CFI - Inclusive EM Crash Course

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**SUMMARY KEYWORDS**

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**SPEAKERS**

Melissa Marshall, Shaylin & Germán, Priya Penner, Speaker

00:00

Wonderful. Hello, everybody and welcome.

**Priya Penner** 08:06

My name is Priya Penner, and I'm with The Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies. Hopefully you're all here for the inclusive emergency management Crash Course what you need to know to advocate at emergency management cables. I use she her pronouns. I do not have my camera on today due to some technical difficulties. So thank you for your patience with me as we navigate that but I do have my picture up and I am a brown woman with long, curly black hair and I'm wearing a red orange cardigan. On the screen you have a title slide with text that reads inclusive emergency management Crash Course what you need to know to advocate at emergency management tables. Below that title is our website, disaster strategies.org and the copyright logo with Text 2022. The Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies. Above the text is the partnership's logo, which is a sun with four images within 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'm gonna go ahead and get started with a few accessibility and technical support reminders. And then we'll get started with some of the training. So first and foremost, this training is recorded and accessible archive of today's conversation will be available in the coming weeks. The archive will include ASL interpretation on screen and closed captioning. In addition to the recording, you will receive a slide deck of the presentation use today as well as some additional supplementary materials. Please do Be on the lookout for these items in your email in the coming weeks.

**Priya Penner** 10:03

Today we have AI captioning, the captioning is already embedded in zoom and you can access it via the CC button on the navigation bar at the bottom of your zoom screen. Click wants to show subtitles on Zoom and you can edit the presentation of the text of the captioning via the Edit Settings button. You click the button once to make the Settings button up here. You can also open the transcript in a separate window if that is more accessible to you. To do so, please do follow the link put in chat.

**Priya Penner** 10:39

To clarify the archive does not have ASL on screen but it will have the AI captioning.

**Priya Penner** 10:51

so today to participate, you have a number of ways to do so. You can raise your hand using the Raise Your Hand button at the bottom of your zoom screen. You can also type in chat or you can simply unmute yourself and jump in the conversation at an appropriate time. If you have any technical assistance issues or any concerns you can raise your hand and let us know or you can let us know in chat. If chats not accessible to you. You can email your questions or concerns to Priya at disaster strategies.org That's PRIY A at disaster strategies.org. And then, finally, some friendly reminders regarding accessibility during this training as well as accessibility for the post production. Please do identify yourself before speaking every time. Please do not talk over others and keep yourself on mute when you're not talking this does help folks using the AI captions to follow along the conversation and helps us with our post production.

**Priya Penner** 12:08

If you're having trouble with your mute button, we will help you mute. And then finally, please do avoid using acronyms. So that everyone is able to stay on the same page. And with that, I'm going to turn it over to you Melissa.

**Melissa Marshall** 12:25

Hello, everybody. I'm Melissa Marshall and I'm going to be the presenter today. I am a white woman I use she/her pronouns. I have glasses. I have my what I call COVID gray hair pulled back today. And that's about it and I'm wearing a print top and I'm joined today by Priya as you met and Shaylin Sluzalis and German Parodi our Co-Executive Directors and and Jean Grover, who's also on today. So thank you so much for joining us today. Next please.

So The Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies is the only US led organization focused with a mission on equity for people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs throughout all planning programs, services and procedures before during and after disasters and emergencies. And I want to welcome people that are new to The Partnership that haven't done training with us before and I want to welcome back people who have met us before and worked with us before. And we've said many times this is multiple exposure material. So going through it more than once won't be to your detriment because we call this a brain dump. This is a lot of material. And if you come away from this module with more questions, or a little bit confused and feeling overwhelmed, that's okay. I'm worried if people come away and think that everything because a lot of content. So we're doing a lot and a lot of content in a very short period of time. You will get the slide deck and you'll see all of those things today.

Let's please go over a few ground rules. First is confidentiality. Y'all know about confidentiality, don't share specifics of situations or anyone's name or something like that. Talk broadly in generalizations if your question around it has questions. If you have a question somebody sitting next to you has a question. It might not be brave enough or courageous enough to ask their question or they might be feeling a little bit introverted or reticent. Not Want to ask their questions. So be the person who steps forward who comes forward and ask questions. Next please and have fun.

The most important rule ground rule is have fun; we all learn better and understand things better when we're having a good time. Even though the subject matter was deadly serious literally. I asked you to set aside that side of yourself for the next 90 minutes and allow yourself to have the opportunity to have some levity. Just fun, not laughing at people not laughing with people just laughing at situations and laughing at ourselves laughing with each other. So have fun; to facilitate you having fun, I have with me my virtual bag of virtual fabulous prizes. So one of you could leave possibly more we could leave here with a brand new Matchbox size virtual car or other virtual prize being toys, find it a kid's party and typically I do actual prizes when I'm in person. So next time I go to Washington State. As soon as the pandemic abates some more, you know, and I see you I will owe you all a bunch of fabulous prizes. So just keep that in mind and prizes are awarded to people who ask questions and volunteer answers. They don't have to give the right answer they can give the wrong answer and still get some extraordinary fabulous prizes.

And Todd said he asked I think the word was stupid. There's no such thing as a stupid or silly or an uninformed question. Please ask all your questions. Next please.

So today's goals are goals for you are that you build your confidence because confidence is really important. And by the way, I'm somebody with a disability. I didn't have that mentioned that my audio description on a scooter user and I have cerebral palsy. And I'm also a former Center director. So I, like everyone else in The Partnership staff, has worked with Center for Independent Living. How cool is that? So our goal is to build your confidence and understanding how to utilize disaster related terms and concepts. You're going to find out why that's key. How to maintain or secure your seat at the emergency management tables and we know you have seats at emergency management table says more about maintaining than getting your seat for the first time. You know we're going to strengthen your ability to maintain because we know how great you are and how you do that. And to advocate for disability rights to local county, tribal, state, federal and federal emergency management officials; next please.

And we also want to build your confidence and understanding how to address systemic barriers to equal access to disaster related programs and services but I'm sure you've noticed those how to communicate the community resilience is only possible when it is inclusive of people with disabilities and how to protect civil rights during disasters, including public health emergencies. So disasters are increasing. I'm sure you've heard that if you listened to the news, and they're increasing because of climate change. But there was a 2020 study using FEMA natural disaster data, and it shows how Washington State's disasters have increased by 165%. That's 61 Disaster 61 disasters from 2000 to 2017 and 23. The state's on the prior two decades from 1980 to 1999. And that was data assembled by an insurance company that's cited lots of places and insurance companies really wanted me to know how much money they need to invest in areas and what they need to charge for policies. So they're pretty much experts of doing that. Other thing I just wanted to remind you of is extreme heat kills more people per year than any other weather event. And you know about the heat dump so I don't have to tell you about extreme heat in Washington State. So you know that just wanted to remind people of that fact. We call it a fast fact, it's not a fun fact, but it's a fast fact. Next please.

Note this probably isn't surprising to the people with disabilities but two to four times more likely to die or be injured in a disaster, are non disabled people and that's selected by a grid; it's kind of reputable called the United Nations. Also during hurricane Katrina, black people were 1.7 to four times more likely to die than white people. And we know these disparities in in preparedness these disparities in response is what we should say to multiple groups, multiple marginalized identities. So we'll be talking more about that later. But that's just a highlight. Next phase. So what is community resilience that I've been talking about? It's the ability to bounce back and whole community inclusion. You can't have resilience without the whole community coming back because we're doing things like child care, and working and contributing to the economy as a whole. Community inclusion requires the full commitment to universal design, equal access, and accommodations and modifications as needed. Because even if something's you designed universally, doesn't mean it's literally accessible to everyone. You might have to make alterations and modifications to that next place.

Again, community resilience is only possible when it includes people with disabilities, us, others with access and functional needs. I'm going to talk about access and functional needs a lot later. All community stakeholders know the moment multi marginalized communities accessible planning, response and recovery I suppose inclusive emergency management must involve people with disabilities that all stages the planning and provision of disaster related programs and services before, during and after disasters. Does it mean you bring a few people disabilities in randomly after the disaster or a couple of people disabilities to just do some tokenized planning? No, it means we're involved fully. All different people with all different kinds of disabilities and it's disability leadership and people who know about disability rights involved in that planning space. Now, you're gonna learn about some key terms and concepts.

And you'll be saying to yourself, you're gonna be saying to yourself, I'm gonna go to the next slide. Why is it important to learn key terms and concepts? And at a certain point, you're saying Why does she keep going over these things? I don't know if I'll ever use because too many terms and why should going over these terms? And what about the civil rights? What are we going to get to that? Well, we will get to civil rights, I promise you and why is it important to lead key terms and concepts for your credibility? You need to be able to speak the same language as emergency management professionals. And I would like to to invite you to think about something remember the last time you're in a meeting was virtual or in person, I know you're at one. And someone used the wrong term, whatever the wrong term capital T, capital W capital T, to describe people disabilities to describe multiple marginalized people.

They use the wrong term, and how seriously you took them or didn't take them after they said that. emergency management officials feel the same way. Not in a political sense, but we can show we know what we're talking about or don't know what we're talking about if we use the language that's most appropriate. And guess what; you're going to come away from this armed with the right terms. I heard we never leave Middle School. We all want to talk like the cool kids and we all need to learn to talk like everybody else, that space. So what are access and functional needs? Individual circumstances requiring assistance, individual circumstances requiring assistance, accommodation, modification, mobility, communication, transportation, safety, health, maintenance, et cetera, due to temporary or permanent situation that limits any individual's ability to take action in an emergency is an access and functional need under FEMA. This includes people may require assistance, accommodation, or modification due to any situation whether it's temporary or permanent, doesn't mean they're covered under the IDEA just have a situation that limits their ability to take action in an emergency. Now let's look at some Next slide please. People with access and functional needs. In addition to people with disabilities, this also includes disabled youth, people who are marginalized, stigmatized or excluded older adults, individuals with limited language proficiency or low literacy. People with temporary or chronic health conditions. Like I said, they might not be covered under the ADA but they're still covered: pregnant people, people experiencing homelessness, individuals with limited access to transportation or the financial resources, resources to prepare for respond to and recover from a disaster.

Now, I have a request for you. So show of hands I want you all to promise this to me. Please don't refer to people, otherwise known as human beings, as AFNs; try not to use the term that ends up here. People say Oh, I got three AFN's over there. Todd is the first hand I saw up, so Todd gets let's see, he gets a silver Corvette. That's Matchbox size. That's virtual. Anyone else willing to commit to them? Tell me my car though. Right?

**Melissa Marshall** 24:00

What you'll get; you're working hard to get a car and Mariah is committing and Anna is committing and other people are committing. Mariah gets a Super Ball with speckles in it and Anna gets an elephant shaped water squirter and anyone else gets a virtual fabulous prize of their choice. Please don't call other people AFNs. It's real easy to do that because access and functional needs does not slip across one's tongue easily, but we don't want to objectify ourselves. So we decided we didn't want to call those special needs people. And we use the term access and functional needs and as much better except when we start being called the AFN. Just a thought.

So what's the disaster? You think I know what a disaster is. How does she think I don't know what a disaster is. A disaster is an event that results in a large number of deaths and injuries, causes extensive damage or destruction of facilities, facilities that that's providing sustained human needs and produces an overwhelming disease. overwhelming demand demand on state and local government response resources and mechanisms. Also an event that causes severe short term / long term effects in general economic activity and activity that affects local severity and severely affects local, state and private sector capabilities to begin and sustain response activities. So that's what a disaster is in technical terms, okay. Next, please.

FEMA further classifies emergencies and disasters. So emergency managers will get disasters by size and type a number of issues that need to be addressed. So there's minor emergencies. I'll give you I'll give you a spoiler alert. There's no such thing as a minor emergency when it happens to you. unlimited potential emergencies same thing and a major disaster. Next, please.

So what's a minor emergency? Again, this isn't minor to the human beings that happens to residential fire, obviously big tragedy, but it doesn't take a lot of resources to deal with is what they're looking at and it's not a huge area, localized chemical spills, storm damage from like wind, hail or ice. Next, please.

Limited potential emergencies are usually small scale localized incidents that result quickly using local resources now quickly as FEMA language so I want to put that in air quotes. So that's quickly in perspective from the perspective of the federal government, but includes localized flooding, snowstorms and drought takes place. When a major disasters you know major disasters are large scale flooding you experience it wildfires, earthquakes and tsunamis. Next sorry about that.

And again, Washington State disasters are things like earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, severe storms, wildflowers, droughts, floods and volcanoes. You kind of got them all in Washington State. Next slide, please. Governors or tribal chief executives must request the disaster declaration from the President. Some people said it's a federally declared disaster and if you ever wondered what that mean, it means the governor or the chief tribal executive requested disaster declaration from the President and next slide. And emergency declaration, supplements state or local Indian tribal government efforts in providing emergency services such as protection of lives, property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of catastrophe in any part of the United States. So that's an emergency declaration, disaster declaration. We just said what an emergency is. It's an emergency declaration, I suppose. And an emergency declaration. What it does is it allows federal assistance to come into the state money comes into the state, but that assistance is limited. And the declaration has been issued initiated and it's only assistance to the state. There's no assistance to individuals but an emergency declaration. And it can provide for evacuation as well.

Next please for major disaster declaration, it must be found damage of such severity that is beyond the combined capabilities of state and local governments to respond to the county, the town, the state, do not have the resources to respond then you can ask for major declaration or it has to be that has to be found at a major desk disaster declaration provides a wide range of federal assistance programs for individuals and public infrastructure, including funds for both emergency and permanent work. Next please.

And assistance is available when a major disaster is declared. Federal assistance is based on what is requested by the governor, Chief tribal executive and identified needs. Not all programs are activated and disasters I've had people say to me, but Melissa, we need this in our state and we're entitled to this program. Why hasn't been activated? It's been activated because maybe you don't need the program in your state. And typically states pay a 25% match. So it's 75% from the federal government 25% from the state and maybe they don't want to pay the 25% for that maybe they feel like that's excessive. Maybe they feel like they don't really need that program. So that's that's the factor behind it. Next please. Now, questions for from you. What questions do you all have?

30:00

So this is tide, Melissa, and I'm sorry if if it's protocol, raise my hand I will. And

**Speaker** 30:09

we have a small group today so you're fine.

30:12

Thank you. I did when the tribal leader for for the tribal nations within the state of Washington. If they request that declaration, obviously that's a little bit more local. Do they have to at all request the declaration or is it strictly the governor when it comes to major disasters that would initiate individual assistance and public assistance?

**Speaker** 30:43

Is the governor or chief tribal executive.

30:45

Thank you. Thank you.

**Melissa Marshall** 30:46

Okay, great. Thank you for your question. Todd, I'm going to give you let's see what I have in my bag, my virtual bag of virtual virtual fabulous prizes. I am going to give you a plastic T Rex Dinosaur about the size of my thumb. Ooh, okay. Other questions? Okay, let's go to the next slide, please.

We're going to talk about FEMA services and programs. Next. So remember how I said that there is public assistance available, and there are programs available under FEMA. We're going to talk about what those are what they do a little bit about what they don't do. There are three payment programs and services. The first is public assistance, abbreviated as PA; second is individual assistance, abbreviated as IA; we can talk about both of those today. And then third is Hazard Mitigation experience, assistance for the hazard mitigation experience. And because of the amount of time we don't have today, we're not going to talk about Hazard Mitigation assistance, as I said that it exists. So next slide, please.

So public assistance breaks into two main categories. Category A is debris removal, kind of one thing Cat A, when you say cat for category, so if I say cat A then its Category A and Category B, emergency protective measures, which is something you all need to know about and learn about. You'll find out why in a sentence in a second, next please.

So public assistance can't be emergency protective measures, conducted before during and after an incident are eligible if measures eliminate or lessen immediate threats to lives, public health or safety. Eliminate or lessen threats are significant additional damage to improve public or private property in a cost effective manner. Next, please.

Eligible emergency protective measures and costs include but are not limited to this lawyer that lives inside may not limited to transportation and pre positioning equipment and other resources and responses, supplies and commodities, medical care and transport and evacuation and sheltering. Next please. And can also include the use of least permanent or temporary of temporary generators for facilities that provide essential community services, dissemination of information to the public to provide warnings and guidance about health and safety hazards using various strategies such as flyers, public service announcements from newspaper campaigns, and I suspect they haven't updated that recently. It includes social media campaigns as well and virtual newspaper campaigns. Next, please.

No CILs can get reimbursed through FEMA PA Category B and requires an MOU with the county emergency management and the process identified in the FEMA addendum delivering personal assistance and services and congregate non-congregate sheltering. Shaylin If you want to say a few words about that going into the next slide.

**Shaylin & Germán** 34:10

This is Shaylin; excuse me. Just want to point out that there are some good and promising practices and other allowable reimbursements under the Public Assistance Program and as Melissa explained, and will continue to explain if we think about public assistance, we're thinking of infrastructure related costs. And when we think about individual assistance, we're thinking of individual households, supports and services and under public assistance we have seen in Baton Rouge as well Centers for Independent Living being able to get reimbursed for personal assistance services provided in shelter.

**Melissa Marshall** 34:53

Excuse me one second, I'm just going to jump in Priya, can you advance to the next slide, so sorry about that. Sorry.

**Shaylin & Germán** 35:00

And as well as in the next slide, we'll also touch upon this as well. As Centers for Independent Living during the COVID 19 pandemic, working on emergency relocations out of nursing facilities into non-congregate settings, sheltering settings with the supports and services needed to maintain independence as well. As working on long term transition options. And this was allowed and identified through the addendum that Melissa mentioned, and really just want to emphasize that this is not necessarily an easy process. There are lots of barriers that tend to come into this and a lot of advocacy that is still needed around the eligibility of Centers for Independent livings as private nonprofits. And certainly there are other protective emergency protective measures that are allowed as reimbursements that your Center for Independent Living may provide in a disaster response at a shelter at a disaster recovery shelter and these types of things. So we're happy to talk more on that at another time as we could surely spend probably a whole training on this piece by itself but is a advocacy tool that's continued to be needed, and certainly an advocacy area as an organization. But I see Todd has his hand up.

36:25

**Melissa**

Hey, thanks, Shaylin. And I just wanted to use Spark my memory of the meeting we were in yesterday with civil rights and civil liberties, in which Marcy Roth pointed out very correctly, that 1000s of lives were lost because of the inability for CILs to be able to do that type of work. But it very briefly, all I want to say is that I'll have a synopsis or something of that we can use to share with our il centers. That has to do with that work that we've been doing consistently with civil rights and civil liberties for some time.

**Shaylin & Germán** 37:01

And this is Shaylin. Also, we will share some supplementary materials that will go with today's training like a acronym sheet, as well as a resource sheet and in that also identifies a resource around disability rights in disasters as well as how to file complaints and that's another area that we can provide technical assistance around if folks need and also just want to highlight really the importance of having those emergency management MOU is memorandums of understanding with your emergency management agencies in order to really tackle this type of process. I think that's all I have for now. We'll certainly have more on can always address any questions that folks may have on this in the future as well.

**Melissa** 37:50

Thank you so much. So with and I'm going to ask for you to go back to slide 39 Because in my excitement to tell you about getting reimbursement, I didn't fully read slide 39. And for access purposes, I want to do that. Thank you. So the FEMA Public Assistance program and policy guide, we affectionately call it sup budget. FEMA provides supplemental federal grant assistance for debris removal emergency protective measures, and the restoration of disaster damaged publicly owned facilities and specific facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations throughout the public assistance program. So I just wanted to make sure that everyone had the opportunity to hear that. And now if we can return back to slide 42 Thank you Priya. So now, we talked about public assistance, right this is now

**Priya Penner** 38:36

I see a hand up.

**Speaker** 38:38

Thank you Yeah, um, could you explain a little further how MOUs work because I'm not quite clear on how those work.

**Melissa**

Basically what it is and jump in anyone for The Partnership team is you get a memorandum of understanding in place ideally, you get it in place before the disaster, an MOU they say an MOU isn't a contract an MOU if it involves money or you doing something for someone cuz it's called consideration is often a contract. But they say it's a memorandum of understanding. Sometimes it's a contract. Sometimes it's not spoiler most of the time it is a contract. Where you say if this disaster happens, we'll provide x and in the ideal world that we all want, they'll be contracts with Centers for Independent Living to provide personal assistance in shelters, should there be disasters. So an MOU is a Memorandum of Understanding does that make any sense? In addition to that question, What do you mean by personal assistance? Do you mean like caregiving, caregiving, caregiving, someone who helps someone get dressed, toilet, bathe, eat, get out of bed, those kinds of things? Like a personal care attendant,

**Melissa Marshall** 39:52

you might call it that. Does that answer your questions?

**Speaker** 40:07

Yeah, that answers are that answers my questions. I'm just a little unclear because our organization doesn't provide that service.

**Shaylin & Germán** 40:20

Okay, if you don't, okay. And that's for centers more than do there could be other things that you do. And I'm thinking in terms of possibly peer support or something like that. But, Caitlin, as well as you may go into a shelter and provide as most have mentioned peer support, but also information and resources, maybe other services that that you still provide, and those could potentially be reimbursable costs as well as other outreach materials and information and accessible formats. We can certainly send more information around this. There's also been a lot of work-around tools and resources to navigate this process and what it looks like for Centers for Independent Living with templates of MOUs, that folks can use to start those conversations with your local emergency management agencies. But that's also really at the core of it is having those relationships, talking with your local county emergency management agencies on these process and creating these agreements. But we'll make sure those resources are added in the resource document today as well.

**Melissa Marshall** 41:16

Great, thank you so much. And you get a monster plastic finger pepper. With arms, just saying. Prices, prices are crazy. Its prices are just you know prices are important. So for individual systems, individual systems or services to households, including temporary housing, crisis counseling, counseling to survivors, social emotional connections to the community by crisis counseling, don't think therapy, think something a lot less than therapy a lot more brief and therapy a lot less intensive than therapy. But it's some crisis counseling, disaster case management, and that's info to access emergencies services. counter intuitively, it was my experience and experience that people don't doing this a lot longer than me is that disaster case management often even though its purpose is to connect you to access emergency services often isn't stood up until six months in after the disaster. Go figure legal services, some legal services and some unemployment services. And by the way, the other thing I didn't say is I've been doing disability rights work and disability Justice work for my entire adult and before as an adult life and I just came to disaster world about well, it's five years ago now in 2017. Can't believe that. Next please.

So who is eligible for individual assistance you might be wondering, individual assistance is for individuals and households who have sustained losses due to disasters. The applicant must be a US citizen, or non citizen US national or qualify. Now, I apologize in advance for using this word, but this is the this is the term that FEMA uses a qualified alien. And I hate that word. I think it's dehumanizing, but it's a word that we have to use, and I'm gonna tell you what they mean by that. So a qualified alien includes individuals who are lawful permanent residents of the United States, the green card holders, your asylees refugees for aliens who deportation status is being withheld. Aliens paroled into the US for at least one year. Aliens granted conditional entry per law effective prior to APRIL 1 1980. Cuban Haitian entrants, certain aliens subjected to extreme cruelty or been a victim of human services tracking including persons with t or u visas. So that is who they mean by and again, I apologize for the word qualified alien. I'm gonna talk about a little bit more about DACA people document people who are documented versus people who are undocumented. FEMA must be able to verify an applicant's identity. They must be able to verify the applicant's insurance or other forms of Disaster Assistance received can't meet their disaster cause needs so homeowners insurance, it could adopt what my homeowners insurance covers first, and the applicant's necessary expenses and serious needs that are directly caused by the disaster. Next, please.

Now, I mentioned people who are undocumented. I want to talk about protected areas, because on October 27 2021, recently, last fall, DHS Secretary Mayorkas issued new policy and immigration and customs enforcement, ice and Customs and Border Patrol CBP and it says to the fullest extent possible, we should not take an enforcement action in or near a location that will restrain people's access to essential services or engagement and essential activities. Such location is referred to as a protected area. Now let's go the next slide and see what they mean by that a little bit more. So protected area is a place where disaster emergency response and relief is being provided. This includes along evacuation routes, where shelter or emergency supplies food or water are distributed. And we're registration for disaster related Family Assistance or family unit reunification is underway. Ice and CBP is told not to go there. That's just something good to know to be able to tell consumers because people are very suspicious with very good reason. Next

**Priya Penner** 45:55

this is Priya; I see Mariah is has her hand up.

**Mariah** 45:57

Yes. Um, hi, this is Mariah. Question. Hey, my question would be so they're told not to go there. Is there anybody enforcing that or are they still able to go in there into those protected areas? They're telling me that Yeah, I know.

**Melissa**

This is Melissa. I know exactly what you mean, and they're told not to go there. I'm going to ask Germán if he knows any more than I do, or anyone else on on the on the The Partnership you've been learning more I haven't. I haven't heard of ICE or CBP going there. That doesn't mean they haven't.

**Shaylin & Germán** 46:38

That's that's accurate. This is from him as the emergency operation center activate date. Locally, they get an A reminder of this and over the last couple of years, and educating the undocumented community in our country about this. We have not heard of complaints. But that's it. That's the extreme situation that if it happens, and nobody hears about it, it’s ready to be the worst case scenario,

**Melissa Marshall** 47:08

Exactly. Exactly. Tada. So you have a question. Oh, and you get a chartreuse colored thing. A skateboard for your finger, finger skateboard. Thank you. Finger skateboard. Yes. Todd.

47:26

**Todd**

Thanks, Melissa. Yeah, and I wanted to point out in her mind, you know, in Melissa, correct me if I'm wrong, but with the work that The Partnership has been doing in in other countries, including what is happening in Afghanistan and other countries, we're seeing a lot more migration and immigration issues. So these issues will probably become more and more important as time goes on. So I think what a lot of the questions that we may have, haven't even been answered yet. There's still a lot of immigration issues that that are coming up. And I'd love to have that conversation, you know, offline, because we do have people who are coming into this country from other countries as evacuees and oh gosh, help me out here. Gosh, refugees, and they have disabilities and need the supports that we can provide. So it is it is an area that's going to continue to grow and we should be prepared for it. Thanks, Melissa.

**Melissa Marshall** 48:37

Thank you. Next slide, please. And now we're going to go to the national planning frameworks. Again, she's you're saying why is she doing all these terms? It's so we can have credibility at the table on a common understanding. So the national planning frameworks describe how the whole community works together to achieve the national preparedness goal. The national preparedness goal is to have a secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against mitigate, respond to and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk. That goal is a cornerstone for the implementation of the national preparedness system. Just five mission areas and those mission areas are prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery, again as prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery. Next slide please.

Now the National Incident Management System, or NIMS, and IMS that guides all levels of local government, nongovernmental organizations, which are called NGOs and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from incidents. It provides stakeholders which is us -- ding ding, ding, ding, ding -- across the whole community with a shared vocabulary. See, they're saying to the shared vocabulary and processes to successfully delivered the capabilities described in the national preparedness system. So they want everyone to have a shared vocabulary too because they understand why that's important. Excuse. So, whose responsibility is sheltering? This flows into what we're doing next. Trust me. It's always local or county government. They always have that responsibility. Sometimes the state also shares in that responsibility. No local government contract with other entities such as the Red Cross. But the legal obligations still rest back in the state. It's always back to the state not to say that Red Cross doesn't have obligations, but the state local government entities always have the larger obligations. Sometimes the county manages shelters and other entities like Red Cross supplement those services. That's just another way of doing it. And sometimes their pop up shelters pop up shelters might be faith based community or other. Once someone receives a penny of federal funding, they have obligations under the Rehabilitation Act, and obligations under the ADA and a faith based shelter even though the NACA if they just admit people of their own faith, there are no ADA obligations. Once they let someone in who's not a person of their faith. They become a community shelter and they have obligations under the ADA and they have federal funds they have existing obligations. Anywhere. So let's pop up shelters and pop up shelters often. Sometimes a pop of shelter will get taken over and it's not a hostile takeover that usually the county will come in it was a please help us do this. You know, it's not like hostile. Yes, I see Audrey has question.

**Speaker**

Yes, this is great. Um, so you said that as soon as a pop up shelter that is run by an organization of faith allows someone outside of their faith to enter into the shelter than they have to then ADA applies to So are they by law allowed to discriminate against people who are not of their faith coming into their pop up shelters, okay.

**Melissa** 52:18

I can have a private I'm going to make up a religion. I'm going to call it I'm going going to call it C religion you know, it has nothing to do with any religious children it up okay, the letter C, not standing for any religion. So I'm a member of the CIF and I am entitled to have a shelter just for members of my faith, kind of like a private club, private entity. I am allowed to do that. Once I get federal resources. I'm not allowed to do that. Once I get county resources. I'm not allowed to do that. Once I let other people in I'm not allowed to do that. Does that make sense? And just so you know, and some people don't know this already and we forget it. Religious entities unless they go into another business of doing something for the private sector have no obligations under the ADA. This is from on all this being true. Just a reminder, there are private companies that offer such as to only their employees, right those not only the religious sector is analogous to that. That's that's absolutely true.

**Melissa Marshall** 53:32

Does that answer your question, Robert? Yes, thank you. And Aubrey gets a plastic spotted tiger. A small one. Next, please. Now we're gonna look at emergency support functions. They're called ESS if you don't get this in the first bounce or the second bounce. That's okay. You can just read it again. You're going to have a copy of the slide deck after you leave today. And in the coming days very soon, you'll have a copy of the slide deck and emergency support functions or ESF provide the structure for coordinating federal interagency support for federal response to an incident ESF describe the Federal Coordinating structure that group resources and capability and capabilities into the functional areas most frequently needed national response. So it describes the Federal Coordinating structures that group the resources and capabilities into these functional areas that are most mostly needed. So as clumping things in areas and that's where the National Response Framework takes place. And there are 15 emergency support functions that are federal states have different ESF Washington has your ESF emergency, a plan and it's the case called the cam. And I think you have 20 ESF and a parallel is the federal emergency response systems and it will link to that and you can check out your specific ones whenever you want to, which is really exciting. And just you know the camp provides the framework for statewide mitigation preparedness, including prevention and protection, response and recovery activities while providing a structure for plan consistency throughout the state and facilitating interoperability between local state and federal governments. Next, please.

Now this is all good. But the some not so good news. We have ESF six. And ESF eight, and we're gonna talk about we're going to talk about that in just a second. There are gaps in emergency management support functions. It's not inherently inclusive of the rights and needs of people disabilities. And there's a gap and what people disabilities need that none of the ESF cover. That gap can lead institutionalization of disabled people takes place. So ESF six emergency support functions, six coordinates clumps to deliver a coin is it delivering kind of clumps things together of mass care, emergency assistance, housing and human services within local tribal and state response and recovery needs when they exceed their capabilities. So again, ESF is a clump of things that includes mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and Human Services. In my head, I coded as the human service, the kind of ESF. That's ESF six is Human Services. That's what I say to myself in my head that helps me remember those other things like mass care, emergency assistance and housing. It's not just human services. And the next one slide, please. Now ESF eight provides planning and coordination of federal public health, health care, delivery and emergency responses to minimize and prevent health emergencies. from occurring. To detect and characterize health incidents, provide medical care and human services to those affected, reduce the Public Health and Human Services effects on the community and enhance community resiliency to respond to a disaster. So you know how I said the ESF six was human services even that includes housing and emergency response. ESF eight is healthcare related like public health, health care related. And between SF six and ESF a, there's a gap. There's actually gaps throughout the ESF and that's how people disabilities end up being institutionalized. That it's not smooth ESF six and ESF eight don't always talk back and forth to each other and don't always know all the same things. We're going to talk about the dangers that result from that in a few minutes, but first I don't know your question so far. Melissa, this is to go ahead Kimberly. I can't get that down so you can hear me better. Before I couldn't make it what you're saying but now it's much clearer for everybody.

**Speaker** 58:18

Okay, thanks. Um, I have a number of slides back you had mentioned about the insurance needs and I'm assuming like homeowners insurance so if someone better off if they did not, but say No, I don't mean to cut you off. Finish your thought. But yeah, okay. So you knew where I was going with that if you could access it with out you know, if you got more money without the insurance, are you better off without having insurance?

**Melissa**

Absolutely, categorically no. I will usually say because there is a lawyer that lives inside me. I'll say well, it could be this or it could be that definitively. No. And let me tell you why. The maximum amount you can get is around from FEMA is around $34,000. Which isn't going to cover the replacement of your house. And the average amount they give tends to be like in the single 1000s of dollars like someday, depending on the disaster is between two and five or $7,000 per. So it's really a very small amount of money. They give you they don't cover mold damage that you know, there's lots of things that aren't covered in FEMA. So lots of things sadly, that aren't covered by your homeowners insurance, homeowners insurance will not cover unless you have flood insurance will not cover water damage from floods. So just know there's lots of things and if you have to get flood insurance, you have to live in a floodplain and it's exorbitantly expensive. It's just very, very expensive. You're you're never better off not having insurance and if you have a mortgage, guess what you have homeowners insurance. FEMA is there to fill in gaps really and give you a small amount of money. That makes sense. I want to be really crystal clear about that everyone should have as much in my opinion as much insurance as possible. But homeowners insurance definitely yes, Jesse. Thank you

**Speaker** 1:00:15

Yeah, can't to piggyback off that question.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:00:19

Excuse me, you get a little purple plastic violin doesn't really play out loud.

**Speaker** 1:00:24

Okay. Just to piggyback off what Kim said of homeowners insurance. All right, I do have renter's insurance in case all my stuff burned up and whatever. But I'm also thinking about people with disabilities that have a lot of medical stuff data. And they don't have renter's insurance, in case of flooding happened or an earthquake or a wildfire. How are their medical stuff covered? Is it FEMA cover? Do they replace everything or up to a certain amount?

**Melissa**

That's a complex question. People have to reapply and get it through Medicaid. A lot of the times they're on Medicaid; German, Shaylin, if you want to jump in here, feel free.

1:01:14

**Todd**

Melissa, this is Todd as well. And something that we fought for with The Partnership for many years was to not have a cap when it comes to so that $35,000 for your home being destroyed or whatever portion of it does not cover durable medical equipment.

**Speaker** 1:01:32

Right. Thank you, Todd. I knew that but it went out of my head for a second. Yes, yes, it does. But it can be a slow process. It's not something that happens instantaneously.

**Shaylin & Germán** 1:01:41

This is Germán and just to wrap it up as Melissa was explaining best to reach out to the provider and who funded the equipment, be it Medicaid or private Medicare or private insurance. VA veterans. Administration. Then, as Todd was explaining, a few years ago, if somebody donate it to the last piece of equipment that got subtracted from the max that FEMA could give you. Now, as I was explaining, if someone it could be Ma Te rehab, right center, if you get the equipment donated, it will not count against your household IA application. But if you don't have any other source, you can try as much as I was explaining a lot of back and forth.

**Speaker** 1:02:48

You can also go to your Voc Rehab if your equipment is from Voc Rehab, there's no guarantees there just try every avenue possible. Any other questions?

1:02:57

**Speaker**

Yeah, one quick one Desi asks in Washington State; does FEMA help to cover hospitalization costs for people who are hospitalized due to COVID? And there there's a little tricky, but I'll let you explain that.

**Speaker** 1:03:17

That's Medicaid. That's gonna be your health insurance. It does that; thats not going to be through FEMA.

1:03:22

And then that is that's kind of why I rushed to put in an answer that I put in originally to Deseret but I can then put it in for everyone else. And that is ask your representatives to support the REAADI and DRMA.

**Shaylin & Germán** 1:03:40

Do it through all the current COVID Public Health Emergency prevention and treatment is federally covered. If no other sources can support. So that's how it is happening at this time.

**Speaker** 1:03:57

It's a last resort kind of thing.

1:04:02

**Deseret**

Hi, this is Deseret. So the reason why I was asking that is because I had someone who had recently moved to this state have this sale from Missouri, reach out to a local CIL for where they live now to ask that question because the in Missouri female was paying whatever their medical insurance was not covering. So that's that's why I had that question.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:04:32

Germán, do you want to add to that?

**Shaylin & Germán** 1:04:43

Germán, certainly. state by state health department may be choosing which options in which not to bring in state as in within this asters? I think, well, as I was saying, and that's where educating your elected officials who can make the direct cost can help as well in conversations with your public health departments, which I know you have good relationships with.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:05:13

And I'm going to move us along and all your questions even other questions, please feel free to put them in the chat all your questions will be answered and we might not be able to get to all of them today. We'll get you we'll get you FAQ sheets if there's questions we don't get to answer but I just want to make sure we get through our material. So we're getting to the really cool part two. Next slide please. Civil rights obligations next Priya. non discrimination during disasters so the US Department of Homeland Security so Homeland Security reminds its recipients that it's not a friendly reminder it's um, hey, you got to do this as the law reminder off their obligations to ensure that individuals and communities affected by disasters, not face unlawful discrimination and the provision of federally assisted services to disaster survivors. Yeah, next slide.

Spoiler doesn't always happen. Under federal civil rights laws, sheltering services and facilities must be accessible to children and adults with disabilities. sheltering and temporary housing of persons with disabilities must take place in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of that person. Next place anyone heard the appropriate to the needs of that language before put it in the chat and still presents for people put things in the chat and Priya can call it out or someone can pull it up. Okay. Know what they've got to do. What does non discrimination mean? It's easy to say you can't discriminate. Well, what the heck do we mean by discrimination particularly on certain disabilities? There has to ensure that effective communication with impacted populations during response and related recovery, this includes but not is not limited to providing print materials and large printed Braille website accessibility options, open captioning videos, and qualified sign language interpreters and the department Homeland Security next.

Now I'm going to name some civil rights laws that protect people disabilities during disasters. There's the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. And I put down the fancy language 29 USC Section 701. At SEC there's been fancy as section 504 creates the obligation not discriminate against people with disabilities, or recipients and sub recipients of federal funds.

Next please, we all know we all know the Rehab Act which was filed before but there's lots of other sections like 508 and baptism screen material center, the Americans with Disabilities Act, or the ADA 42 USC Section 12102. At sec, that just means no more and it protects the rights of people with disabilities, including during disasters next please.

The Olmstead decision and that's L vs l Olmstead vs. LC 527 U S. 581. The Olmstead decision it's not a law. It's a Supreme Court decision interpreting the Americans with Disabilities Act that states that people with disabilities must receive services in the most integrated setting that meets their needs. most integrated setting that meets their needs, not language that rolls easily off my tongue, but I'll take it from the Supreme Court interpreting Olmstead that applies during disasters because, next slide, please.

And that was the 21st Century Communications and Video Accessibility at Public Law 111 Jazz 260 And what that does is updates Federal Communications law to increase the access of persons with disabilities to modern communications. So taking us out of that but the dark ages that weren't that long ago. Next please. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or IDEA and there's 20 USC Section 1400 2004. And you might be saying What does idea got to do with disaster as well as I like it as much as next person as much as the next advocate, but what does it you know, it requires a free and appropriate public education for children disabilities between three and 21. I know that what's that could do disastrous. What it has to do with disasters is we run into circumstances a lot where when recovery starts and schools start to reopen, kids with IEP s and 504. Plans are told we're not ready for you to come to school yet. Well, the parents tell us to go to work and they still need to get an education or you're not ready to come to school yet or some version of excluding the kid that's illegal. That's why it's important to know about that. Next piece. And some other laws are the Robert T's Robert T. Stafford disaster relief and Emergency Assistance Act. And that is what triggered when there's a federal declaration of disaster. post Katrina management Reform Act of 2006. We call that p camera. And what p camera did is it amended the Stafford Act to among other things require that to be the Office of Disability Integration and Coordination created at FEMA. The MS integrated public alert and warning systems for IPOs and Fair Housing Amendments Act. Next please.

This is the most important slide in this whole training. So if you leave here today with nothing else what I want you to leave here today with this is my personal preference. Is it civil rights of people disabilities are NEVER suspended during disasters. We can oh we protect your civil rights, but you gotta understand it's a disaster. That's when you most need your civil rights, folks. Next please.

So talking about equal effective communication we talked about laws affect people with disabilities that protect people disabilities, and now we're gonna talk about what we mean by equal access to emergency and disaster related programs and services. Next please.

So equal access to disaster related programs and services means you can't discriminate against people with disabilities. Okay, what does that mean, please? That means emergency and disaster related programs and services must be accessible and this includes planning meetings, emergency alerts, transportation, shelters, disaster recovery centers, and exercises, next place. And programs other programs and services must provide equally effective communication including sign language, including tactile sign language interpreters for people that are deaf blind, video relay interpreting the our VRI electronic material, inaccessible, inexpensive, accessible, large print, and under FEMA, plain language pictograms. It's not an ADA requirement as a requirement within FEMA. Next place the next part of equal access disaster related programs and services notification must be accessible. Now notification should be interpreted to ASL but must be live captions should be interpreted. I didn't write the law. They didn't ask well, they asked me but they didn't listen to me should be interpreted must have be what have live captions. Alternative to door knocks must be used. And maps must be accessible to people with visual disabilities and people don't read print. Next please.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:12:38

And we talked about evacuation understand we're talking about two things building evacuation leaving your workplace leaving your home and geographic area evacuation. Next place and we're gonna go to shelters now shelters must not discriminate on the basis of disability. What all does that mean? Next slide. Please. This includes physical or structural accessibility and it means there must be an ADA compliant path of travel, accessible toilets, showers, cots, and the registration area and all your spaces must be accessible. equally effective communication has been provided the shelter that can be video or on Saturday interpreters print materials in multiple formats, sign language alternatives, announcements, signage, signage alternatives or announcements etc. Next slide please.

**Priya Penner** 1:13:26

After moving to the next slide, Todd says in the chat, keep in mind or Washington and county fast teams.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:13:32

Yes, thank you. Thank you, and this includes quiet areas. Also, Service animals must be allowed in shelters, service animals or dogs or miniature horses that are trained to assist a person with a disability. They must be allowed. Personal Assistance must be allowed. personal assistance services must be provided. Dietary accommodations because of a disability must be provided. And there can't be any segregation or separation takes place.

**Priya Penner** 1:14:08

This is Priya, I see Jessie's hand up.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:14:11

Jessie then Agra.

**Speaker** 1:14:15

How do you determine where is an eligible service animal? And I'm what I'm trying to say here is that we get a lot of people that bring their personal animals that have not been trained to be service animal and they say it is a service animal. So how do we determine that you know?

**Melissa**

Yes, ask the person the person two questions. Is it a service animal? And is it trained to do tasks? That service animal must be housebroken on under the owners control? No license, no training no requirements that's how you determine that okay, okay, thank you. Your fabulous prize Jesse is you get a little tiny German Shepherd blast of German Shepherd because you asked a service animal question.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:15:12

Okay, Aubrey?

**Speaker** 1:15:18

Yeah, this is not for me. So I have a question about not being able to refuse personal assistance. They must be allowed in shelters because my understanding is currently in shelters. People cannot receive personal assistance like a as a home care aide or whatever. They can't get personal assistance in shelters currently. So how is this enforced in a you know that you do understand my question?

**Melissa Marshall** 1:15:54

Yeah, they are legally entitled to get personal assistance in shelters, so they cannot deny even right now outside of an emergency. They cannot deny a personal assistant in a shelter. I'm talking about in an emergency shelter.

**Speaker** 1:16:12

Okay, so I guess that's why I'm a little confused. It's allowed in emergency shelters but not allowed. I don't know what the what the statute is.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:16:41

I don't know what the law is an irregular emergency in like a homeless shelter for people experiencing homelessness. I don't see why you shouldn't be able to and I think you have a strong case that they should be allowed to be in there. So I don't see why they wouldn't. But I need to get more of the specific facts. I'm glad to talk to you more about that. But the conversation today is limited to disaster shelters. Okay. Okay, thank you. Okay. And, and Aubrey gets a pink miniature horse just saying actually. Okay, next. Next slide.

**Priya Penner** 1:16:47

This is Priya, as we move on to the next slide. I just want to read a comment from Todd. Todd says I schedule a conversation with Deb Veltri, Red Cross disability integration, and others for an in depth conversation on service animals and pets in Washington state and beyond. Deseret responds,Thank you, Todd. I believe that is really needed with as many calls as we are getting.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:17:12

Thank you Todd for doing that. That is huge. Todd you have the fabulous virtual virtual fabulous prize off your choice. That's kind of the grand virtual fabulous price. Now disaster related programs and services must be provided in the most integrated setting most appropriate to the needs of a person with a disability, like the courts suddenly Olmstead decision. And we're going to take a look at what that means. Next take a look at what that means in a few minutes. A word about registries. I'm gonna have registries in Washington state right now I think about one on a county but I just want to give you this word. As an advocate. People have a new and improved registries. Registries are expensive. They're not always used in disasters. They're based on the assumption that we people disabilities are always at home. And they create a sense of false expectations around people with disabilities. I don't have to plan. They're coming here to come from the registry and get me and bring me to safety when it comes down to me so always be cautious with registries, registries are not a good idea. Registries do not work. And we've seen that in city after city after city I think particularly the city of Houston which has invested millions and millions and millions of dollars into the registry and in most disasters, they don't even use it. Mariah you're on mute.

**Speaker** 1:18:42

I couldn't find it. Oh, I totally get that. What is what is a registry?

**Melissa Marshall** 1:18:45

Ah, a registry is where a person with a disability can register that usually pretty simple. I say I use a wheelchair and come to my house with an accessible vehicle if I if there's a disaster or I'm blind or I use dialysis and which could mislead someone into thinking that they would get dialysis treatment kind of automatically. Once this is a disaster. It's usually not practical and it doesn't work but thank you for asking that question. And you get a very small water balloon.

**Shaylin & Germán** 1:19:13

This is Shaylin. And just want to add to that. A lot of times we see emergency management agencies trying to find a solution to fill the gaps that we always see in disasters and emergencies and they think a registry is that quote unquote solution. But it is often times as Melissa explained really creates that false sense of security, false expectations that magical solutions will come to your door and save you in a disaster when oftentimes that's not the case. I just wanted to add to that point and is our job as Center for Independent Living as advocates to really say this is not a good solution and holding them accountable to their legal obligations to provide equal access. But I see also Todd has his hand up.

**Speaker** 1:20:04

I very quickly just want to point out that Jesse and I had a conversation with the two new emergency operations specialist in Marysville today, and this conversation that this issue came up in the conversation and it also included public alert and warning systems. There are many programs out there that people can sign up for, but it is CFI. It will be CFI policy that we do not that we encourage people to sign up for these early alerts, warning systems and things along those lines. However, we always want to give them a caveat that the larger the disaster, they should never ever expect that somebody is going to be coming prepared for whatever it is that they may have checked the box on in a in a in a program. So to even go beyond registries, we want to start to use the mindset of including public alert and warning system programs.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:21:06

Thank you, Todd. And I'm going to ask us to go to the next slide. And we got about 15 more slides 10 more slides to get through we can do that's easily doable, but I just they're really important slides. I want to make sure you get that instant that information. We're gonna talk about institutionalization during and after disasters next. Why is there institutionalization during and after disasters. Why does it happen so often happens because of institutional bias and institutional bias is the conscious or unconscious belief that people are better with disabilities belong or better often institutions including nursing facilities, ageism is often but not always a factor. Next please give us some examples of bias.

institutional bias is literally systemic bias. In recent disasters Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services CMS issued blanket 1135 waivers. So the three day hospital stays no longer required before a person is transferred to long term care. facility. It also waives pre admission screening, nursing homes next place. Under 1135 waivers, people can be placed in nursing homes, nursing facilities, excuse me from their own home. So they call 911 Because they can't get out of bed. They have a precious store. They can't get food, you know there's a problem they call 911. They probably can be easily fixed at home. They don't have personal assistants so I'm gonna say I think you're better off in a nursing home dear or you can get put into an institution from a hospital emergency department. I have a medical need that doesn't require requires maybe hospitalization certainly doesn't require long term institutionalization. Not that anything does. You can get institutionalized from a nursing home because it's all too busy and too crowded with guests and your nursing home dear and hospital reps. If will benefit another patient they don't even have to pretend that it's going to benefit you but if it benefits if Sally next to you or Joe next to you needs to be in the hospital more they think then you can go to an institution next place. So what are the consequences of institutional institutionalization? And I know you all know the consequences of institutionalization. But if we were just going to list because I think it's important for us to always remember people lose their independence. People get lost. People get sick. People lose their social networks, their jobs and their homes and people die. And to the extent that we ever had to argue that any of this was true, and we used to have to argue that it was true COVID Sadly has confirmed exactly how true that that is what was always true before that. Next slide, please.

People with disabilities get relegated to charity in disasters. And organizations. Organizations that respond in times of disasters are and this is not to bash those organizations. These are really good organizations with really fine people that do fine work, but they're things like the VALS, the voluntary agency liaison specialists, the VOADs, the Voluntary Organizations Active in disasters. The COADs Community Organizations Active in Disasters. There's nothing wrong with these organizations, and they do a whole lot of things well, but the government is giving them the responsibility for protecting our civil rights. I'm pretty sure they would say that's not their job and we know that is not that's not their job. And somehow our civil rights get relegated to charities and we need to stop being okay about that. Next.

So civil rights obligation elected volunteers, durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, and other disasters resources. Are for for donations and charitable solutions. You know, you know, you know, the equipment that Medicaid pay formulas that you have the right to that Medicare to pay for Medicaid paid for the government paid for that we decided you need. Why don't you see if you can get someone to pay for that for you. That will be easier and quicker. Experts now let's talk about individual household recovery for just a bit. Individual and household recovery includes temporary and permanent housing; your households recovery.

Your household getting back together resumed daily work school, having transportation childcare, getting groceries, health, maintenance, doing all the things you used to do before the disaster. That's part of individual household disaster recovery.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:26:02

Next place and on a bigger scale includes rebuilding the community and hopefully incorporating universal design principles we need to advocate for that and that's what centers that's what centers can do and centers could do that as a fee for service thing at some point. You could get to that transportation, housing, education and jobs. So this larger scale community recovery next place again, it includes childcare mitigation, disaster resilience. Next, please.

**Priya Penner** 1:26:50

As we move on to our last few slides here, someone says in chat CFI and PIDs worked for years to create a disability integration resource within the American Red Cross and title so VALs, VOADs and COADs and other volunteer orgs are not there yet.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:27:07

No, thank you. Okay, so let's talk about having a seat at the emergency management table and you folks know how to do this but stay involved in the planning stages. Stay involved when this exercise is as you did for Cascadia rising, be involved in the comprehensive emergency management plan. Make sure that their seats local county and state emergency operations centers the EOC is you want to be there. You want to make it easier for them to include you the not include you and that could be being on their listserv so you're automatically get the invitation or from knowing that it'll be more of a pain in the neck to not invite you than to invite you have the consequences of that. So just be one to get we're advocates we all know how to do that. Next please.

Again, haven't seen emergency management table what you need to do you know how to do this by yourself and build the table. embed yourself, get on the email listserv automatically get invited automatically. Hang out with him go to the regular monthly meetings, maintain nurture, nurture relationships have coffee sometime find out well how somebody's grandkids or kids are doing. Get to know each other humanize each other, you know, get to know each other as people invite emergency management stuff to your event. When you have a conference you invited emergency management Step staff to your events and that was great and amazing, wonderful, great practice. And above all, remember nothing about us without us, everybody. So I'm gonna open the floor for some questions now and I bet you have some

**Speaker** 1:28:40

this is Todd and I was just typing madly which is a real bad, hunt and peck experience. No, I just wanted to point out to everyone that that we have resources that are available to us and a lot of our staff. Will will come to me right away and what I'd encourage you to do is we because as Melissa was pointing out, we have a new Washington emergency management Division position being created for disability access and functional needs. That person should be on your speed dial. Danielle Bailey should be on your speed dial region 10 FEMA, Deb Veltri and Jim House all of these people should you should be connecting with directly. You don't have to go through me. We need to we want to expand our footprint and force multiply.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:29:38

Thank you and links to them are in the resources. We don't have to Jim House specifically but we have to CIEPA. And we have specifically to Daniel Bailey that Lincoln, Danielle like we always include the emergency the emergency specialist from the region from the region and Daniel is outstanding so you have a privilege to have someone great like Danielle, so that's great. I think questions. thoughts, comments? I'm gonna ask you all do you have any other questions, some senior questions? That's dangerous.

**Speaker** 1:30:17

I do I really it's a it's it's a question and a statement and and it's to my my fellow Washingtonians on this call? Are you aware of some of the some of the training that we are involved with, at the state level and at the community level and what I mean by that is, we have made it available so that free training for any kind of incident command systems, work that is being done at the local level is available to our center, and in most cases, LEA will pay you to take that training. The other thing I wanted to point out is that G 197 which is a disability connection to hit I'm going to screw this up but it is it is a it is a liaison type training between disability access and functional needs an emergency management, it is a complex training that is that is taking the place of l 197. At the FEMA level until they do that. We are creating that in Washington state right now. So please be aware of that and I will get you all the information you could ever want to know about it.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:31:30

Thank you, Todd. This is Melissa. I'd like to know what's most important thing that you all learned today. So if anyone wants to shut out or put in the chat, the most important thing that you learned today that you didn't know I see people I think typing.

Thank you everyone shout the most important thing that you think you learned today.

**Speaker** 1:32:00

Yeah. Melissa this is Aubrey. That civil rights are not suspended just because of an emergency.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:32:10

Yay. Yay. Aubrey gets a grand fabulous prize of her choice. And we think people don't say that until my local newspaper wrote an article on us for a woman who was a pediatrician who wrote a great article other than and it was an op ed piece. That you get paid to write for the local partner paper. And it's a shame that the ADA and the Rehab Act are suspended during disasters. Like she literally said those words; I sent back back a very short terse letter to the editor and they got it but yeah, it really happens. It's not just something we're making up it really happens. So what were important things that people learned today

**Speaker** 1:32:52

disaster declarations and emergency declarations

**Melissa Marshall** 1:32:54

for sure Okay, thank you, Todd. For Yes, Mariah,

**Speaker** 1:33:01

oh, sorry. There was a lot of information for my brain to like, go through so the things but I feel like the most one of the things that was really helpful was the information about who can apply for what, as far as programs like, what the state's responsibilities are versus like a personal responsibility. So I found that helpful if somebody calls and has specific questions, if they're dealing with their own emergency type situation too. And apprehensive P&A says sorry, just to couple with Mariah saying about oh, I just lost it. I'm so sorry. She was saying the eligible who's LG Oh, I the thing I found most interesting was that it's this, this the responsibility of the state to provide shelter options and that was very surprising, and very interesting because I think a lot of times when you're in the middle of things, people will pass the buck so to speak for, oh, no, this person is responsible. No, that person is responsible, and it's actually the state so well, I want to clarify,

**Melissa Marshall** 1:34:18

I want to clarify shelter is typically provided by local and county government and sometimes the state right. The legal obligations on the government though it's not right. That's what is the legal argument? Yeah, it's great. And Shaylin I know you have a couple of things you want to say in closing, including when or when we next get together.

**Shaylin & Germán** 1:34:40

This is Shaylin. And really thank you all for your time and all the really great questions certainly keep them coming towards us if you have them. We know this was a lot of information. And and as we say, kind of a brain dump. So if there's any clarification or questions folks have our contact information is in the PowerPoint and surely Todd and Leah can get you connected directly to us if you're you don't have our contact information. I also want to note that in the chat, we added a link and we'll send this out in email as well. We'd love to hear your feedback on today's training shouldn't take too much of your time and helps us continue to grow and strengthen our work and appreciate folks feedback on that and also want to let folks know we'll have a flyer and more materials to share with your consumers and outreach in your community. But we will be having a training for consumers on disability rights in disasters on October 19 at 1:30pm Pacific Time, again, that information will be forthcoming to share within your networks much more to come. We promise it won't be as JAM PACKED of information like today less it will be a lot lighter, easier to digest and understand and customized for your consumers.

**Melissa Marshall** 1:36:24

Right? It won't be it today. And I also just wanna remind you and I want to thank you. It's always a pleasure to work with you folks. So thank you to Leah, thank you everyone for coming today. And also you have resources that are in the slide deck with a lot of things that Todd talked about and plus some more and you also have an acronym sheet in case in case you forget what something stands for. So with that, thank you so much. Thank you. Thanks, have a great rest of your day. Stay safe. Have a great rest of your day. Thank you, everyone. Bye. Thank you. Bye bye