

Handicapped

Change all mentions of handicapped to disabled & mentally retarded to developmentally disabled.

Traffic control devices (Dcmthr)

Warning devices for the **handicapped** (Dcmthrb)--**change to**

Warning devices for the **disabled** (Dcmthrb)

Design of specific facilities (Esu)

Access for the physically **handicapped**--**change to**

Access for the physically **disabled**

Barrier free design (Esuh)

Design of specific facilities (Esu)

Architecture and the physically **handicapped**--**change to**

Architecture and the physically **disabled**

Barrier free design (Esuh)

Persons and personal characteristics

Physically **handicapped** persons (Mn)--**change to**

Physically **disabled** persons (Mn)

Mentally **handicapped** persons (Mp)--**change to**

Mentally **disabled** persons (Mp)

Mentally retarded persons (Mpr)--**change to**

Developmentally disabled persons (Mpr)

High risk drivers (Mtghdfc)

Handicapped drivers (Mtghdfcx)--**change to**

Disabled drivers (Mtghdfcx)

Special purpose automobiles (Qbddmck)

Automobiles for the physically **handicapped** (Qbddmckh)--**change to**

Automobiles for the physically **disabled** (Qbddmckh)

The World Health Organization defines **Disability** as follows: *"Disabilities is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. An impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations. Thus disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting an interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives."*^[1]

An individual may also qualify as disabled if he/she has had an impairment in the past or is seen as disabled based on a personal or group standard or norm. Such impairments may include physical, sensory, and cognitive or developmental disabilities. Mental disorders (also known as psychiatric or psychosocial disability) and various types of chronic disease may also be considered qualifying disabilities.

A disability may occur during a person's lifetime or may be present from birth. A physical impairment is any disability which limits the physical function of limbs or fine or gross motor ability. (wikipedia.com)

Developmental disability is a term used in the United States to describe life-long, disabilities attributable to mental and/or physical impairments, manifested prior to age 18.

The term is used most commonly in the U.S. to refer to disabilities affecting daily functioning in three or more of the following areas: capacity for independent living, economic self-sufficiency, learning, mobility, receptive and expressive language, self-care, and self-direction.

The term first appeared in U.S. law in 1970, when Congress used the term to describe the population of individuals who had historically been placed in state institutions, in its effort to improve conditions in these dehumanizing facilities (P.L. 91-517, "The Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act of 1970"). The law has since been amended many times, and now calls for the full community inclusion and self-determination of people with developmental disabilities (P.L. 106-402).

It is currently defined in United States Code title 42, Chapter 144.

Frequently, people with mental retardation, cerebral palsy, autism spectrum disorders, various genetic and chromosomal disorders such as Down syndrome and Fragile X syndrome, and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders are described as having developmental disabilities.

Developmental disabilities are usually classified as severe, profound, moderate or mild, as assessed by the individual's need for supports, which may be lifelong. (wikipedia.com)