
Professional Certificate in Orientation and Mobility for Visual Impairments

Travel Training and Public Transportation

Accessibility refers to the design of products, devices, services, or environments for people with disabilities, including visual impairments, to be used by everyone to the greatest extent possible, and independent living is a key aspect of accessibility in travel training and public transportation. Active Transportation involves physical activity to get from one place to another, such as walking or cycling, and is a healthy alternative to motorized transportation. Adaptive Technology is specialized equipment or software that helps people with disabilities, including visual impairments, to use computers, smartphones, or other devices, and assistive technology is often used in travel training to help individuals with visual impairments navigate public transportation. Advocacy refers to the act of supporting or promoting a particular cause or policy, such as accessible transportation for people with visual impairments, and self-advocacy is an important aspect of travel training. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal law in the United States that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities, including visual impairments, and requires public transportation to be accessible to people with disabilities. Assistive Technology Act (ATA) is a federal law in the United States that provides funding for states to develop programs to support people with disabilities, including visual impairments, to access assistive technology. Audio Announcement refers to the use of audio signals to announce bus or train stops, which can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation, and clear audio announcements are essential for safe and independent travel. Blindness refers to the inability to see, and people who are blind may use assistive technology, such as screen readers or white canes, to navigate public transportation. Braille is a system of raised dots that can be read by touch, and is often used by people who are blind or have low vision to read signs, labels, or other written information in public transportation. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) refers to a type of public transportation that uses buses to provide high-frequency, high-capacity service, and accessible BRT systems can help people with visual impairments to travel independently. Certification refers to the process of verifying that a person or organization has met certain standards or requirements, such as certification in travel training or orientation and mobility for people with visual impairments, and professional certification is essential for qualified travel trainers. Cognitive Impairment refers to difficulties with memory, attention, or other cognitive functions, and people with cognitive impairments may need additional support or accommodations to use public transportation. Community Transportation refers to transportation services that are designed to meet the needs of specific communities, such as people with disabilities or older adults, and accessible community transportation can help people with visual impairments to participate fully in their communities. Commuter Rail refers to a type of public transportation that uses trains to provide service between suburbs and city centers, and accessible commuter rail systems can help people with visual impairments to travel independently. Disability refers to a physical, sensory, or cognitive impairment that can affect a person's ability to participate fully in society, and inclusive transportation systems can help people with disabilities to travel safely and independently. Disability Support Services refer to services that are designed to support people with disabilities, including visual impairments, such as travel training or orientation and mobility instruction, and qualified disability support services can help people with visual impairments to develop independent travel skills. Electronic Travel Aid (ETA) refers to a device that uses

electronic sensors to detect and provide information about the environment, such as a GPS device or a smart cane, and ETAs can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Emergency Procedure refers to a plan or protocol for responding to emergencies, such as a fire or natural disaster, and accessible emergency procedures can help people with visual impairments to evacuate safely. Fixed-Route Transportation refers to a type of public transportation that uses a fixed route and schedule, such as a bus or train, and accessible fixed-route transportation can help people with visual impairments to travel independently. Functional Assessment refers to an evaluation of a person's abilities and needs, such as a functional assessment of a person's visual impairment, and comprehensive functional assessments can help travel trainers to develop individualized travel plans. Global Positioning System (GPS) refers to a network of satellites that provide location information, and GPS devices can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Human Guide refers to a person who provides guidance or assistance to someone with a visual impairment, such as a human guide dog or a sighted guide, and human guides can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Inclusive Design refers to the design of products, services, or environments that are accessible and usable by everyone, including people with disabilities, and inclusive design can help to promote equal access to public transportation. Independent Travel refers to the ability to travel without assistance, and independent travel is a key goal of travel training for people with visual impairments. Information and Referral (I&R) refers to services that provide information and referrals to people with disabilities, including visual impairments, such as information about accessible transportation options, and accurate I&R services can help people with visual impairments to make informed decisions about travel. Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) refers to a system that uses technology to manage and optimize transportation systems, such as traffic management or public transportation, and accessible ITS can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Large Print refers to text that is printed in a large font size, and is often used by people with low vision to read signs, labels, or other written information in public transportation. Low Vision refers to a visual impairment that is not severe enough to be considered blindness, but can still affect a person's ability to see, and people with low vision may use assistive technology, such as magnifying glasses or telescopes, to navigate public transportation. Mobility Aid refers to a device or equipment that helps people with mobility impairments to move around, such as a wheelchair or walker, and accessible mobility aids can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Mobility Impairment refers to a physical impairment that affects a person's ability to move around, and people with mobility impairments may need additional support or accommodations to use public transportation. Navigation refers to the process of finding one's way from one place to another, and accessible navigation systems can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Non-Visual Access refers to access to information or services that does not rely on visual cues, such as audio announcements or tactile signs, and non-visual access can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. O&M refers to Orientation and Mobility, which is the process of teaching people with visual impairments to navigate their environment, and qualified O&M instructors can help people with visual impairments to develop independent travel skills. Paratransit refers to a type of public transportation that provides door-to-door service, such as a taxi or shuttle bus, and accessible paratransit can help people with visual impairments to travel safely and independently. Passenger Information refers to information that is provided to passengers, such as schedules, routes, or fares, and accessible passenger information can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Pedestrian Infrastructure refers to the design and construction of

sidewalks, crosswalks, and other pedestrian facilities, and accessible pedestrian infrastructure can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Public Transportation refers to transportation services that are available to the general public, such as buses, trains, or subways, and accessible public transportation can help people with visual impairments to travel independently. Ramp refers to a sloping surface that connects a sidewalk or platform to a vehicle or building, and accessible ramps can help people with mobility impairments to navigate public transportation. Rehabilitation refers to the process of helping people with disabilities, including visual impairments, to develop skills and abilities that will enable them to live and work independently, and comprehensive rehabilitation programs can include travel training and orientation and mobility instruction. Scheduling refers to the process of planning and coordinating transportation services, such as scheduling bus or train trips, and accessible scheduling systems can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Screen Reader refers to a software program that reads text aloud, and is often used by people who are blind or have low vision to access digital information, such as schedules or maps, in public transportation. Service Animal refers to an animal that is trained to assist a person with a disability, such as a guide dog or service dog, and trained service animals can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Signage refers to signs or other visual displays that provide information, such as directional signs or schedules, and accessible signage can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Sighted Guide refers to a person who provides guidance or assistance to someone with a visual impairment, and sighted guides can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Smart Cane refers to a high-tech cane that uses sensors and other technology to detect and provide information about the environment, and smart canes can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Street Furniture refers to fixtures or equipment that are installed in public spaces, such as benches, trash cans, or streetlights, and accessible street furniture can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Tactile Graphics refer to images or diagrams that are raised or embossed, and are often used by people who are blind or have low vision to access tactile information, such as maps or schedules, in public transportation. Tactile Signage refers to signs or other visual displays that are raised or embossed, and are often used by people who are blind or have low vision to access tactile information, such as directional signs or schedules, in public transportation. Traffic Management refers to the process of managing and optimizing traffic flow, and accessible traffic management systems can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Training Program refers to a program or course that provides instruction or education, such as a travel training program for people with visual impairments, and comprehensive training programs can help people with visual impairments to develop independent travel skills. Transit Agency refers to an organization that provides public transportation services, such as a bus or train company, and accessible transit agencies can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Transportation Hub refers to a central location where multiple transportation modes or services are available, such as a bus station or airport, and accessible transportation hubs can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Travel Aid refers to a device or equipment that helps people with disabilities, including visual impairments, to travel, such as a white cane or GPS independently, and qualified travel instructors can help people with visual impairments to develop independent travel skills. Travel Training refers to the process of teaching people with disabilities, including visual impairments, to travel independently, and comprehensive travel training programs can include orientation and mobility instruction, as well as instruction on how to use public transportation. Urban

Planning refers to the process of designing and developing cities or urban areas, and inclusive urban planning can help to promote accessible public transportation. Vehicle Design refers to the design of vehicles, such as buses or trains, and accessible vehicle design can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Visual Impairment refers to a condition that affects a person's ability to see, such as blindness or low vision, and people with visual impairments may need additional support or accommodations to use public transportation. Wayfinding refers to the process of finding one's way from one place to another, and accessible wayfinding systems can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation. Wheelchair refers to a chair with wheels that is used by people with mobility impairments, and accessible wheelchairs can help people with mobility impairments to navigate public transportation. White Cane refers to a cane that is used by people who are blind or have low vision to detect and navigate their environment, and white canes can help people with visual impairments to navigate public transportation.