



Deaf Awareness Week



The purpose of Deaf Awareness Week is to increase public awareness of deaf issues, people, and culture. Activities and events throughout Deaf Awareness Week encourage individuals to come together as a community for both educational events and celebrations.

September 24-30, 2017

Compliments of

**North Dakota School for the Deaf/
Resource Center for the Deaf and Hard
of Hearing Outreach Department**

<https://www.nd.gov/ndsd/>

Why Celebrate Deaf Awareness??

The purpose of Deaf Awareness Week is to increase public awareness of deaf issues, people, and culture. Activities and events throughout Deaf Awareness Week encourage individuals to come together as a community for both educational events and celebrations.

Messages during Deaf Awareness Week include:

- Celebrate the culture, heritage, and language unique to deaf people of the world.
- Promote the rights of Deaf people throughout the world, including education for Deaf people, access to information and services, the use of sign languages, and human rights for Deaf people in developing countries.
- Recognize achievements of deaf people, including famous deaf individuals.
- Educate about the misconceptions of being deaf and the challenges the deaf population face during everyday life.
- Learn about types, degrees, and causes of hearing loss.
- Be exposed to sign language and other ways deaf and hard of hearing people communicate.
- Learn about the types of educational programs, support services, and resources that are available to the deaf and hard of hearing community, including children.
- Gain a better understanding of deaf culture.
- Understand that deaf and hard of hearing individuals are just as capable, able, and intelligent as hearing individuals. There is a difference in the way those that are deaf and hard of hearing communicate, but it is not a handicap or disability.



(Taken from Signing Savvy website: <https://www.signingsavvy.com/deafawarenessweek>)

Other websites for more information related to Deaf Awareness Week:

Arizona Commission for Deaf and Hard of Hearing

<http://www.acdhh.org/deaf/deaf-awareness-month>

Verywell.com is a health website:

<https://www.verywell.com/deaf-awareness-week-1046519>

Sorensons is a video relay service. Every year they have a Deaf Awareness presentation

<http://www.sorensonvrs.com/aware2015> or http://www.sorensonvrs.com/dhm_march_2016

National Deaf Children Society is a British website offering information and materials for families and professionals working with children with a hearing loss. All the information is great, however, information about sign Language is on British Sign Language and not American Sign Language.

http://www.ndcs.org.uk/family_support/communication/deaf_awareness/index.html





September 2017



Deaf Awareness Week

North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

The Start of North Dakota School for the Deaf

The North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing has been serving individual with hearing loss since September 1890. Back when North Dakota was becoming a state, Anson R. Spear, a deaf man from Minneapolis area came to North Dakota to establish a school for the deaf. His political backers, Senator Swanston and Mr. McCormick of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill in the Legislature for the immediate establishment of the proposed school in Devils Lake. It was passed on March 15, 1890 over the veto of the first North Dakota Governor, John Miller.

The people of Devils Lake furnished a free building for two years at the corner of Third Avenue and Fifth Street. Mr. Spear was appointed superintendent and the first term began September 10, 1890. By the end of the year, 23 children were enrolled. In 1891, funds were appropriated for a permanent building and for expenses for a biennium. The Great Northern Railroad donated an 18-acre tract of land one mile north of the heart of Devils Lake for the permanent site of NDS. The main part of the first building, Old Main, and one wing were finished during the fall of 1893. Old Main was designed by Olaf Hanson, a rising deaf architect from Minneapolis.

The North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing has a model school component using specialized methods of instruction for youth with hearing loss. It is also a resource center on hearing loss for the state of North Dakota. The school provides a comprehensive academic program for preschool through grade eight. In order to educate students with hearing loss in accordance with Individualized Education Plans (IEP), they may participate in mainstream programs with their hearing peers for part of the day in the Devils Lake Public Schools including academic and vocational classes.

High school students (Grades 9-12) are enrolled at Devils Lake High School and receive support services from NDS/RCDHH as per their IEP. NDS/RCDHH offers sign language instruction to Devils Lake High School students. Students from NDS/RCDHH may participate in community activities and in co-op athletic programs with the public schools.

NDS/RCDHH has residential programming for students from Sunday evening through Friday afternoon with numerous opportunities for extra-curricular activities, social interactions, and development of independent living and community skills. Students are transported home each weekend and for school holidays so there is plenty of family interaction.

The Outreach Department offers assessments, consultations, and direct services to school age students in mainstream settings for school districts and special education units upon request. NDS/RCDHH is accredited through the North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI) and the North Central Association/Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement (NCA/CASI) K-8.

NDS/RCDHH supports a parent/infant program for the children with hearing loss from birth to three years. Through this program children and their families throughout North Dakota receive specialized instruction to learn about hearing loss, effective use of amplification, communication choices, strategies for developing communication skills through natural daily routines.

NDS/RCDHH also has the adult services department for individuals with hearing loss once they graduate from high school and any other adults who have lost their hearing in later life.



1890



Today

U.S. Post Office honors...

In April of 2017, a two ounce (70¢) stamp with the image of leading educator in deaf education, Robert Panara, was released. He taught at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf at Rochester Institute of Technology. It coincides with the 200th anniversary of the 1817 founding of the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, Connecticut, according to Postal Service. It is part of the 16th issue of the Distinguished Americans stamp series that began in 2000.



Panara's stamp differs from past stamps in that it features a full photograph. The stamp features a photograph of Panara signing the word "respect." The stamp inscription "Teacher, Pioneer of Deaf Studies" is printed in white reading down from the upper-right corner. "Robert Panara" is printed along the bottom edge.

Known and honored as a teacher, Robert Panara was a scholar of deaf culture, an interpreter of the arts, and a poet whose collection *On His Deafness and Other Melodies Unheard* was published in 1997.

Panara lost his hearing at age 10 when he emerged from a 10-day coma brought about by spinal meningitis. Panara helped to establish the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in 1967 and joined the staff as its first deaf professor, developing the curriculum and founding the English and Theater programs. He taught classes that brought together hearing and deaf students. He was quoted as saying, "I used signs and I fingerspelled, talk, act, pantomime—you name it! I think the hearing students enjoy watching a ham like me. Maybe my voice is a little bit different, like it has an accent. But after the first couple of days, the hearing students become used to me."

Panara died in 2014 at the age of 94.

Other stamps honoring deaf culture...

Ann Sullivan

Ann Sullivan, who had a hearing loss herself, was honored on a 15¢ stamp in 1980 with her famous student, Helen Keller.



Thomas H. Gallaudet

Thomas H. Gallaudet, hearing, founded the American School for the Deaf. That is where Robert Panara learned to use sign language, Gallaudet is honored on a 20¢ stamp issued in 1983. Gallaudet University, where Panara later studied and taught, was founded by Edward Gallaudet, son of Thomas H. Gallaudet.



Others

Many deaf or partially deaf individuals have been honored on U.S. Stamps



such as Thomas Edison, first on a 3¢ stamp issued in 1947 as well as founder of Girls Scouts, Juliette Gordon Low in 1948.



In 1995, there was anthropologist Ruth Benedict, on a 46¢ stamp,



"I Love You"

A se-tenant pair of 29 cent stamps captioned "Recognizing Deafness and American Sign Language" was issued in 1993 with designs showing a mother signing "I love you" to her infant and a hand signing the same phrase.



Martha's Vineyard

A Utopia for the Deaf

If you could create a deaf utopia or a place in which everything is perfect for Deaf people, what would it be like? At one time Deaf Utopia did exist. It was an isolated island off the Massachusetts coast - Martha's Vineyard. Some early Vineyard settlers carried a gene for deafness (the first known deaf one was Jonathan Lambert, 1694), and over years of marriage, generation after generation was born with hearing loss. At one point, one in four children was born deaf! There were so many deaf people on the Vineyard (most deaf lived in Chilmark) that residents developed a sign language, Martha's Vineyard Sign Language (MVSL).



Martha's Vineyard Sign Language (MVSL) was a village sign language once widely used on the island of Martha's Vineyard by both deaf and hearing people in the community; consequently, deafness did not become a barrier to participation in public life. Sign language was so accepted on the Vineyard that a newspaper marveled in 1895 at the way the spoken and signed languages were used so freely and easily by both deaf and hearing residents. People moving to Chilmark had to learn sign language in order to live in the community. Deafness was so common that it was never considered to be a handicap. In Martha's Vineyard, the deaf were considered equals, not second-class citizens, as many Deaf people today feel. No one considered deafness a disability, which is contrary to how deafness has historically been viewed throughout the world.

Martha's Vineyard Sign Language is mostly dead today, but it has an important legacy. In the early 19th century, children from the island brought their language to America's first school for the deaf, where it mingled with French Sign Language and other colloquial home sign traditions creating much of the uniquely beautiful American Sign Language that exists today.

Article taken from

<http://www.acdhh.org/deaf/deaf-awareness-month/deaf-awareness-week-2>

MYTH

Sign language is universal or the same all over the world.

FACT

American Sign Language is a visual-gestural language used by Deaf people in the United States and Canada. Nearly every country has its own sign languages. Sign languages, like spoken languages, can have regional dialects. Sign languages use grammar and syntax, that differ from the spoken languages use in their countries of origin.



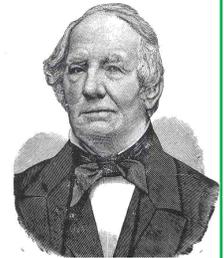
<http://wfdeaf.org/human-rights/crpd/sign-languauge>

Deaf Education in America celebrates 200 years

*In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, many wealthy colonists sent their deaf children to Europe to receive schooling. A School for the Deaf in America came about by bringing ideas that they learned in Europe with establishing a school in Hartford, Connecticut in 1817. While America is celebrating its 200th birthday of Deaf Education, **Minot State University Deaf Education program in Minot, North Dakota celebrates its 55 years of training individuals to work with deaf and hard of hearing students.***

LAURENT CLERC

Louis Laurent Marie Clerc was America's first deaf teacher. Along with Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, he helped start America's first school for the deaf. It was known as the Hartford Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. It was started April 15, 1817 in the old Bennet's City Hotel in Hartford, Connecticut.



Laurent Clerc

The school was renamed the American School for the Deaf and in 1821 moved to its present site. The school remains the oldest existing school for the Deaf in North America.



Hartford Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (Bennet's City Hotel) in Hartford, CT

Laurent Clerc grew up in France and was taught by Abbe Sicard, at the famous school for the Deaf in Paris, the Institution Nationale des Sourds-Muets. He later became a teacher at the school.

In 1815, Thomas Gallaudet from America came to France to learn about teaching methods for deaf students. Laurent Clerc worked closely with Gallaudet, but there was not enough time for Gallaudet to master all of the techniques and manual communication skills before he had to go back to

America. Gallaudet begged Sicard to allow Laurent Clerc to go with him to America and establish an American School. In the fifty-five days of the return voyage, Gallaudet learned the language of signs from Clerc, and Clerc learned English from Gallaudet.

They worked together to raise funds and founded the first school for the deaf (now known as the American School for the Deaf) in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817. Clerc was the head teacher and Gallaudet was the principal of this school. Not only did Clerc teach students, he also trained future teachers and administrators. His language, Old French Sign Language, was intermingled with the previous native or local sign language and some other regional signs. The American Sign Language (ASL) then has been evolved. His work eventually had great influences across the states, where more than 30 schools for the deaf were established around the nation in his lifetime.

Have you seen or heard of these deaf individuals?



She graduated from North Dakota School for the Deaf in 1962. She originated the leading female role in the production of Children of a Lesser God, written by Mark Medoff. *Children* won the Tony for Best Play; Best Actor and she won Best Actress.

_____ 1



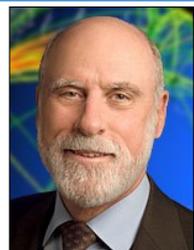
This woman has made Gallaudet University history in January 2016 by being the first woman President. Her mother is a graduate from North Dakota School for the Deaf.

_____ 2



This woman was crowned Miss America in 1998.

_____ 3



This man is known as one of the "fathers of the Internet." He is hard of hearing.

_____ 4



Despite being deaf, she is a deaf jazz and pop singer plus songwriter who competed in season 12 of America Got Talent and won 4th place

_____ 5



While playing basketball for North Dakota School for the Deaf from 1969 to 1973 became North Dakota's all time leading scorer even without the three point line. He holds seven school, 12 state and three national records.

_____ 6

A. Heather Whitestone

B. Steve Blehm

C. Matt Hamill

D. Mandy Harvey

E. Ashley Fiolek

F. Vinton Cerf

G. Roberta "Bobbi" Cordano

H. Nyle Dimarco

I. Phyllis Frelich



This man is the first Deaf model to appear and win on America's Next Top Model: He has won the Dancing with the Stars: competition as well.

_____ 7



This athlete is the youngest motocross champion EVER.

_____ 8

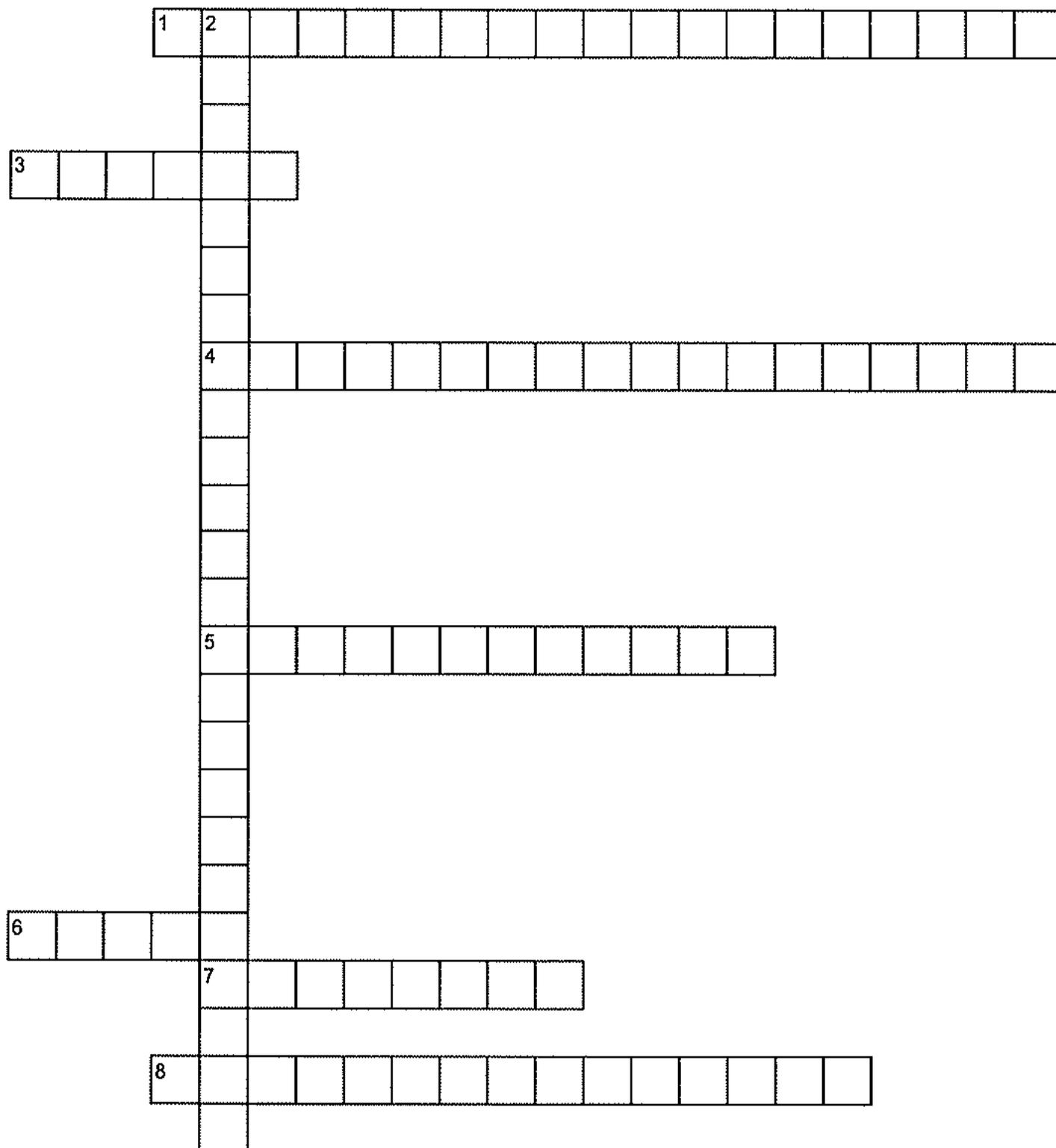


This man is an American mixed martial artist and wrestler who competed in the Light Heavyweight division of the UFC.

_____ 9

Deaf Awareness Week

Use the clues on the next page to complete this crossword puzzle. Answers are in the various articles in this packet. When filling out the crossword puzzle, there is no blank spaces between words.



Clues for Deaf Awareness Crossword Puzzle

ND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

PANARA

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

MARTHA'S VINEYARD

LAURENT CLERC

FALSE

AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

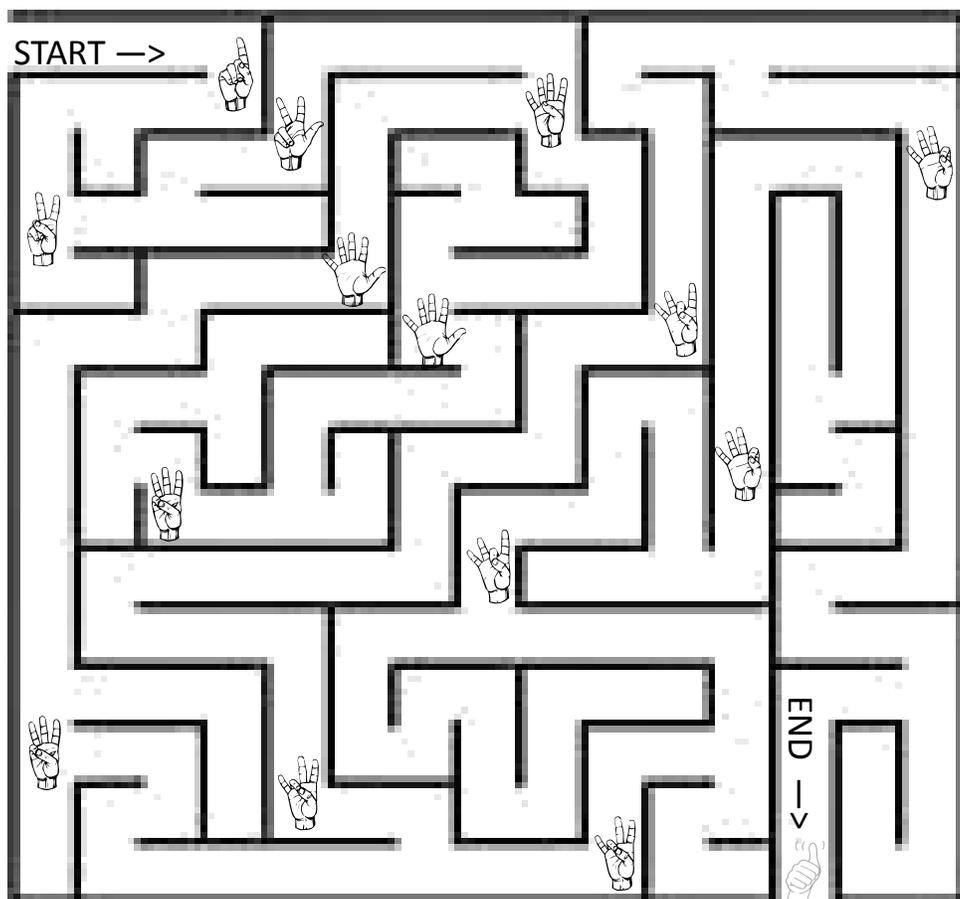
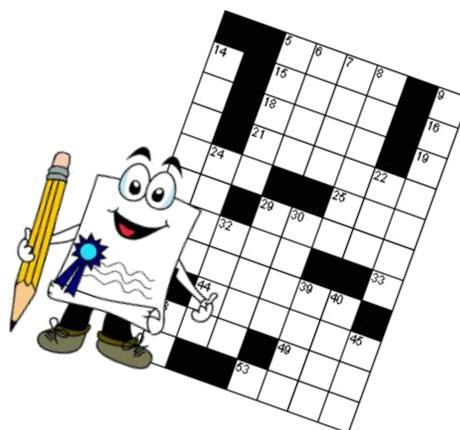
DUMMY HOY

ACROSS:

- Where did we get the huddle formation in football
- A deaf education pioneer featured on a 70 cents stamp
- Has served deaf and hard of hearing individuals in North Dakota since 1890
- Founded America's first school for the deaf
- Sign Language is universal or the same all over the world
- He invented the hand signals in baseball for balls and strikes
- A Deaf Utopia

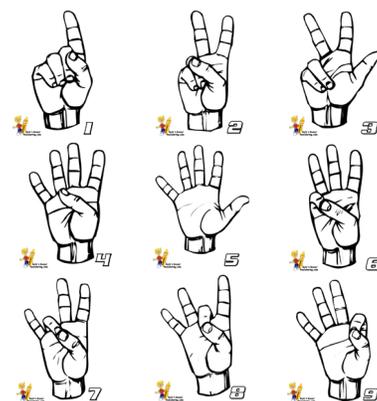
DOWN:

- Name the oldest school for the deaf that is celebrating 200 years of service.



A - MAZE - ING

Count to ten in sign language by following the correct path out of the maze. Don't be fooled by the duplicated numbers along the way.



10



Tips for communicating with Deaf and Hard of Hearing People

1. Communicate in a _____ and quiet environment with few visual and auditory distractions
2. Get the person's _____ before starting the conversation. Tap his/her shoulder, flash the lights on and off, wave your hands or use other visual signals.
3. Maintain _____. If you have to turn away from the person, wait until you re-establish eye contact before continuing your conversation,
4. Avoid standing in front of a _____ such as windows or bright lights. The glare and shadows make it very difficult to speech read or read sign language..
5. Make sure your face and _____ are visible. Do not eat, smoke, chew gum or in any way cover your _____.
6. Speak _____, avoiding exaggerated lip movements or shouting.
7. Use _____ and gestures to help clarify your message. Point to appropriate objects or using visual aids can also be helpful
8. Provide the _____ to the person so s/her knows what is being discussed.
9. Only _____ person should talk at a time in a group situation.
10. _____ your message if the person does not understand you.
11. When using an interpreter, _____ to the person and use words "I" and "you" rather than phrases like "Tell him..." or "Does she understand?"



Use these word list below to complete the communication tips when talking to a person with a hearing loss.

- A. slowly and clearly
- B. light source
- C. Rephrase
- D. well-lit
- E. topic
- F. talk directly
- G. attention
- H. mouth (2x)
- I. one
- J. eye contact
- K. facial expressions



I CAN'T HEAR YOU IF YOU COVER YOUR MOUTH.



actionDEAFNESS

I CAN'T HEAR YOU IF YOU DON'T...
FACE ME.

actionDEAFNESS

I CAN'T HEAR YOU IF YOU MIMBLE

actionDEAFNESS

SPEAK ONE AT A TIME
SPEAK ONE AT A TIME
SPEAK ONE AT A TIME

actionDEAFNESS

Did you know?

Bees do not have ears on their head.

Bees do not have ears on their head but can hear some sounds as they have ears on their antennae and legs.



Owls have crooked ears.

Owl ears are crooked - one is further forward and one higher than the other.

They are crooked so the sound reaches one ear a split second before the other one - that difference allows owl's brain to calculate the exact distance from the sound.



About Elephant Ears

The elephant's ears evolved to stop them from getting too hot.

African elephant's ears are shaped like the continent of Africa and are bigger, growing up to 6 ft. An Asian elephant's ears look a bit like India and are somewhat smaller, about 5 ft.



About Your Ears

Your ears and nose never stop growing.



Your ears never stop hearing, but your brain ignores sounds



Where did we get...

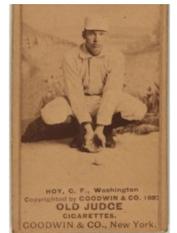
the huddle formation in football?



It originated by the football team at Gallaudet University, a liberal arts college for deaf people in Washington, D.C. to prevent other schools from reading their sign language.

hand signals for strikes and balls in baseball?

Invented by William Hoy, an outfielder who was deaf and played for the five different major league teams as an outfielder for fifteen years. Hoy hit a grand-slam home run in 1901 which was the first ever grand-slam in the American League.



the telephone?



It was invented by Alexander Graham Bell, who was originally an instructor for deaf children. He invented the telephone to help his wife and mother who were deaf to hear.

Colors

Several colors in sign language is the manual letter that the color starts with and shaking it at the wrist. Use the color handshapes below to find an image of the most famous sign in the world.



green



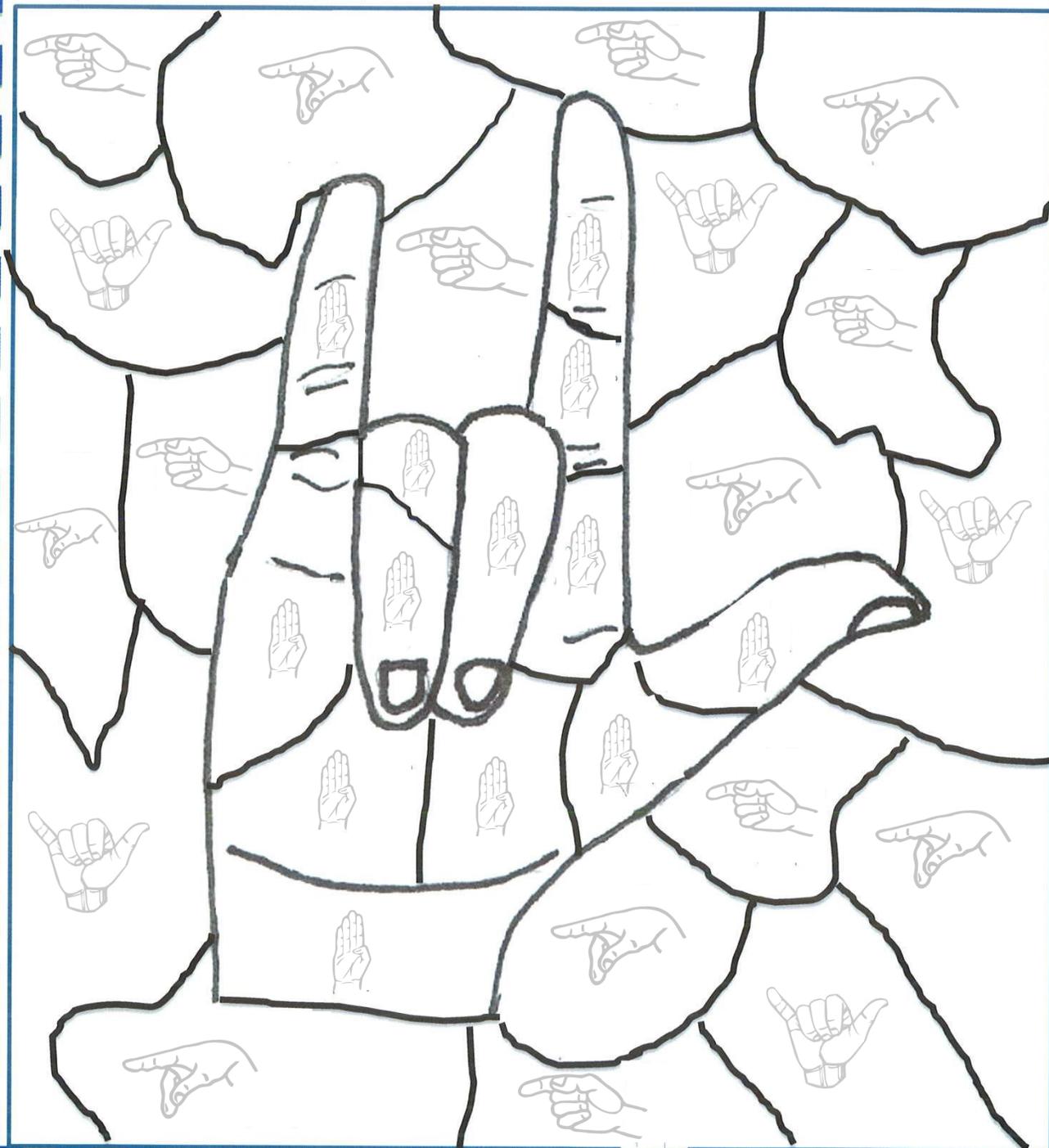
purple



yellow



blue



American Sign Language Chart

 A	 B	 C	 D
 E	 F	 G	 H
 I	 J	 K	 L
 M	 N	 O	 P
 Q	 R	 S	 T
 U	 V	 W	 X
 Y	 Z		

www.kindergarden-worksheets.com

Fingerspelled



Quotes

from Dr. Seuss



Hand sign practice row 1:                 

Hand sign practice row 2:                

Hand sign practice row 1:                  

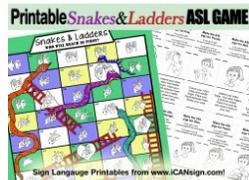
Hand sign practice row 2:                  

Hand sign practice row 3:                 

Sign Language Resources

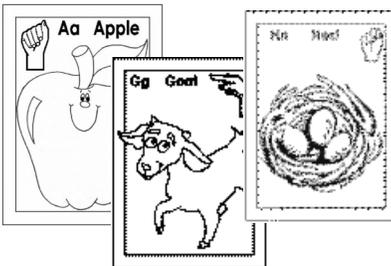
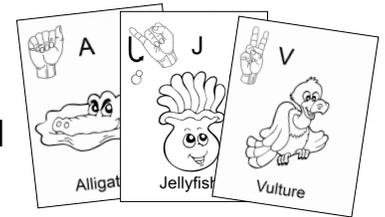
<http://www.icansign.com/>

\$12.00 membership for full access, however, this site has many free printable such as sign language UNO, Sign Language Snakes and Ladders featured, Sign Language deck of cards, dominos, scrabble, alphabet and word flash cards, etc.



Startasl.com

Has free printable manual letter coloring pages at <https://www.startasl.com/printable-sign-language-for-kids.html>

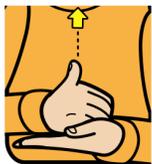


DLTK-teach.com

Has free printable manual letter coloring pages at <http://www.dltk-teach.com/alphabuddies/asl/>

Sign Language Printables

https://www.teachersprintables.net/category/sign_language



Choose from 241 sign language printables that you can download and print for free. Choose single letter or single number items, available both with- and without labels, baby vocabulary signs, or grab an all-in-one single page with all letters A through Z and numbers 1 through 9.



On-line Sign Language Dictionary

ASL PRO <http://www.aslpro.com>

Has a variety of categories including main dictionary with 7000 words, religious signs, baby signs, downloadable video packages, and ASL quizzes for fingerspelling, everyday signs, religious and school signs plus more ASL learning tools that includes games, poems/songs, shared lesson plans, etc.

Signing Savvy <https://www.signingsavvy.com/>

A sign language dictionary containing several thousand high resolution videos of American Sign Language (ASL) signs, fingerspelled words, and other common signs used within the United States and Canada. Includes the ability to view large sign videos, build your own word lists and share them with others, create virtual flash cards and quizzes, print signs, build sign phrases, and more. You can access basic dictionary but membership is required for full access.

Buzz Word: EAR

1.

“all ears”



5.

“put a bug in someone’s ear”



2.

“has a tin ear”



6.

“ears of corn”



3.

“your ears must be burning”



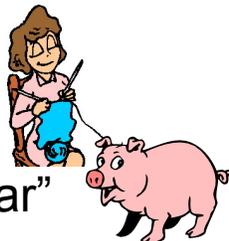
7.

“to be wet behind the ears”



4.

“can’t make a silk purse out of sow’s ear”



8.

“play it by ear”



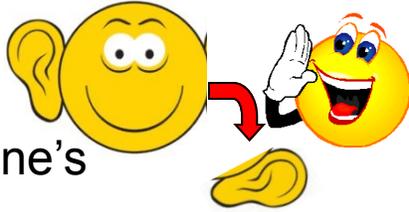
Match the following letters to the box with the “ear” phrase above by writing the

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Insensitive to the appropriateness of language they are using | E. Something you say to someone who is being talked about |
| B. Cannot make a good quality product using bad quality materials | F. Kernels on a cob |
| C. Give someone a hint about something | G. Willing to pay attention and will to consider the other person’s words |
| D. Proceed gradually, depending on the situation; improvise | H. Inexperienced or immature |

Buzz Word: EAR

9.

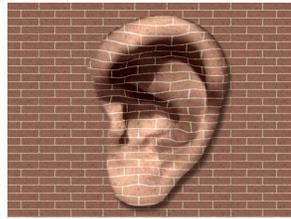
“talk someone’s
ear off”

13.

“turn something
on it’s ear”

10.

“walls have
ears”

14.

“smiling from
ear to ear”

11.

“fall on deaf
ears”

15.

“coming out of
one’s ears”

12.

“keep your ear to
the ground”

16.

“steam was coming
out of my ears”



Continue your skills of matching the following definitions with the “ear” phrase above by writing the letter in the corresponding box provided.

- I. To talk to someone endlessly
- J. To pay attention to what is happening so you know about any changes in a situation
- K. To smile a lot because you are very happy
- L. To change the type of activity in a surprising and exciting way

- M. That person is very angry or upset
- N. Be ignored or disregarded
- O. Conversation is easily overheard or someone is listening
- P. Overabundant, more than can be managed

Assistive Technology has created access for Deaf and Hard of Hearing individuals

It is sometimes easy to forget that people who are deaf or hard of hearing did not have access to the telephone network until the TTY was developed in the 1960s and nationwide relay services began in the 1990s. The phone had been around since the late 1800s.



Similarly, closed captions for television were developed in the 1970s, became available on a limited, voluntary basis in the 1980s with the use of closed caption decoder equipment. It is finally required and made available through built-in television caption decoder systems in the 1990s.



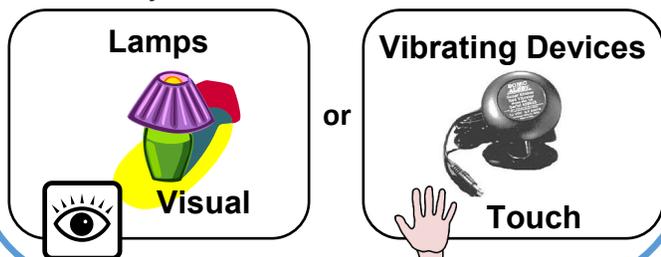
Likewise, going to the movies was not possible until the development of captioned film prints in the 1980s and caption display systems in the late 1990s. The exclusion of generations of deaf and hard of hearing people is something to be remembered so as not to be repeated.



How do they...

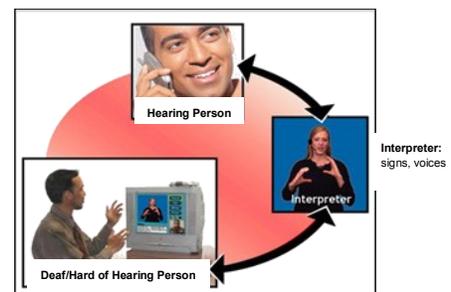
- ❖ Know when the phone is ringing?
- ❖ Wake up to an alarm clock?
- ❖ Hear someone at the door?
- ❖ Hear fire alarms/smoke detectors?
- ❖ Hear a baby crying?

People with hearing loss may only need to amplify the alerting sound to hear it. Others may need the alarm sounds to be visual or feel it. They do this by connecting their phones, alarm clocks, doorbell, fire alarms/smoke detectors and baby monitors to:



At the same time, and perhaps due in part to this history, people who are deaf or hard of hearing were early and eager adopters of accessible text-based communication and information systems, such as pagers, e-mail, instant messaging, and the Internet, as well as early adopters of videophones.

Today, we have assistive listening technologies, real-time captioning services, Internet captioning applications, movie caption display systems, a wide range of relay services that provide access to the telephone network, digital televisions with digital captions, and video remote interpreting services.



Relay services typically has a third party participant who either types, voices or signs according to who is talking and what device is being utilized.

Answer Key

PAGE 7

Have you seen or heard of these deaf individuals?

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. I | 6. B |
| 2. G | 7. H |
| 3. A | 8. E |
| 4. F | 9. C |
| 5. D | |

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Deaf Awareness Week
Crossword Puzzle

Across:

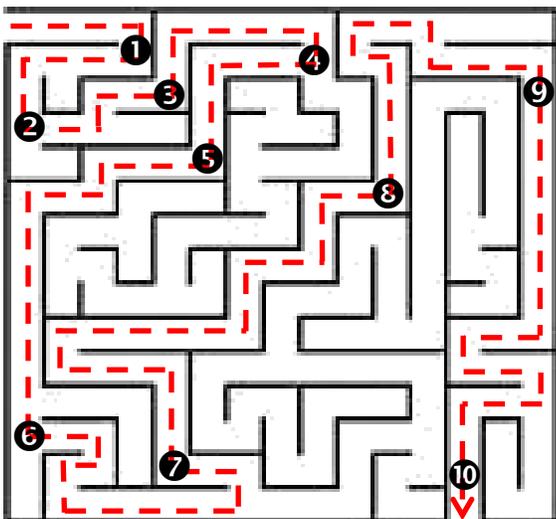
- Gallaudet University
- Panara
- ND School for the Deaf
- Laurent Clerc
- False
- Dummy Hoy
- Martha's Vineyard

Down:

- American School for the Deaf

PAGE 9

A - MAZE - ING:



PAGE 10

Communication Tips:

- well-lit (D)
- attention (G)
- eye contact (J)
- light source (B)
- mouth, mouth (H)
- Slowly and clearly (A)
- facial expressions (K)
- topic (E)
- one (I)
- Rephrase (C)
- talk directly (F)

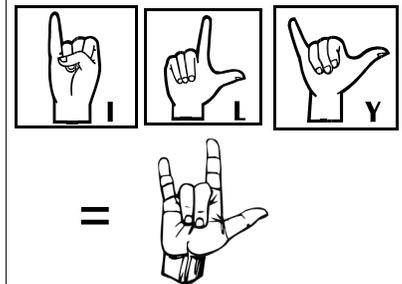


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Colors:

What is the best known American Sign Language sign?

The picture should be the I love you hand
"The I Love You" sign is probably the best known sign. The sign blends the handshapes for the letters I, L and Y into one handshape as featured below.



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Fingerspelled Quotes from Dr. Seuss

Box 1: You have to be odd to be number one!

Box 2: Why fit in when you were born to stand out!

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Buzz Word: EAR

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. G | 6. F | 11. N |
| 2. A | 7. H | 12. J |
| 3. E | 8. D | 13. L |
| 4. B | 9. I | 14. K |
| 5. C | 10. O | 15. P |
| | | 16. M |

How to access services from North Dakota School for the Deaf/ Resource Center on Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Families, school districts, area education agencies, other interested individuals and North Dakota School for the Deaf/Resource Center on Deaf and Hard of Hearing (NDSR/RCDDH) work together to provide appropriate services...

For on-site school-age programs:

- 1** Contact your local school district
- 2** Contact North Dakota School for the Deaf.
Superintendent: 701-665-4400
Toll Free: 1-800-887-2980
- 3** Tour North Dakota School for the Deaf's campus with your area education agency and local school district staff
- 4** Work with your school district to schedule an IEP meeting to determine placement that includes a NDSR/RCDDH representative.



A Division of the
ND Department of Public Instruction,
Kirsten Baesler, Superintendent

Parent-Infant Programs & School Age Outreach Regional Offices

Program Coordinator
1401 College Drive North
Devils Lake, ND 58103
(701) 665-4400
Toll Free: 1-800-887-2980

Northwest
Memorial Hall
500 University Avenue West
Minot, ND 58701
(701) 858-3357

Southwest
418 East Broadway, Suite 228
Bismarck, ND 58501
(701) 328-3987 or
123 Summit Street
Underwood, ND 58576
(701) 215-1718

Northeast
1401 College Drive North
Devils Lake, ND 58301
(701) 665-4420

Southeast
1321 23rd Street South,
Suite A
Fargo, ND 58103
(701) 239-7374
(701) 239-7375
(701) 239-7377

To access Outreach Services:

- 1** Contact the designated person listed below for each service area:

Parent-Infant Program:

(For birth to age five)
Carol Lybeck.....701-665-4400
Carol.Lybeck@k12.nd.us

School Age Services:

(Assessments & Consultations)
Carol Lybeck...701-665-4400
Carol.Lybeck@k12.nd.us

Adult Services:

Pam Smith.....701-665-4401
Pam.Smith@k12.nd.us

Interpreting/Communication

Lilia Bakken.....701-665-4423
Lilia.Bakken@k12.nd.us

Dual Sensory/Deafblind

Sherri Nelson.....701-237-7376
shnelson@nd.gov

Summer Camps

Linda Ehlers.....701-237-7374
Linda.A.Ehlers@k12.nd.us

North Dakota School for the Deaf does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age or disability in employment or provision of services