display but programming more messages (8 or 16) on the display. The SuperTalker and L*E*O also have the capability to be programmed in different message formats and have similar window frames as the 7-Level Communication Builder. The L*E*O recognizes each overlay according to a bar code affixed to the back.

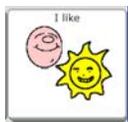
A few other examples (not an inclusive list) of SGDs with levels include:

AdVOCAtE
Boardmaker® Activity Pad
ChatBox
DigiCom 2000
FLASH™
Go Talk
Hummingbird
*L*E*O*
Macaw
Message Mate™
SuperHawk
Tech™ series

Speech Generating Devices with Icon Sequencing

In a category by themselves are speech generating devices that use icon sequencing as a language base for communication. SGDs from the Prentke Romich Company use semantic compaction, a language method that sequences a small number of multi-meaning icons to form words, phrases or sentences. Devices range from those that are designed for emerging communicators to word-based complex communication systems. Common characteristics of systems which use semantic compaction are:

- Icons have multiple meanings. Beginning communicators start with one meaning per icon, but more complex concepts and meanings are added to the icons as the student's linguistic competence increases. For instance the icon "elephant" may be associated with concepts of big, strong and gray.
- The core vocabulary does not change location which increases motor planning and automaticity for students with physical challenges.
- Language "rules" are built in and taught using icon sequencing and icon prediction that students use when learning new vocabulary.
- A small symbol set is used. Rather than adding new symbols, pages and navigation to the communication system, new concepts and meanings are added to the existing icons.
 - For example the yellow, smiley-faced sun icon is used for a beginning communicator for just the word "like" (everyone "likes" a nice sunny day!). Next the concepts of fun, yellow, and smile are added by combining the sun icon with other icons.



Unity® symbol

- Student may press two or three keys in sequence to produce a message.
 - Using the Unity language system, the student presses a button with a picture of a dog with a newspaper in its mouth followed by pushing a button with a picture of a question mark. The device speaks the message, “What’s new with you?”
- The student (and communication partner if supporting an early user) must be able to remember the message code sequences.

Some examples of devices that use icon sequencing are:

Vanguard™ Plus

Vantage™ series

ECO™ -14

Chatbox® series

SpringBoard™ series

Speech Generating Devices using Dynamic Displays

Speech generating devices with a dynamic display have a screen that changes overlays depending on the student’s input either through direct or indirect (scanning) selection. The screens can show letters, words, phrases, symbols, photos, visual scene displays, small screens (pop-ups), even videos. Each time the student activates a message, there is potential for the screen to change. The screens can range from very simple displays to extremely complex ones depending on the student’s linguistic, cognitive, physical and visual abilities. A dynamic display device may start with displays for an emerging communicator and advance in complexity as the student’s abilities change. Some practitioners feel that dynamic display devices reduce the cognitive load for communicators because the user doesn’t have to remember symbol sequences and simply needs to recognize the message they wish to communicate. However there are features of dynamic displays that can challenge some students. Because the screen can potentially change with every “hit”, some students “get lost” trying to navigate to a message. It can be difficult for a student without literacy skills to convey a novel message. Motor planning is difficult for students with physical challenges because the symbols can change location depending on the screen. As with any speech generating device, each has features that may support one student while challenging another.

SGDs with dynamic displays can range in size and weight from very small hand-held PDA based communicators to those that are large and heavy that need to be secured to a wheel-chair mount. Many SGDs with dynamic displays have capabilities in addition to communication. Some have built in environmental controls so that the student can not only voice their request to change the channel on the TV, but also do it through their device! Some devices have a built in keyboard with word prediction capabilities. Others can be used for writing and sending emails, text messages or talking on the telephone. Many devices have advanced accessibility features including scanning capabilities with single or multiple switches, auditory scanning, head mouse access or eye gaze access. Some students with visual or attentional difficulties could benefit from

the “zoom” feature included on many SGDs and communication software in which the selected or scanned symbol enlarges on the screen to give it more prominence.

SGDs with dynamic displays may use digitized recordings, synthetic voices or both. Those that have both types of voices have the most flexibility for the student’s personalized voice. They can use a high quality synthetic voice for most messages or to speak any text the student has written. But when the student wants to sound like their peers (use slang, tell a joke, greet their peers) a digitized recording of a same age and gender peer can be used. Some dynamic display devices utilize only digitized recordings that are limited to pre-loaded or customized messages. A student would not be able to “write” a word or message and have the device speak it.

These are some of the common characteristics of dynamic display speech generating devices:

- Pictures, words or symbols are represented on a screen, which is capable of touch or switch activation. Activating a picture on the screen produces a message or advances to a new screen or window.
- The device automatically changes the picture displays and corresponding messages.
 - For example, to ask for a cheeseburger at McDonald’s...
 - the student selects the symbol for food from the main page
 - the device automatically changes to a new page of food symbols, which includes one representing fast food
 - the student selects the fast food symbol
 - the device produces a page with symbols representing several fast food restaurants
 - the student presses the symbol for McDonald’s
 - the device changes to a page that includes items on the McDonald’s menu
 - the student selects the symbol of the cheeseburger
 - It should be noted that if a student ALWAYS orders the same thing from the menu, a quicker link could be programmed which would require fewer page sets and activations
- May require significant programming to personalize.
- One icon or “hit” can be programmed to produce a single word, a phrase or a long message such as a pre-stored speech or class presentation.
- Students need to navigate to different pages to communicate about different topics.

Another option for teams who are considering a trial or assessment with a speech generating device with a dynamic display is installing software with those features on a computer. This software can be installed on desktop, laptop or tablet computers. Many teams use AAC software on a computer as a way to emulate a dedicated device. The software programs have the same capabilities such as scanning capabilities, linking to new pages or programs, student specific settings for number of display items, visual settings, etc. Computer systems can have touch-screens built into the monitor or added on as hardware. Tablet computers can have a touch-screen that rotates and lays flat on the keyboard, emulating an SGD.

A few examples (not an inclusive list) of speech generating software with dynamic displays include:

Boardmaker Plus
Boardmaker with Speaking Dynamically Pro®
Dynavox System Software
Gus! Multimedia Speech System
PTP-PC (Point to Pictures-PC)
Say-it! SAM
SpeechPRO
Talking Overboard
Talking Screen
Tobii Communicator

Some dynamic display devices (not an inclusive list) include:

Conversa™
Dynavox devices
Freedom LITE™
Optimist series
Say-it! SAM series
TANGO!
Tellus series
TuffTalker
Tobii C series

Some dynamic display devices with icon prediction:

ECO™-14
Springboard series
Vanguard
Vantage

Some Palm or handheld computer based dynamic display devices:

ChatPC series
Cyrano
Palmtop series
MV-1000
Say-it! SAM Communicator
Tellus Smart

Some dynamic display devices use eye-gaze technology for access

Tobii CEye
ERICA
Eye Max
Eye Tech TM series

Text based device with Speech Synthesis

Students who have good keyboarding and literacy skills can consider a text based speech generating device. These devices have a text window with either a membrane or physical keyboard. Text-to-speech devices allow the student to input virtually any message which the built in speech synthesizer will speak. Most of these devices have features to increase the user's keyboarding speed such as word prediction and pre-stored messages which can be retrieved by using a keyboard combination or abbreviation. Some are designed with telephone or internet features. While all of the devices are designed to speak back the text, some devices such as the Allora can also record and play back digital messages. The Allora can record a natural sounding voice to greet others, gain attention, play back MP3 files and more. Access considerations including scanning capabilities and keyguards are built into many of the devices. All of the text based devices have a text window so that the student can see the message typed. The LightWRITER™ is distinct in offering dual LCD windows so that the communication partner can also see the text window even if they are facing the student. The communication partner interacting with a text-based AAC user might support the student by using rate enhancement strategies such as predicting the user's message. That should only occur after the partner has asked the student for permission to predict messages and should always be followed up by confirming with the student that the partner's prediction is correct.

It should be noted that many of the devices using a dynamic display mentioned earlier also have text-to-speech capabilities using an on-screen keyboard.

These are some of the characteristics of text based speech generating devices using a speech synthesizer

- Anything the student types can be spoken by the device
- Requires good literacy skills including grammar, spelling and punctuation
- Most have rate enhancement capabilities such as abbreviation expansion, pre-stored messages and word &/or phrase prediction.

Some devices (not an inclusive list) that use a speech synthesizer for text-to-speech include:

Allora

DynaWrite

Dubby

Freedom Toughbook™ and Extreme™

LightWRITER

TalkingAid Wireless

Polyana and PolyTABLET

Another option for students who have the capability to key in words and phrases for communication is a portable word processor with text-to-speech capabilities. These devices are not manufactured as augmentative communication devices, yet have been successfully used with some students who don't need a dedicated device. Many have the capability of either holding pre-stored messages or having a document saved with frequently used messages for quick access. Some students won't need the text-to-speech capabilities and would be comfortable inputting or showing pre-stored text in the device to a communication partner.

Some of these alternative options include:

SmartSpeaker™ (an “add-on” speech synthesizer for AlphaSmart or Neo)

NEO2 with Text2Speech

The Fusion

Franklin Talking Dictionaries

Handheld PDAs

Innovative AAC

As general technology evolves and is made more accessible, there are those who push technology beyond its intended use. That holds true for innovative applications for AAC. “Smartphones” including the iPhone have been modeled as alternative communication options. Pre-stored messages and pictures can be activated for communication or for repair when there is a communication breakdown. Those wishing to see an iPhone being used as an AAC device can view this short movie at <http://homepage.mac.com/billziegler/iMovieTheater26.html>. Proloquo2Go™ is a new technology was designed for the iPhone/iPod touch. Features will include text, pictures and symbols.

Alexicom Tech is a web based AAC system using photos, downloaded symbols and synthesized speech. This system can be accessed any place where the internet is available and can be used on any device that is internet compatible (computer, cell phone, tablet, smartphone, etc.). For more information go to <alexicomtech.com>

Other innovative applications include (Speaking Pad) can be loaded onto T-Mobile phones that provide text-to-speech, short text messages (SMS) can be sent to other’s cell phones using a standard e-mail account, Skype™ users can type a message to an individual or group to communicate. More about these applications and more can be found at http://accessibilityportal.org/augcom_ideas.htm.

Solution Selection: Tools & Strategies

Use a **Feature Match** process to discuss and select those ideas, tools, and strategies that were generated during the solution brainstorming. Select those that best match the student, the environment and the communication tasks that need to be accomplished. Limit your selections to a reasonable number and prioritize them according to those that can be accomplished immediately, in a reasonable time period and those that will be considered at a later time or require additional staff training.

Matching Systems to the Student

Whenever selecting a communication system for a student, one must always consider its “features” in order to “match” them as much as possible to the skills/abilities of the student.

Device features may include:

- **Access-** scanning capabilities or direct selection sensitivity/pressure needed to activate the system, size of targets, spacing between targets, ease of changing overlays
- **Physical-** weight, size of the system/device, portability and mounting
- **Visual-** glare, symbol size, background color
- **Other-** compatibility/capability to interface with other technology (e.g., computers, printers, environmental controls), customer support, ease of programming and back-up, flexibility of grid set-ups, durability

There are resources that make this process easier. Many vendors provide matrices listing the features of their devices. When researching devices, visit vendor websites and/or use internet searches for comparison charts.

SET-BC (Special Education Technology-British Columbia) is a wonderful resource for AAC information, implementation. It has two grids comparing features of low tech and high tech communication devices.

http://www.setbc.org/Download/LearningCentre/Communication/AAC_Feature_Grid_HighTech_2008.pdf

http://www.setbc.org/Download/LearningCentre/Communication/AAC_Feature_Grid_LowTech_2008.pdf

AAC Tech Connect is a web site which provides pictures of speech generating devices according to category (e.g., dynamic display, simple digitized, text-to-speech, etc.). It also includes contact information for major AAC device manufacturers and their product information and brochures. Their *Device Assistant* provides a free trial for searching for AAC devices based on features with a side-by-side comparison.

Another resource is this set of protocols

http://www.mydynamicttherapy.com/tools_for_professionals.htm It correlates with the Medicare requirements for a Speech-Generating Device evaluation and is aligned with the four basic AAC competencies (linguistic, strategic, operational and social) that are identified by AAC-RERC as necessary for an individual to independently use an AAC device.

Operational Competence (operating the communication system):

- Activating device (turning on/off), speed, accuracy
- Navigating to words and phrases
- Asking for assistance when needed

Linguistic Competence (language):

- Uses a range of communication functions
- Uses different overlays for different activities/settings
- Combines words/phrases to create messages

Social Competence

- Demonstrates turn-taking
- Maintains and expands a topic
- Attends to speaker
- Uses social language

Strategic Competence

- Repairs communication breakdowns with a variety of strategies
- Uses different vocabulary with different audiences
- Uses strategies to add something new to the conversation

5. ASSESSMENT OF SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES- copy additional forms as needed
Fill in details, check items patient can accomplish, mark N/A for features not available on this device, and X for features not useable by this patient

DEVICE/SOFTWARE:

Length of Trial:
 Considered but rejected without trial due to:
 inability to meet required features lack of symbols to represent language
 lack of voice output limited ability to meet communication needs in the near future
 weight or size limiting portability small size not meeting physical or visual needs
 other: _____
 Trial during evaluation session Longer trial (> 1 week)

Additional Information:

Techniques To Elicit Communication:
 discussion response to questions role play functional activity (play, look at magazine)
 other: (describe) _____

Access Methods:
 direct selection, with touch enter delay, with touch exit delay
 keyboard: number of locations = 6 8 12 15 20 30 40 60 100 150
 partner assisted scanning scanning joystick mouse/mouse alternative
 other: _____
 Describe settings, scanning pattern, etc. _____

RESULTS OF TRIAL

Range of Motion: Sufficient on Left Right Both Size of Display: 16x12 9x7 5x3
 Size of Symbols: Keyboard 1" 2" >3"
 Navigation: single page, no navigation can navigate pages – list pages: _____

Navigation Support: independent verbal prompts taught in context repetition hand over hand
 visual cue-button shape, highlight taught in context partner assisted navigation

Type of Symbol: Object Photograph Symbol Word Spelling
 Page Format: Grid Free Form Scene
 Number of Symbols on Page: 2-4 8 12 20 40 60 >60

Message Unit: Sentence Phrase Word Letter
 Mean Length of Utterance: 1 word 2 words 3-5 words using carrier phrases only >3 words independently combined
 Ex: I want...I see...I go...I like...
 on single page with navigation to other pages to complete sentence
 with navigation to other pages to complete sentence complete sentence

Functions: request respond comment share information reject
 Vocabulary Expansion: Multiple levels Dynamic Display Encoding
 Editing Functions: close popup delete clear message
 Rate: Word prediction Abbreviation expansion Pre-stored messages

Conclusion:
 Most appropriate device at this time Meets some needs, but will continue looking

Retrieved from <http://www.mydynamictherapy.com/SGD%20eval%20Step%20III%20IV.pdf>
 on November 4, 2008.

Related Assessments

In addition to standard language assessments, teams may also need to use specialized assessments to determine a student’s ability to access sites on a device, understand a symbol or even how to interpret their movements as intentional communication. Much of this information is going to be gained through informal observations, interviews and trials. However there are some specialized assessments and software programs that may provide specific information needed to justify funding of a device or even to help narrow down which device is a better match for the student.

Software programs are available to help determine if the student can use direct selection and if so, what size area he might be able to activate accurately. *Compass®* and *Evaluware™* are designed to provide assessment activities for computer access which may also include AAC access. They help determine the best settings and preferences for the student based on motor/access such as range of motion, the size of button that a student can activate, the volume setting needed, switch use, and more. Both programs provide detailed reports at the completion of the assessment.

Stages assessment software is a seven-level developmental framework that assists teams in determining a learner's cognitive and language abilities. The seven Stages are developmental in

nature and are not age or grade specific. The first Stage is Cause-Effect and continues to proceed as a student's cognitive and linguistic abilities advance to language readiness, emerging language, early concepts, advanced concepts and communication, functional learning and written expression. It should be noted that Stages is not an assessment for augmentative communication, but rather an accessible instrument (single switch accessible) that assesses cognition and language skills.

If the team is not certain which symbol system is appropriate for a student, they might want to consider using the TASP (Test of Aided-Communication Symbol Performance). Subtests offer assessment of a student's knowledge of symbols including photos compared with Picture Communication Symbols, size as well as number of symbols and higher level skills such as categorization and grammatical encoding.

When students have profound or multiple sensory disabilities, it can be difficult to assess and implement an appropriate communication system. *Every Move Counts, Clicks and Chats* helps teams understand the communicative intent of a student's motor patterns. Assessment, data collection and implementation strategies are part of the program.

Implementation Plan

After tools have been selected and prioritized, identify any trials or services that are needed including procurement of trial equipment and materials, team member(s) responsibilities, start date, length of trial, training needed and any other student/staff specific issues. Be certain to identify communication objectives and criteria of performance to determine the effectiveness of the trials.

Data Collection

The importance of data collection cannot be over-stressed. How do you know whether a communication device was successful or not unless the team collects data during the trial(s). Decide the criteria for success to determine if the device meets the student's communication needs (i.e., the student initiates requests for desired item(s), the student makes social comments to peers during lunch, the student independently navigates to a new page set, the student answers "scripted questions", the student combines 2 symbols, the student uses simple repair strategies, etc.). The team can create their own data collection sheet or use others such as those shown below.

Chapter 3 – Assistive Technology for Communication



Student		Device	Number of messages on overlay		Number of Overlays used	
Date/ Time	Observer	Environment	Activity	Vocabulary/overlay(s) used	Prompts/ Cues	Notes

Prompts key: (EC) Environmental Cue, (O?) Open Question, (PP) Partial Prompt, (FP) Full Prompt
 Cues Key: (Pz) Pause, (VM) Verbal Model, (ALS) Aided Language Stimulation, (DF) Descriptive Feedback

Attach copy of overlay. If helpful, indicate number of times student accessed each message.

List communication objectives for AAC device trial(s):

Device	Date: From-To	Communication Objectives:	Successful? Y/N	Why/Why not

Observational Notes:

Created by Judi Cumley, 10-08

SET-BC uses the four communication competencies (operational, linguistic, social and strategic) in their SET-BC AAC Curriculum Rubric http://setbc.org/setbc/communication/aac_curriculum_outline.html which includes rating scales and levels that track a student starting at a basic initiation and response level to communicating for learning, independence and employment. The rubric may assist a team in identifying the next level of competence a student needs to achieve.

**Record of Achievement:
Unit 1: Initiating and Responding**

Student name:

Date:

Source of information

- O = observed
- R = reported
- SE = student self-evaluation

Learning outcome	Not yet meets	Minimally meets	Fully meets	Exceeds	Comments
LINGUISTIC COMPETENCIES: It is expected that the student will:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicate information about preferences and interests using patterned phrases (e.g. I want..., I like..., I am...) 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicate requests for school or personal objects (e.g. I need my walker. I need a drink). 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ask and answer basic questions, largely based on memorized/ pre-stored repertoire. (e.g. My name is Sarah. What is your name? I went to the movies. What did you do on the weekend?) 					

May 2008

www.setbc.org/lcindexer/

Retrieved on October 30, 2008 from http://setbc.org/setbc/communication/aac_curriculum_outline.html

A resource developed by Dynavox technologies is their “Implementation Toolkit”. The Toolkit has resources for AAC users and professionals, videos, AAC frameworks, observational guides and other tools that can even be helpful for teams supporting students using devices other than Dynavox products.



**Navigation to a Particular Activity/Category
Datasheet and Teaching Hints**

Goal: (Name) will accurately navigate to (activity-based/category-based) vocabulary (criterion) in (activity).

Date	Level of Independence (circle appropriate cue)					
	Self-initiated	Natural cue	Indirect –	Pointer/Search Light	Verbal	Visual-Gestural
	Direct Verbal	Direct Pointer/Light	Physical Assistance			
	Self-initiated	Natural cue	Indirect –	Pointer/Search Light	Verbal	Visual-Gestural
	Direct Verbal	Direct Pointer/Light	Physical Assistance			
	Self-initiated	Natural cue	Indirect –	Pointer/Search Light	Verbal	Visual-Gestural
	Direct Verbal	Direct Pointer/Light	Physical Assistance			

Chapter 3 – Assistive Technology for Communication



Retrieved from Dynavox Implementation Toolkit on February 18, 2009
<http://www.dynavotech.com/training/toolkit/>

Training of Communication Partners

Training of communication partners in all environments (e.g. home, school, and community) is a vital step towards successful implementation of a student's communication system. Training of staff and family may include these or other skills:

- knowledge of vocabulary and its location in the system
- using a prompt hierarchy
- learning how to use and program the student's communication system
- facilitator strategies (modeling, expansion, pausing)
- competence in problem solving and completing minor repairs or contacting technical support for the device
- other student/device specific skills

Kent-Walsh and McNaughton (2005) propose an eight step instructional model for training communication partners based on a review of previous models of instruction. In summary, those steps are

1. Pretest partner's spontaneous use of communication strategies in the natural environment. Partners commit to participating in the instructional program.
2. Instructor describes the targeted strategy and provides a method for remembering the steps involved in implementing the strategy. Instructors discuss the impact of implementing the strategy with the AAC user.
3. Instructors model the targeted strategy with verbal explanations of all the steps performed.
4. Communication partners practice naming and describing all of the steps required to implement the strategy.
5. Communication partners practice implementing the strategy in a controlled environment, receiving feedback from the instructors.
6. Communication partners practice implementing the strategy in multiple situations in the natural environment. Receive reduced prompting and feedback.
7. Instructors review and document communication partner's mastery of the targeted strategy. Instructors elicit feedback on the impact of the partner's implementation of the strategy from the AAC user or their caregivers. Instructors assist communication partners in generating a maintenance plan for generalization of the strategy.
8. Communication partners practice implementing the targeted strategy across multiple environments and plan for long-term implementation.

Students can learn to "train" unfamiliar partners with messages such as "Please be patient, I use this device for communication", "If you think you know what I am going to say, you can guess" or "Please let me finish my message" each dependent on the student's communication competencies.

Funding

After the student has completed a successful trial with a specific SGD, the question of funding the device becomes an important issue. The law is clear that if assistive technology, including an AAC device is needed to accomplish the goals and objectives listed in the student's IEP, then it must be provided.

However, IDEA does not prevent school districts from seeking funding from other sources to fund a portion of the devices they may find necessary to procure for students with disabilities. It requires the school district to “provide” the assistive technology. In providing it, the school district may borrow it, rent it, or seek an outside or “third party” funding source. When seeking funding for a student’s personal SGD, the family and school team need to consider factors such as ownership, use during vacations and holidays and what happens to the device if the student moves out of district or graduates. All of those factors need to be considered when making funding decisions.

If the family agrees that the school can submit the request for funding a device to either the family’s private insurance or through the student’s Medicaid, most states have information about the funding process for “durable medical equipment”, the category under which speech generating devices fall. All of the major vendors and suppliers of SGDs have “funding” departments to assist the team in navigating “third party” funding procedures. Their staff can assist the team in writing the report, reporting data from the trial, going through the steps of the funding process, etc. Other resources of information on AAC funding include websites such as AAC funding help, AAC Institute, AAC-RERC all of which are listed on the Internet Resources page found at the end of the chapter.

As you and the student’s team venture on this remarkable journey to provide a communication system for the students you serve, remember that the device is not the goal, COMMUNICATION is!

Other Assistive Technology for Communication Disorders

Personal Voice Amplification Devices

Personal voice amplification systems are generally used for adults, especially educators because of the tendency of teachers to abuse their vocal chords with overuse. However, there are some students who are verbal, but have limited intelligibility. If speech is fatiguing, requires frequent repetition and/or excessive listener proximity because of low volume, those students may benefit from a portable personal voice amplification system. Personal voice amplification systems can be wired or wireless and consist of a small transmitter, a high quality microphone and a receiver/amplifier. The user wears the amplifier/speaker in a “fanny pack” and plugs in the microphone. Headset microphones are typically better because of their proximal location to the mouth and stability on the user’s head. Other microphones that can be considered depending on the student include a collar microphone, worn on the student’s shirt close to their mouth or pencil microphone, hand held by the mouth.

The Speech Enhancer SGD amplifies an individual’s speech, but also claims to clarify their speech. The device blends the speaker’s voice characteristics with synthesized components to reportedly create a clearer voice that sounds much like the speakers, but with more clarity. The system, a microphone, synthesizer and speaker is worn by the user. Research into the effectiveness of the device is limited and none to date has included school aged speakers. Bain, Ferguson and Mathisen (2005) reports inconclusive evidence as to the effectiveness of increasing intelligibility among adults with a variety of disorders (cerebral palsy, laryngectomy, vocal nodules, traumatic brain injury, Parkinson disease, multiple sclerosis) when judged by familiar and unfamiliar partners.

Some personal voice amplification systems (not an inclusive list)

Califone Voice Saver

Chattervox®

The Speech Enhancer SGD

Voicette

This section on stuttering was contributed by Charlie Osborne, M.A., CCC-SLP, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

Assistive Technology for Stuttering

Historically, delayed auditory feedback devices have been shown to decrease the frequency and severity of stuttering in some individuals who stutter and have been used as adjuncts to therapy. The rate of speech of person who stutters tends to be slower and sounds and syllables prolonged when speaking under delayed auditory feedback (Silverman, 2004). Contemporary assistive devices may delay auditory feedback (DAF) and/or alter the frequency of the feedback (FAF) of a person’s speech. Use of DAF and FAF can often result in an immediate reduction in the frequency and severity of stuttering. There are anecdotal reports that DAF and FAF have been useful adjuncts to stuttering therapy with some adults who stutter. Unfortunately, at the present time there is limited evidence regarding the long term effectiveness of DAF and FAF with adults who stutter and almost no evidence regarding effectiveness of DAF and FAF with children who stutter. One researcher (Guitar, 2006) reported that he only dispensed devices to children over 11 years of age, believing that younger children could be better served through therapy.

There are currently several assistive devices available commercially for individuals who stutter, with prices ranging from \$1500.00 to \$5,000.00. The Stuttering Foundation lists some devices but does not endorse the use of any of them

(<http://www.stuttersfa.org/Default.aspx?tabid=88>). These devices are typically worn in one ear, much like a hearing aid. They can be worn behind the ear or, with the more expensive models, entirely in the ear canal.

In summary, use of a DAF and/or FAF device may reduce stuttering and it's severity when used as an adjunct to therapy. If considering the purchase of an assistive device for reducing stuttering, it is recommended that the child and family be counseled regarding the lack of available evidence regarding long term effects and to the fact that there remains no known cure for stuttering.

Communication board from page 5 of this chapter with text labels.



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Product	Vendor
7-Level Communication Builder	Enabling Devices
32 Message Communicator [®]	Enabling Devices
AdVOCate	Dynavox
Accessible Literacy Learning (ALL)	Dynavox
Allora	Technology and Integration
BIGmack [®]	AbleNet, Inc.
Bluebird II	Saltillo
Boardmaker [®]	Mayer-Johnson
Boardmaker [®] Activity Pad	Mayer-Johnson
Boardmaker [®] Plus	Mayer-Johnson
Boardmaker [®] with Speaking Dynamically Pro [®]	Mayer-Johnson
Califone Voice Saver	Califone
ChatBox	Saltillo
ChatPC series	Saltillo
Chattervox [®]	Asyst Communications Company
Cheap Talk 8 [®]	Enabling Devices
Clicker [®]	Crick Software
Compass Software	Koester Performance Research
Conversa [™]	Words Plus
Cyrano	Cyrano Communicator
Device Assistant	AAC TechConnect
DigiCom 2000	The Great Talking Box Company
Dubby	Zygo Industries, Inc.
DynaSyms [®]	DynaVox Systems, LLC
Dynavox series	DynaVox Systems, LLC
DynaWrite	DynaVox Systems, LLC
ECO [™] -14	Prentke Romich Company
ERICA	Eye Response Technologies
Evaluware [™]	Assistive Technology, Inc.
Every Move Counts, Clicks and Chats	Every Move Counts
Eye Max	DynaVox Systems, LLC
Eye Tech TM series	EnableMart
FLASH [™]	AbleNet, Inc.
Franklin Talking Dictionaries	Franklin Electronic Publishers
Freedom Extreme [™]	Words Plus
Freedom LITE [™]	Words Plus
Freedom Toughbook [™]	Words Plus
The Fusion	The Writer Learning Systems
Go Talk	Attainment
GoTalk Overlay Software	Attainment
Gus! Multimedia Speech System	Gus Communication Devices, Inc.

Product	Vendor
Hip Talk [®]	Enabling Devices
Hummingbird	Saltillo
iTalk	AbleNet
Imagine Symbols [®]	Imagine Symbols
L*E*O	Tobii ATI
LightWRITER™ series	Toby Churchill Company
LITTLEmack™	AbleNet, Inc.
Logan™ Proxtalker™	Proxtalker
Macaw	Zygo Industries, Inc.
MessageMate	Words-Plus
Minspeak [®]	Semantic Compaction Systems
MV-1000	Digital Voice Technologies
NEO2 with Text2Speech	Renaissance Learning
Optimist series	Zygo Industries, Inc.
Overboard	Gus Communication Devices, Inc.
Palmtop series	DynaVox Systems, LLC
Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT™)	Pearson Assessment
Picture Communication Symbols (PCS™)	Mayer-Johnson
Picture It [©]	Slater Software
Picture Master Board Designer	Academic Communication Associates
PixAide™	Slater Software
Polyana and PolyTABLET	Zygo Industries, Inc.
Proloquo2Go™	AssistiveWare
PTP-PC (Point to Pictures-PC)	R. J. Cooper
Say-it! SAM	Words-Plus
Say-it! SAM Communicator	Words-Plus
Social Networks DVD	Attainment Company
Social Networks: A Communication Inventory for Individuals with Complex Communication Needs and their Communication Partners	Attainment Company
SmartSpeaker™	Afforda Speech
The Speech Enhancer SGD	Voicewave Technology
SpeechPRO	Gus Communication Devices, Inc.
SpringBoard™	Pentke Romich Company
Stages	IntelliTools [®]
Step-by-Step Communicators™	AbleNet, Inc.
SuperHawk	Adamlab, LLC.
SuperTalker	AbleNet, Inc.
SymbolStix [®]	Tobii ATI
TalkingAid Wireless	Zygo Industries, Inc.

Product	Vendor
Talking Overboard	Gus Communication Devices, Inc.
Talking Screen	Words-Plus
TANGO!	Blink-Twice
Tango to Literacy	Blink-Twice
TASP (Test of Aided-Communication Symbol Performance)	Mayer-Johnson
Tech™ series	AMDI
Tellus series	Technology and Integration
Tobii CEye	Tobii ATI
Tobii C series	Tobii ATI
Tobii Communicator	Tobii ATI
Tobii SymbolMate	Tobii ATI
TuffTalker	Words-Plus
Vanguard™	Prentke Romich Company
Vantage™	Prentke Romich Company
VoicePal	Adaptivation
Voicette	Luminaud
Word Power OnBoard	Augmentative Communication Consultants, Inc.

Internet Resources/Links

AAC Funding Help

Attorney Lewis Golinker is primarily responsible for the site's content which includes SGD funding fast facts, SGD funding programs, AAC report coach and general resources.

http://aacfundinghelp.com/funding_programs.html

AAC Institute.org

A “not-for-profit, charitable organization dedicated to the most effective communication for people who rely on augmentative and alternative communication (AAC)”. Resources include funding, consumer and parent pages, information for “beginners”, research and more.

<http://www.aacinstitute.org>

AAC-RERC

The AAC-RERC is a collaborative research group dedicated to the development of effective AAC technology. Journal articles, book chapters, other publications and presentations are all available for download.

<http://www.aac-rerc.com/>

AAC Tech Connect is a web site which provides pictures of speech generating devices according to category and lists product and contact information for major AAC device manufacturers. Their *Device Assistant* is a tool the helps a team compare and match the features of devices to student skills. It is available on a limited trial basis or by subscription.

<http://www.aacTechConnect.com>

accessibility portal.orgSM

A source of low/no-cost, mainstream strategies and applications for accommodating the communication needs of individuals with speech disabilities.

http://accessibilityportal.org/augcom_ideas.htm

Adapted Learning.com

This free resource is a place to find and share adapted curriculum created with Boardmaker® Software. It also provides online community functions as well as feature articles and expert tips. It was developed to provide better symbol-enhanced learning tools and make it easier for special educators and parents to adapt curriculum.

<http://www.adaptedlearning.com/>

ASHA – Division 12, augmentative and alternative communication

The specific division of ASHA (American Speech-Language-Hearing Association) that promotes continuing education about AAC for professionals and pre-service individuals. Non ASHA members can access many of the resources.

http://www.asha.org/about/membership-certification/divs/div_12.htm

Askability

A UK site full of stories, jokes and news (from the UK) written all in pcs. The jokes and riddles link is universal.

<http://www.askability.org.uk/>

Baltimore City Public Schools adapted library

On this website you will find books that have been adapted using the Picture Communication Symbols (PCS) and the Mayer-Johnson program BoardMaker©.

http://www.bcps.k12.md.us/boardmaker/adapted_library.asp

CHIP Speaking™

CHIP Speaking™ is a desktop augmentative communication device that supports up to 99 messages. Students can record in their own voice (or care-givers can record the voice of someone else of the same gender and age) or take advantage of computerized voices.

<http://www.oatsoft.org/Software/chip-speaking>

Imagine Symbols®

Imagine Symbols® is a free symbol set (for non-commercial use) which can be downloaded.

<http://www.imaginesymbols.com/>

Implementation Toolkit

The Implementation Toolkit is collection of video and print-based resources created to help you facilitate successful interaction using AAC from Dynavox Technologies. Registration for the toolkit is free.

<http://www.dynavoxtech.com/training/toolkit/default.aspx>

ISAAC

International Society for Augmentative and Alternative Communication. Most of the resources are for purchase or for members. However they do have an extensive listing of AAC related websites.

<http://isaac-online.org/en/home.shtml>

Linda Burkhart

A good resource of simplified technology and strategies for working with children with severe disabilities, including resources about PODD books, 2 switch step scanning, partner assisted scanning and more.

<http://www.lburkhart.com>

Literacy Support Pictures™

These symbols are freely downloadable courtesy of Slater Software.

<http://www.slatersoftware.com/PixLibrary.html>

Meyer-Johnson

Developer of Boardmaker. Go to *downloads*, *sharing* or *tips* for ideas, pre-made communication boards, “Activity of the month” and more.

<http://www.mayer-johnson.com/>

PixAide™

A free symbol set for Mac OS 10.4 computer system of over 3,000 rebus symbols matched to over 10,000 words.

<http://slatersoftware.com/PixAideInfo.html>

Project Participate

A website filled with forms, ideas and strategies to promote student participation and success in school.

<http://www.projectparticipate.org/>

pVoice

pVoice is an application for Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC). Disabled people who cannot speak and have very little possibilities to operate a computer can use pVoice by selecting photo's or symbols to generate speech output.

<http://www.oatsoft.org/Software/pvoice>

Sclera's Pictos

A resource of 1041 free symbols (pictograms).

<http://www.oatsoft.org/Software/sclera-s-pictos>

SET-BC (Special Education Technology-British Columbia) is a wonderful resource for AAC information, professional development, implementation ideas and strategies.

<http://www.setbc.org/lcindexer/default.aspx>

Speaking of Speech

An interactive forum for speech/language pathologists and teachers to improve communication skills in students by sharing ideas, resources, materials and more. Be certain to look at the materials exchange page.

<http://www.speakingofspeech.com/>

Straight Street Symbol Set

Free symbol set (.wmf format images)

<http://www.oatsoft.org/Software/straight-street-symbol-set>

The Stuttering Foundation

The Stuttering Foundation, a nonprofit charitable organization, provides free online resources, services and support to those who stutter and their families, as well as support for research into the causes of stuttering.

<http://www.stuttersfa.org/Default.aspx?tabid=4>

Trainland Tripod

This site was created by a parent of a child with autism. She has information about PECS, nonverbal communication, AAC intervention, communication boards, schedules and symbols and other links.

<http://trainland.tripod.com/pecs.htm>

University of Washington at Seattle **Augmentative Communication** website is a good resource for AAC definitions and descriptions, resources, references and valuable information, <http://depts.washington.edu/augcomm/index.htm>

USSAAC

United States Society for Augmentative and Alternative Communication is a national branch of ISAAC (International Society for Augmentative and Alternative Communication). It is dedicated to providing information and support on AAC issues, technology, tools and advancements. There are many resources on the site available to the general public.

<http://www.ussaac.org/>

Verbalize

Verbalize is a download Macintosh for OS X.4 operating systems. Basically, you type, press enter and it speaks. Command-S saves the message into an audio file. It could potentially turn an older Mac laptop into a communication tool for someone who types.

http://www.apple.com/downloads/macosx/productivity_tools/verbalize.html

YAACK (Augmentative and Alternative Communication Connecting to Young Kids)

The website from University of Nebraska-Lincoln is a resource for individuals who are providing AAC to young children. It includes information such as “When does a young child need AAC?”, Choosing AAC systems, AAC Resources and much more.

<http://aac.unl.edu/yaack/>