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## **Chapter 7 Addendum 1: Title II Checklist: (Emergency Management)**

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PURPOSE OF THIS CHECKLIST: This checklist is designed for use as a preliminary assessment of your emergency management programs, policies, procedures, and shelter facilities. The goal is to look at your programs, policies, procedures, and shelter facilities to see if there are any potential ADA problems.

MATERIALS AND INFORMATION NEEDED: To assess the accessibility of your emergency management programs, policies, procedures, and shelter facilities, you will need:

- ✓ a copy of your emergency planning and preparedness documents;
- ✓ a copy of materials used to train employees and volunteers who perform emergency management functions;
- ✓ a copy of materials distributed to the public on emergency preparedness and emergency management and the procedures used for distribution of such materials;
- ✓ a copy of any current contracts or other documents reflecting your relationship with other public entities and/or private organizations to provide any services related to emergency management, such as planning, prevention, preparedness, evacuation, transportation, sheltering, medical services, lodging, housing, response, social services, recovery, clean-up, and remediation;
- ✓ a list of notification methods, procedures, materials, and equipment used to communicate information about emergencies to the public, including people with disabilities (in particular, communication with people who are deaf or hard of hearing and people who are blind or have low vision);
- ✓ a copy of your policies and procedures on emergency notification, evacuation, transportation, emergency shelters, emergency food and medical supplies, temporary lodging and housing, medical services, social services, and other emergency management services;

- ✓ a list of accessible transportation and lodging resources that can be used in an emergency for evacuation, return home following an evacuation, and/or temporary lodging and housing;
- ✓ a list of the facilities designated as emergency shelters, including mass care shelters, special needs shelters, and medical shelters;
- ✓ eligibility criteria, if any, for participation in emergency management programs, services, and activities, including mass care, special needs, and medical shelters; and
- ✓ copies of the “ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters,” located in Addendum 3 to this Chapter and at [insert website address], and survey tools (metal tape measure, electronic (digital) level, pressure gauge, and digital camera).

### **General Emergency Management Policies and Procedures**

1. If you have a contract or other arrangement with any third party entities, such as the American Red Cross or another local government, to provide emergency planning and/or emergency management or response services, does your contract or other documentation of your arrangement contain policies and procedures to ensure that the third-party entities comply with ADA requirements, as outlined in Chapter 7 of this Tool Kit, including Addenda 2 and 3?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

2. Do you have written procedures to ensure that you regularly seek and use input from persons with a variety of disabilities and organizations with expertise in disability issues in all phases of your emergency planning, such as those addressing preparation, notification, evacuation, transportation, sheltering, medical and social services, temporary lodging and/or housing, clean-up, and remediation?

- Yes
- No

3. Do you seek input and participation from people with disabilities and organizations with expertise on disability issues when you stage emergency simulations and otherwise test your preparedness?

- Yes  
 No

#### **ACTIONS:**

If the answer to any of the above questions is “No,” this is a red flag that your emergency management program may not be fully accessible to people with disabilities. Here are some steps to ensure that your emergency management programs, policies, and procedures are accessible to people with disabilities.

- ✓ If your entity contracts or arranges with third party organizations to help with emergency preparedness or management, formalize in your agreements with those organizations their commitment to compliance with the requirements of Title II of the ADA, as set out in this Chapter, including the Addenda.
- ✓ On an ongoing basis, seek and use input from people with different types of disabilities (i.e., mobility, vision, hearing, cognitive, psychiatric, and other disabilities) and organizations with expertise on disability issues regarding all phases of your emergency management plan.
- ✓ When you stage simulations or otherwise test the effectiveness of your emergency planning and preparedness, include people with a variety of disabilities in your testing. For example, enlist people with disabilities to role-play during simulation exercises and provide feedback.

### **Planning for Emergency Notification and Evacuation**

This section helps you identify potential ADA-related problems in your plans for the emergency notification and evacuation of people with disabilities. To ensure an accurate assessment of ADA compliance, this checklist should be completed with the input and assistance of those employees and contractors who are involved in your entity’s emergency planning, notification, and evacuation programs, services, and activities.

4. For planning purposes, have you determined the extent to which, in an emergency or disaster, people with disabilities who reside or visit your community are likely to need individualized notification, evacuation assistance, and/or transportation, including accessible transportation?

- Yes
- No

5. Has your emergency planning identified the resources you will use to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities who require individualized notification, evacuation assistance, and/or transportation, including accessible transportation?

- Yes
- No

6. If your emergency warning systems use sirens or other audible alerts, do you have written procedures to ensure the use of a combination of methods to provide prompt notification of emergencies to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing? (Note: Examples of methods that may be effective in communicating emergencies to people who are deaf or hard of hearing include auto-dialed TTY and taped telephone messages, text messaging, emails, open captioning on emergency broadcasts on local television stations, and dispatching qualified sign language interpreters to assist with emergency announcements that are televised.)

- Yes
- No

7. Does your plan address the needs of people with disabilities who will require assistance leaving their homes?

- Yes
- No

8. Do you have written procedures to ensure that your community evacuation plans enable people with a wide variety of disabilities to safely self-evacuate and, for those who cannot self-evacuate, to receive evacuation assistance ? (Note: The plans should address the evacuation

needs of people who have mobility disabilities, people who are blind or have low vision, people who are deaf or hard of hearing, people with cognitive and psychiatric disabilities, people with disabilities who use service animals, and other people with disabilities who reside or visit your community who may need evacuation assistance.)

- Yes
- No

9. Have you established a voluntary, confidential registry for persons with disabilities to request individualized notification, evacuation assistance, and transportation?

- Yes
- No

■ If you maintain such a registry, do you have written procedures to ensure that it is voluntary, it has appropriate confidentiality controls, the information in the registry is regularly updated, and outreach to persons with disabilities and organizations with expertise on disability issues is conducted to inform them of its availability?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

10. Does your emergency transportation plan identify accessible transportation resources that will be available to evacuate persons with mobility disabilities, including people who use wheelchairs or scooters, people who use medical equipment, such as oxygen tanks, and people who use service animals? (Accessible transportation consists of wheelchair lift-equipped vehicles.)

- Yes
- No

11. Do your emergency plans, policies, and procedures provide for people with disabilities to be evacuated and transported to shelters together with their families?

- Yes
- No

12. Do your emergency management plans, policies, and procedures ensure that people with disabilities are not separated from their service animals during evacuation and transportation?

- Yes
- No

#### **ACTIONS:**

If the answer to any of the above questions is “No,” this is a red flag that your emergency management program may not be fully accessible to people with disabilities. Here are some steps to ensure that your emergency notification and evacuation policies, procedures, and programs are accessible to people with disabilities.

- ✓ If you use emergency warning systems such as sirens or audible alerts, provide alternate ways to provide prompt notification of emergencies to people who are deaf or hard of hearing. Combine visual and audible alerts to reach a greater audience than either method would reach by itself. Consider using telephone calls with pre-recorded messages, auto-dialed TTY (teletypewriter) messages, text messaging, emails, and direct door-to-door contact with pre-registered individuals. Also use open captioning on emergency broadcasts on local television stations and dispatch qualified sign language interpreters when emergency announcements are televised.
- ✓ Adopt policies to ensure that your community evacuation plans enable people with disabilities, including those who have mobility, vision, hearing, cognitive, and psychiatric disabilities, to safely self-evacuate or be evacuated by others.
- ✓ Create voluntary, confidential registries of persons with disabilities who may need individualized notification, evacuation assistance, and/or transportation. Establish procedures to ensure that the registries are

voluntary, guarantee confidentiality to those who register, and include a process to periodically update the information contained in the registry. Widely publicize the registries, including outreach to people with disabilities, organizations with expertise on disability issues, organizations that provide services to people with disabilities, and paratransit riders. Outreach should explain the purpose of the registries, provide assurances of confidentiality, explain procedures for registering, and include procedures for people who, because of their disabilities, need assistance in registering.

- ✓ Identify accessible modes of transportation, such as wheelchair lift-equipped school buses, transit buses, paratransit vans, and taxi cabs that will be available to help evacuate people with disabilities during an emergency. Ensure that your plan addresses the needs of people with disabilities, including those who use wheelchairs, scooters, medical equipment, and service animals as well as those who will need assistance getting from their homes to emergency transportation pick-up locations or staging areas.

### **Training First Responders, Staff, and Volunteers**

13. Have the following categories of individuals been trained on the information provided in Chapter 7, including Addenda 2 and 3?
  - a. Emergency planners, those who designate facilities to be used as shelters, and those who make advance arrangements to address emergency staffing, equipment, medical supplies, food and beverages, and other emergency-related needs?
    - Yes
    - No
  - b. Staff and volunteers who participate in notification activities?
    - Yes
    - No

c. First responders and other staff and volunteers who deal with evacuation, transportation, and emergency-related security issues?

- Yes
- No

d. Shelter staff and volunteers and those who will be involved in routing people to shelters and deciding shelter placements for people with disabilities and their families?

- Yes
- No

e. Individuals involved in establishing and operating temporary housing or lodging programs?

- Yes
- No

f. Individuals who will establish and operate emergency-related medical and social service programs?

- Yes
- No

g. Individuals who will be responsible for repair, rebuilding, and continuity of program operations following an emergency or disaster?

- Yes
- No

## **ACTION:**

If the answer to any of the above questions is “No,” this is a red flag that your training programs for emergency management personnel and volunteers may not adequately address access issues for people with disabilities. Here are some steps to ensure that your training policies, procedures, and programs ensure access for people with disabilities.

- ✓ Ensure that emergency planners, those involved in emergency preparedness, first responders, and those involved in all other aspects of emergency management are trained in the requirements of Title II of the ADA, including the information provided in Chapter 7 and Addenda 2 and 3.
- ✓ Develop instructions for staff and volunteers who will perform duties related to emergency notification, evacuation, transportation, and the routing of people with disabilities and their families to, and placement of these individuals in, shelters.
- ✓ Develop site-specific instructions and training materials for “mass care,” “medical,” and “special needs” shelter volunteers and staff to ensure compliance with ADA requirements to provide access to programs, services, and activities offered at the shelter and to address any concerns raised by people with disabilities. Include in the instructions and training materials, the information in this Chapter, including Addenda 2 and 3 on shelter accessibility, eligibility criteria, effective communication, reasonable modifications in policies, practices, and procedures for service animals, and other reasonable modifications.
- ✓ Train individuals involved in the emergency management process to recognize issues that may affect people with a variety of disabilities and on the procedures to follow when access issues for individuals with disabilities arise during the course of an emergency or disaster, such as contacting your entity’s ADA Incident Manager for guidance.

## **Physical Accessibility in Emergency Shelter Programs**

This section helps you identify architectural barriers to access in your emergency shelter facilities. To ensure an accurate assessment of ADA compliance, this

checklist should be completed with the input and assistance of those employees, volunteers, and representatives of third party organizations that are involved in your emergency planning and sheltering programs.

14. Have you conducted an accessibility survey of all of your emergency shelter facilities, whether owned by government or a private entity to determine if they comply with ADA requirements? See “ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters,” included in Addendum 3 to this Chapter.

- Yes
- No

15. Have you identified access barriers at any of the shelter facilities?

- Yes
- No

16. If you found barriers at emergency shelters, have you taken steps to ensure that the barriers are removed to provide (at a minimum) the following accessible features that comply with the requirements of the ADA Standards for Accessible Design (ADA Standards): parking, exterior route from the parking to the entrance, entrance, sleeping area, dining area, toilet facilities, bathing facilities, recreational areas, emergency exit, and interior routes to all of these areas?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

17. If all barriers have not been removed from a shelter, have you identified an appropriate number of alternate shelters that provide (at a minimum) the following accessible features that comply with the requirements of the ADA Standards: parking, exterior route from the parking to the entrance, entrance, sleeping area, dining area, toilet facilities, bathing facilities, recreational areas, emergency exit, and interior routes to all of these areas?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

18. Until all emergency shelters have the required accessible features referenced above, have you identified and widely publicized to the public and to persons with disabilities and disability organizations the most accessible emergency shelters and the accessible features that each has?
- Yes
  - No
  - N/A
19. Have you adopted policies and procedures to ensure that shelter staff and volunteers maintain accessible routes for individuals who use wheelchairs and other mobility aids?
- Yes
  - No
20. Have you adopted procedures to minimize protruding objects and overhead objects in shelters so that someone who is blind or has low vision can walk safely throughout the shelter?
- Yes
  - No
21. Have you adopted policies and procedures for shelter staff and volunteers to offer wayfinding assistance to people who are blind and those with low vision who may need assistance in understanding and navigating the shelter layout and locating shelter facilities (e.g., finding the route to the toilet room when furniture layouts change)?
- Yes
  - No
22. Have you established policies and procedures to ensure that, in the future, facilities are surveyed for accessibility and barriers to access are removed before a facility is designated as a shelter?
- Yes
  - No

## ACTIONS:

If the answer to any of the above questions is “No,” this is a red flag that your emergency shelter program may not be fully accessible to people with disabilities. Here are some steps to ensure that your emergency shelters are physically accessible to people with disabilities.

- ✓ Survey your community’s shelters for barriers to access for persons with disabilities. At a minimum, survey the parking, the path to the entrance, the entrance, sleeping and dining areas, toilet facilities, bathing facilities, first aid/medical facilities, recreation areas, and the routes to all of these areas. To conduct your survey, use the Department’s technical assistance publication, “ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters,” which is included in Addendum 3 to this Chapter.
  - ▶ If you find barriers to access, remove the barriers or work with the facility’s owner to remove the barriers.
  - ▶ If barriers cannot be removed, find another nearby facility that is – or can be made – accessible.
  - ▶ Until all emergency shelters have the required accessible features (parking, route to the entrance, entrance, sleeping and dining areas, toilet facilities, bathing facilities, first aid/medical facilities, recreation areas, and the routes to all of these areas), identify and widely publicize the location and features of the most accessible emergency shelters to the public, including specific outreach to persons with disabilities, disability rights organizations, and organizations that provide services to people with disabilities.
- ✓ Adopt procedures to ensure that shelter staff and volunteers maintain accessible routes and minimize protruding objects. Beds and other furniture must be located so as to ensure that accessible routes are not blocked, and that protruding and overhead objects are minimized in all areas of the shelter.
- ✓ Also include procedures for staff and volunteers to offer wayfinding assistance to people who are blind or have low vision to provide orientation to the shelter environment and assistance in locating shelter areas or features.
- ✓ Establish policies and procedures to ensure that facilities being considered as possible emergency shelters in the future are surveyed

for accessibility using the “ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters” and that barriers to access are removed before facilities are designated as emergency shelters.

### **Policies and Procedures in Emergency Shelters**

23. Do you have supplies of informational materials routinely handed out at emergency shelters available in alternative formats (Braille, large print) for people who are blind or have low vision?

- Yes
- No

24. Have you adopted policies and procedures for shelter staff and volunteers to provide assistance to people who are blind or have low vision by reading and completing forms and other written materials that are not available in alternative formats?

- Yes
- No

25. Do any of your shelters have low-stimulation “stress-relief zones,” such as an empty classroom in a school building used as an emergency shelter?

- Yes
- No

■ If you offer “stress-relief zones,” have you adopted policies and procedures to make these areas available on a priority basis to people whose disabilities are aggravated by stress?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

26. Have you adopted emergency shelter eligibility policies and procedures to ensure that people with disabilities are housed at “mass care” shelters unless they are medically fragile?
- Yes  
 No
27. Have you adopted “mass care” shelter procedures to ensure that shelter staff and volunteers do not turn away people with disabilities who may need assistance with activities of daily living even though their personal care aides may not be with them?
- Yes  
 No
28. Have you adopted policies and procedures to ensure that “mass care,” “special needs,” and “medical” shelter staff and volunteers are trained and monitored so they provide safe, appropriate assistance with activities of daily living (e.g., eating, dressing, personal hygiene, transferring to and from wheelchairs) that some people with disabilities may require?
- Yes  
 No
29. If you provide a “special needs” or “medical” shelter, have you adopted eligibility policies and procedures to ensure that people with disabilities are not housed in such shelters just because they have a disability? (Note: Special needs and medical shelters are for medically fragile people who require the type of care provided in hospitals and nursing homes. Most people with disabilities are not medically fragile. The ADA requires emergency managers and shelter operators to accommodate people with disabilities in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs.)
- Yes  
 No  
 N/A

30. Have your shelter staff and volunteers received training with site-specific instructions for providing people with disabilities access to all services, activities, and programs at “mass care,” “medical,” and “special needs” shelters?
- Yes  
 No
31. Do you have written policies and procedures to ensure that people who are deaf or hard of hearing, people with speech disabilities, and people who are blind or have low vision are provided with effective communication during their stay at a shelter?
- Yes  
 No
32. Do you provide a TTY at each emergency shelter for use by people who are deaf, are hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities?
- Yes  
 No
33. Do you have written procedures to ensure that persons with disabilities who use service animals are not separated from their service animals when using emergency shelters and have full access to shelter programs, services, and activities, even if pets are normally prohibited in shelters or in certain areas of shelters?
- Yes  
 No
34. Do you have written procedures to ensure that food, water, and a receptacle and plastic bags for the disposal of service animal waste are available at emergency shelters?
- Yes  
 No

35. Have you established security procedures at shelters that allow people with service animals to take their animals outside for relief without unnecessary delays for security screening upon re-entry?

- Yes
- No

36. Do you have written procedures to ensure that emergency shelters have back-up generators and a way to keep medications refrigerated (such as a refrigerator or a cooler with ice)?

- Yes
- No

37. Do your written procedures on back-up generators include a plan for routinely notifying the public and disability groups of the location of shelters providing electricity and refrigeration?

- Yes
- No

38. Does your emergency management plan provide an effective way for people with disabilities to request and receive durable medical equipment and medication while in shelters?

- Yes
- No

39. Have you established procedures for people with disabilities to request and receive cots or beds, modifications to cots or beds, securement of cots or beds to allow safe transfer to a wheelchair, and placement of cots or beds in specific locations when needed?

- Yes
- No

40. Have you adopted kitchen access policies to provide immediate access to food and refrigerated medications for shelter residents and volunteers whose disabilities may require it?

- Yes
- No

41. Does your emergency management plan ensure that at least some kinds of foods and beverages are available in emergency shelters for people with dietary restrictions, such as people who have diabetes or severe food allergies?

- Yes
- No

#### **ACTIONS:**

If the answer to any of the above questions is “No,” this is a red flag that your emergency shelter program may not be fully accessible to people with disabilities. Here are some steps to ensure that the policies and procedures relating to your emergency shelter programs are accessible to people with disabilities.

- ✓ Adopt procedures to provide effective communication for people who are deaf or hard of hearing, people with severe speech disabilities, and people who are blind or have low vision. Train staff on the basic procedures for providing effective communication, including exchanging notes or posting written announcements to go with spoken announcements. Provide a TTY in each shelter for persons who are deaf, are hard of hearing, or have speech disabilities. Provide interpreters when necessary to ensure effective communication. Train staff and volunteers to read printed information, upon request, to persons who are blind or who have low vision.
- ✓ If space permits, offer low-stimulation “stress-relief zones.” Adopt policies and procedures to make these areas available on a priority basis to people whose disabilities are aggravated by stress.
- ✓ Adopt eligibility policies and procedures that ensure that people with disabilities are housed in “mass care” shelters unless they are medically fragile. The procedures should ensure that shelter staff and volunteers accept people with disabilities who need some assistance with activities

of daily living even though their personal care aides may not be with them. Also, provide training and monitoring for staff and volunteers on safe, appropriate procedures for providing assistance in daily living activities to people with disabilities who require such assistance.

- ✓ If you provide a “special needs” or “medical” shelter, adopt eligibility policies and procedures to ensure that emergency managers do not require people with disabilities to stay in these shelters solely because they have a disability. Special needs and medical shelters are intended to house people who are medically fragile, such as those who require hospital or nursing home care. The ADA requires emergency managers and shelter operators to accommodate people with disabilities in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs.
- ✓ Modify “no pets” policies to allow people with disabilities to stay in shelters – and participate in shelter programs, services, and activities – with their service animals. Also, provide food, water, and waste-disposal supplies for service animals.
- ✓ Ensure that a reasonable number of shelters have back-up generators and a way to keep medications refrigerated (such as a refrigerator or a cooler with ice). Make these shelters available on a priority basis to people whose disabilities require access to electricity and refrigeration. Until all shelters have back-up generators and refrigeration capacity, routinely notify the public about the location of the shelters that have these features.
- ✓ Establish policies and procedures ensuring that people who need electricity for life-sustaining equipment have priority access to it when it is available and that priority access is also provided, where feasible, for people with disabilities who rely on electrically powered mobility devices.
- ✓ Establish policies and procedures, and make advance arrangements for resources to ensure that there is an effective way for people with disabilities to request and receive durable medical equipment and medication.
- ✓ Establish policies and procedures and make advance resource arrangements so that people with disabilities can request cots and beds, modifications to cots and beds, securement of cots and beds, and specific placement of cots, beds, or sleeping mats when needed. In shelters where people will generally be expected to use sleeping mats placed on the floor, ensure that some cots and beds are available for people with disabilities who are unable to use sleeping mats. The

procedures on cots and beds should provide for staff and volunteers to consult with people with disabilities about their needs and provide necessary accommodations.

- ✓ Modify kitchen-access policies so that residents and volunteers whose disabilities may require it can obtain immediate access to food and refrigerated medication. Also, in planning food supplies for shelters, ensure that at least some kinds of foods and beverages are available for people with dietary restrictions, such as diabetes or severe food allergies.

### **Medical and Social Services**

42. Have you established policies and procedures to ensure that medical and social services and other benefit programs are accessible to people with disabilities, including people who use wheelchairs, scooters, and other mobility aids, individuals who cannot leave shelters because of their disabilities, and people who use service animals?

- Yes
- No

43. Have you established policies and procedures to ensure that application processes for benefit programs are designed so they do not exclude people with disabilities whose disabilities prevent them from using one particular type of application process (e.g., web-based application processes, telephone-based application processes, procedures requiring applicants to have a valid driver's license, or procedures requiring applicants to apply in person)?

- Yes
- No

44. Do you have policies and procedures to ensure that your medical, social service, and other benefit programs provide effective communication to people with disabilities, including people who are deaf or hard of hearing and people who are blind or have low vision?

- Yes
- No

■ Do your policies and procedures include primary consideration of the communication method preferred by an individual with a disability?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

#### **ACTIONS:**

If the answer to any of the above questions is “No,” this is a red flag that the medical and social services your entity provides may not be fully accessible to people with disabilities. Here are some steps to ensure that the policies and procedures relating to your medical and social services are accessible to people with disabilities.

- ✓ Establish policies and procedures to ensure that medical, social service, and other benefit programs are accessible to people with disabilities, including people who use wheelchairs, scooters, and other mobility aids and people who use service animals.
- ✓ Establish policies and procedures to ensure that medical, social service, and other benefit programs do not have eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out people with disabilities, or application processes or procedures that deny access to people with disabilities.
- ✓ Establish policies and procedures to ensure that medical, social service, and other benefit programs provide effective communication to people with disabilities, including primary consideration of the method of communication preferred by an individual with a disability.

## Post-Sheltering Policies and Procedures

45. Have you adopted procedures to provide additional time, transportation, and search assistance for people with disabilities in emergency shelters to locate accessible temporary housing and support services in the community following an emergency?
- Yes  
 No
46. If you have a program to provide temporary housing to persons when they leave emergency shelters but cannot yet return home (e.g., housing in dormitories, rooms at lodging facilities, trailers), have you adopted a plan for providing prompt, equivalent temporary housing to persons with disabilities, including accessible housing for people who use wheelchairs, scooters, and other mobility aids and people who are deaf or hard of hearing?
- Yes  
 No  
 N/A
47. If you have a temporary housing program, do your information materials on temporary housing include information on accessible housing (such as the specific location of accessible hotel rooms within the community or in nearby communities and transportation resources available in that area)?
- Yes  
 No  
 N/A

## ACTIONS:

If the answer to any of the above questions is “No,” this is a red flag that your emergency management and post-shelter programs may not be fully accessible to people with disabilities. Here are some steps to ensure that your post-shelter policies, procedures, and programs are accessible to people with disabilities.

- ✓ Modify policies, as necessary, to provide transportation, search assistance, and additional time in shelters to individuals with disabilities who are attempting to locate housing.
- ✓ Identify temporary accessible housing (such as accessible hotel rooms within the community or in nearby communities) that could be used if people with disabilities cannot immediately return home after a disaster. Consider establishing temporary housing procedures to ensure that accessible hotel rooms are available on a priority basis to people with disabilities who need them.
- ✓ Establish policies and procedures to ensure that temporary housing information distributed to the public or to shelter residents includes information on accessible housing and transportation resources.

## Post-Emergency Repair, Rebuilding, and Resumption of Program Operations

48. Have you established policies and procedures to ensure that the repair and rebuilding of government facilities comply with the accessibility requirements of Title II of the ADA?

- Yes
- No

49. Have you established policies to ensure that programs relocated from a damaged facility on a temporary or permanent basis remain accessible to people with disabilities?

- Yes
- No

### **ACTIONS:**

If the answer to any of the above questions is “No,” this is a red flag that your post-emergency policies and procedures may not be fully accessible to people with disabilities. Here are some steps to ensure that your post-emergency policies and procedures ensure access for people with disabilities.

- ✓ Establish policies and procedures to ensure that facilities constructed or altered because of emergency- or disaster-related damage comply with the accessibility requirements of Title II of the ADA. Facilities constructed after January 26, 1992, and repairs to such facilities, must comply with Title II’s new construction requirements. Alterations to facilities constructed before the ADA became effective, must comply with Title II’s requirements for alterations to existing facilities. Alterations may not decrease accessibility.
- ✓ Establish policies and procedures to ensure that programs relocated from a damaged facility remain accessible to people with disabilities, whether the relocation is permanent or temporary. Ensure that continuity of operations plans address continuity of access to programs, services, and activities for people with disabilities. Ensure that repair and clean-up activities include the maintenance of accessible features.