(Caption Test)   
  
This is a test.   
  
This is a test.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Hello everybody, welcome. We will wait just a couple minutes so folks can come on in and then we will get started. Thanks.   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
Everyone, this is Shaylin. We will get started in a moment. I will pass it to Priya.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Thanks Shaylin, hello everybody, thank you for being here. Welcome to the Partnership Fergus Disaster Strategies, disability rights during disasters: Protecting the Rights and Independence of People with Disabilities.   
  
My name is Priya Penner and I'm with the Partnership. I use she/her pronouns, and MA Braun -- I am a brown woman with long curly black hair. I am wearing a pink and purple shirt, and a dark green cardigan.   
  
On the screen you have a title slide with text that reads this ability rights during disasters: Protecting the Rights and Independence of People with Disabilities.   
  
Below that is a website, WWW dot Disaster Strategies.org. And the copyright logo with text that reads 2022 the Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies.   
  
Above the text is the partnerships header logo, which is a son with four images in it. Those four images are a hurricane, a thunderstorm cloud, a home with a split down the middle, and a tornado.   
  
The words, the Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies sit to the right of the logo.   
  
I will go ahead and first get started with a few excitability and technical support reminders, then it will pass it to Melissa Marshall.   
  
First and foremost, this training is being recorded in an accessible archive of today's conversation will be available in the coming weeks. The archive will include ASL interpretation on-screen, as well as to closed caption.   
  
In addition to the recording, you will receive a slide deck of today's presentation, and some additional supplemental materials. Please be on the lookout for these items in your email in the coming weeks as well.   
  
Today we have American sign language, areas of interpretation, as well as communications access real-time translation or CART captioned available.   
  
Today's ASL interpreters are Brenda Terry and Jackie Bruce, and they are already spotlighted for you. If you are having trouble seeing the interpreters, you can change the size of the zoom boxes. To do so, click on and drag the frame separating the interpreters from the slides and drag that frame to the right or left to the just the size of the slides, as well as the speakers and interpreters. You can see pictures on the screen.   
  
Cathcart is provided today via EI media, and is already embedded into Zoom. You can access these captions via the CC button on the navigation bar at the bottom of your resume screen. Click the CC button once to access them, or click the CC button and then click edit settings to edit the size and color of your captions on zoom.   
  
You can also open the cart transcript in a separate window, if that is more exposed to you. To do so follow the link put into chat.   
  
A huge thank you to our interpreters and a Ai-Media.   
  
There will be in number of spots for you to participate in today's training, and we do encourage you to ask a ton of questions. To ask or respond to questions, please use the raise your hand feature at the bottom of your resume screen. Type in chat, or simply unmute yourself and jumping at the conversation at an appropriate time.   
  
Please raise your hand or type in chat for any technical assistance or support issues, and we will do our best to help you.   
  
If chat is not access will to you, please email your questions to priya@disasterstrategies.org.   
  
Finally a few friendly reminders regarding axis ability for this event as well as access to postproduction. Please do identify yourself before speaking. An example of this is this is Priya and... Then whatever I was going to say.   
  
Please don't talk over others and keep yourself on mute when you are not talking. This helps folks following Card and using Card to follow the conversation. You're having trouble with the mute button we will help you with that.   
  
Then, please do avoid using any acronyms for everyone's understanding.   
  
With that I will turn it over to you Melissa.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Thank you Priya.   
  
This is Melissa Marshall, the screen says welcome and about us. I am director of operations for the partnership for inclusive Disaster Strategies. I am an older, now older woman with silver hair that is long, I have classes, and wearing a red shirt and a cardigan.   
  
We are doing today, he met Priya for Martin. We are joined by Jim on parity, and Shaylin Sluzalis who will join us later in the presentation. The giver joining and we're glad you're here. Next please.   
  
So with the partnership for inclusive strategies, we are the only US disability led organization with a focused mission on equity for people with disabilities and peoples accessing optional needs to all planning, program services and procedures before during and after disasters and emergencies. That is how we come to you today. Next place.   
  
Will give special thanks to the Center for Independence, CFI, our sponsor. We have done lots of work with CFI and dollar friends out there at CFI, hello to all of you. It is always great to be in Washington State virtually and working with CFI. Thank you so much, we are really glad to be here. Next please.   
  
We have ground was, they aren't big serious ground rules. This is a safe space for people. Ask questions if you have. Nothing discussed in your specific lease should be discussed outside, if someone shares something personal you should then share it and other words. Keep it confidential. If you want to share something about the ADA for free to do that.   
  
Ask questions, be the person brave enough to raise your virtual hand and say, I have a question. If you don't know, if you have a question I guarantee someone else has the answer. He is a brave person and ask a question. The third rule is most important, have fun. To facilitate he will having fun, I have with me virtual fabulous prizes in my virtual back.   
  
And when I get training in person I have actual prices. Nothing a small birthday gift you get to the kids party, nothing big, but they are virtual prices. And prices are awarded for people not answer the question spread quickly, but for someone being brave enough to answer or brave enough to contribute. So thank you all very much. Next please.   
  
Today's schools, what we want you to leave here with today is we want you to understand why it is important to prepare for disasters, and German and Sheila will talk about that later in the presentation. What your civil rights are in disasters, I will talk about that a lot. Ways to prepare for disasters and emergency using the disaster prepared this plan for people with disabilities. Your preparedness is multiple this, because we'll get with possibilities around disasters. And some disaster resources we put together. We think those will be helpful and you will be getting the couple weeks a copy of this petition, a copy of the slides so keep that in mind.   
  
So our objectives. Know your risks, know your rights, stay informed, make a plan. Everyone got that? Your risks, know your rights, stay informed, make a plan. It is as simple and complex as that. Next please.   
  
Unfortunately, you might have heard on the news or may not have heard on the news disasters in Washington state and everywhere across this country and everywhere across the globe are increasing.   
  
There are a couple of sites we put on the slide. Washington rate of natural disasters tripled in the last couple of months. That's from your local paper likes to a study where it shows that, it is study done by insurance coverage. If anyone knows about disasters and property insurance, it is insurance copies because that's how they have to set their rates.   
  
SPEAKER:   
It says last couple of decades.? Did I see months? Thank you Shaylin. I appreciate that Shaylin.   
  
Wildfires in the West United States are not only becoming more frequent but are larger in size and debts. That is from the states with the highest rates of natural disasters. --   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
-- Extreme heat kills more people in Washington than any other event. Extreme heat might not be the first thing you think of but it is a big deal. If you remember last summer and fall you know what I'm saying is correct. Next please.   
  
Like it or not disasters are increasing.   
  
Disasters have a disproportionate impact on us. I am subject with a disability as are all the people in the Partnership team. I have cerebral palsy, any scooter user and heavy mobility disability among other things. So when I say us to meet us.   
  
People with disabilities are to to four times more likely to die or be injured in a disaster than nondisabled people. That is from the United Nations.   
  
During Hurricane Katrina, black people were 1.7-4 times more likely to die than white people. That is from disparity in disaster prepared is between racial/ethnic groups. There is a link to that. We are disproportionally impacted.   
  
I just want to add a quick thing to that, we can stay on the slide. If you are a person with multiple marginalized identities, so you are a person of color, so you are black, brown, indigenous, Asian, honor the person of color were members of the LGBTQ committee, or someone expressing homelessness. That disproportion in fact gets even more intense. Or fewer expressing poverty, which most of us who have disabilities have experienced poverty or experienced poverty.   
  
So what are your risks? No your risks for Washington disasters. Extreme heat like I said before. Which may not be the first thing you thought of. Wildfires which you know about. Drought. Flooding.   
  
So we have drought and flooding. Climate change doesn't just mean global warming, it means the climate is changing in ways that are unpredictable.   
  
Drought, flooding, severe storms in both summer and winter. Earthquakes would you know about. Landslides, tsunamis, Poconos, and lowers which are folk and equipment flows.   
  
Next.   
  
I you have the opportunity to ask me questions and have me stock -- stop talking for a minute. Where we putting the questions Priya?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
This is prayer, feel free to put your questions in chat. Or you can reach her hand -- raise your hand to indicate he wants to ask a question or similar commute and asked the question.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
There are families because -- their fabulous prizes. Any questions? Not seeing any. If you have a question put it in during any time, you won't distract me. It's OK. If Priya asked the question, I might say, we will get to that in just a minute. I will answer that and if you, or that is outside the scope we will somehow communications later. But your questions will be responded to, put them in at any time. Don't worry about being distracted.   
  
Next.   
  
Now let's talk about civil rights and disasters. What civil rights disabled people have. Next please.   
  
Sorry about that. Discipline the rights or civil rights, it is important you will noticeably rights or civil rights. Next please.   
  
SPEAKER:   
I have a question.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
OK.   
  
SPEAKER:   
How do we, the people who are in wheelchairs and power chairs, how do we escape from disasters like a firework a flood. -- A fire or a flood. It's not like power chairs float. MOSS we will talk about that, the answer is in preparation as best you can. German and Shaylin will talk about that in a few minutes. What is your name?   
  
SPEAKER:   
Roots.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Ruth gets a matchbox sized red Corvette.   
Now I have questions for you and you know the answer to this question. How familiar are you with the Americans with disabilities act? The ADA, you might know it as. Priya, can you tell me what we see for hands?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
This is Priya. I see several hands. I also see a couple comments in the chat. That said, not very. Chris and Ruth say they are not very familiar with the ADA.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Chris and Ruth get tiny super balls, one is blue, one is red taken one of your choice. It's important and scary to say, I don't know anything about what you are talking about. It is OK.   
  
What I want people to understand, I will ask you a question and I will go back. How many people are familiar with section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act? Any hands? Again, it is OK if you do not know about it.   
  
What I was saying before is that when I first started learning about the ADA and I went to a two fold daylong training, 10 hour training days, and people were learning a complex law. I walked away thinking, "I was never going to learn this." It is multiple exposure material, I got to be an expert in and you can learn it, too.   
  
This might seem like a lot today, and it might not be as engaging as you want, it is really important that you know it and we can break this down so that you can understand it. You might not get it the first time I said, you might get it the second time, you might get when I read the slide deck, and you might get it if you talk to somebody at CFI.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Ruth shares, (Name) had an updated evaluation due to ADA. That said, I feel like I know nothing. I look everything up as it comes up.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
I have news for you, you look everything up. Everything you look up is something you know and have learned. You might forget and have to look it up again but it's something you know so you probably know quite a bit more than you think. So, thank you. Next please.   
  
Slow me down if you have any questions, or something doesn't make sense. Say, "Melissa, that doesn't make any sense. Can you give it another try?" I will do my best to make it clear as possible.   
  
First thing that we want you to know or I want you to know is that civil rights and disasters. You have the same rights you did before the disaster. You know why? Because civil rights of people with disabilities are never suspended, including during disasters.   
  
They might say to you, "We would get an interpreter but we cannot you have to understand it's a disaster." Or, "We cannot have the building because there's a disaster." You have rights because they are civil rights. I hope that makes sense to you.   
  
I tell a story in (Name), I saw an article written the paper by a physician who said, "It is important that the civil rights of people disability are suspended during disasters and the pandemic." They hired her to write that. It was shocking to see that.   
  
Let's look at a couple of laws and decisions to protect our rights. The Americans with disabilities act, the ADA, protects the rights of people with disabilities, including during disasters. The rights in the ADA now, and the rights under the ADA when a disaster hits.   
  
Section 504 of the rehabilitation act of 1973, the rehab act. Most people know it as 504. Increase the acquirement not to discredit against people with disabilities when somebody gets federal funds, or gives us federal funds to somebody else and they get the federal funds. If you are a recipient of the funds, get the funds, or if you get the funds given to you as someone who got the funds from the feds, you have obligation. Anybody who has federal money along the track has obligations do not discriminate against us. Yay.   
  
I am going to now, sorry about that. The United States Supreme Court decision, Olmsted, it's an important decision. What Olmsted said, it's a supreme court decision. What even care about this? Only nerds like Melissa call about this. It's a Supreme Court decision that stated that people with his abilities have to receive services in the most integrated setting that meets their needs. What does that mean?   
  
It means we can get services in the community, not in nursing homes or other institutions. We will talk about why in a minute.   
  
Here is something I want you to remember about the ADA, section 504 that we have.   
The rehab act. We are getting down to what's an accommodation and what is not, all of the say. The goal about the ADA and rehab act is to create a level playing field for people with disabilities through achieving integration, of people with disabilities, for participation of disabled people, and equal opportunity for disabled people.   
  
The goal of the ADA is to create a level playing field. It does not give us extra benefits, but sometimes we need something else to get things that are the same. In order to treat everybody fairly, sometimes people have different needs to be treated fairly. Someone might need material in an alternative format, a sign language interpreter, RF to get into a building. That is not extra, that is just a level playing field. It doesn't give us money, as you probably know, an ADA check is not a thing.   
  
Who enforces our rights? The government is charged with enforcing the civil rights obligation. Local governments, state governments, federal governments are charged with upholding our rights. Really, we enforce our rights, but filing complaints, by filing lawsuits, by saying that I have a right under the law, we enforce our rights but the government has the obligation to comply with our rights in situations of disasters.   
  
Could be private property owner of a business, in another situation. The owner of the movie theater, the mall, etc. In the case of disasters, the government has to make sure that they are in force. The government does not come in and police things and say if they are ADA compliant, it's a complete process and that is why we need to file complaints and ask questions. Next, please.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
As we move to the next slide, just remember to slow down the pace. People are interpreters and everybody joining us today.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
I am sorry, and thank you, Priya, for doing that.   
  
Let's look at your rights and disasters, or some of your rights and disasters. Disaster related programs and services cannot discriminate against people with disabilities. Your rights, our rights, apply during disaster planning meetings, exercises where we pretend there is a disaster and we simulate a disaster, and see how well we do with our plans. Emergency alerts and notifications, when they come door to door to let us know we need to evacuate. Transportation. You cannot discriminate in transportation, if transportation is provided it must be accessible. Shelters. Disaster shelters must be accessible.   
  
Disaster recovery centers. Which are places you go to get information about what you can do during a disaster, you can register for FEMA or get supplies, or information there. Those places, they have applications. That is where your rates apply. In disaster related programs and services cannot charge people with disability's more to participate. You cannot give somebody a bill for the sign language interpreter, or the braille material.   
  
Does that make sense to people? Where you have the rights and disasters? It is throughout the disaster process. We may not have the disaster until five years from now, but if you are involved in planning five years ahead of time, you still have the right to participate in the process, meaning, if you need an interpreter to participate, if any material altered format to participate, if you need an accessible place, you have a right to participate in the planning.   
  
Does everybody get that? Disabled people should be involved in exercises. We always tell them that you should not have someone simulate a disability. Pretend you are a wheelchair user. No. If you are not a wheelchair user you cannot pretend you are a wheelchair user. Pretend you have a psychiatric disability or mental health condition, no. You cannot pretend that. Or sometimes even have somebody with one disability, simulating having other disability and that is not work for all the same reasons. We don't know what it's like having the other disability unless we have it.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
I see several thumbs up and somebody says in the chat, yes I understand.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Let's move to the next slide. Now we will talk about the rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act. I have some good news for you, all of you said you know nothing about the ADA. You can never say that again because you are going to learn something about the ADA. You are not going to learn everything about the ADA, but you will learn some about the ADA. You cannot say you don't know anything about the ADA ever again.   
  
We are going to look at your rights under the ADA today. There are sections, there are five of them. Title I is employment. Our rights in employment and we are not going to be talking about that. Title II is what states and local government entities have to do we'll talk about that today. We will talk about places of public accommodation, places like the movie theater, the vaccine sites, the disaster shelter, what these places have to do today. Title IV is the telecommunication relay system and we will not talk about that just to establish it. Title V is miscellaneous and we're not talking but that.   
  
Today we're just talking about a little bit titles II that applies to local and state government entities, and title III like where you plan for the disaster, disaster shelter, those kinds of places. Does that make sense for everybody?   
  
Is there thumbs up in the audience?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
There are several thumbs up.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Virtual head nods I will take that. Sometimes I will have my screen close, and I'm not wondering how someone is nodding their head. Next, please.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
This is Priya. As we are moving along, I want to read this question. That says, where do service animals go? I want to assure you Beth that we will get to that in the presentation.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
The short answer to that, which I will get to, but the short answer is anywhere you want them to.   
  
Let's look at, and I promise we will get to that. Your rights under the ADA. You have the right to equal effective communication. If you or someone with a visual disability, a speech disability, or a hearing disability. You have the right to equally effective medication throughout the disaster process. It is during planning for the disaster, notification of a disaster, evacuation if there is evacuation's, information if you are sheltering in place during the disaster, when you get to shelters you go there and get information when you interact with FEMA you have a right to equally effective communication if you are speech, hearing, or visual disabilities.   
  
Some of these things you get, you might need to make medication equally effective are video remote interpreting, VRI, American sign language, ASL interpreters we are using today, communication access real-time translation, CART captions, which we are also using today.   
Materials in alternative formats such as braille, large print or plain language. Plain language is not required under the ADA but it is a good practice. ... You don't have to provide them with the communications board, you can certainly make one if they lost their so they want one.   
  
What I mean to take the time to read letters that are on a board or, loose phrases on a board or speech synthesizer, listening, taking that extra time.   
  
So if you are speech, visual or hearing disability you have the right to equally effective communications, these are the some of the things they have to provide weekly to make communication equally effective. Does that make sense?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
As folks are responding to that, I am saying -- seeing a couple sums up. Just want to reiterate it is communications access real-time translation.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Is a transcript and, sorry, thank you Priya.   
  
We will move to the next slide, but if you have questions about this, don't be bears to have questions. Someone might put her thumb up and have studied this for hours but you are just learning about.   
  
Cigarettes, more of your rights under the ADA. When transportation is provided to the public, you have the right to access about transportation options.   
  
People with disabilities cannot be denied access to shelters. Shelters cannot just terminate when providing comfort, safety or basic needs.   
  
And shelters must be physical, physically accessible. That means you have the right to accessible sleeping, eating, medical and recreation areas, as well as important toilets, showers, restroom spaces, and transportation when transportation is provided to others.   
  
So it's not accessible, they say well you can get in the door. You have to be able to get to all the spaces, and the restrooms, shower areas, those all have to because well to you. Unfortunately sometimes those are not in shelters, and we need to have complaints on that, keep track of that, and demand they are accessible.   
  
How is this going for making sense to people? Can't deny you access to shelter because you have a disability. That's the bottom line.   
  
Next please.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
I am seeing several sums up.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Alright. No next slide.   
  
OK, who is the person who asked the service animal question?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Beth asked that question.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Beth asked the question. Beth get the bright purple Jeep, that would fit in my purse and about the size of my thumb. But it is bright purple energy. A matchbox Jeep for asking the question. It is an important question.   
  
No that service animals are always allowed in shelters, disaster recovery centers, and all public places including disaster related programs and services.   
  
A service animal, and I will probably say this animal. A service animal is a dog or miniature horse that is been trained to do specific tasks, perform specific tasks with someone with a disability. It is what a service animal is, we will get more to that.   
  
Next please.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
This is Priya. I see Beth has their hand up. Beth.   
  
SPEAKER:   
I was wondering how a seizure dog is trained? MOSS how a seizure dog is trained, as long as they are trained they are still a service dog. I don't know the specifics of how they are trained, but they are change. -- They are trained.   
  
I had a friend, she passed away unfortunately. She had a service animal who could tell when her lithium levels were off by smelling her. So the service animal would alert her when she forgot to take her meds where the medication was no longer effective. So they were trained. I don't know how specifically they were trained but they were trained to do that.   
  
Other questions?   
  
SPEAKER:   
I do have a question. I have a cat and he is not a service animal. So if there is a disaster, what I have to leave my cat behind?   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Two things. If your cat is a pet, you can look for pet friendly shelters. More and more shelters are allowing pets, but if someone from CFI wants to talk about cats or shelters locally, they should allow pets. But there isn't a legal right.   
  
SPEAKER:   
OK.   
  
SPEAKER:   
This is Todd, we do have pride -- pet friendly shelters.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Thank you Chuck, I was cutting you to be the voice of reassurance. We have pet friendly shelters, that's a great question. You get a little top multicolored blue, green and yellow. A tiny top you can spit on your desk or something.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
I see David has a hand up. David.   
  
SPEAKER:   
I was actually, the other person previously answered the question I was going to ask.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
David stuck at the fabless prize of a yellow monster finger puppet for raising their hand. So thank you David.   
  
Are we ready to move on Priya?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
I think so.   
  
SPEAKER:   
Priya did you want to answer the iPhone question, how do we get medication in emergencies and disasters?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Thank you Todd. I was actually about to say M-CHAT that we are going to get to that question in the later portion of this training. So whoever asked that question, thank you for the question and we will get to it soon.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Give yourself a fabulous price of your choice.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Absolutely.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Next if we are ready.   
  
Your rights under the ADA. You have the right to request reasonable adaptations â€“ make modifications to policies and practices. At shelters, disaster recovery centers, disaster resource centers, anyplace you can ask for reasonable modification if it is run by state or local government entity.   
  
Examples you can get in shelters, you can get personal assistant services, backup power for medical devices, privacy for personal care, accommodations for meeting disability related needs for reduced simulation.   
  
And, your rights, you can request modification such as providing a specific diet to someone who requires it. I am gluten-free. That is based on my disability. And I would be, they would be required to provide me with food that does not have gluten in it.   
  
They don't have to provide me with good food, because no one is getting great food. It doesn't have to be fancy, but I need the same quality food comparable to everyone else.   
  
So you can request navigation such as personal assistance, backup power, privacy, personal care, accommodations for meeting disability related needs like lower simulation simulation -- situation.   
  
Does that make sense? So the policy is normally, you come into the shelter. The policy is normally everyone has to fill out their form. But you don't write because you have a disability, is not their official policy, they never thought of it the policy before, but that is how they do things. You have the right to ask them to reasonably modify the policy by writing on a form for you. Get that?   
  
Any questions around this?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
This is prayer, I see several -- this is Priya, I see several thumbs up. I don't see questions and chat.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
If you have a questions later feel free or if you are typing it now continue typing, I will get to it later. Next please.   
  
It is a violation of your civil rights to be directed towards a special needs shelter, a nursing home, a hospital or other medical or psychiatric facilities. You have a right to be accessible shelter. We have special needs and medical shelters in Washington state which is good, you don't need to be drug into a nursing home or hospital. If you need hospital grade medical care you should go to a hospital. But if they say we don't have power and duty to charge your chair were need to charge or vent, need to plug your venting, go to hospital, that is not acceptable. And that is not legal. Next please.   
  
Now let's look at Section 504 of the rehabilitation act. And that was passed in 1973. I will talk about what I am talking about that last.   
  
Under section 504 of the rehabilitation act was a rehab act, discrimination on the basis of disability by recipients, people that get federal funds were sub recipients, people that get federal funds and give them to several -- someone else is permitted, you cannot just terminate.   
  
What that means is any city, sound, state organization get federal money, you can't discrete on the basis of disability. And the Section 504 obligations are nearly identical to Title II of the ADA. If you know title II of the ADA, they have the same obligation under Section 504.   
  
How cool is that, no to laws and one right now. You know some about title II of the ADA, which is one section of the ADA, and know some about the rehab act. Anything true of the ADA is also true of the rehab act.   
  
No, why is she talking about this in reverse order? Let me tell you a bit about history because I am very old, I have been doing this, I did my first dishabille the awareness training in 17, that was five or 10 years ago, I've been doing this a long time.   
  
To pass the rehab act and 77, they passed it and 73, side rights and 77. Quick disability history.   
  
They had some relations that told you how to do something. But in the past the ADA in 1990 where they gave extensive relations that were clear and up-to-date. And we have asked when they reauthorized the rehabilitation act, they said we are taking those standards to.   
  
So the rehab act has been in existence longer than the ADA, we usually earn them as ADA standards because they are first written in the ADA. Does that make sense at all?   
  
Basically what you need to know is Title II and 504 are the same. Title II applies... Excuse me. Title II applies when your state or local government place like a county, city, town, state, government. Title II applies. 504 applies when you get federal money.   
  
Next please.   
  
Questions. I might start humming the Jeopardy theme while you type your questions into the chat.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Just as a reminder, you can type your questions in chat, you can raise your hand to indicate you have a question, or you can simply unmute and ask your question.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Any or all of those options are great. But if we don't see any questions right now, Priya I will ask you to go to the next slide. Keep typing your questions if you have them.   
  
Show of hands, how many people learned something so far today?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
We have several hands. Rather, one hand and several thumbs-up.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
While you all get virtual fabulous prices of your choice. It could be a teeny tiny dinosaur, or a really small can of neon Play-Doh. I use that sometimes. It could be a small lion or tiger. It could be any of those things.   
  
We will talk now about institutionalization during and after disasters. It really really important we talk about this. It is important we all as disabled people understand this, this is where our lives are at risk during disasters aside from the disaster itself that's the life risking disaster. The disaster puts lives at risk. Next slide   
  
When people go to nursing facilities, and when I mean people I mean us, or other institutions, we lose our independence, our social networks, jobs, we got lost and separated from our families, we get sicker and we die earlier. That is what happens when we go to institutions, particularly during disasters but that is what happens anytime we go to institutions. If there's any type of discussion, COVID put that to rest, people died earlier with COVID because they are living in a group setting. That is what happens.   
  
That is the bad news. Bad things happen to us when we go to institutions, we get separated from our families, lost, sick, we sometimes die, we get cut off, it is bad. The good news is under the Olmsted Supreme Court decision which interpreted the ADA and said we have the right to get services in the most integrated setting appropriate to our needs.   
  
Just about everybody that I know, everybody that I know of, but I will say just about, can get services in the community. This means you have the right not to go to nursing facility if you do not want to go there. If you want to go there that is your personal decision but if you do not want to go there, you're the right essay, "No. I do not want to go there. I what services in the most integrated setting to meet my needs." And that is community. That is my home.   
  
I see the interpreter is frozen so I am stopping.   
  
This means you have the right not to go to a nursing facility, if you do not want to go there. Next, please.   
  
Let's look at some tips to stay out of a nursing facility, if you want to stay at a nursing facility, which might be a wise decision but everybody has a right to make their own decisions. Know your rights. Note that you have a right not to go into a facility that if you do not want to go.   
  
If it's a psychiatric institution, they might civilly commit you. And you might not have the right not to go, they might take away that right. That is something. But if you are going into a nursing facility, then you have the right to say no. I would argue, once you are the institution you have the right to fight to get out.   
  
Know your rights. You have the right not to go to a facility if you do not want to, if it is a nursing facility.   
  
If you go to a shelter, do not separate from your loved ones. Whether they are chosen family, biological family, family or friends, do not separate. That is when people get lost. People say, "They took my mother to such and such place, my sibling to such and such place, I don't know where they are now." Stay together. That is why it is dangerous to go to a special needs shelter, medical needs shelter and you do not have to worry in the great state of Washington. Go to shelters, stay with your loved ones.   
  
Keep a contact list of friends, family and advocacy. Keep it on your phone, and you may want to keep a paper copy in case your phone runs out of power. Have a physical list and have it on your phone. Have it on your tablet. Have it where you can take with you. If my phone is damaged, runs out of charge, I have a paper list and having it on my phone is easier and I would rather have this than the paperless but have a contact list of family, friends and advocacy. Send out a big group text or email, and put in the subject line, they are talking about putting me in a nursing home. Plan with them ahead of that.   
  
Have noninstitutional places you can evacuate during a disaster. Franzen higher ground? Family in another area that are not impacted? Figure out having a plan about who have been impacted and who is not, and have a backup plan, "I am going to go to my cousin Sue's house, or uncle Bob's house, or cousin Gertrude house. My best friend lives far away but close enough in driving distance."   
  
Have that in your plan, noninstitutional places you can evacuate in a disaster. Excuse me, don't go to the hospital unless you have medical need to be there. You do not want to go to the hospital. If you say, "I need a vent." And what you need is a plug because people like you are safer in hospital. People like us, are not safer in hospitals. Particularly now, where there is COVID, still spreading, we are still losing close to 400 people a day for COVID. If you need treatment, do that certainly. But if you do not need to be there then do not go.   
  
One thing that can happen, a tip of stay out of the institution is not going to the hospital unless you need to be there. If you have... Say you do not go to a hospital, that's wasted money, find something else. And the approach that advocates take, we can figure together how to not send you to a hospital. I know we can figure it out. That is my approach as an advocate.   
  
Again, know your rights. Do not separate from loved ones or family. Keep a contact list of friends, family, and advocates with you. Have a plan for noninstitutional places that you can go. And don't go to the hospital unless you need to be there. Does that make sense to everybody?   
  
SPEAKER:   
Makes sense but what if you have no choice. I'm not able to be without electricity I'm on a breathing machine.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
You can require, demand, you the right to electricity in the shelter. Shelter should have electricity so you do not to go to a hospital. What is your name, please?   
  
SPEAKER:   
This is Ruth, again.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Ruth gets a second car. Whatever car you want. Thank you, Ruth.   
  
Now we are going to review some disability rights during disasters. Some of these are review, some I might not have touched upon yet.   
  
Whenever disaster related programs and services are provided to the general public, everyone else, they must be inclusive of people with disabilities. If they are giving it to everybody, they got to give it to us. What does that mean?   
  
Shelters cannot say you cannot come in because you are disabled, cannot deny you entry because you're disabled. You have the right to enter shelters that are physically accessible and ADA compliant. You have the right to equally effective to communication if you have a hearing or speech disability, and that includes ASL interpreters, large print, the right to use your own assistive technology and use your own assistive technology.   
  
You have the right to request reasonable modifications of policies and practices. I know it is not your policy to fill in everyone's registration form, but I do not write, can you do that? I know it's a policy to sign your name, can I use a stamp? I know it's a policy not to provide personal assistance, can you help? Those are modifications to policies you might ask for.   
  
You have the right to bring your service animal to a shelter, disaster recovery center and all other public places including disaster related programs and services. Always.   
  
Again, your service animal is a dog, or miniature horse that is trained to provide, perform specific tasks for an individual with disability. You have the right to not go to a facility if you don't want to. Unless you're civilly committing you, I have another training if there civilly committing you to institution.   
  
Something in the chat, Priya can you put up.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Ruth asks, what do you do when everything is full or overcapacity?   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
That is hard. When all the shelters are full. Is that what I think you're saying? If a shelter is overfull, I see, from Ruth, yes. If a shelter is overfilled, they need to be opening other shelters. Todd is one of the pros in Washington state that can speak specifically to that, what you specifically do in Washington state around a bottom line is a have to open up shelters and you need to demand that as an advocate. Todd, can I call on you?   
  
SPEAKER:   
Absolutely. This is Todd. In Pierce County and in (Name) County as well, we live in the urban areas security initiatives, and there is ample number of shelters. There are a lot of buildings identified for sheltering, however, if we have an earthquake, and some of those buildings might be damage. One of the things that the Center for independence does is look at the identified buildings that will be used as shelters to make sure that they are accessible. Now, before the disaster.   
  
If, for some reason, we ran into a capacity issue, then we have continuity of operations plans to push that shelter out, and to make further sheltering available for other people in a general population perspective.   
  
One example I can give you, from the pandemic, was we had to be careful about having congregate settings because of the spread of the disease, or the pandemic, the virus. There were modifications made to have people distanced, if they had to be in a facility, like a school or something along those lines, but even more importantly, they utilized the hotel voucher program to have people be able to be in an area where they can either isolate or quarantine, again, can be separated so that as to not be at risk for catching COVID-19.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Todd used continuity of operations plans and that is a plan of the organization can keep providing services when they are close. Maybe they offer services somewhere else, that's a fancy way of ways to providing services when a disaster hits. Thank you so much, Todd, I appreciate this.   
  
This is an important thing for you to know, disability rights are never, written in all caps, suspended during disasters. Never, ever. I cannot say that too much.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
This is pretty. I just want to give another reminder to make sure that we are speaking at a moderate pace. And also, I want to read a comment from Ruth, there is no other shelters in Thurston County, I have looked. Ruth, I would suggest you that you connect with your local center for independent living. We are happy to share some resources and what to ask if that is the question. But, they would know best. Todd? I see your hand up.   
  
SPEAKER:   
Ruth, in Thurston County... Sorry about that. I want to be real clear, when we are talking about shelters here, we are talking about emergency such as -- shelters that come as a result of, for instance, flooding or fire, we have shelters opened up right now. In the southwest part of the state for, I'm blanking on the name of the fire down there, we had to open some shelters because of evacuation. Those are the types of shelters we are referring to here.   
  
Homeless shelters are a totally different situation. That type of sheltering is different. But, Ruth, I'm happy to go into granular detail around sheltering in Thurston County with you later, as well. I will make sure that we stay in touch.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
Thank you Todd.   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
Let's go to the next slide.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
What you do if your rights are violated? Tell someone. Tell staff at CFI. And you will know how to get in touch with CFI. You can also, if the law has been broken, talk to disability rights Washington. Disability rights Washington is a federally funded partially many state-funded organization that protects the legal rights of people with disabilities.   
  
In every territory, every state of the country, there is, is called a protection and advocacy system which usually disavow the rights and in the state its disability rights Connecticut.   
  
Contact them. They might be able to help you file the complaint. They might be able to do it for you and with you. They will have information and perspective.   
  
If the complaint is around a disaster, you can file a complaint with the Department of Homeland security's civil rights and civil liberties compliance branch. That was a mouthful.   
  
Deferment of Homeland security, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Compliance Branch. We have the phone number which is 1866 644 8360. TTY 1 866 644 8361. Or email see rclcompliance@hq.net DHS.gov.   
  
We also have, sorry about that. You can file a complaint to the FEMA external civil rights division. That is 1833-285-7448. TTY, one 800-462-7585. As one for English, to for Espanol, three further languages.   
  
Or email FEMA â€“ civil rights office@femadotdhs.gov. I you will be getting all the sides -- slides.   
  
Now, any questions on any of the stuff?   
  
PRIYA PENNER:   
This is Priya, I encourage folks to put their questions into chat so we can get to them later. We do have a number of things to get to, I want to make sure we are keeping track on that. So please feel free to put your questions or comments in chat.   
  
MELISSA MARSHALL:   
And I will turn it over now to our wonderful co-Executive Director, Shaylin Sluzalis and germ on Parodi who will take it from here. I will join you later.   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
Thank you Melissa and thank you everyone. Great to be with you all in Washington. As Melissa mentioned my name is Shaylin Sluzalis come alongside me is German Parodi. We are co-executive directors of the Partnership.   
  
We will get into the meat of the pieces I know you all have been asking a little bit throughout. And wanting to get into, which is around our personal preparedness and being ready for Disasters and what to do for getting ready answer of disasters.   
  
So when we start talking about this, what we need to do to be ready. We talked about Ms. Melissa knowing what our risks are, knowing those, disasters and Washington State, and talked extensively ongoing what our rights are. Now we have achieved these two pieces, knowing what our risks are and knowing what our rights are. Now we will start talking about how do we stay informed, and how do we make a plan, and what does that look like? Next slide please.   
  
When we talk about staying informed, one of the many ways we can do that is through emergency alerts and the different types of alerts we can receive is through news broadcasts on the TV throughout news channels. On the radio, through social media like Facebook, twitter, and those other social media sites that I know folks are on all the time.   
  
Signing up for emergency alerts and setting their phones up for emergency alert systems. Which we have lots of resources towards the end of this PowerPoint on all the various types of alerts you can sign up for, especially the ones in your counties in Washington state as well as some national alert systems.   
  
For example, like the FEMA app which is an application you can download on your smart phone or smart devices or other devices which would provide notifications and warnings based on your location or your ZIP Code area, and would be able to provide additional types of alerts and warnings throughout that.   
  
There is also towards the end of her presentation a similar app from the Red Cross that has similar features. As well as our alerts in our household like our fire alarms and the carbon monoxide detectors. Knowing if there is smoke and carbon monoxide in our homes and making sure those batteries are always up to date and not chirping at us. Make sure we have those if needed.   
  
GERMAN PARODI:   
This is German, if you don't have a fire alarm or carbon monoxide detector, the Red Cross does have a free program to come and install them, and some local fire departments as well.   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
I know there was a question from Beth a little bit ago about of information -- communications are down, that is a section we will talk about in a few moments. I see Todd adding resources in the chat for folks around that.   
  
And while we talk about making a plan, it starts with plans having conversations with our networks. Our family members, our friends, our support networks whether that is community members, personal care attendant or the people in our networks. Perhaps places of worship if you are a face -- faith-based will listen -- faith based religion and participation in those communities. As well as with our fellow coworkers, and having conversations with each of these people and our support networks on what we will do if a disaster happens in our area. How will we evacuate? Where will we go? And what will our communications plan be? How will we communications there is no cell service or if folks are not able to can indicate with one another for any number of reasons.   
  
Having that conversation with your family, with your friends, with your personal care attendant, with your coworkers and people in your communities. Understanding how others may be able to support you or you support others. And creating that plan was all of those people in your networks.   
  
And these plans are not in regards to -- in regards to sheltering in place and when we are evacuating. What we are doing them.   
  
These are   
  
STUDENT:   
Samples of our different support networks. Perhaps, see Ruth adding maybe you don't have coworkers or family members close. Certainly the people you are communicating with frequently, the people that are supporting you in your daily life and other activities. Especially folks at the Center for Independence and samples. Bring us all together here, talking it through with our Center for Indepedent Living.   
  
I also see Jesse adding, other context could be -- contacts could be our neighbors. That's great to Justin Jesse.   
  
When we talk about this again, talking about with these people in regards to both when we are sheltering in place. If we need to shelter in place or if we need to evacuate and what that looks like. Where we will go, how we will get there, and who will we communicate with.   
  
Let's go to the next slide. I do see questions coming in the chat, we will address them as we can. Please keep them coming.   
  
When we talk about making a plan for sheltering in place, some example could be for things like a chemical spill, or for example a dirty bomb which could have small expose of radioactive material. Were sheltering in place for a snowstorm. I know that is something Washington is very familiar with. Having to be stuck in your home for a number of days because the snow is too high or you aren't able to get it sheltered -- shoveled in a clear pathway.   
  
Those are exams for making a plan for sheltering in place, and we will talk about talk about some of the pieces in emergency kits that help us to shelter in place in just a moment.   
  
  
  
An earthquake which in Washington is always preparing for. And the building fire, perhaps our home is catching fire and we need to evacuate their home   
Tables for making a plan to evacuate would be for a wildfire which I know is happening right now in Washington state. And need to leave immediately. --   
  
-- These are examples when we're talking with our support network, how we are making a plan for sheltering in place and how we are evacuating. And some examples as to why we would need to shelter in place and evacuate.   
  
Next we will talk about building your emergency kit. This slide has quite a bit of information on it. I will add that, in a moment I will add in a chat and we will talk about a checklist, a personal preparedness planning checklist that has all of these pieces in it so you can click on what you hate -- may have more circle what you need to get more work on in your emergency kit.   
  
These are some example, particularly these are the top 13 feet different FEMA suggestions and items to consider when building your emergency kit.   
  
Some considerations for your kids would be water, which is adjusted of 1 gallon per person per day for at least three days for drinking and sanitation.   
  
Have food for at least three days. And supply of nonperishable foods like canned tuna, canned meat, canned vegetables, dried foods, these types of nonperishable items that do not expire quickly.   
  
And also with that, it is always important to have a manual can opener and potentially a plan for us having someone may be assisting you to open the can with the CanOpener if that is needed.   
  
And of course it is always good to have a first aid get handy in your emergency kit. Having masks, special for COVID-19 as we will learn in these past several years, but also if there is dust or debris. Or a sandstorm, just coming into your home. And N-95 masks can be helpful to have in your kit.   
  
Also I know we have been talking about how we connect if there is no communications or self-service. A battery-powered or handcranked radio as well as a NOAA which is the national oceanic and atmospheric administration weather radio that has a tone alert. So these are radios that do not need connection. They are able to work without electricity and can connect you to weather alerts, especially the NOAA weather radio to keep you up-to-date on what is happening during and after a disaster.   
  
Other items to keep in your emergency kit like flashlights and extra batteries. Having plastic sheeting and duct tape to close out your windows if needed. To secure the inside of your homes. So debris or dust does not get in.   
  
Having extra charges whether it is your cell phone charger, computer charger, and certainly your assisted technology and durable medical equipment like vultures, charges are handy and ready to go. Certainly we know it is very difficult to have an extra charger for your project perhaps, but having it in a place where it is ready to pick up and go if you need to.   
Having things like moist towelettes, garbage bags, and plastic ties to keep your area tidy as much as you can.   
Having things like wrenches and pliers to turn off utilities if your local authorities instructed to.   
  
And for your evacuation plans, having local maps in your kit could be helpful, especially as we are discussing communications being down and that includes the GPS as well.   
  
And having a whistle in case you need to alert somebody that you are stuck in your home. And if you cannot speak loudly or they cannot hear you, having some way to signal to people that you are needing help.   
  
GERMAN PARODI:   
These are a minimum set of suggestions Shaylin explained for FEMA. Andrews as you mentioned in the chat, this is minimal. In reality, if folks can plan for 2-3 weeks, that could be a real expectation.   
  
We see even still now from folks serving the hurricane in Florida. It is possible, but this is also managing resources. So at a minimum, these are the recommendation. But extra supplies are always useful.   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
When we're talking about our emergency kit having are important documents with us can be very very important. Keeping those important documents in a waterproof bag as well as saving them electronically, like on Google cloud or Microsoft, these places are on the cloud that we can access virtually.   
  
Some examples of important documents to think about keeping your emergency kit are a list of your emergency contacts, we talked about some of those examples, having your house deed, your mortgage, or your lease, or having your health insurance or primary doctor information available. Having a copy of your birth certificate or Social Security card, if you have one. Having information and details on your prescriptions medications. And any dietary requirements that you may have that you may need to communicate with others. As well as one really important pieces having the detailed information on your customized equipment like your wheelchair, walker, those types of durable medical equipment that could get lost or damaged in a disaster. And having that exact information of what you had prior to the storm will help with getting it afterwards.   
  
When we talk about our personal disability preparedness, it is really about thinking about the things that we need to respond to or take action in a disaster. Some of those key pieces when we are thinking about our disability is taking about our equipment, like wheelchairs, walkers, weight canes, hearing aids, speech devices or breathing machines. And thinking about, one, what do those things need in order to operate? Perhaps any power to function and what are those items that need power? What items are most crucial to have at all times? For instance you may be able to have a full charge on your wheelchair and let it go down slowly, and monitor that. But it's likely that you cannot go long at all without your breathing machine.   
  
They hear about what exactly it is that you use, what you need, and how would you take action if you do not have power? Perhaps you would go to a shelter right away. Perhaps you would call CFI, the center for independence, and that is great too. They are there to help you.   
  
Thinking through the plans of how and what needs power to function in other supplies related to disability in order to maintain independence? Some examples are urinary or bowel supplies, like catheters, wound care supplies, clubs and wipes, that we use on a daily basis to maintain independence to make sure that we are able to maintain that throughout the disaster.   
  
Some other examples, also to think about, what needs power to function also, hearing aids have batteries that need recharged, and certainly, there is lots of different types of medications that need refrigerating. One common example is a some insulin medications that need to be refrigerated.   
  
GERMÃN PARODI:   
Skip to 52.   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
We talked about this already with the communication plan.   
  
When he talked about building the kit, the emergency kit, the 13 items that we ran off and talked about a bit, summer minors when we are building that kit is to build it to meet your needs, German mentioned that. Having a to go back that is ready to go for at least three days. I see some comments about planning for two weeks if we can. We know that is much harder than a three-day supply acquiring. And preparing for a two-week shelter in place kit, which is more what Todd was mentioning in the chat there.   
  
Important reminders when creating your kit, and maintaining it, is to check on your and update your supplies as you need to. A suggestion is every six months to check on an update as you need. Certain things will expire and make sure they're up-to-date. Keep your kit in a cool, dry, and out of direct sunlight place and an easy place to grab, so you are ready to get it when you need it.   
  
GERMÃN PARODI:   
A number of questions primarily came, we have given everyone, you need to know your rights. You need to know that equity is in the law, when there are services for others you need to provide them to people disability, to us, as well.   
  
The moment of the disaster, something sudden, I'm a wheelchair user, as well. In a sudden fire, house fire it could be, or flood, it is upon being prepared, having conversation with families, friends, neighbors, what to do any sudden disaster. In those conversations, where to evacuate to? Next slide.   
  
But also, how are you going to potentially stay in place safely?   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
Some ways to do that, some tips, staying informed and wait for officials to declare it is safe to go out. Keep indoors, and keep doors and windows closed. Cover air vents and fireplace openings. That is where some of the pieces around plastic sheeting and duct tape come into play. Keep your fans and air conditioning and forced air heating systems off. Go into the center of most room with the least windows as possible.   
  
And with that plastic sheeting and duct tape we discussed, using that to seal doors, windows, and air vents. And thinking through, what are some of those places you go often? Maybe school, work, community, your local theater, church, or places of worship. What do those shelter in place plans look like? Perhaps you are say to yourself, I have no idea. But it's a great opportunity to ask those questions to those support networks that you have in your communities and around you on, what are those of shelter in place plans and how are they making sure that it is incorporating people with disabilities?   
  
GERMÃN PARODI:   
Part of the material is as a   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
Mention, a checklist to be getting along, this slide deck and take home production when it is completed. The coming weeks, think about, you know your rights, you know the material, a checklist to take your homes and areas and fill it up, and practice it. In the coming time, we should gather back together, go through it, discuss it openly and learned. That is part of a building exercises, as Todd mentioned earlier on, if we can do an exercise with you, absolutely. We want you to first be informed of their rights. Know how to have an idea or how to prepare. Talk to Todd, and others, and gather again and have a small scenario, discuss, now that you are prepared, so you know. Your service animal gets to go with you to a shelter. And shelter should navigate with you how to have access with your pets.   
  
In the checklist you will see tips around how to save for your medications, and if it was completely destroyed, suggestion and a tip is having your services from a pharmacy being with A chain, like CVS or Walgreens, that can replace and replace your medication if immediate destroyed after a disaster.   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
Go to slide 60. Just as a reminder, we will send this slide deck today following, as well as the checklists that we will get into in a moment. We also mentioned in the chat, the chat.   
  
As we have discussed today, and continue for now is working towards creating a culture of preparedness. Knowing that disasters can happen at any time, updating our plans regularly, and making preparedness part of our regular routine. As German mentioned, practicing plans option, -- often. It's more important to try and make sure the plans are effective and working for us when a disaster happens.   
  
I am going to pause there, and Priya, if we can go to slide 65. These scenarios will be there for you guys to think about. They are more around the rights section and thinking about some of those pieces Melissa talked through. I want to stop for a moment, and want to see if there any questions that we have not addressed yet.   
  
In that case, we will keep looking at the chat, and if questions come to you do not hesitate to let us know. We will keep moving along because there's a next piece to touch upon and I want to have a moment to talk about some of the resources for a moment.   
  
To the personal preparedness plan, that is in the chat for folks, and will be sent following, it really talks about all of the things we haven't talked about today which is, Priya, slide 71. Apologies.   
  
Talking about disability rights in disasters, staying informed, emergency kit and our preparedness checklist and are planning guide. The emergency preparedness plan and checklist really talks about, what are those things that you may not have from the emergency kit that FEMA suggests?   
  
And, this has the examples of some of those items, like keeping and having a fire extinguisher, a paper and pencil, some additional items we have added. The items from FEMA are on this list as well as additional ones. And some other reminders about building the kit to meet your needs, having a to go bag for three days, keeping your kit in a cool, dry, and out of direct sunlight. Preparing for two weeks to shelter in place, and checking and updating your supplies as needed every six months. And knowing your escape routes and places where disaster services are provided, in a fire or other emergency, you may have to suddenly evacuate.   
  
Those are some reminders and this is just a sample of the checklist to think through what items you may have to check off, or items you may need to think about more or perhaps add it to your Christmas wish list, or your next birthday wish list. These are some other ways to think about how we can obtain some of these items, as well.   
  
And as we talked about, the checklist really just shows about our equipment, what equipment needs power to function, and what other supplies to be used? So we can mark off what it is for our individual needs.   
  
And the last section is really for you to start on, and as German said we can work on together and folks at CFI, having a plan if your power is out for an extended period of time, what your communication plan will be, how you will evacuate or what you will do to shelter in place.   
  
Next slide. We are going to go over these resources that we mentioned throughout. Some of the ways to stay informed, through downloading the FEMA app, or the Red Cross app or opting into wireless emergency alerts on your phone and there is instructions on that in this PowerPoint.   
  
When a disaster strikes you can look for a shelter near you through Red Cross, you can also use their system to text the word shelter and your ZIP Code to a five digit number, 43362, and they will send you a text message with your nearest emergency shelter, disaster shelter. Or you can also call her there one 800 number. There is also resources from the ready.gov website which has information about emergency preparedness.   
  
As well as imagine to have it handy, if ever needed, the poison control information and phone number.   
  
These are additional resources for every disaster strikes. One is the Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies helping. FEMA 211 or 311. In the Northwest 88 center. Melissa already talked about this but he writes Washington. As well as Red Cross.   
  
Another important one taught me also -- taught might have talked about and it know is an expert on, smart and one which is the number a resource for signing up for emergency alerts in the mornings. Next slide.   
  
This last section is really what gets to the area where you are located of emergency alerts and by County. We have all the counties the center of independence cover here, and the alerts and warning systems to sign up for as well as the shake alert for the great shakeout.   
  
I'm going to stop there, I know we are over time and we apologize for that. I want to make sure if there any questions or comments begin address quickly with you all in the last few moments.   
  
While folks are thinking about that, I want to add we are always here for you. This is not the only time you will hear from us or see from us. We are certainly an ongoing resource and work with the Center for Independence often, and daily. And they are really your first stop resource to work on these preparedness plans and goals you may have. So certainly they are the go to source for any questions you may have around your local resources and connections.   
  
If there are no other questions, and I see Todd adding CFI often has extra supplies you much people to use in your kit. That is exactly what I mean around being that resource for us to be able to meet our preparedness plans and goals. Thank you Todd for that reminder, certainly folks should reach out to Todd and let CFI if you have any questions.   
  
GERMAN PARODI:   
This great shakeout is, is an exercise where millions of people around the world participate with earthquake drills at work, home and school. And Todd has added information about it, and there is an exercise taking place tomorrow.   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
Thank you. This is Shaylin. And it is one of the ways I know Washington is always on alert and preparedness for earthquake events.   
  
Any other questions or comments?   
  
We really appreciate your time for joining us today. And for all you do. Certainly we are here for you continuously. So we will be in touch following this, as mentioned in the slides, the checklist will be short â€“ make sure to send out. Folks at CFI will make sure it gets to everyone as well.   
  
Thank you for joining us, thank you for participating. And thank you for all of the ongoing work we have to do to keep staying prepared and developing our culture of preparedness.   
  
Thank you all, stay safe, and have a good rest of your day.   
  
SPEAKER:   
Thanks everyone.   
  
SHAYLIN SLUZALIS:   
And thank you to the interpreters and captioners.   
  
SPEAKER:   
Thanks everybody.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | **Disaster Strategies-Training on Disability Rights/ (USDISA1910B - Ai-Live Premium)** | |  | | | |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | | | Page of | Downloaded on: 27 Oct 2022 7:10 PM |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | **Disaster Strategies-Training on Disability Rights/ (USDISA1910B - Ai-Live Premium)** | |  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | | | Page of | Downloaded on: 27 Oct 2022 7:10 PM | |