

Project ALI  E



Accessible Life-saving Integrated Vaccine Equity

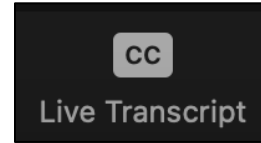
Legal Obligations to People with Disabilities During the Vaccination Process For Montana Public Health Departments

Accessibility for this Presentation

This event is recorded and an archive will be available.

CART captions:

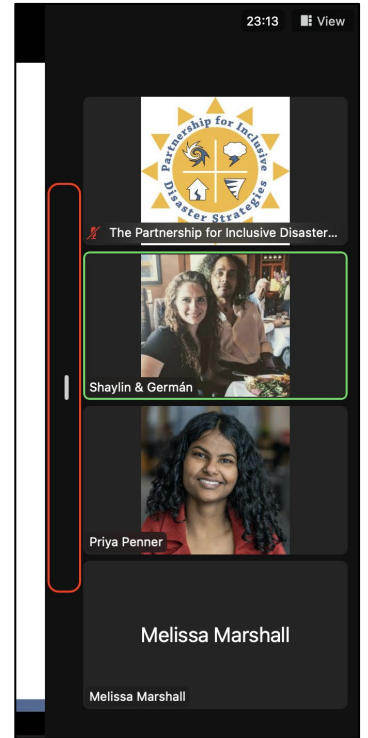
Click the button at the bottom of the screen labeled “CC” to start captions.



Accessibility for this Presentation

Sign Language Interpreters:

- Drag the frame separating the videos from the slides
- Drag it right or left to adjust the size of the slides and interpreters



Accessibility for this Presentation

- To ask or respond to questions: use the “Q&A” feature OR raise your hand to verbalize your question / ask your question using sign language.
- For technical assistance or to alert us to an issue, type in chat/raise hand
 - Ex. “slow down please”
- If the chat is not accessible to you, please submit your questions to priya@disasterstrategies.org.

Accessibility for this Presentation

Friendly reminders:

- Please identify yourself before speaking
 - Ex. “This is Jessie, and...”
- Please avoid using acronyms

Montana Introduction

Travis Hoffman

Program Coordinator, [Summit Independent Living](#)

Information about [Montana Centers for Independent Living here](#)

Welcome and About Us

Welcome and Introductions

Project ALIVE (Accessible Life-saving Integrated Vaccine Equity) is a short-term (February-July 2022) focused effort to remove barriers to COVID-19 vaccinations for people with disabilities living in the rural areas of Montana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

The goal is to help those wanting a vaccine and needing support, to access one.

Project ALIVE Montana Partners

Project ALIVE



Accessible Life-saving Integrated Vaccine Equity

Brought to you by | Traído por



Population Focus of Project ALIVE

Project ALIVE's focus is on:

- People with disabilities in rural areas of Montana who desire a COVID-19 vaccine and experience barriers to access the vaccine.
- People who are hesitant but are still open to getting vaccinated.
- Strengthening relationships between Centers for Independent Living (CILs) and Public Health Departments.

Nursing Continuing Education (CE)

This nursing continuing professional development activity was approved by Montana Nurses Association, an accredited approver with distinction by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

No individual with the ability to control the content of this activity has any relevant financial relationship with ineligible companies to disclose.

To earn a certificate, learners must attend this entire webinar session and complete and submit an evaluation.

This Nursing CE availability is possible thanks to the [University of Montana Rural Institute for Inclusive Communities](#).

Disclaimer

Material presented does not constitute legal or clinical advice and is for informational purposes only. If you are seeking legal or clinical advice, please contact a qualified attorney or clinician.

Objectives

By the end of this module, you will have a basic understanding of:

- Legal obligations and limitations of those obligations of public health to disabled people throughout the vaccine process.
- How vaccine sites can utilize a checklist to assess their compliance with these obligations.
- Resources available to support compliance.

This training is an overview!

Goal During the Vaccination Process

Getting vaccinations to everyone with a disability who wants them in ways that are accessible and minimize trauma.

What is NOT a Goal

A vaccine-seeker leaves a vaccination site because they were afraid, intimidated, confused, or overwhelmed.

OR

Authorities being called unnecessarily resulting in a vaccine-seeker ending up in jail or in an institution.

Legal Obligations

The Vaccination Process Must be Accessible to People with Disabilities

This includes:

- Making an appointment online, by phone, and in person
- Checking in for the vaccine
- Waiting in line for the vaccine
- Receiving the vaccine
- Waiting after vaccine

Some Disability Civil Rights Laws that Apply to Vaccine Sites

The entire vaccination process must be accessible to disabled people under:

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 42 U.S. Code § 12102 et seq.
- Rehabilitation Act (Rehab Act) 29 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.

Definition of Disability

Under the ADA, disabled people are individuals with a:

- Physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more **major life activities**
- Record of having such impairment
- Regarded as having an impairment

Definition of Disability

Under the ADA Amendment Acts of 2008, **major life activities** include but are not limited to:

- Caring for oneself
- Performing manual tasks
- Seeing
- Hearing
- Eating
- Sleeping
- Walking
- Standing
- Lifting
- Bending
- Speaking
- Breathing
- Learning
- Reading
- Concentrating
- Thinking
- Communicating
- Working

Definition of Disability

Under the ADA Amendment Acts of 2008, **major bodily functions** include but are not limited to:

- Functions of the immune system;
- Normal cell growth; and,
- Digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions.

Question for You

Can you give examples of people protected under the ADA and Rehab Act?

Five Titles of the ADA

Title I: Employment

Title II: State and Local Government Entities

Title III: Places of Public Accommodation

Title IV: Telecommunications

Title V: Miscellaneous

**Today, we will discuss obligations under
Titles II and III.**

Who has Obligations Under the ADA?

Under Titles I and II:

- **State, county, municipalities** have obligations.

Under Titles I and III:

- Certain **private providers** have obligations.

Rehabilitation Act

Any recipient or subrecipient of federal funds has obligations under the Rehabilitation Act (Rehab Act).

These obligations are virtually identical to obligations under Title II of the ADA.

Government Entity Retains Obligations Under the ADA and Rehab Act

A government entity cannot “contract away” Rehab Act or ADA obligations.

Obligations Under ADA Title II and Rehab Act

Obligations include:

- Equally effective communication
- Non-discrimination in operations
- Program and facility accessibility

Vaccine Sites Have Obligations

During:

- Online registration
- Phone registration
- Registration at site
- Vaccination areas
- Vaccination waiting areas

Types of Vaccination Sites

Some types include:

- Pharmacies
- Doctor offices
- Hospitals
- Mobile sites
- Pop-up sites
- Drive-through sites
- Mass vaccination sites
- At-home vaccinations

Equally Effective Communication

During the vaccination process, vaccination sites must provide equally effective communication to people with:

- Hearing disabilities
- Visual disabilities
- Speech disabilities

Equally Effective Communication

Equally effective communication is communication that is as effective for people with communication disabilities as people without disabilities.

Auxiliary Aids and Services (Accommodations)

Auxiliary aids and services may be required to provide equally effective communication to people with communication disabilities.

- Auxiliary aids and services are referred to as “accommodations”

Effective Communication for People with Hearing Disabilities

Auxiliary aid and services (accommodations) could include:

- Sign Language interpreter
- Tactile interpreter (for people who are Deafblind)
- Oral interpreter
- Communication Access Real-time Translation (CART)
- Written notes (under limited circumstances)

Effective Communication for People with Visual Disabilities

Auxiliary aid and services (accommodations) could include:

- Readers
- Large print
- Screen reader compatible electronic material
- Braille

Effective Communication for People with Speech Disabilities

Auxiliary aid and services (accommodations) could include:

- Communication boards
- Written notes
- Paper and pen
- Allowing additional time for appointments

Primary Consideration

Primary Consideration should be given to the specific type of auxiliary aid or service that is requested.

Entity may choose accommodation other than what is requested if that auxiliary aid or service provides effective communication.

Plain Language

Plain Language:

- Is “communication that can be understood by the intended audience and meets the purpose of the communicator.”
- Provides access, but is not required under equally effective communication provisions.

Non-Discrimination in General Operations: Service Animals

These obligations include:

- Adopting and complying with a policy to allow service animals in all areas members of the public are allowed

Non-Discrimination in General Operations: Service Animals

- Service animals are dogs and miniature horses that are trained to assist a person with a disability.
- Service animals must be housebroken and under owner's control.

Questions for You

Service Animal Examples

Who can provide an example of a situation where a service animal would be allowed at a vaccine site?

Who can give an example of a situation where an animal would not be allowed at a vaccine site?

Non-Discrimination in General Operations: Surcharges

- Surcharges are prohibited.
- People with disabilities cannot be charged for an auxiliary aid or service (accommodation).

Questions for You

Surcharge examples

Who can provide an example of a surcharge for people with disabilities that would be prohibited at a vaccination site?

Who can give an example of a surcharge on a person with a disability that might be permitted at a vaccination site?

Surcharge Examples

Some examples of a prohibited surcharge at a vaccination site are charging fees for:

- An interpreter
- Material in braille
- A ramp

Non-Discrimination in General Operations: Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility criteria for program participation cannot screen out people with disabilities.

Example of Prohibited Eligibility Criteria

An example includes:

- Requiring people to have a driver's license to get the vaccine.

This would impact people who do not have a driver's license due to their disability.

Non-Discrimination in General Operations: Reasonable Modifications

Reasonable modification to policies, practices, and procedures must be made when the modification does not fundamentally alter the nature of the program.

Examples of Reasonable Modifications

Some examples include:

- Assisting an individual who can't write due to their disability complete a form.
- Notifying a person wearing noise-canceling headphones due to a disability in the waiting area that it is time for them to advance in the process.

Examples of Reasonable Modifications

Some examples include:

- Allowing someone with a behavioral health disability or intellectual disability to have a support person with them.

Modifications are not required when they cause a fundamental alteration to the nature of the program.

Question for You

Can you give some other examples of modifications to policies or procedures that might be required during the vaccine process?

Program and Facility Accessibility

All **programs** must be accessible to and usable by people with disabilities when viewed in their entirety.

Program and Facility Accessibility

This means:

- If constructed before 1990 under ADA or 1977 under the Rehab Act, not every building or every area of every building must be accessible.
- Not all vaccine sites must be physically accessible.

BUT there **must be** accessible vaccine sites:

- Within reasonable geographic proximity
- Open similar hours or longer
- Providing the same services

Accessible Vaccine Sites

Sites must have (an) accessible:

- Entrances/Exits
- Registration area
- Vaccination area
- Waiting area
- Restroom

Limitation on Obligations

- Undue Burden
- Fundamental Alteration

Questions for You

Can you give examples of barriers you or people you know have encountered during the vaccine process?

Do you think these barriers are prohibited under the ADA or the Rehabilitation Act?

Vaccine Access Checklist Overview

Checklist Overview

- The checklist:
 - Contains sections that can be used independently of each other.
 - Should be completed in its entirety to assess the accessibility of vaccination sites.
 - Should be used for all vaccination sites, including walk-in, drive-through, pop-up, and mobile unit.
- Addresses obligations and considerations for at-home vaccinations.

Section 1: Vaccination Registration and Appointment Checklist for Non-Structural Elements

- Provides instructions for people with disabilities registering for the vaccine online or by phone.
- Is also a tool to assess:
 - Equally effective communication
 - Vaccine site's capacity to provide access to people with disabilities that is non-structural in nature

Section 2: Examples from Checklist

Page 7: Check in

Are sign language interpreters available on-site to interpret for individuals who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or Deafblind during registration, the vaccination process, and while waiting after the vaccine is administered?

Yes No

Section 2: Examples from Checklist

Page 7: Check in

Which dates and times are the sign language interpreters available?
[_____]

Is the availability of sign language interpreters posted on the virtual registration site?

[] Yes [] No

Section 2: Examples from Checklist

Page 8: Check in

Are peer support specialists available on-site or virtually to assist individuals with psychiatric disabilities who may need support while waiting at the vaccination site?

Yes No

Section 2: Examples from Checklist

Page 9: Check in

Is there a policy allowing service animals to accompany people with disabilities?

Yes No

Are vaccination site staff provided training on the service animal policy?

Yes No

Section 2: Examples from Checklist

Page 9: Check in

Are there circumstances where someone would be allowed to move to the front of the line because of their disability?

Yes No

Section 2: Examples from Checklist

Page 9: Check in

Please describe examples of these circumstances.

[_____]

If “yes,” have staff been instructed on this practice?

[] Yes [] No

Section 3: Structural Checklist for Drive-Through and Walk-in Vaccination Sites

- Tool to assess adherence of structural elements of vaccine sites with Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)

Section 3: Hints

Page 10: Measuring tools

Use a:

- Tape measure
- Electronic measuring device
- Two-foot level
- Spring gauge or door pressure assessment device to ascertain door pressure weight (i.e., pressure)

Section 3: Hints

Page 10: Start on the outside

This includes:

- Parking
- Walkways
- Drop-off areas
- Exterior ramps
- Entrances

Section 3: Hints

Use the **“Comments” space** provided in each section to describe conditions that:

- Need attention or correction, or to add details that cannot be adequately addressed.
- In the questionnaire recorded comments ensure that faulty memory - the bane of accurate assessment - does not produce inaccurate evaluation results.

Section 3: Hints

Use the **glossary**:

- **Pages 11-12** contains a Glossary on Section 3. It will be helpful when conducting access surveys

Questions?

Scenarios

Scenario

You get a call from a vaccination site asking what to do when a person is rushing out of the vaccination site covering their ears and saying “I can’t stand this.”

What do you tell them?

Scenario

You get a call from a vaccination site asking what to do when a wheelchair user is at a vaccine site that is not structurally accessible.

What do you tell them?

Scenario

You get an email from Deaf person who was vaccinated last month saying they got a bill for an ASL interpreter after getting a vaccine.

How do you respond?

Scenario

You get a call from a vaccination site asking what to do when a person without an apparent disability is upset because someone with a disability was perceived to cut in line.

What do you say?

Scenario

You get a call from a vaccination seeker saying they were told to leave their service miniature horse outside of the vaccine site.

How do you respond?

Scenario

You get a call from a call from a vaccination site asking what to do when a Deaf person who requested an interpreter ahead of time shows up at the site and and there is no interpreter.

What do you do?

Questions and Comments

Resources

Local Centers for Independent Living (CIL)

- [Summit Independent Living](#) (Summit)
- [Living Independently for Today & Tomorrow](#) (LIFTT)
- [Montana Independent Living Project](#) (mILp)
- [North Central Independent Living Services](#) (NCILS)

CILs Coverage in Montana

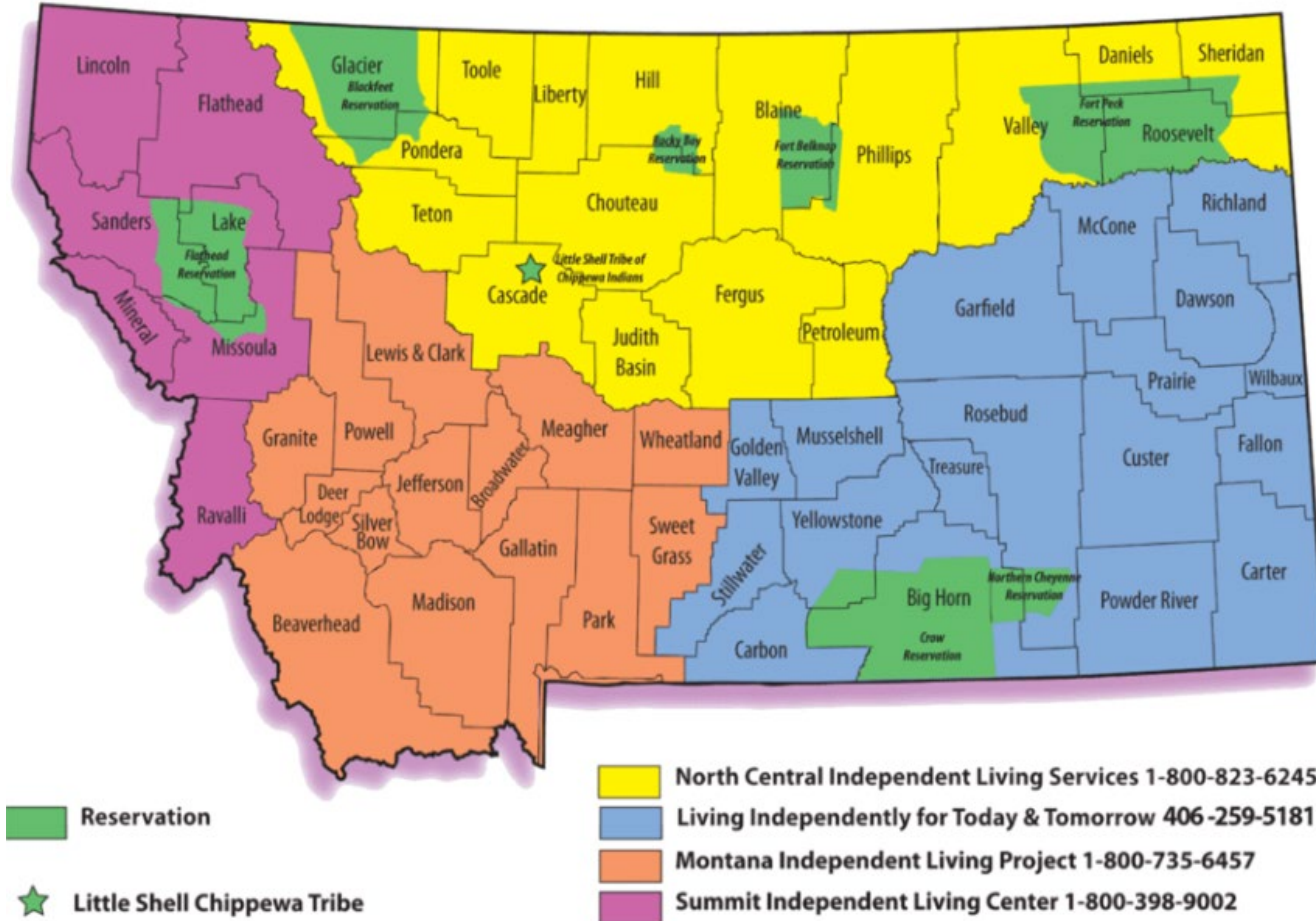


Image courtesy of LIFTT

Resources

Montana and Aging and Disability Partners Work Together to Share COVID-19 Information

Peer support

- Montana Peer Network

Vaccines

- **CDC:** Prevaccination Checklist for COVID-19 Vaccines
- **Immunization Action Coalition:** Screening Checklist for Contraindications to Vaccines for Adults

Resources

Plain Language

- **Self Advocacy Resource and Technical Assistance Center (SARTAC):** [COVID-19 Vaccine Information in Plain Language](#)
- **Autistic Self Advocacy Network (ASAN):** [COVID-19 Vaccine Fact Sheet in Plain Language](#)
- **Association of University Centers on Disabilities (AUCD):** [Tools for Using Plain Language and Easy Read](#)
- **CDC's National Center for Health Marketing:** [Plain language thesaurus for health communications](#)

Resources

Access surveys and ADA

- [ADA Information Line](#)
- [Rocky Mountain ADA Center](#)
- [U.S. Access Board](#)

Door access:

- U.S. Access Board: [Maneuvering at Doors](#)

Clear floor space for wheelchairs:

- ADA.gov: [ADA Accessibility Guidelines For Buildings and Facilities](#)

Nursing Continuing Education Credit

Thank you to

Rural Institute



This Nursing CE availability is possible thanks to the [University of Montana Rural Institute for Inclusive Communities](#).

To receive your certificate, please complete the evaluation form here: https://lcinsightsolutions.com/?page_id=809

If you encounter any issues receiving your certificate, you can email Caroline Baughman at caroline@lcinsightsolutions.com.

Project ALIVE



Accessible Life-saving Integrated Vaccine Equity

Project ALIVE is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of a financial assistance award totaling \$1,900,000 with 100 percent funded by CDC/HHS. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by CDC/HHS, or the U.S. Government.

Project ALI  E



Accessible Life-saving Integrated Vaccine Equity

Thank you!

Melissa Marshall, J.D.

melissa@disasterstrategies.org

(860) 916-6786