

MINUTES
 JABSOM Executive Committee
 Friday, March 21, 2014
 9:00A.M. – 10:30A.M.

Next scheduled meeting: April 25, 2014 (new date)

Topic	Discussion	Action
<p>Access to Program and Services of State and Local Governments – Debbie Jackson, State of Hawaii Disability and Communication Access Board</p>	<p>HDCAB from State’s Department of Public Health works to maintain programs and compliance under the ADA - Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.</p> <p>Provisions under the ADA include certain visible handicaps, as well as some mental, developmental, psychological and non-visible handicaps, some chronic diseases that cause inability to work, some dependencies such as recovering alcoholics etc.</p> <p>The list provided by the ADA is not exhaustive</p> <p>Some persons associated with the disabled individual, might be covered under the ADA – for example: parents of those who are disabled.</p> <p>According to non-discrimination requirements, individuals are not to be excluded from participation or denied benefits of, based solely on his/her disability.</p> <p>In many situations, modifying policies for equal opportunities do not necessarily incur additional costs.</p> <p>In the case of Deaf individuals, the organization/ university is obligated to find means to provide the same information to the Deaf as that would be received by individuals otherwise, i.e. note taker, interpreter etc.</p> <p>Similar provisions also to be made for the Blind.</p> <p>Debbie also briefly mentioned individuals with difficulty walking, and provisions for physical accessibility to buildings.</p>	

<p>ADA Final Regulations on Service Animals – Debbie Jackson, State of Hawaii Disability and Communication Access Board</p>	<p>Service animals under the federal ADA can only be a dog, or a miniature horse.</p> <p>Service animals under Hawaii's Department of Transportation can be any animal. The Department of Justice ruled a snake to be a reptile and is an exception to this ruling.</p> <p>Should an individual have a service dog and a second individual in the area have a severe allergy to dogs, the second person might be considered a disabled person as well, thus changing the nature of provisions made.</p> <p>Service dogs are not allowed in "sterile" environments such as operating rooms, but can be allowed in a patient's room.</p> <p>The service dog must be "trained", housebroken, and under control (leash, voice command etc.). Either the dog is trained upon acquisition, or an individual can train the dog himself/herself.</p> <p>Under the ADA, you cannot ask an individual to demonstrate what the dog does. You cannot ask the disabled person for proof of disability or documentation. You cannot ask about the nature of or extent of the disability.</p> <p>In the situation where you cannot obviously see a disability - blindness, deafness or in a wheelchair, you can ask:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do you have the dog because of a disability?2. What is your dog trained to help you do? <p>The person with the disability, not the animal, has the rights. Should the disabled person hand the dog to another individual without a disability, the dog is no longer considered a service dog. It must remain in control of the disabled individual.</p>	
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