

PACIFIC ADA CENTER WEBINAR

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>> Welcome to the Emergency Management and Preparedness Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities webinar series. I'm Lewis Kraus from the Pacific ADA Center, your moderator for this series. This series is brought to you by the Pacific ADA Center as a collaborative effort between the ADA National Network and FEMA's Office of Disability Integration and Coordination. The ADA National Network is made up of 10 regional centers that are federally funded to provide training, technical assistance and other information as needed on the Americans with Disabilities Act. You can reach your regional ADA center by dialling 1-800-949-4232. FEMA's ODIC covers the same regions with regional integration specialists. More information about FEMA can be found at fema.gov and type ODIC into the website search.

This is the beginning of the fourth year of this webinar series which shares issues in promising practices in emergency management inclusive of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Webinars provide an opportunity for emergency managers, people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, first responders, planners, community organizations and other community partners to exchange knowledge and information on promising practices in inclusive emergency

preparedness and management for the whole community. The series topics will cover emergency preparedness, disaster response, recovery and mitigation as well as accessibility and reasonable accommodation issues under the rehabilitation act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the ADA, and other relevant laws.

The series alternates monthly between ADA national network learning sessions and FEMA promising practices. Upcoming sessions are available at www.adapresentations.org/schedule.php. These monthly webinars occur at the second Thursday of each month at 2:30 Eastern, 1:30 Central, 12:30 Mountain, 11:30 Pacific time.

By being here, are you registered on the list to receive notices for future remember natures in the series. Notices go out two to three weeks before the next webinar and open that webinar to registration. For any of you who are new to the webinar series we're now going to briefly review some of the features of the platform before we begin the session today. In this session only the speakers will have audio. The audio is being broadcast through your computer. Make sure your speakers are turned on and your headphones are plugged in. You can adjust the sound by sliding the sound bar left or right in the audio and video panel. If you are having sound quality problems, go through the audio wizard which is accessed by selecting the microphone icon with the red gear symbol on it in the audio and video panel. If you do not have sound capabilities on your computer or prefer to listen by phone, you can do that by dialing 1-805-309-2350 and use the pass code 5552153. This is not a toll free number, but you can find local numbers at our address on our website at adapresentations.org/local_numbers.php. Do remember that this webinar is being recorded and can be accessed on our website under the archive tab next week.

You can follow along with the webinar platform with the slides. If you're not using the webinar platform you can download the copy at

the ADA presentations.org/schedule web page.

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The box showing the captions can be resized to show more or less text as you would like. The white board where the presentation slides are being shown right now can be resized smaller or larger by choosing from the drop-down menu located above and to the left of the white board. Default is fit page. And you can re-size or re-position the chat windows, the participant captioning and audio and visible panels and using your mouse to reposition, or stretch shrink. Each panel may be detached by using the icon with the several lines and the triangle pointing down in the upper right corner of each panel. At the conclusion of today's presentation, there will be an opportunity for everyone to ask questions. You may submit your questions using the chat area within the webinar platform. The speakers and I will address them at the end of the session. So feel free to submit them as they come to your mind during the presentation.

You can type your questions in the chat box or press control-M and enter your text into the chat area. And if you're listening by phone and not logged into your webinar, you may ask your questions by e-mailing them to adatech@adapacific.org. If you experience any technical difficulties, send a private chat message to the host. A tab will appear in your chat window. Type your comment in the text box and enter. Use F6 and arrow up or down to locate the Pacific ADA center and select to send the message. You can also e-mail to adatech@adapacific.org or you can call us at 1-510-285-5600.

Okay. Today ADA's national network learning session is titled national fire protection association's emergency planning evacuation for people with disabilities. General advice is each of us will likely need to take care of us for the first 24 to 72 hours

after a disaster. The former chair of the national Fire Protection Association with disability access and review committee said every one of us should be prepared to take some responsibility for our own safety regardless of our circumstances.

To that end, the NFPA has created the emergency evacuation planning guide for people with disabilities which provides assistance to people with disabilities, their employers, building owners and managers and others as they develop emergency evacuation plans that integrate the needs of people with disabilities. This guidance can be used in all buildings, whether old or new. This webinar is going to review the second edition of this planning guide and provide major topics and updated materials.

So our speaker today is Allan Fraser. He is the senior building code specialist on the National Fire Protection Association's staff. Before joining the NFPA he had been the building commissioner in five different Massachusetts municipalities over 27 years. He is a certified building official and a certified professional code administrator. And he staffs NFPA's disability access and review and advisory committee. He represents NFPA on a number of committees on other standards developers. So Allan, I'm going to turn it over to you.

>> Allan Fraser: Thank you, Lewis. And welcome to everyone. I would first like to say thank you to Lewis and the Pacific ADA Center for inviting me to present this information to you today, and I hope that everyone will be able to take something away from it. It's a very broad subject, but one we really need to take seriously.

In order to evacuate as the lead-off slide shows, one size does not fit all. Lewis had mentioned Bill Scott who was a founding member and the original chair of the National fire protection's presidential advisory committee on disability access and review. Bill's mantra was quite impressive. Walter Littman is quoted as saying the final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in

other men the conviction and the will to carry on. I first met Bill the first meeting of NFPA's disability access review and advisory committee in the fall of 2004. I had no idea that the soft-spoken, affable man would have such an impact on me personally and professionally.

In the seven short years that I knew Bill, I had the great good fortune to work with him, not only in DARAC meetings, but as we traveled around the country together, presenting seminars on NFPA's first draft of the emergency evacuation planning guide for people with disabilities. Bill passed away on March 31, 2007, at the age of 66 from pancreatic cancer. Bill passed Littman's final test of a leader with flying colors as he left behind him a conviction and a will to carry on in me, and in many, many other individuals. I will continue to use his brilliant and insightful statement that everyone, regardless of their circumstances, has some responsibility for their own safety.

My goal today is to help us all change our mind set to see the world a little differently.

This cartoon was created by Michael Giangreco who is a professor at the University of Vermont and does a lot of cartoons related to disabilities. And the cartoon is of a brick Vermont school house, middle of winter, steps in the ramp are snow-covered and there are four or five kids at the bottom of the ramp. One young man in the wheelchair asked the custodian, sir, can you please shovel the ramp. Whereupon the custodian replies all these other kids are waiting to use the stairs. When I get through shoveling the stairs for them, then I'll clear off the ramp. To which the young man replies, with amazing clarity, but sir, if you shovel the ramp, we can all get in. Clearing a path for people with disabilities clears a path for everyone. Very simple.

So why did NFPA write this guide? Well, we were asked to initially by the US Access Board.

Older existing buildings generally are not accessible and many new buildings aren't fully accessible. Lastly, as Bill says, we all have some responsibility for ourselves.

Let's frame the issue. There are in fact about 1 first responder, police fire and EMT's average for every 113 people in this country. And 15 of that 113 are people with disabilities. Please bear with me a second. I apologize. I'm having trouble with my computer. Here we go.

Now, to further frame the issue, the problem gets worse, not better, in the big cities. San Diego has one first responder for every 348 people. 34 of those people are people with disabilities. If you need food, water, shelter or emergency aid, hundreds, if not thousands of others will need them too. The picture is of people gathering outside the Superdome in New Orleans after Katrina. Consider that the larger the disaster, the more quickly first responders are going to become overwhelmed. It's one thing to have to deal with a fire or an evacuation from one building. But when you get dozens or hundreds or even thousands of buildings, there simply is not enough manpower for first responders to rescue everyone.

So what events might you need to consider that affect you when you're making your plans for emergency evacuation? And that's the whole point here is you need to make a plan and you need to start now. Well, it could be a fire. It could be an earthquake, flood, a storm, an attack of some nature, like an active shooter or 9/11, or a manmade event, chemical spill, commercial building exploding from the processes inside. Once you determine those things, you need to look at how much warning time are you going to get to evacuate.

Fire in a building, you're going to get approximately 1 to 5 minutes' notice that you need to evacuate, and that will be depending on the alarm system or lack thereof in that building.

If the fire is a wildland fire, you may get 4 to 6 hours early warning

that the fire is coming your way. And that depends on the fire danger for a particular day that weather data is being supplied.

For an earthquake, studies of earthquake early warning methods in California have shown that the warning time could range from a few seconds to a few tens of seconds, depending on the distance from the epicenter. Again, not much time to do your planning.

A hurricane is actually the most kind event that we could have. Hurricane warnings are usually issued 36 hours in advance of the onset and the paths of hurricanes are generally fairly predictable. But still 36 hours is not a lot of time to do the planning that you need to or want to do.

A tornado is a sneaky thing. It's very unpredictable as to its path, and 13 minutes is the average warning time that we get before a tornado strikes.

Flood watches are the first level of the warning for a flood and they're issued when conditions suggest a possibility of flooding or flooding is anticipated within 12 to 48 hours.

A tsunami generated by an earthquake usually offshore shows a wave can reach the coast in 20 to 30 minutes. So your evacuation time there is very limited. Geological history showed waves can be as high as 30 feet, so you need to get at least that high above sea level. When you're dealing with very flat terrain, as there are in many countries, you might have to go a very long way to get 35 feet above the flood level.

How much warning time are you going to get with lightning? Well, it varies, but it's not an awful lot. When you see lightning, you count the seconds between the lightning and the thunder clap. As sound travels at 5 miles per second, whereas light is almost instantaneous. So if you see the lightning flash and you count to 5, then that lightning strike is approximately 25 miles away.

Again, the storm is moving towards you, not a lot of warning time. Volcanic eruptions are impossible to predict. Volcano warning

systems are based on a probability of an eruption, and there are two kinds. There are color codes and level codes.

How much warning time are you going to get for an attack, an active shooter? Well, the sad truth is, you're not going to get any. It happens, it's instantaneous. Unless you have a plan in place for what you're going to do, you don't have a plan.

If you have a chemical spill from a truck or a building or a paint factory explodes, again, you have no warning time. If you don't already have a plan, it's not a good thing.

You also need to know how far you are going to have to go. And this is something that you're going to need to think about with each event. All evacuations start from the place that you are. The room that you're in. Then you're going to want to move off the floor that you're on, then out of the building, off of the site, out of the neighborhood, out of the municipality, out of the county and out of the state. As these things get larger, the farther you're going to have to go. And who can you count on for help? Well, again, looking at the numbers, that's somewhat questionable. But these are the agencies and the levels of assistance that come into play. It's very much like the child's game, the upside down cone and the kids would throw plastic rings on to it. That cone is you. That's the center of an evacuation is always the person that we're trying to evacuate. The first level of assistance would be building managers, personal assistants, and colleagues. And then you're going to have first responders on site to come to help. Then you're going to have first responding agencies, which are the municipal agencies. Those are the folks in the municipal buildings where there's city hall, the fire stations, who are laying out plans for what happens as events become larger and we need to move people away from the event. Then you have a regional responding agency when you have to move out of the municipality. They create the plans for what's going to happen and what the interface is going to be with the municipal agency.

Then up to the state responding agency who works with the -- my computer is gone again. Sorry.

Lewis, I'm having a problem. I'm showing a private page. Should it be showing something else.

>> Lewis: We are all seeing your regular slide. Now it went to something else. Oh, you moved slides.

>> Allan Fraser:

>> Lewis Kraus: Okay. Let me go back.

>> My apologies. And up to the federal agency who is going to interact with the state agency who is going to move folks around. If we look at the 41 deadliest disasters in the world from 1970 to 2006, 36 years, there were six hurricanes, 25 earthquakes with one tsunami, 5 floods including two landslides, one volcanic eruption, one heat wave, one dam failure, one boat collision in the Philippines and one snowstorm in Iran. In those 41 disasters, there were almost 1.7 million deaths. Not one of those events occurred in the United States.

Lewis, my slide went again.

>> Lewis: You may be missing your -- there you go.

>> Allan: Thank you.

>> Lewis: You want me to move your slide forward?

>> Allan: Let me try it.

Now if we look at the 40 most costliest disasters in that 36-year period, we see 18 hurricanes, 15 of those were in the United States. We see four earthquakes, one tsunami, two of them were in the United States. Two floods none in the United States, one fire in an urban area in the United States. One terrorist attack in the United States. 9 storms with 3 in the United States. One explosion in the USA and one tornado in the USA. Out of those 40 costliest disasters, there were only 9500 deaths. I say only, but in comparison to 1.7 million, it's quite a drop. But 24 of the 40 most costly disasters happened in the United States. Deaths from major events are minor

in the United States. Over those 36 years, we had 9400 deaths. In one day in an earthquake in India in '93, it killed 9,500. The equivalent of 36 years of disasters in the United States. So what are we worrying about? What we need to worry about in the U.S. are fires. In 2010 there were approximately 1 million fires and there were 3,100 civilian deaths. That's an average of 0.06 deaths per structure fire or 6 per every thousand fires. And an average of \$20,000 in damage.

So the most costly disasters over a 36-year period in the United States, 9,400 people. But if we lose 3,100 people a year in fires, primarily residential, that's 112,000 deaths from small events, relatively small, single family, two-family fires in the United States. You're 10 times, anyone in the United States is ten times more likely to need to evacuate from a small fire than they from a major event.

Disability is about a lot of things. It's about the fourth grader who broke her leg falling off the swing.

Disability is about the construction worker who's almost deaf from running a jackhammer, and the person born with no arms. Disability is about a 30-year-old asthma sufferer and the 60-year-old office worker recuperating from bypass surgery. Disability is about each and every one of us when we don't fit the norm. If we think about what we would want when we become disabled, rather than if, we will truly be able to make great progress for all people.

70% of us will have a temporary or a permanent disability that makes stair climbing impossible. 8,000 of us will have spinal cord injuries each year, and return to homes that aren't accessible. 8.1 million of us will have vision disabilities. 33.3 million will have heart disease or reduced or limited mobility.

Confucius once said that if you read it, you forget it. If you see it, you remember it. But if you do it, you understand it.

When we think about evacuations, we have to think on a much broader

scale than we usually do. I didn't think about it in this scale until I started working in this area about ten years ago. We need to know what the event is. We need to know how we get notified and we need to recognize how much warning time we're actually going to have. We need to know how far we have to go to evacuate and be safe, and we need to know how long we will have to stay out of our home. We need to know what transportation is available. Is it public? Is it private? Is it going to be working in a major event. We need to know where a shelter is that we might stay, whether it's with friends or relatives or a municipal shelter or a hotel. We need to know how we will communicate. Will we have phones? What essentials are we going to need to take with us? We will need to know when we can return home, if we can. And we will need to know if we can rebuild whatever is damaged if it's not in good condition. That's an awful lot of information. No one can plan all of that and put all of that information to be ready to evacuate in the short span of time we get, even 36 hours ahead of a hurricane.

So what's covered in the guide? The guide is focused on two of those ten parts of evacuation. What's the event? How are we going to get that notification? And how do I get out of my building. That's the inner three rings of that model that I showed you.

This is the cover of the second edition of the emergency evacuation planning guide for people with disabilities which was released in June. You can get that on our website. It is a free download. If you go to www.nfpa.org/disabilities you'll find that and it's a free download.

So what's covered in the guide? Well, it talks about the three parts of an evacuation system for a building. What is the circulation path; what are the occupant notification systems that exist; and how do you do your wayfinding? How do you get to and through the circulation path?

You need four items of information in order to successfully carry

out your evacuation. You need to know what is the emergency, where is the way out? Can I use that way out? And what assistance might I need to use the way out.

It speaks to five general categories of disabilities. Mobility, visual, hearing, speech, and cognitive disabilities.

The sections of the checklist in the evacuation guide, planning guide, are occupant notification, way finding, use of the way, type of assistance needed, number of assistants needed, and instructions talking about service animals. Now, I don't want to mislead anybody about what the evacuation guide is. It is not answers. It contains all the questions that you need to answer. And it may take some time to figure them out. Many buildings have fire alarm systems, but what about an earthquake? What about a flood? What about a tornado? How do you get a warning for that? You need to think about that. It does give you information on where to go to find the information for your particular area. That is extremely important.

The guide is also extremely helpful when used with groups. These photos are of the first session that Bill Scott and I did after the release, the original release of the guide in 2007. We worked with Freedman Place in northwest Chicago, which is a home run by the Jewish Americans of the Blind, for people with vision disabilities. They also have other disabilities as well. But we sat with groups of residents, with a resident, with a firefighter or a first responder, with Friedman place staff and with NFPA staff and walked through the evacuation planning guide. To help people put together their own guide and to see what would help. So this is Freedman Place's building in Chicago. It was originally built as a medical facility. It's a 5-story brick and steel building. Beautiful place. But it wasn't built for people with disabilities, believe it or not. Even though it was a medical facility. This picture shows a sculpture which is on the corridor going from the lobby to their dining room and activity space. And you will note that all the signs on the right

of that picture are not in braille, they're not in capital letters. It doesn't help. As I told you, all the residents are blind. But this sculpture doesn't have to say anything. It works very simply by people walking by and putting their hand up on the wall and they hit that and they know they're in the right place and heading toward the function area.

So we looked while we were doing this as a grouping together individual evacuation plans. And of the 63 residents, 62 were visually impaired. 18 had some sight, 45 were totally blind. 12 were hearing impaired, 3 had usual ear-- usher's syndrome, blind deaf, 7 were mobility impaired, 16 cognitively impaired, 3 speech impaired. Why is speech impaired important? There is actually an evacuation. In the evacuation system, a device that you would need to use that requires speech. You notice many elevators there's a telephone. And that telephone connects to a constantly attended space so if the elevator hangs up, you can pick up that phone and speak to someone and tell them you're in the elevator. Well, if you unfortunately have a speech impairment and cannot speak, that doesn't do you much good. It also doesn't help if you need to interact with a first responder and tell them what's going on with you, if you are injured, if you're hurt, if you're sick. There were 18 seniors over 70 years old. 18 residents have one impairment. 38 had two impairments. 6 had three impairments. One had four impairments. 41 were congenitally blind and 22 were adventitiously blind. And I learned something going through this process that I did not know. Congenitally blind is blind from birth. That's important because folks with that condition think in a linear way. You go 100 steps straight, you turn right, you go 100 steps. They have no concept that creates a triangle. People who become blind through accident or disease have had some site they think and see differently.

So we looked at the staffing levels at Freedman Place. So they all

had their staff during the day they had 24 people. In the evening they had 6 staff members and from 9:00 to 7:00 there were 3 staff members. Anybody smiling seeing where I'm going with this? Well, if we do the math on evacuations, if there are 60 residents that need to evacuate the building, and there are 24 staff members, that's 2.5 residents per staff. And I'm pulling numbers out of the air here, but just to make a point, if we assume that each staff person took one person down at a time, they went 2 minutes down, 2 minutes back up, that's 4 minutes per evacuation, they could do 20 evacuations at 4 minutes each is 80 minutes. Whoops. I skipped a slide here. 2 minutes up, 2 minutes 010, that would be 10 to 15 minutes to evacuate the entire building. That's with the full staff on board. If they had to do it in the middle of the night, it winds up going to 80 minutes or an hour and 20 minutes for staff to evacuate that building. Obviously that assumes that no first responders show up. But that is a possibility if there is a major event going on and nothing specifically with this building. Let's say it was a flood. First responders are looking at all kinds of things in all buildings. This building may not be a priority.

Massachusetts in the building code has an occupancy called a group residency and those are people with certain levels of cognitive disabilities, and in order to get certified they have to do fire drills. And the staff trains them how to get out of the building in an emergency. But to do the fire drill, the state requires that the staff stay away from the residents and that the residents have to do the evacuation on their own. And they must exit the building in 2.5 minutes. When you start to compare standards, it starts to get pretty scary to leave people in the building not being able to get out quickly.

Now what are the additional benefits if you use a guide with a group. We can work in groups made of up individuals and first responders as I said and the data shows when combined where additional training

may be needed. Now, I don't know if you can clearly see this, but if we go down to the third line, the question out of the checklist in the guide asks: Does this person know how to send an alert for emergencies. Pull a fire alarm box, hit a public address station, a radio, a telephone. Something they can tell others in the building that there is an event going on. Well, four of the five said yes, they know how to do it. One said no. That individual said they don't know where they are and would like a refresher program. They don't know where those devices are. This becomes a very interesting response in the second column. Each resident has their own emergency pendant. Are red lights flashing? If each resident had their own emergency pendant, why didn't others list that as a way to communicate?

Further, the checklist asks the question here down below, where will the assistant meet the person requiring assistance? The answers were in her room, in the stairwell, at her room door. That assumes that the person is in their room. What if they're in the library? What if they're in the dining hall? How is that assistant going to know where they are? The answer of a stairwell also raises all kinds of flags. There are 3 stairwells in Freedman Place. Which stairwell is this person going to? And how is the assistant going to know which one it is. And what if that one is blocked by fire? So that's why the questions have to be answered specifically for the individual. And when you group them together you can start to make sense of where additional training is necessary.

The point is, and a look at the cartoon, it says Pilgrim nuclear plant, emergency evacuation plan. And it shows a whole line of cars all packed up with their belongings on top and driving off a ramp that is incomplete into the ocean. With a caption that says, maybe this needs more work.

The point is, you need a plan. You need to plan ahead. We all need to plan ahead. Using NFPA's guide to create your plans will go a

long way to accomplishing a good plan. And once you have the plan, you need to regularly practice it. Because as Confucius said, you have to do it to understand it. Dwight Eisenhower said that plans are worthless. Planning is absolutely essential. It's the process. It's the mental work that we go through to create the plan that is important, then we do it and Confucius tells it, we understand it and we remember it.

So we need to practice, practice again, and practice again. If it doesn't work, we tweak it. And we practice it again. There are many times in buildings when things are done to change pathways. It might be a room has been added, a corridor now goes left instead of right. Many, many things. NFPA recommends that you do fire drills at least once a year, and in some circumstances twice a year. We do them in our own facility, and while we do not have people who are mobility impaired, we bring in volunteers who are wheelchair users. And we practice live with them, getting transferred into our evacuation devices, and moving down the stairs with the crowd. This helps us to understand how to work with people with mobility disabilities. It also allows us to understand that we can move people with disabilities out of a building just as fast as we can move people who do not have disabilities. And that we should all be exiting together.

If we plan, practice, we review it, we will survive. That's the message.

Now, we have a lot of free download information on our NFPA disabilities page, which you can reach by going.

This is my contact information. I will be happy to speak with any of you to get e-mails from any of you. I would be more than happy to respond.

And at this point, Lewis, I would be happy to take questions.

>> Lewis Kraus: All right. Thank you so much, Allan. That was a great presentation and I want to remind everyone that you can put

your questions into the chat window and we'll get to those as you write them in. I wanted to ask Allan this first question, so the guide itself, does it have a bunch of forms and resources for people to use in doing the planning? Is that kind of included in the guide?

>> Allan: Yes, it is. Thank you for mentioning that. We have an appendix that has all sorts of resources, from federal government, from Red Cross, from FEMA, from ourselves. All sorts of resources which people should be able to utilize to get to and utilize.

>> Okay. I put your picture back up there. Not because we want to see you, but because somebody requested your contact information.

>> Okay. I should have put the contact information without the picture then I wouldn't scare people.

[Laughter]

>> Okay. So for those of you who are asking the documents, the slides should be there at our web page. If you are not seeing them there, I will review that after the webinar is done and we'll repost that. Maybe something happened in the meantime. But it should be at the adapresentations.org/schedule.php page and next week when it goes into the archive it will be under the archive section.

So while we're waiting for more questions from people, Allan, so this is the second edition. So you did that test with the first edition. What kinds of things are different that maybe people who are familiar with the first edition, what kinds of things are different in this edition from the first edition?

>> Allan Fraser: That's a great question. We changed or we rewrote a lot of questions that were on the check business because we found in going through it that what we thought what was clear what we were asking really wasn't terribly clear. So we rewrote questions that hopefully would produce stronger, more useful answers. We found that there were some questions missing that we should have added, which we did. Those are primarily the changes. And there were

quite a few of those going through the checklist. I will say that for both Bill and I, it was a pretty humbling experience when we realized what we thought was absolutely perfect was far from it. But, and we knew that it's a living document, that we were going to be able to change it. So this second edition is a result of having more vetting going on in the community. Our DARAC community went through very detailed process of looking at all of those questions, helping us tweak them. We went to a number of outside agencies and entities and asked them to look at it. And give us suggestions as to how to improve that. And we think, while not perfect, we have learned, we think the second edition is much better, much clearer, and much easier to use for people.

>> Okay, great. And for the person who wrote the question about not seeing the slides, they are, I just checked, they are at adapresentation.org/schedule.php and if you scroll to the bottom of the summary of today's presentation, they will be there. And that will also be the location when it moves to the archive next week that you will be able to see the transcript that will come out of our captioning from today.

Okay. And a question for you, in the presentation you mentioned demographics, sizes and types of disabilities. Could you provide the source or citation for that data?

>> Allan Fraser: I can, but I can't off the top of my head. But I would be happy to send that to you, Lewis. And you can post that on your website.

>> Lewis Kraus: Let me also tell everyone, if you have questions about the statistics on people with disabilities, there are many resources now that are out there, including the research in training center on disability statistics and demographics which puts out the disability compendium, which is the disabilitycompendium.org. It has tables of data that come from many sources. There is also the annual report of disability statistics, annual report which has one

page quicker summaries and easier to understand summaries with graphics of issue around disability which you can also find at that site, disabilitycompendium.org. And the American community survey, which you can find at fact finder. You can search on Factfinder and you'll be able to get into that.

Okay. So I think that was that question. Okay. So just making sure that I got all the questions.

So if you are somebody who worked in or who run a building, how would you use this guide in working out your plan for your building?

>> Allan Fraser: Well, the plan is intended for individual use. So if I was a person with a mobility disability, which, by the way, I am. I don't use a wheelchair, but I have over the years gained multiple surgeries on my knees. I also wear hearing aids. And I'm diabetic. And I have two stents in my heart as of seven years ago. So I think while maybe not to the ADA level in my own mind, I have a mobility disability. So I start, when I travel, which I travel roughly 70 days a year. When I'm in hotels, I require the room to be below the fifth floor in the hotel. Because that's all I'm comfortable going down stairs if I need to do that for an emergency. So that's kind of in my head. Depending on where I'm going, I'm starting to get better at looking at the area and seeing where I am and what sort of events may effect it. In doing some research for some for a committee that I am now staffing for an FPA on building fire safety directors, they look at buildings of occupancies over 5,000. And the largest facility occupied facility in the country, most people think is the Pentagon. It's not. It's got 23,000 employees, but that pales to the largest football stadium in the country, which is Michigan State at 114,000, which pales to the largest facility in the country, which holds 257,000 people. And that is the Indianapolis Motor Speedway. That speedway is in fact located less than 26 miles from say major earthquake fault. And that fault has had 12 moderate-sized quakes in the last 30 years. That's

pretty sobering. How do you evacuate 257,000 people? So while I may not use the entire guide, I certainly think about certain parts. My vision is good enough that I can find my way out of buildings following exit signs. I always look and check for two exits. To the fact that I will go find a second exit, open the door and look down and see where it goes. I have four kids who are adults at this point, but as they were growing up, I trained them to look for exit signs and sprinklers in buildings they went into. And also to go to those exits, particularly when they were getting old enough to go to concerts and nightclubs. It's all common sense. It's much more a question of practicing. The guide gives you the things you need to look for. You don't necessarily have to fill it out, but the first few times I would strongly suggest that you do, and then try it. And see if it works.

>> Lewis Kraus: Okay. For some of the audience members who might be parts of local organizations, whether a disability organization or some other, or even a jurisdiction, do you have any advice on gathering people up to fill it out, similar to what you guys did in the example you showed us, or how do you recommend that people use this?

>> Allan Fraser: That's a great suggestion, Lewis. We've done that on several places around the state and around the country. Elderly housing is a great place to do it. Gather folks together, work through it together, and we have convinced housing authority staff to make it a party. They do all this work, fill this out and when they're done they go back to the community center have cake and coffee. A great way to do it. You can also invite your first responders in. And it can be in-service training. Which means that they're coming to your facility, but they're on duty. They may have to leave quickly. But have them be part of it and see what you're doing. They will probably have some great suggestions and be very happy to help. Because a better job that everybody does, the less

fewer people and the less amount of time it's going to take for first responders to get folks out of a particular building because they will have already gotten themselves either all the way out or most of the way out.

>> Lewis Kraus: Okay. I think we have a little gift for everyone today. I don't see any more questions, and I think we've gone over things pretty significantly. Do you have anything else, Allan, that you wanted to add before I wrap here?

>> Allan Fraser: I think it's important for everyone, I'm probably preaching to the choir here, to recognize it is not about two groups of people, those with disabilities and those without. It really and truly is about a time in our lives, in everyone's life, when we will become part of the disabled community. And we need to think about that. We need to plan for that. And we need to help those who are there now.

>> Lewis Kraus: All right, thank you. All right, everyone. That's going to conclude the session today. Don't forget that you're going to receive an e-mail with a link to the online session evaluation. Please complete the evaluation for today's program. We really want your input. We value it. We want to be able to show our funder the impact of these presentations.

We want to thank Allan today for sharing time and knowledge with us. And doing a great job of getting us familiar with the emergency evacuation guide from NFPA. And a reminder to everyone that the session is recorded and it will be available for viewing next week at the [ADA presentations.org](http://ADApresentations.org) address along with the transcript. Thank you for attending today's session. We look forward to seeing you on November 10th. We are hoping to have the FEMA staff giving some talk about how they have dealt with these various disasters that they have been encountering over these past few months and in 2016 and I say we're hoping because they are still deployed, dealing with all of these. So fingers crossed we'll have them here on

November 10th to be able to tell you what's been happening out in the field.

All right. Have a great rest of your day, everyone. And we look forward to seeing you the next time. Bye-bye.