>> LAURIE SCHALLER: So today's presentation is emergency preparedness for people with disabilities and this is hosted by the National Disability Institutes assisted technology loan program.

My name is Laurie Schaller, I am a manager of financial empowerment here at NDI.

We envision a society in which people who have a disability have the same opportunities to achieve financial stability and independence as people who do not have a disability.

Our mission is to collaborate and innovate to build a better financial future for people with disabilities and their families.

Our services include outreach and promotional webinars, financial education and guidance on spending when development, referrals are provided to financial counseling programs that can give people assistance with assistive technology.

And NDI received a grant through the US Department of education's rehabilitation service administration for this program.

Today we welcome David Whalen.

First responder, emerging the session emergency management director and ADA Coordinator from Niagara University.

This recording and along with our assistive technology spotlight webinars recorded and posted to our site usually within one week.

So I would like to welcome David and David could you tell our audience a little bit more about yourself.

And all of the hats that you wear there at Niagara University.

>> DAVID WHALEN: Sure. Thanks Laurie and thanks NDI for bringing me in.

I've been in the field of disability since 1986.

I was a developmental service provider for 17 years.

I'm the parent of 26-year-old twins.

I sent has multiple disabilities.

And an employee in a program today you see him in an upcoming video.

The programs come to you through Niagara University offers funded by the developmental disabilities Council started with New York State.

Our first responder training program was one of our signature programs as well is the program you're about to hear about today.

This program depending on what state you are in, has been funded by Nebraska, Louisiana, Missouri, South Dakota, New York, and soon to be Utah, all indications Utah will be on board. If you are in one of those dates, especially Louisiana, Utah, or misery, this program is still active and the full training which is a two day program which culminates with what I'm showing here is our inclusive participation

active participation trainer manual.

Is the full contents.

Receiving an introduction on this program through what were doing in our webinar as I'm sure you all are aware. My intent is to provide you with information on how – – what is going on in this program.

This time engine.

What has come to play with it. The challenges we are facing.

And to give you some tools and resources to best address your need areas.

I will put our website in that chatterbox.

And at the end of this program you will also be receiving the link to our website. Access and functional resources.

Which will have an extensive amount of information in the topic areas and walkway materials that talk about at the end will be in that package.

I'll close my video off now and we can focus on our interpreter and let's move forward.

Folks I appreciate you coming to this today it's an important topic. A concerning topic. Our course objectives in general are defining access and functional needs and disabilities in emergency management spectrum.

Which is planning, prepared as, response, recovery, and mitigation we do not focus on mitigation in our training.

We need to understand this concept excuse me context of accessible functional needs will be defined in more detail shortly.

Defining key terms related to Lisa planning note the cover of our manual is inclusive planning and active participation. The objective is that people with disabilities and disability organizations, disability advocates are active in the planning process.

Identify appropriate resources to assist in planning for and with adults and children with disabilities and others with accessible functional needs those will be pointed your way towards the end of this program and I will state this as well if you have any questions post training feel free to reach out to me I consider myself in my role as a disability rights advocate when I take very seriously.

Which means I'm going information that needs to be answered will be whenever they need to be posed learn how to incorporate accessing functional needs in all phases of emergency management identify the essentiality of inclusive practices.

Understand disabilities that pertain to emergency planning preparedness response and recovery.

And the ADA the federal law American disability act and emergency management the Department of Justice providing guidance for emergency management on how to make this come to play. Many of them unfortunately do not do that.

Why?

Two reasons really.

One is just a lack of awareness of where to turn.

We have a unique program and we worked very closely with FEMA region two we work closely with the female office of disability integration in coronation but we find a lack of awareness.

The other unfortunately is just attitude.

And to define the role of government.

Because that's where it starts. The role of government again in this context is one of the most important within this context one the most important roles of local government is to protect their citizens from harm.

Helping people prepare for and respond to emergencies making local government received programs accessible to people with disabilities is a critical part of their responsibility is also required under the ADA the ADA defines to include having checklists on emergency planning and preparedness.

I'm an emergency manager. I can call right now and access a checklist which is somewhat dated I will put an asterisk next event. Most electorate at say 90% of it. But there are a couple of flaws in there.

Federal law mandates that emergency planning biggest response recovery must include appropriate and accurate content that address people with disabilities and access to functional needs.

It explicitly built into the ADA and was expanded upon in the post-Katrina act.

So if you're not familiar with the post-Katrina act.

That act of seeking from Katrina. Katrina is what expose the challenges of this topic area to the nation.

No emergency management roles have not been around that long. This is a 25-year-old profession.

We're still learning and building some of the tools that I provided in a more extended training are less than one-year-old.

So we continue to learn and understand what needs to be provided in order to move this forward.

But the concerns that post-Katrina post which we will see in a minute, a challenging video, and I will give a trigger warning for that video.

Based on what they're going to talk about and the concerns that come from the devastation. Unfortunately, the learning curve that we had to have from a major hurricane and a major metropolis and what we find is not just with Katrina, but in most disasters the number one demographic that dies our people disabilities and access of functional needs.

Now what you are seeing here is Richard of Elder.

Richard is a sense we've lost Richard one of the true pioneers of this topic area that picture here is Richard he's a wheelchair user he was a wheelchair users no arms or legs.

He is someone that we credit for moving this topic forward.

And again being a pioneer specific to access and function needs and disability training.

He's in a couple of videos I show in the full program.

Plan is of nobody's coming.

He's not being sarcastic to emergency management or people in those types of capacities are also firefighters one of their main roles is not putting out fires, it's rescuing people.

Only 10% of firefighter role is putting out fires.

Most of it is more rescue.

He's not being sarcastic. He's talking to us across the disability spectrum with the intention of what have you done to plan.

And again we will close with some information on that and give me some tools that will allow you to plan beginning today.

While her hair is basically self-preservation.

You will have the cognitive ability to self preserve?

To have physical limitations that may challenge that?

My son is a power wheelchair user.

He has cerebral palsy he understands the alarm is going off he needs to evacuate. If he's in bed tonight he needs assistance to do that.

Knowing full well he needs to get out but needing assistance.

Sensory disabilities and limitations.

Someone who is deaf or hard of hearing.

Vision loss.

Low vision or blind.

Limitations that go with that while I can live fairly independently or completely independently with a sensory disability, once an emergency or disaster situation strikes that's going to be altered.

People who may actually be challenged to the point of putting themselves in harms way.

So the objective is the ability to self preserve or to identify what I might need to self preserve.

You are going to see now the video the right to be rescued which is a clip I will explain more – – the right to be rescued is actually an 84 page Yale Journal article from Adrian Wick bond which I would recommend you read and understand what were talking about enter title of it is disability justice specific to – – emergency planning emergency response and recovery.

And some of the concerns with the injustices that have occurred which tend to be unfortunately rampant.

Apologize for the choppy video hopefully it clears up with the next couple that we will be showing you the side you're seeing here is the birthdate seven – – obviously eight 2905 is Hurricane Katrina.

This is actually a FEMA slide.

Unable to evacuate before during Hurricane Katrina told her friend the water was rushing into her friend the friend that you just listen to and/or saw just before her phone went dead her body and wheelchair were found floating inside her home several days later.

I expand on this a more content and programs moving forward.

What I'm showing you here – – still getting used to my must have a little today delay that you're encountering her.

This isn't how the Chicago fire.

>> DAVID WHALEN: While I show you a video is not disability specific. Because it is.

If you're not familiar with the term intersectionality get to understand and know that term means.

Look at one group and I'll get another.

And we see the definition of access and functional needs.

That will be made a little clearer to you.

You're the gentleman say blissfully ignorant but people in their own community.

Whimsy heat wave, this is a 1995 heat wave.

And what are we experiencing now?

As the climate warms up we are going to see more and more of this.

We have people now migrating out of Louisiana for instance.

When I'm training down there, while I live in Buffalo and here's – – you will see Buffalo and our challenges.

I have people down there saying I will gladly move where you are because this is too much.

They can afford air-conditioning, that's a tough start.

Intensity of extreme weather disasters 2017 and 1827 catastrophic disasters costing over $1 billion each and damage folks at 27 used to be somewhere in the range of over 10 or 1520 years depending on who you talk to.

That was over two years.

In my day the news was not let off by weather. How often is it let off by whether these days?

47 million people impacted by hurricanes Harvey Irma and Maria 12 million people had disabilities no debate FEMA and the CDC.

So our awareness of that and then here's the Buffalo blizzard which observe all of you are aware of we made national news.

This is my house.

That is not a new awning I put on my house, what you are seeing here is my friend poach with a lot of snow both under an awning here but I have an additional awning if you will created by mother nature that extends far out then obviously I should say I shouldn't say obviously but as you expect with a blizzard a lot of snow.

The challenge here I'm going to point this out in a couple different ways here.

I live in a street of all ranches we can imagine we live in a ranch house with my son a power wheelchair user at 40 ranch houses on my street.

This is a picture of me attempting to shovel during the blizzard to have a space on my sidewalk that is my house behind them out there which for all time purpose can't see.

But I have on my street I have 12 houses that have residents with excessive functional needs.

Yes disabilities to varying degrees but we have a street of all ranchers yet many people who are seniors because you move into a ranch and you tend to stay on that ranch tell your dying day at a 93 old neighbor died today.

I have 10 neighbors over the age of 80.

For neighbors over the age of 90.

I have a resident serving people with developmental disabilities across the street from me.

I went to that residence on December 23 to give a quick recap on Friday, December 23 at 7 AM when every weather person starting on Monday noted at that time they were spot on as I recall two of them saying I don't know where to start with the storm coming.

The in the wind, the snow, the freezing temperatures.

The flooding because of the wind and a couple areas on a lake and the power outages. Those were the five points that they were referencing I went to the house across the street for me which I really said in about 90 because it is very difficult to even walk across the street.

I got a little nervous at one point when I can get out of the snow bank quite easily.

Every time I went out from there I brought my daughter with me. And we had our phones.

And I checked on the residence and they were not prepared and that service provider agency had five days to prepare, that staff person was scared.

She did not use the generator while they had one.

So these are the concerns that go across the warm weather what we just saw, heat, or winter weather.

And really that FEMA called me and get a point during that stretch when icons from FEMA should say FEMA themselves, I was on the phone with her three times during the course of Christmas week.

And she made a comment that we haven't done a good job with snow emergencies.

In the blizzard didn't just trigger something locally in the Buffalo Erie County or statewide it also triggered something nationally.

In what you're seeing here is Christmas Day a blue sky day except if you notes there across the street that residence I referenced but you don't see the street.

So the different ways these pose or challenge us, as defined disability because often times the mistake that is made and why we stress this especially when we train first responders and emergency managers people don't understand how to defined disability.

It is not defined by the diagnosis.

Autism cerebral palsy muscular dystrophy multiple sclerosis,… Is not how we defined disability.

To say a term often is misleading as people are very well aware of the most part autism spectrum disorder now is a level I level to level III.

Those present extremely differently and we have a little saying in the autism world you meet a person with autism you met one person with autism.

And that goes across all disabilities that you see in a minute with her cerebral palsy video.

How we defined disability is any mental condition or physical condition that substantially limits one or more major life activities.

This is just a brief list of that this is not the fullest.

Caring for oneself, performing manual tasks. Walking.

Seeing. Hearing.

Speaking.

Breathing.

Learning.

Working.

Sitting.

Standing.

Lifting.

Teaching.

So you will see the video I will show you on to cerebral palsy and a gentleman by ADA definition does not have a disability.

Many people in the disability world you may have heard of Temple Grandin a famous individual in the world who has autism.

She's a Colorado State University Prof. . she has just authored her 15th book. 11 of those have not had anything to do with autism, four of them are, she's an agricultural animal-rights specialist and subject matter expert. By definition she doesn't have a disability.

But she has autism.

So the mistake often made as I hear disability which means I need to do air quotes here, special considerations or circumstances for people.

We don't say special needs anymore either that's why we say excessive and functional needs. In the 2000 you will find quality print from disability organizations that that special needs.

That term is gone it is no definition. It means nothing and quite frankly it demeans people with disabilities.

I would also reference in this context, because we talk about accessing functional needs. We also have to consider the aging population. The fastest demographic as far as age wise that is going is 85 years plus.

So you actually see some publications some that have in my office that was a disability and aging network in this context my grandfather died one month shy of 109 years ago.

Did he have major substantial limitations?

Absolutely.

Did he recognizes major substantial limitations?

Most seniors do not.

Which makes it even more challenging.

So if we nutshell disability categories this would be it emotional disability mental illness to health conditions.

Physical disability learning disability.

Intellectual disability.

Sensory disability that obviously can be plural development disabilities but I should also have an there is cognitive disabilities.

So here's the video, – – need to go back to that looks like it's not sorry about that.

I think you recognize this land here not being worst of all people saying what they can do.

But you also see a spectrum.

In some people making some pretty bold statements like I don't have intellectual disability why does Larry say that because most people view him as having an intellectual disability unfortunately.

That was my son there that was at the church that play baseball that's the one that used to go to church and plays baseball we decide gentleman here we cerebral palsy events triathlons and half marathons.

By ADA definition Marty does not have a disability but he has cerebral palsy.

So this is what can be confusing to emergency planners and managers in response can be inappropriate or altered.

And we cannot have in that emergency response scenario and inappropriate response or a misunderstanding in that moment.

That's why this is so imperative.

I have about 50 train to make you, and employment training police officer training probation officer training etc. etc. If I do make the most important, this one because it gets down to life and death in many cases.

So what does accessing functional needs, a FEMA term that they created to move past – – to move past special needs but you have a better understanding of just who I am working with were need to work with.

Actions, services, accommodations and programmatic architecture and communication modifications, a lot of the six or seven words there.

Must undertake to provide individuals with disabilities.

So accessing functional needs of the finance people from diverse cultures, races and nations of origin.

I don't see disability there . but if I don't speak the language are not certain what's happening in this moment. I still want to be a part of it.

I honestly want to be saved if you will.

Get the proper support and services in that moment.

People can't read.

Have limited English proficiency or our non-English-speaking . she says first two bullets alone. How many millions of people is that?

And you will see how many people were talking about accessing functional needs in this country.

It will be alarming and shocking.

Older adults with or without disabilities my 65 years plus about 50% of the population has at least one substantial function limitation it doesn't mean they can't work or be active in the community or other things they do, but they will be limited to some degree.

We have learning laws and vision loss with millions of Americans. 28 million Americans have some form of hearing loss.

Whereas a lot of that come from?

Later in life. Children with or without disabilities.

The ability to say, understand a plan.

And don't just think of children as 456 or 10 years old I move that into the 15, 16, 18-year-old.

They'll prepare enough to follow the emergency plan at home and have it all down . people have economical transportation needs.

Economically our transportation needs.

So go back to that heat.

The Chicago fire.

The inability to access relief during a heat wave.

Was it an air conditioning Jeep?

Is it generator cheap, no of course not?

Does everyone own a car?

Is that cheap, no.

So people need to have a line for them transportation.

We will provide you those tools in that program.

Continuing categories. Women who are pregnant.

What also do things like childcare . breast-feeding.

Individuals who have chronic medical conditions.

Those with pharmacological dependencies.

And I want to put this because are you talking about opioid use, I'm talking about people pharmacological dependencies, a friend of mine has schizophrenia, he's had it going back 40 years.

A little longer than 40 years.

Steve now gets a month and Jean that addresses it.

He's been in a place for six or seven years.

We're getting together next week. We speak with frequency.

Asha now absent since his life.

It's concerning.

Social amnesty and service organizations, some of you on this call, you are part of this is people go to you to reserve services.

Meals on Wheels, food pantries, social services, independent living centers.

Weekly counseling sessions. Substance use of words.

Etc. etc. Catholic charities.

On and on.

Play a role in people's lives there is reliance on now that is absent in an emergency.

And people with disabilities.

But again disabilities to what degree?

Go back to our cerebral palsy videos, some people are need varying degrees of assistance come to play with the individuals you are introduced to.

Some are much more extensive like my son some people minimal if at all.

So what do people need to prepare?

And I should note some of the slides come right from FEMA.

I was trained by FEMA 2014 at the emergency management student to provide this training. We were never deployed by FEMA to do it.

But with their approval we have included content from that training that is important and significant to, obviously a lot of it would be.

These are some of those pages that you're seeing here.

What might a person need, durable medical equipment. Medications.

Adaptive equipment, assistive technology, transportation, and other health and medical needs and interval training we explain these in-depth especially to emergency managers and municipal employees but to get those reports and assistance for those.

Items and objects.

So this is where we personally take a look at that. But what we need to understand in simple terms, we've all heard the term evacuations. We need to define these.

What are the four elements of evacuation, this goes from the national fire, I monitored disability accessibility review and advisory committees.

And from that committee, we address these needs.

In the tool that I will be providing to you but it took us a long time to put together but you will find it useful.

What are the four elements of evacuation.

Insert so I need to evacuate.

Wayfinding, there is no way out?

That's why we'll talk about when you walk into a building just the way you came in, the second way out. If I'm a wheelchair user that could be challenged. Use of the way can I do it myself and if I need assistance in the four step, what kind of assistance might I need to make if indeed I need that?

For instance we will reference someone who say is blind and uses the white service Optima would travel training day nowhere to go in the office complex. They don't need assistance or guidance or an escort together.

Now in an emergency they may need assistance.

Those are the things we consider in the secondary. In everyday life I am good.

The alarms are going off in you to evacuate, what assistance might I need?

And that tool that will provide you from the NFPA will help you dictate all that and move forward on that. But one of the biggest pieces I stressed with the short training and this audience are is the network of supports.

In a reference my neighborhood and I will give you some examples of things we've done and consider here is with and to the tools we will provide you.

Can you count on.

And folks, all of us, I'm not very good – – when the snowblower was not working, and the residence across the street from us came to me, I have a relationship with the . said Anthony I need your help, he went over and fix the snowblower in five minutes.

So they can count on me to do that.

But if we identify those folks and talent that people might ever be able to bring to us as neighbors, and individuals along those lines. When my son was in school.

When the alarm went off in the cafeteria and there was not a ramp to exit, that's what we call advocacy, I made a point of that, there was a ramp to exit.

Who are we relying the, maybe a football player to carry him out. But people need to assess their capabilities.

And I also said that the second half of the top liner is who count on you.

And this is where we all come due later.

Teach people how to assist you and how your devices operate.

My son is West African now they know if his chair dies are now what to do and how to fix it.

And they can call near my wife and give them better guidance.

And then we will call the vendor.

Identify members of your support network.

That is key. Not just identifying them.

Are they in tune with your needs.

Are they aware that there still in play as a support member.

And by then we talk to them three or four years ago.

There's a gap in time with that. It we need to refresh.

Say twice a year. At least annually.

You have to meet with those network members and then from that let them know what assistance you might need in some people who might need assistance establishing their network.

Some of the cognitive disability. Some seniors.

It were not just going to reference seniors and say dementia. We don't loosely say that.

Seniors in and of itself is aging, memory loss comes into play, the ability to ambulate may be in play. But again it's not always ruggedized by your elders.

I have an 85-year-old dad and an 83-year-old mom, very difficult to still tell them they need to do things to better enhance their ability to live as independently as possible.

Every 19 seconds a senior in this country falls.

A lot of that can be prevented.

And then what do you carry with you supplies at all time.

We will give you that take okay, the five different Eggo kit checklists. So personal support, the key page in this training for us. This to family friends, and others that would check on you and assist if necessary.

Never depend on one person.

Go back to my seniors comment. My son or daughter will be here, where they live, 20 minutes away, that's a bad start.

Be upfront about their limitations, physical stamina, can I lift your son.

Are you available to assist me?

I travel a lot, will not be there for my parents I am traveling 100 days a year.

Share copies of your evaluation disaster plan with them.

They need to know what your needs are. What you may have. Make arrangements for them to check on you immediately.

I have to get to them, I'll check on them tomorrow.

Show them where you keep your supplies.

Look at the list we just operated adaptive equipment assistive technology.

Teach them how to use your adaptive equipment like we do with her son's separate advance warnings, determine what they can do.

Break it myself is we didn't talk to neighbors in advance. So what I ended up doing is this past Memorial Day weekend 2022 we had a block party, but I also put in the block party that we would talk emergency planning and preparedness.

So we have a list now with everyone hundred who signed up for it he was generated, who will allow people to utilize the generator.

An extension cord get to extension cords you plug into your neighbor's house, you will be able to power some of your supplies.

Somebody asked about power outages, and pre training.

Power outages really start with herself planning.

Because there's not a lot of backup plans to power outages beside the generator.

They're not cheap.

Hopefully have a neighbor was a generator if I'm planning to go somewhere, what can I do?

Say family members or hotel, do they have a generator . and practice your plan with those individuals.

What you are seeing here is administrator.

He was considered by many the best administrator that FEMA has had.

His quote here my expense tells me that approving plan for people we feel.

He speaking here to the Senate ad hoc committee on disaster recovery on August 4, 2009.

Note to the timeline.

August 2005, was Katrina.

This is four years in.

What the post-Katrina acted was to start the FEMA office of disability integration and coordination.

Because post-Katrina is really what exposed the issues in emergency planning and preparedness response.

Recovery specific to the populations were talking about today.

Really it's why we're here today.

In 2011, I was invited to the White House for the historic setting with administrator few gate and the national disability rights network for FEMA to say we are committing to working on this.

To mention a lot of the tools and training that came about in 2013 and 14 in which I referenced that I attended.

That all comes from Katrina.

And it all comes to now that FEMA oh DAC office disability integration coordination office, and why I say to you we still have things created this year that are brand-new, were still learning on this curve.

So I ask you to take this seriously.

And I never train with the thoughts that you are taking out the tinkered I train with the thought that you are doing actionable items and working with these post training.

And the concept of where this comes from in FEMA when I say this come from, where this identifying the community comes from is right here which you have is an oval chart.

In HR, I believe it's called a Venn chart officially.

Where states will community, with that not it's a small albeit accurate size people with disabilities circle which is also in a oval egg type layout here that says people with accessible and functional needs.

This is accurate by percentage of people with disabilities, 26% of the population noted by the CDC.

One out of four Americans, the largest minority in this country.

Access functional needs, which is about 60% of the community.

Two thirds of the community you are in right now has an accessor function only . doesn't need two thirds of the community will be challenge any emergency or disaster.

It depends on how that plays out, shelter in place.

Evacuation . need to evacuate.

Items, length of evacuation. Length of shoulder.

All this come to play specific to each individual.

So I need to say that because of the answer that it's a two thirds of my community will be impacted to varying degrees with some concern. Potentially.

It depends on the scenario.

So they strives what we do and enhances the purpose for why we're showing you this.

So whole community planning looks beyond traditional governance centric approaches.

That's why we call it inclusive planning and active participation. When you folks sitting at the table with your emergency managers and operations.

In the Court advisory group is the concept that FEMA is advising to address that.

We got this government that does not work. There's way too much out there.

The disability spectrum is massive . and everything goes with the . is no such thing as a disability expert. None exist on the planet . I need the different stakeholders from organizations, people with specific disabilities, people who serve disability organizations, they all have a role in this.

Engages in leverage community partners. That's a key term there. We are engaging the deaf and blind community.

To be service providers, homeless, veterans, seniors, office of aging. Etc. etc. It expands government reach.

So what you have here is to achieve – – too quick on the trigger, you will be introduced to Marcy Roth who was the first FEMA oh DAC director and a partner of ours, she's considered the international expert on this topic. Marcy is outstanding.

And let's see if I can get this backup.

Can anyone at headquarters help me with that, thank you.

In order to achieve that we need to have a collaboration with partnerships and stakeholders. What does that mean?

Accessible and inclusive plans are the result of working together.

So Mars is making the point here of inclusive planning and the collaborative partnerships.

My point a minute ago on the rules that we all play.

So I'm just going to go over some of these pages quickly with our timing here. Legal guidance, these are the ask the drive what we do in this topic area. The Stafford act.

Really dictating what we do in emergency assistance.

And this is somewhat new.

The post-Katrina act.

Emergency support function six and eight I will address this topic area with an emergency planning and the ADA title on emergency management and you can pull these up and see these or so.

Website accessibility is important because where do people go for information?

Which we also stress and think about and train on.

And having an ADA coordinator and grievance procedure where we can of people within a municipality who can actually be specific to this topic area.

We will skip over this page. Emergency support functions those are the two that address it.

Across the lawsuits.

Los Angeles was the second, Oakland was the first, Washington DC was the fourth, New York City was that there, New York LA in your city all lost their lawsuits based on inappropriate planning and preparedness for this population. We will learn from other people's mistakes. As San Antonio just had a loss levied against him from Texas disability rights. And unfortunately we don't want to go that route.

But when you have lack of response it doesn't work.

So what is the common theme across lawsuits?

Building evacuation, accessible transportation, shelters and evacuation centers.

And communications.

And those are all areas that we address in our full-blown training.

You're getting an introduction to this.

I'm sorry I am having a slow slide response here.

Someone at headquarters help with these four please.

Just try to move ahead of these.

Municipal employees must be compliant with ADA as the Department of Justice defines it. There's the 800 number for your ADA Center. 1-800-949-4232.

ADA centers are across the nation.

They are reasonably – – regionally develop, if you have questions on the ADA, reference or call this number.

949-4232.

In the Great Plains ADA, excuse me, the Pacific ADA Center is an incredible job with this topic area so I recommend that you also connect with the Pacific ADA Center for more information.

I want to move these, hope, is there any way you can move these forward a little bit quicker?

I'm having a real slow move here.

Project civic access.

We will just on this one. Thanks.

I will have you keep doing that right there.

So we can get you some questions.

Project civic access was a program that was a little bit dormant but was a federal government wreck icy disabilities not comply with the ADA and do nothing about it.

Within that agency settlement agreements that address this topic area.

I can just Google project civic access and it will,.

And you can see where they visited in your state because they been everywhere.

But there noting here that you will please emergency operation plans will include procedures – – receiving input from people with disabilities. Don't go backwards.

Next page please.

And why you're seeing in the citation here are things I community evacuation plans that need to be addressed. This is the expectation. This is the law.

Evacuation plans enable evil with disabilities who are blind or cognitive disabilities to properly address. Thank you.

Keep going.

Emergency warning systems effective for deaf and hard of hearing merchants shelters with a generator to keep medicine refrigerated such shelters made available click again please.

For people with electricity or refrigeration.

Procedures ensure they are not separated from service and worsen shelters.

Please move forward.

You see what is expected of these municipalities are they doing all these?

Plans for providing equivalent opportunities for post emergency timber housing for people with disabilities.

And please move forward and then the DOJ actually has guidance specific to the ADA on this topic of preparation notification evacuation and transportation sheltering first-aid and medical services temporary lodging and housing transition back to the community cleanup other emergency disaster related programs and activities.

And it is illegal state and local governments or contractors in providing services by law or policy or contract must provide them at the same standards as they would for people without disabilities are they are violating federal law you will find consistent violation of federal law in many emergency plans based on that.

Or lack thereof in response

please.

And just get this slide I talked about this already.

So how to integrate people with disabilities right here planning which means they are community partners proper communication like what we see here today this is an accessible presentation. Sheltering.

And what we just rattled out briefly in that one EOP settlement agreement evacuation transportation which we've now been introduced to what evacuation is and recovery. The recovery process post-disaster.

In trainings exercises and personal preparedness next page please.

So to close out personal preparedness persons recognizing they have a disability that would need additional attention and assistance so for instance the millions of American with a cognitive disability may not recognize the extent of their needs specific to a disaster the millions of seniors they don't recognize their needs in this context.

People critical information readily available yet the support network as we do find in your personal needs are ready to go next page please.

So to go kids.

You will have in your chat box the ability to reference coming up all of our tools and resources, to go kids carry-on you grab and go home kits.

What's at your home and out, water food first-aid, clothing and tools?

Bedding?

Emergency supplies and items specific to your disability bedside and what's in your car right now you have a blanket dear protein bars or a flashlight?

So these tools what I'm showing you now disability specific supplies for emergency kits these are what will be part of that link right there next page please and then this is the Mid-America regional Council personal preparedness inventory and what I'm showing is this guy here.

That personal preparedness inventory.

An excellent tool done it with my son it addresses communication equipment food and supplies lodging. Alternative places to stay.

Assistance needed in shelter medications, next page please.

Medical treatments. People in your life. Pets.

Service animals and transportation.

These tools I encourage you to download access disperse put on your websites and put my email and chat box you'll also see it here.

I know we have less than a minute for questions and answers. I see two in the boxer.

Hearing loss Association of America 59 people with hearing loss, number goes everyday.

My last statistic was 28 million so will follow up on that as well, appreciate that.

The website for information.

Is what you just saw there. Put it in the chat box.

[frdat.niagara.edu](http://www.frdat.niagara.edu)

We are moving towards an Institute on disability awareness next year. Our website will be upgraded with much more accessible information and will be expanding our services beyond this topic area, some of which I already noted folks. I appreciate you coming, I hope this was helpful and feel free to reach out to us if you're in one of the states I reference.

I hope to see you at a program if you're not, we can look to bring into your state we do service training on it.

But again any questions user website first for information and go to the link I sent you which will be a great start. Is also my direct office line.

>> LAURIE SCHALLER: David I want to help you – – hope your ring is white ring out the wall later this afternoon.

Your phone number is 716-286-7355.

If you are a family member or one of your consumers is in need of assisted technology to help them through an emergency situation, maybe they need a generator for the home for example.

NDI can offer access to loans up to $45,000.

At 4% interest.

To help people purchase the assistive technology that they need to stay safe and to function at their fullest ability.

And we really think everyone for joining us today.

In this webinar will be posted within two weeks.

Thank you and have a great day. Bye-bye.