



**SELF-ADVOCATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
NOTICE /AGENDA**

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THE PUBLIC MAY LISTEN IN BY CALLING:	1-800-839-9416
PARTICIPANT CODE:	2982825

DATE: Thursday, July 21, 2016

TIME: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Doubletree by Hilton
2001 Point West Way
Sacramento, CA 95815
Phone: (916) 924-4900

Pursuant to Government code Sections 11123.1 and 11125(f), individuals with disabilities who require accessible alternative formats of the agenda and related meeting materials and/or auxiliary aids/services to participate in this meeting should contact Mary Agnes Nolan by email at maryagnes.nolan@scdd.ca.gov or by phone at (916) 322-8481. Requests must be received by 5:00 pm, July 14, 2016

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|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. CALL TO ORDER | D. FORDERER |
| 2. WELCOME/INTRODUCTIONS | D. FORDERER |
| 3. ESTABLISH QUORUM | D. FORDERER |

For additional information regarding this agenda, please contact Robin Maitino, 1507 21st Street, Ste. 210, Sacramento, CA 95811, (916) 322-8481. Documents for an agenda item should be turned into SCDD no later than 12:00 p.m. the day before the meeting to give members time to review the material. The fax number is (916) 443-4957.

- | | | |
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| 4. PUBLIC COMMENTS | D. FORDERER | |
| <i>This item is for members of the public only to provide comments and/or present information to the Council on matters not on the agenda. Each person will be afforded up to three minutes to speak. Written requests, if any, will be considered first. The Council will provide a public comment period, not to exceed a total of seven minutes, for public comment prior to action on each agenda item.</i> | | |
| 5. APPROVAL OF MAY 25, 2016 MINUTES | D. FORDERER | 3 |
| 6. MEMBER REPORTS | ALL | |
| 7. VOTING EQUIPMENT DISCUSSION | R. TAYLOR | 6 |
| 8. Cal OES UPDATE
Governor's Office of Emergency Services | D. FORDERER | |
| 9. SSAN (Statewide Self-Advocacy Network)
REPORT | D. FORDERER | 14 |
| 10. EFC (Employment First Committee) REPORT | N. YANG | |
| 11. ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT | C. NUTT | |
| 12. REVIEW COUNCIL PACKET | A. CARRUTHERS | |
| 13. TOPICS FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION | D. FORDERER | |
| 14. ADJOURN | D. FORDERER | |



**SELF-ADVOCATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
May 25 2016**

Members Present

David Forderer (Chair, SA)
Robert Taylor (SA)
Kerstin Williams (SA)
Rebecca Donabed (SA)
Charles Nutt (SA)
Sandra Aldana (SA)

Members Absent

Kecia Weller (SA)
Steven Kapp (SA)
Jenny Yang (SA)

Others Attending

Aaron Carruthers
Angela Lewis
Wayne Glusker
Mary Agnes Nolan
Jacqueline Nguyen (FA)
Natalie Bocanegra
Robin Maitino
Dena Hernandez
Ross Long
Rob Sharp

1. CALL TO ORDER

Councilmember David Forderer called the meeting to order at 2:13 p.m.

2. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Everyone present introduced themselves.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM

A quorum was established.

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

There was no public comment.

5. APPROVAL OF MARCH 7, 2016 MINUTES

It was moved/seconded (Charles Nutt (SA)/Rebecca Donabed (SA) and carried to approve the March 7, 2016 SAAC meeting minutes with amended typo on the date of December 2015 minutes. Council members David Forderer (SA), Robert Taylor (SA), Kerstin Williams (SA), Rebecca Donabed (SA), Sandra Aldana (SA) and Charles Nutt (SA) voted 'Aye'.

Legend:

SA = Self-Advocate

FA = Family Advocate

6. FACILITATION MANUAL UPDATE / PICTURES

Staff, Mary Agnes Nolan and Dena Hernandez, Regional Officer Manager for the North Valley Hills office provided an update on the staff facilitation guide project and members received a copy of the final draft version. Mrs. Hernandez took pictures that will be added to the guide and she will make the suggested changes regarding pictures and edits. Mrs. Hernandez explained the Facilitation and Attendant Services Guidelines for Non-Agency Council Members differs from the currently approved versions that were edited and incorporated into one version in plain language. Members expressed pleasure with the facilitation guide outcome and voted unanimously to approve it. Comments included "Love it!" and "Fabulous Job!"

It was moved/seconded (Sandra Aldana (SA)/Charles Nutt (SA) and carried to approve the Facilitation Guide with amended changes requested by SAAC Members on May 25, 2016. Council members David Forderer (SA), Robert Taylor (SA), Kerstin Williams (SA), Rebecca Donabed (SA), Sandra Aldana (SA) and Charles Nutt (SA) voted 'Aye'.

7. DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER SUPPORTS

Ross Long, SCDD Volunteer Advocacy Services (VAS) Coordinator at Sonoma Developmental Center (SDC), presented on the VAS and transition process. Mr. Long provided information on the project history and explained how volunteer advocates provide advocacy services for individuals who do not have involved family or supports in place. They currently have 85 people in the program. Mr. Long gave examples of some of the challenges individuals have and answered many questions explaining the various supports in place. The VAS supports follow individuals for one year after leaving SDC. Mr. Long also invited SAAC members to the SDC / SCDD Opportunity Fair on September 29, 2016 that has been taking place for 15 years at SDC.

8. Cal OES UPDATE

Councilmember Forderer (SA) was assisted by Executive Director Aaron Carruthers and Councilmember Jacqueline Nguyen (FA) in reporting

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about the meeting hosted by Vance Taylor, California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), Office of Access and Functional Needs that took place on May 16, 2016. The purpose of the group is to develop guidelines for First Responders on how to recognize and work with people with developmental disabilities during active shooter situations. It is a short term project and they will be meeting again in June.

9. SSAN REPORT

Councilmember Forderer (SA) requested Wayne Glusker, facilitator, highlight the items in the packet regarding the March 2-3, 2016 SSAN meeting. The next SSAN meeting will be on June 8-9, 2016 and the members will be further developing the Memo of Understanding to move forward as a Cross Disability Training Network.

10. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Charles Nutt (SA) and Executive Director Carruthers provided a report on what took place at the last Administrative meeting and discussed the funding formula from AIDD that resulted in a 1% decrease instead of the expected increase. Executive Director Carruthers explained how AIDD came up with the amount and shared the work he is doing to oppose the cuts.

11. REVIEW OF COUNCIL PACKET

Executive Director Carruthers reviewed the Council Packet with committee members.

12. TOPICS FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION

The next agenda will include Member Reports. Members are to email Councilmember Forderer (SA) or staff by July 1, 2016 if they have topics that can be considered for the next meeting.

13. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

Legend:

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Fact Sheet: Help America Vote Act

Help America Vote Act (HAVA) programs are designed to establish and improve participation in the election process for individuals with the full range of disabilities. Signed into law on October 29, 2002, HAVA assigns responsibility for the administration of the law's disability provisions (sections 261 and 291) to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, who delegated the responsibility to the Administration on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (formerly known as the Administration on Developmental Disabilities). Currently, funding is awarded to eligible Protection and Advocacy Systems (P&As) under section 291 as well as entities providing training and technical assistance to P&As. In previous years, HAVA funds allocated under section 261 were also awarded to the Secretary of State or Chief Election Official in each eligible state or territory.

Improving Voting Accessibility

HAVA grantees make polling places accessible for individuals with disabilities (including path of travel, entrances, exits, and voting areas), provide information on the location of accessible polling places, and adopt voting procedures that enable these individuals to vote privately and independently. Grantees also educate election officials, poll workers, and election volunteers on the rights of voters with disabilities and best practices in working with them.

P&As provide assistance to state and other government entities by surveying polling places, identifying potential modifications to make specific polling places accessible, and developing criteria for identifying accessible polling places.

Ensuring Full Participation in the Electoral Process

In each eligible state and territory, P&As work to ensure that individuals with disabilities have the opportunity to participate in every step of the voting process. P&As educate individuals about voter registration and their legal rights pertaining to voting, provide voter registration opportunities, and help individuals access the polls on election day. Individuals interested in filing complaints may also be assisted and represented by the P&As.

Providing Training and Technical Assistance to Protection and Advocacy Systems

Eligible nonprofit organizations receive discretionary grants to assist P&As in developing proficiency in the use of voting systems and technologies for individuals with disabilities and demonstrating and evaluating the use of such systems and technologies. P&As also receive training and technical assistance for providing non-visual access in the voting process. These grants are authorized under section 291 of HAVA as a seven percent set-aside of the total appropriation for P&As. After receiving training and technical assistance, P&As may inform others on the availability of accessible voting equipment and its use.

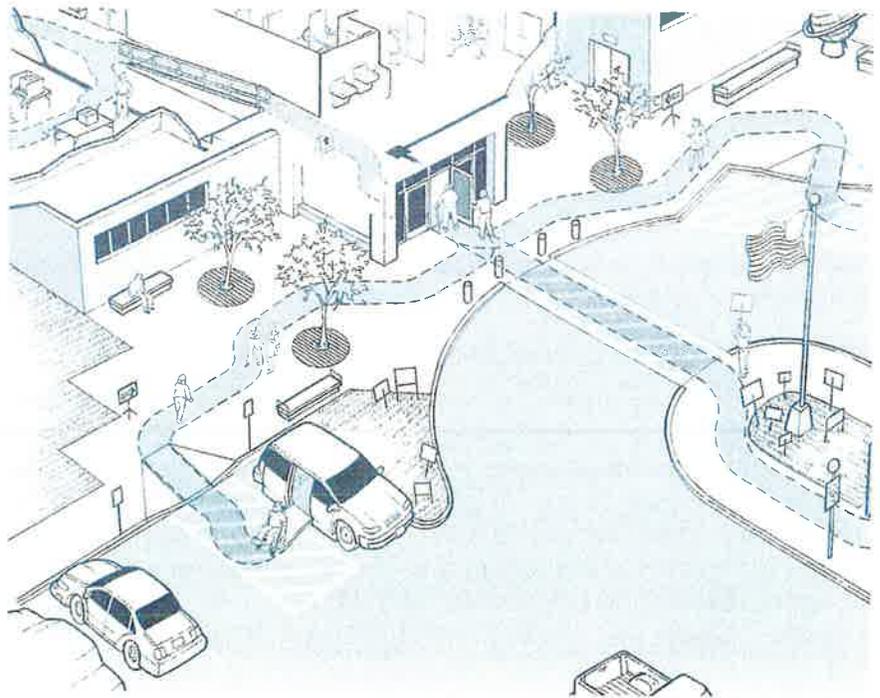


SOLUTIONS FOR FIVE COMMON ADA ACCESS PROBLEMS AT POLLING PLACES

Voting is one of our nation's most fundamental rights and a hallmark of our democracy. Voting in-person on Election Day is the way most Americans cast their ballot and vote, but for far too long, many voters with disabilities who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices have had difficulties getting inside polling places to vote because of architectural barriers. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires public entities to ensure that people with disabilities can access and use their voting facilities.

This publication provides a brief discussion of physical barriers to access in five commonly found areas at polling places: parking, sidewalks and walkways, building entrances, interior hallways, and the voting area itself. It is intended to assist election officials to meet their ADA obligation to provide polling places that are accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. To provide access to the polling place, a route into and through the polling place must be accessible to voters with disabilities. This accessible route should connect each area, from parking to the voting area and back again and should be the same route all voters take. If this is not possible and alternate routes must be used to provide access for voters with disabilities, temporary signs should direct voters to and along these alternate accessible routes.

While locating polling places in accessible facilities makes ADA compliance more likely, there may be times when that is not possible and the use of temporary measures to provide access will be necessary.



Entrance to a polling place with the accessible route shown from parking and drop off areas into the polling place

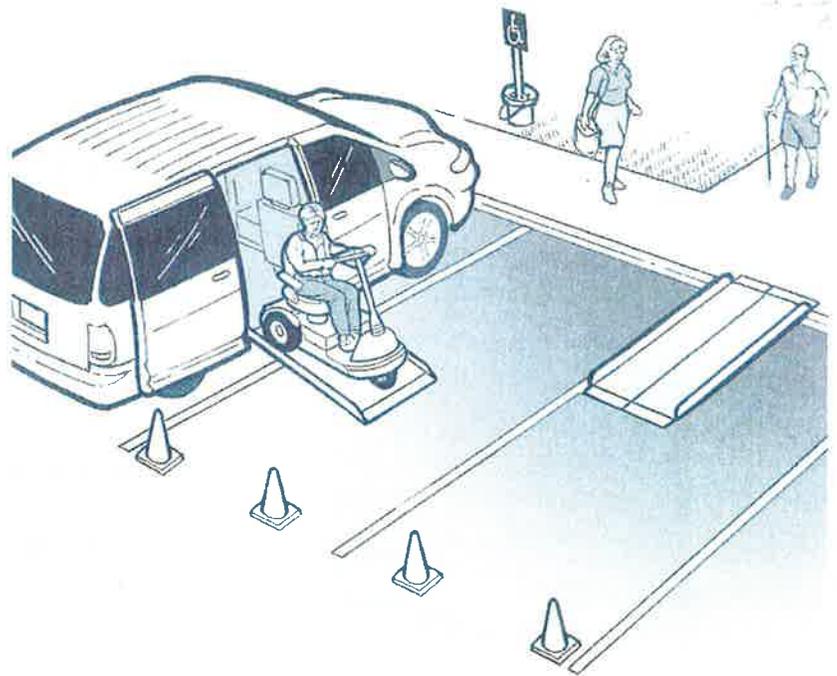
TEMPORARY MEASURES

While permanently removing architectural barriers is preferable, this document provides some low-cost, temporary solutions that can provide temporary access for people with disabilities on Election Day.



A person using a wheelchair enters a polling place

Temporary measures may not be suitable for every polling place that has physical barriers that block access. For example, if the only entrance door at a polling place is 29 inches wide, then propping the door open or providing a doorbell for a poll worker to open the door will still not allow a person using a wheelchair or a walker to pass through the door. If another accessible entrance is not available, the door must either be permanently modified or the polling place must be relocated to an accessible facility.



A van parked in a temporary accessible parking space marked with traffic cones to create the access aisle and accessible route and a temporary ramp provides access to the sidewalk

COMMON PROBLEMS

Parking

Problem

Many polling places provide parking for voters but the provision of accessible parking is often overlooked. Parking areas may lack accessible parking spaces with adequate access aisles and signs, or may be on a sloped surface. Also, because other entrances – not the main entrance to the building – are commonly used as entry points to the polling place, especially at large facilities such as schools, permanent accessible parking may not be close to the entrance to the voting area. All of these barriers can prevent voters with disabilities from reaching the polling place.

ADA Requirements

Parking provided at the polling place must meet specific minimum width requirements for spaces and access aisles so voters with mobility disabilities can get out of their car or van. Generally, the access aisle must be at least 60 inches wide for cars and 96 inches wide for vans. Van spaces can also have an access aisle of at least 60 inches if the width of the van parking space is at least 132 inches. A sign, with the International Symbol of Accessibility, must mark each accessible parking space. Van-accessible spaces must be designated as such on the sign at these spaces. If only one accessible space is provided, it must be a van-accessible space. Accessible parking spaces must be in a level area with no steep slopes and on the shortest accessible route from parking to the accessible entrance to the polling place.

Temporary Solutions

Temporary parking must be located on the most level area available and as close to the accessible entrance as possible. Traffic cones and portable signs can be used to create accessible parking spaces and access aisles.



Temporary sign providing direction to the area for van-accessible parking

Sidewalks and Walkways

Problem

If sidewalks and walkways are in disrepair, it can be difficult, and sometimes impossible, for a voter using a wheelchair or other mobility device to safely navigate to the polling place. Often, sidewalks and walkways are uneven, cracked, or contain potholes, gravel, dirt, or grass. Some sidewalks do not include curb ramps or, if they do, the ramped section is too narrow or steep.



A sidewalk with raised and broken sections is a barrier to access

ADA Requirements

Sidewalk or walkway surfaces must be at least 36 inches wide, without abrupt level changes (no level change greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), and the surface must be stable, firm, and slip resistant. Curb ramps should not be too steep (no steeper than 1:12).

Temporary Solutions

Temporary plates (no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick) can be used to cover holes or cracks and provide a more level walkway. Ramps at least 36 inches wide, with a slope no more than 1:12, may be used to provide temporary access over curbs or onto sidewalks.

Entrances

Problem

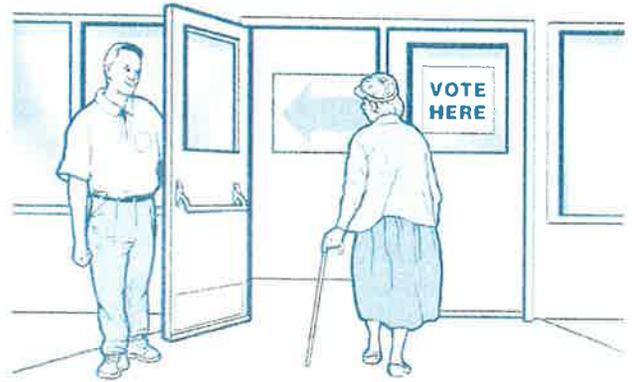
Often times, particularly in older buildings, steps and narrow doors block voters with disabilities from entering the polling place. The entrance area may be too small to allow a voter using a wheelchair to maneuver, have high door thresholds, or the doors cannot be opened independently.

ADA Requirements

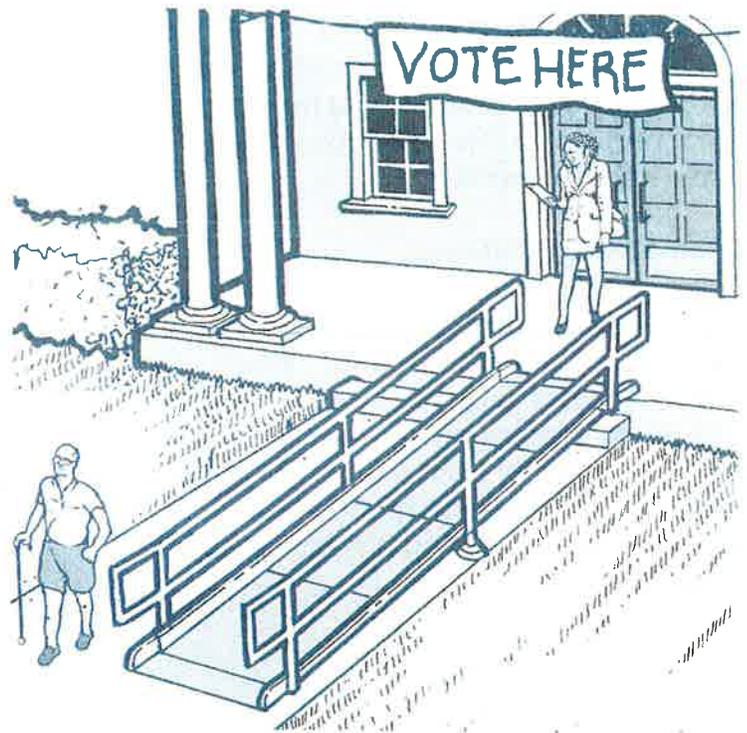
The entrance area must be level (no level change greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch) and should not slope steeply in any one direction. All door openings must provide a minimum width of 32 inches and there must also be enough room for a person using a wheelchair to maneuver to open the door, including 18 inches of clear space beyond the latch side of the door. Additionally, the door hardware must not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting, and the height of the door threshold must not be greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Temporary Solutions

The use of temporary ramps can provide access over steps or high thresholds. If the area in front of the door is not level or does not provide adequate maneuvering space, then the door may be propped open to allow the person using a wheelchair to enter the polling place. If one door of a double-leaf door is not wide enough, propping open the second door may provide enough clearance. In some circumstances, temporary levers or other adapters that do not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting, may be installed over existing door hardware to provide independent access. Alternatively, a temporary doorbell or buzzer system may be used to alert a poll worker to open the door or doors for the voter.



Entry doors to the polling place can be propped open or opened by staff to provide access



A temporary ramp with handrails and edge protection provides access over steps

Hallways

Problem

In many polling places, particularly those in large facilities such as schools and apartment buildings, hallways contain drinking fountains, coat racks, fire extinguishers, and other protruding objects. These objects may pose hazards to voters with vision disabilities, who may bump into them if they are not detectable by a sweep of a cane.



ADA Requirements

Wall-mounted objects located between 27 inches and 80 inches above the floor may not protrude or stick out from the wall more than 4 inches.

Temporary Solutions

Place traffic cones or other cane-detectable barriers, such as planters or portable railings, at or under protruding objects. Cane-detectable barriers can also be placed to re-direct voters with vision disabilities around or away from the protruding object. An alternate pedestrian route that does not include the protruding object, if available, may be appropriate.



A voter who is blind walks along a corridor with wall-mounted objects that are not protruding objects because they do not protrude more than 4 inches from the wall, are mounted above 80 inches or are recessed into an alcove

Voting Areas

Problem

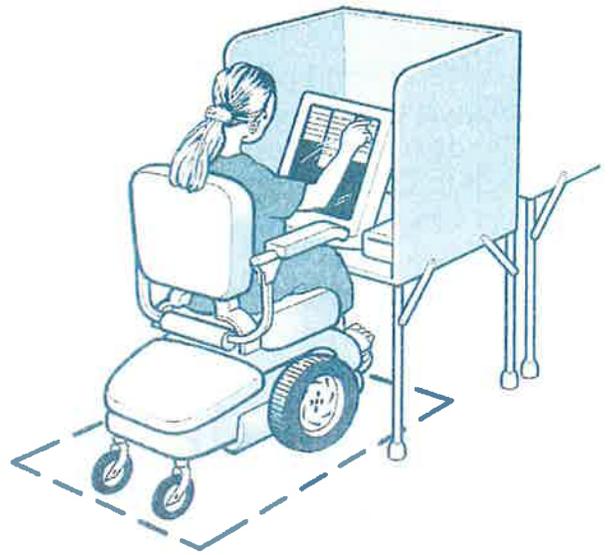
Voting often occurs in a small room or area within a building, with little space at the check-in tables and voting machines, making it difficult for voters with mobility disabilities to move through the voting area and cast their ballots. In winter months or during the rainy season, election officials may use cardboard, plastic floor coverings, tarps, or mats to cover the floor. These coverings can make it difficult to navigate and can easily become trip hazards for voters with disabilities and others.

ADA Requirements

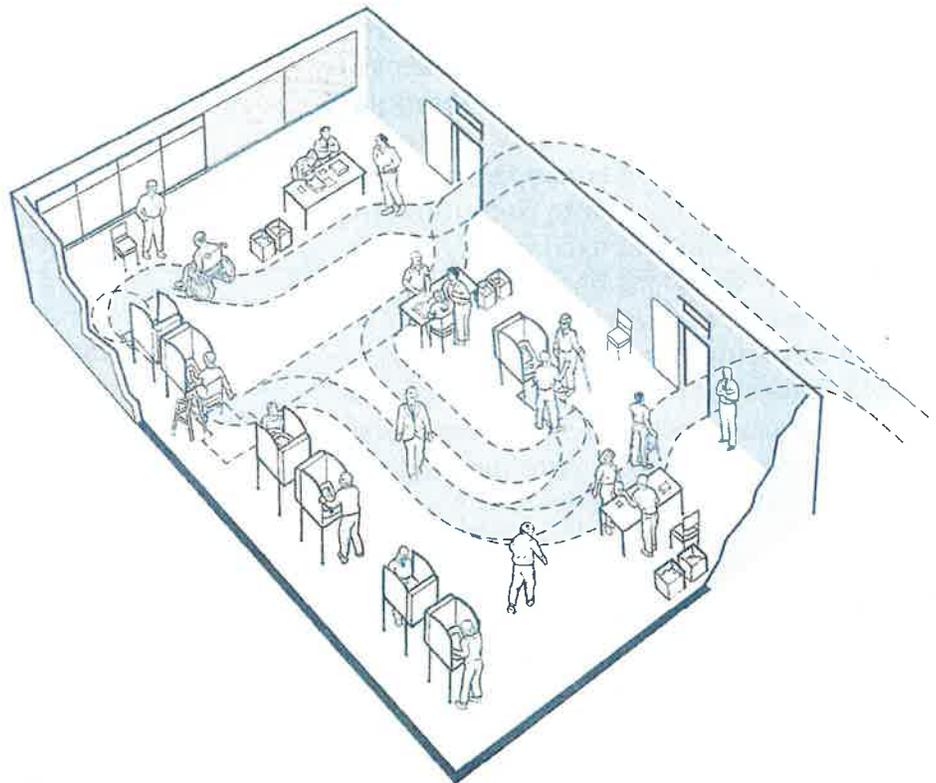
There must be a minimum 36 inch wide route in and through the voting area. There also must be enough clear floor space in at least one voting station or booth to allow a voter using a wheelchair or other mobility device to approach, maneuver, and leave the voting station. Floor surfaces must be stable, firm, and slip resistant.

Temporary Solutions

Arrange check-in tables and voting stations to provide an accessible path for the voter to go from the check-in table to the voting station and out again. At least one voting station should provide at least 30 x 48 inches of clear floor space to allow a voter using a wheelchair or other mobility device to maneuver. All floor coverings, such as cardboard or plastic sheets, should be removed or firmly affixed to the floor to provide a stable and slip-resistant floor.



An accessible voting station with clear floor space



Overhead view of a polling place showing the accessible route and maneuvering spaces for voters who use mobility devices

Voting Access: Where to Start

To provide temporary access to voters with disabilities, election officials should always keep in mind the accessible route into and through the polling place. Understanding how all voters arrive at the polls, park or drop people off, move through the facility and the voting area, and back out again will help identify physical barriers that will need to be remediated. Using the tools discussed in this document can provide temporary access and will ensure that voters with disabilities can fully participate in the election process.

Voting Access: Some Useful Resources

This document provides guidance on providing temporary access to polling places. Election officials should note that the ADA requires jurisdictions to select polling sites that are accessible or can be made accessible for elections. The ADA title II regulation and the ADA Standards for Accessible Design set out what makes a facility accessible and should be used to determine the level of accessibility at each facility being used or considered for use as a polling place. Election officials should consult the Justice Department's **ADA Checklist for Polling Places** for more detailed guidance on how to assess whether a polling place is fully accessible to voters with disabilities or if barriers can be removed.

The Checklist, title II regulation, and the ADA Standards are available at www.ada.gov.

In addition, election officials should consult the Department's 7-page publication on the rights of voters with disabilities, **The Americans with Disabilities Act and Other Federal Laws Protecting the Rights of Voters with Disabilities**, also available at www.ada.gov.

For More Information

For information about the ADA, please visit our website or call our toll-free number.

ADA Information Line

800-514-0301 (Voice) and
800-514-0383 (TTY)

24 hours a day to order
publications by mail.

Monday-Wednesday, Friday
9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.,
Thursday 12:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.
(Eastern Time) to speak with
an ADA Specialist. Calls are confidential.

ADA Website

www.ADA.gov

To receive e-mail notifications when new ADA information is available, visit the ADA Website's home page and click the link near the lower right corner of the page.



Report from SSAN Meeting to SCDD by David Forderer
Highlights from the June 8-9, 2016 SSAN Meeting in Sacramento

SSAN Members did the following:

- Finalized a Memo of Understanding (MOU) to provide to SCDD on SSAN being a Cross Disability Training Network. SSAN will expand by inviting other Disability Organizations to join the Network and they will discuss who to invite at their next meeting.
- Learned about supports being provided to individuals leaving developmental centers by the Volunteer Advocacy Services Project.
- Voted to use new forms.
- Received updated information about the Lanterman Coalition including their current budget positions, surveys they sent out to providers and their work with GOTV – Get Out The Vote.
- Received a Legislative Update and learned more about Senator Mendoza's SB 1072 on School Bus Safety and Assemblywoman Gonzalez' AB 488 on protections for people currently working at Sheltered Workshops and Rehabilitation Centers.
- Learned about the Free Adaptive Phones Program in California and how to call toll free at 1-800-806-1191 to get more information and find an office in their area.
- Learned about the Importance of Peace Officers and how Senator Beall's bill(s) SB 11 and SB 29 which go into effect on August 1, 2016. These bills will require additional training for officers regarding people with mental illness, I/DD, and substance use disorders.

The next meeting will be on September 7-8, 2016 and members will be learning more about the ABLE Act.

