

# Historical Foundations of Assistive Technology Outcomes Measurement Time Line (V. 1.2.1)

Year	Law, Policies, Standards & Planning Documents	Seminal Publications	Outcomes Measurement R & D
1973	Rehabilitation Act of 1973 signed into law (P.L. 93-112)		
1974			
1975	Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 signed into law (P.L. 94-142)		
1976			
1977			
1978			
1979			
1980			
1981			
1982	U.S. U.S. Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) Issued <i>Technology and Handicapped People</i>		
1983			
1984			
1985		ABLEDATA established	
1986	Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986 signed into law (P.L. 99-506)		
1987	Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1986 enacted (Handicapped Infants and Toddlers Act) (P.L. 99-457)		
1988	Technology-Related Assistance Act for Individuals with Disabilities (The Tech Act) signed into law (P.L. 100-407) AT device defined (P.L. 100-407) AT service defined (P.L. 100-407)		Matching Person and Technology (MPT) published
1989			
1990	ADA of 1990 signed into law (P.L. 101-336)		
1991	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) signed into law (P.L. 102-119)		
1992	Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1992 signed into law (P.L. 102-569)	Assistive Technology and the Individualized Education Program published (RESNA)	
1993	National Institutes of Health established research plan for National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research (NCMRR)	American Medical Association (AMA) published <i>Guidelines for the Use of Assistive Technology: Referral Prescription</i>	
1994		Assistive Technology published editorial: <i>Outcome measures: Are we ready to answer the tough questions?</i> (Trachtmann)	OT FACT (v.2.0) published
1995		Assistive Technology published article: <i>Evaluating outcomes in assistive technology: Do we understand the commitment?</i> (DeRuyter)	
1996		Special issue of Assistive Technology (v. 8.2) featured measurement of assistive technology outcomes and theoretical and practical considerations	Development and experimentation of Cost Analysis Methodologies in Assistive Technology resulted in the SIVA Cost Analysis Instrument (SCAI)
1997		RESNA published <i>Guidelines for Knowledge of Skills for Provision of the Specialty Technology</i>	Assistive Technology published: <i>Development of the Quebec User Evaluation of Satisfaction with Assistive Technology (QUEST)</i>
1998	Quality Indicators for Assistive Technology (QIAT) Services first drafted	RESNA published three volume resource guide for AT outcomes	Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation published: <i>Psychosocial Impact of Assistive Devices (PIADS)</i>
1999	Institute of Medicine (IOM) issued <i>Enabling America</i>	AT Outcomes website: <a href="http://www.atomsinfo.ca/atc/reference/outcomes/index.html">www.atomsinfo.ca/atc/reference/outcomes/index.html</a> established	Assessment of Life Habits (LIFE-H) published
2000	Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998 signed into law (P.L. 105-220)	Summer 2000, <i>Diagnosique v.25 no.4 Special Issue: Technology and Assessment</i> published	National Assistive Technology Research Institute (NATRI) established
2001	Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF) issued <i>Employment and Community Services Standards Manual</i>	Assistive Technology featured technology outcomes (Jan/Feb Issue 3.1)	Assistive Technology Outcomes Measurement System (ATOMS) Project established
2002	World Health Organization (WHO) developed International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF)	Assistive Technology: <i>Principles and Practice (Second Edition)</i> published	The Technology for Independence Projects established
2003	Professional Standards Board in Assistive and Rehabilitation Technology established Rehabilitation Engineering Technologist (RET)	American Academy of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (AAPM&R) published <i>Access to assistive technologies: Improving health and well-being for people with disabilities</i>	Assistive Technology in the Community established