

Friends of WVSILC:

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THE IL EDGE
 SUMMER 2020 - WVSILC - PO Box 625 - Institute, WV 25112

SILC UPDATE

As we head into the 7th month of 2020, I think we can all say this has been an unusual year so far. When we were setting goals for 2020 and working on our calendars, we never thought about how the next few months would affect us!

The big item agenda on the WVSILC calendar for the year was the completion of the new State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL) for the years 2021-2023 that was due to the Administration for Community Living (ACL) by June 30th. Fortunately for those of us who fly by the seat of our pants a lot, Ann McDaniel, the WVSILC Executive Director had a time line all mapped out and kept the rest of us in line with her schedule! I am pleased to say that in all the years I have assisted with the development of SPILs every three years, that I believe this is one of the best that we have ever done. I hope you will take the time to review it and see how you can become a part of the West Virginia independent living movement for these next three years! And in keeping with Ann's excellent time line, our new SPIL was submitted on June 3, 2020!

The Youth Leadership Forum (YLF) scheduled for June, 2020 has been postponed until June, 2021, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the YLF, youth with disabilities will be trained and educated about the independent living movement, disability pride and, advocating for themselves. Because the center for independent living have been conducting self-advocacy training for youth transitioning out of school, we are hopeful several of them would like to continue their pursuit of self-advocacy and want to attend. We already have several youth members involved with the WVSILC and they continue to attend trainings and conferences and actively work to continue the mission of the WVSILC as well as creating a plan for youth programs.

the COVID-19 pandemic, that has sent all our worlds into a tail spin, has affected the WVSILC - both the staff and the council members. The staff is working from home. They have their phones, faxes, copiers and other necessary equipment set up to be accessed from their homes to the office. This helps provide a seamless effort to continuing with their many duties. And SILC meetings and committee meetings are being held virtually - part of the "new normal"!

MISSION

"To ensure persons who have disabilities have access to community-based resources that promote personal choice and facilitate the achievement of their

From the desk of:

Anne Weeks

WVSILC Chairperson



Five things you need to know about WVABLE p.2



FDA alerts consumers of Saniderm sanitizing products p.4



ADA 30th Anniversary: What is the ADA? p.5



2020 Annual NCIL Conference p.7

WV Centers for Independent Living

Appalachian CIL
 Elk Office Center
 4710 Chimney Dr.
 Charleston, WV 25302
 1-800-642-3003

Northern WV CIL
 601-603 East Brockway Ave.
 Suite A & B
 Morgantown, WV 26505
 1-800-834-6408

109 Randolph Ave.
 Elkins, WV 26241
 304-636-0143

Mountain State CIL
 821 Fourth Ave.
 Huntington, WV 25701
 1-866-687-8245

329 Prince St.
 Beckley, WV 25801
 304-255-0122





West Virginia Strong Summer Food Assistance Programs

Source: [Office of the Governor](#)

On June 4, 2020, Governor Justice announced improved coordination among all state, federal and community nutritional resources as a part of his Administration's COVID-19 response. West Virginians in need are encouraged to use this tool to find resources in their community. If you're unable to locate a site in your area, please call 2-1-1 and a member of the United Way team will coordinate with all state and community resources to find the assistance you need. To find local food assistance programs visit: <https://governor.wv.gov/summerfeeding/Pages/default.aspx>. ■

Achieve financial independence with WVABLE:
Five things you need to know

**Webinar | Friday, August 21
10 to 11 a.m.**

This webinar will discuss:

- What is WVABLE and why is it important?
- What are the benefits to owning a WVABLE savings account?
- Who is eligible and how do you enroll?
- How to make contributions and withdrawals?
- What can WVABLE account funds be used for?

Presented By
SILC **WVABLE**
Powered by STABLE

Source: [WVSILC](#)

WVSILC is hosting a webinar and you are invited!!

WVABLE: Five things you need to know about how WVABLE is helping individuals with disabilities achieve financial independence.

**Friday, August 21, 2020
10am-11am**

The rules have changed... eligible individuals with a disability are now able to save more than \$2,000 without losing government benefits such as Medicaid or SSI. With WVABLE, Achieving a Better Life Experience in WV, the earnings portions grow tax free and can be spent at any time for qualified disability expenses.

During this webinar, we will discuss:

Five Things you Need to Know About WVABLE Accounts.

- What is WVABLE and why is it important?
- What are the benefits to owning a WVABLE savings account?
- Who is eligible and how do you enroll?
- How to make contributions and withdrawals?
- What can WVABLE account funds be used for?

Webinar presented by Roxanne Clay, WVABLE Director, WV State Treasurer's Office.

Registered participants will receive a WVABLE informational packet to include our new sports pack and other promo merchandise to use and share with eligible individuals and families you serve!

Email wvable@wvsto.com to register and include:

- (1) Your full name
- (2) name of organization & your job title (if applicable)
- (3) mailing address.

Don't delay, register today!! Deadline is Wednesday, August 19, 2020. ■

National Disability Institute Launches New Financial Resilience Center

In May 2020, the National Disability Institute (NDI) launched the Financial Resilience Center, an online information hub to help people with disabilities and chronic health conditions respond to the financial challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NDI's Financial Resilience Center answers frequently asked questions about COVID-19 Stimulus; Employment and Unemployment; Public Benefits; Housing, Food, and Healthcare; Money Management; Scams; and more. Provided at no cost, these resources are designed to increase financial stability and reduce economic stress.

Visit the Financial Resilience Center at: <https://www.nationaldisabilityinstitute.org/financial-resilience-center/>. ■



Employer's Responsibilities in Providing Leave as a Reasonable Accommodation Under the Americans with Disabilities Act

Source: [By William J. Carter, Mariana D. Bravo and Juan M. Sempertegui](#)

Title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the "ADA") requires an employer to provide reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals with disabilities ("qualified employees") who are employees or applicants for employment, unless to do so would cause undue hardship. Reasonable accommodations must be provided to qualified employees regardless of whether they work part-time or full-time, or are considered "probationary." There are a number of possible reasonable accommodations that an employer might be required to provide to qualified employees. Permitting the use of accrued paid leave or unpaid leave is one such reasonable accommodation, and the purpose of this article is to briefly explain an employer's responsibilities in responding to a qualified employee's request for leave.

Under the ADA, a qualified employee who needs leave related to his/her disability is entitled to such leave if there is no other effective accommodation and the leave will not cause undue hardship. Some examples of disability-related reasons for which a qualified employee may need leave are to obtain medical treatment for a disability, to recuperate from an illness stemming from a disability, and to train a service animal (e.g. a guide dog). "Undue hardship" means significant difficulty or expense and focuses on the resources and circumstances of the particular employer in relationship to the cost or difficulty of providing a specific accommodation.

While an employer is under no obligation to provide a qualified employee with paid leave beyond that which is provided to similarly-situated employees, an employer must grant the individual unpaid leave if the paid leave is insufficient to cover the entire period. This rule rebuffs the common assumption that qualified employees are no different than other employees in their entitlement to additional leave. In providing additional unpaid leave to a qualified employee, employers should allow the individual to exhaust accrued paid leave first, and then use unpaid leave. For example, if an employer's policy is that all employees get 10 days of paid leave, and a qualified employee needs 15 days of leave related to his/her disability, then the employer should allow the individual to use 10 days of paid leave and 5 days of unpaid leave. Even if employers have a "no-fault" leave policy under which employees are automatically terminated after they have been on leave for a certain period time, they are still required to provide the additional leave to qualified employees unless they can show that: (1) there is another effective accommodation that would enable to the person to perform the essential functions of his/her position; or (2) granting additional leave would cause an undue hardship. Additionally, an employer cannot penalize a qualified employee for work missed during leave taken as a reasonable accommodation since doing so would be considered retaliation for the qualified employee's use of a reasonable accommodation to which he/she is entitled under the law.

There is no specific metric for how long an employer must keep a qualified employee on unpaid leave. Rather, the standard is that employers are required to hold a qualified employee's job open as a reasonable accommodation unless it can show that doing so causes undue hardship. If an employer cannot hold a

(See Leave next column)

(Leave continued from previous column)

position open during the entire requested leave period without incurring undue hardship, the employer must consider whether it has a vacant, equivalent position for which the employee is qualified and then reassign the employee to that position to begin working at the end of the leave period. If an equivalent position is not available, the employer must look for a vacant position at a lower level. If a vacant position at a lower level is also unavailable, the employer is not required to provide continued leave as reasonable accommodation.

Finally, employers should be aware of the interaction between the leave requirements under the ADA and the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA). For the most part, employees eligible for leave under the FMLA will not be entitled to leave as a reasonable accommodation under the ADA, either because they do not meet the ADA's definition of disability or the need for leave is unrelated to their qualifying disability. However, when an employee's request for leave does qualify under both the ADA and FMLA, the employer should consider the individual's rights under both statutes and provide leave under whichever statutory provision provides the greater rights to employees. ■

Gov. Justice announces reopening date for West Virginia schools

With the daily number of new COVID-19 cases continuing to climb in recent days, Gov. Justice announced Wednesday that he and State education leaders are now targeting Sept. 8, 2020, as the date to resume student instruction in school buildings in all 55 counties across West Virginia.

"No one wants us to go back to school more than I do," Gov. Justice said. "But, at the end of the day, I'm going to do what I think is the best thing and safest thing for our kids. And I am not going to move forward with going back to school until I am absolutely as sure as I can be that our kids, teachers, service personnel, and parents are going to be safe.

"Everyone has got to realize that this situation is a moving target like you can't

(See Schools p.7)



Seeking Families to Educate Future Healthcare Professionals on Family-Centered Care

Source: [WVUCED](#)

The [West Virginia Family-to-Family Health Information Center](#) (F2F-HIC) would like to invite past and current parents/caregivers of children with special health care needs to serve as parent team members for the WVU Project DOCC (Delivery of Chronic Care). In these virtual simulations for students from the School of Medicine, School of Nursing, and School of Pharmacy, trained parent team members share their caregiving experiences and their personal journey in receiving medical care. After participating in a 60-minute online WVUCED Parent Team training course, parents/caretakers will be eligible to co-facilitate with WVU faculty from the comfort of their own home in presenting live 2-hour virtual experiences for WVU learners and future medical professionals. Parent team members are provided a stipend of \$60 each time they participate.

To be eligible to participate, you must:

- Be a past or current parent or legal guardian of a child with a disorder that affects multiple organ systems and requires some form of life supporting equipment.
- Be a resident of West Virginia
- Attend a 60-minute Project DOCC parent training course

To schedule a training or get more information, contact Tina Crook, Parent Network Specialist at tina.crook@hsc.wvu.edu or call 304-860-9037. ■



FDA advises consumers not to use hand sanitizer products manufactured by Eskbiochem

Source: [US Food & Drug Administration](#)

Update [6/29/2020]

FDA is alerting consumers of Saniderm Products and UVT Inc.'s voluntary recall of Saniderm Advanced Hand Sanitizer. Following FDA's recommendation, two distributors – Saniderm Products and UVT – agreed to recall Saniderm Advanced Hand Sanitizer packaged in 1-liter plastic bottles and labeled with "Made in Mexico" and "Produced by: Eskbiochem SA de CV."

- The UVT hand sanitizer is labeled with lot number 0530 and an expiration date of 04/2022.
- The Saniderm Products hand sanitizer is labeled with lot number 53131626 and "Manufactured on April/1/20."

[6/19/2020]

FDA advises consumers not to use any hand sanitizer manufactured by Eskbiochem SA de CV in Mexico, due to the potential presence of methanol (wood alcohol), a substance that can be toxic when absorbed through the skin or ingested. FDA has identified the following products manufactured by Eskbiochem:

- All-Clean Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-002-01)
- Esk Biochem Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-007-01)
- CleanCare NoGerm Advanced Hand Sanitizer 75% Alcohol (NDC: 74589-008-04)
- Lavar 70 Gel Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-006-01)
- The Good Gel Antibacterial Gel Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-010-10)
- CleanCare NoGerm Advanced Hand Sanitizer 80% Alcohol (NDC: 74589-005-03)
- CleanCare NoGerm Advanced Hand Sanitizer 75% Alcohol (NDC: 74589-009-01)
- CleanCare NoGerm Advanced Hand Sanitizer 80% Alcohol (NDC: 74589-003-01)
- Saniderm Advanced Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-001-01)

FDA tested samples of Lavar Gel and CleanCare No Germ. Lavar Gel contains 81 percent (v/v) methanol and no ethyl alcohol, and CleanCare No Germ contains 28 percent (v/v) methanol. Methanol is not an acceptable ingredient for hand sanitizers and should not be used due to its toxic effects.

Consumers who have been exposed to hand sanitizer containing methanol should seek immediate treatment, which is critical for potential reversal of toxic effects of methanol poisoning. Substantial methanol exposure can result in nausea, vomiting, headache, blurred vision, permanent blindness, seizures, coma, permanent damage to the nervous system or death. Although all persons using these products on their hands are at risk, young children who accidentally ingest these products and adolescents and adults who drink these products as an alcohol (ethanol) substitute, are most at risk for methanol poisoning.

ADA30

1990 - 2020

Americans with Disabilities Act

Celebrate the ADA! July 26, 2020

Celebrate ADA30 (1990-2020) and ADA Anniversary (July 26, 2020)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law on July 26, 1990 by President George H.W. Bush.

What is the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)?

Source: [ADA National Network](#)

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) became law in 1990. The ADA is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools, transportation, and all public and private places that are open to the general public. The purpose of the law is to make sure that people with disabilities have the same rights and opportunities as everyone else. The ADA gives civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities similar to those provided to individuals on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. It guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public accommodations, employment, transportation, state and local government services, and telecommunications. The ADA is divided into five titles (or sections) that relate to different areas of public life.

In 2008, the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act (ADAAA) was signed into law and became effective on January 1, 2009. The ADAAA made a number of significant changes to the definition of "disability." The changes in the definition of disability in the ADAAA apply to all titles of the ADA, including Title I (employment practices of private employers with 15 or more employees, state and local governments, employment agencies, labor unions, agents of the employer and joint management labor committees); Title II (programs and activities of state and local government entities); and Title III (private entities that are considered places of public accommodation).

Title I (Employment)

Equal Employment Opportunity for Individuals with Disabilities

This title is designed to help people with disabilities access the same employment opportunities and benefits available to people without disabilities. Employers must provide reasonable accommodations to qualified applicants or employees. A reasonable accommodation is any modification or adjustment to a job or the work environment that will enable an applicant or employee with a disability to participate in the application process or to perform essential job functions.

(See ADA30 p.6)

Tee Shirts For Sale

Fair Shake Network tee shirts are now available for sale at the cost of \$10 for members and \$12 for non-members. The cost of shipping is \$3 if you need the shirt to be mailed to you. The shirts are available in S, M, L, 1X and 2X. Supplies are limited. They are red and have the FSN logo in the center of the shirt. You can go online and order at www.fairshake.org or call 304-766-0061. ■



Keep US Safe WV - YOUTH

Young people from 14-24 years old are hosting community gatherings to spread the word about the Keep Us Safe requests and how better policy, more training, and alternative resources can help our communities. Would you like to work on community and police relations using the Keep Us Safe WV platform? Please contact takeiya@ourfuturewv.org. ■





(Sanitizer continued from p.4)

On June 17, 2020, FDA contacted Eskbiochem to recommend the company remove its hand sanitizer products from the market due to the risks associated with methanol poisoning. To date, the company has not taken action to remove these potentially dangerous products from the market. Therefore, FDA recommends consumers stop using these hand sanitizers and dispose of them immediately in appropriate hazardous waste containers. Do not flush or pour these products down the drain.

FDA reminds consumers to wash their hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after coughing, sneezing, or blowing one's nose. If soap and water are not readily available, the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#) recommend consumers use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60 percent ethanol.

FDA remains vigilant and will continue to take action when quality issues arise with hand sanitizers. Additionally, the agency is concerned with false and misleading claims for hand sanitizers, for example that they can provide prolonged protection such as 24-hours against viruses including COVID-19, since there is no evidence to support these claims.

To date, FDA is not aware of any reports of adverse events associated with these hand sanitizer products. FDA encourages health care professionals, consumers and patients to report adverse events or quality problems experienced with the use of hand sanitizers to FDA's [MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting](#) program:

- Complete and submit the report [online](#); or
- Download and complete the [form](#), then submit it via fax at 1-800-FDA-0178. ■



(ADA30 continued from p.5)

This portion of the law is regulated and enforced by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (link is external). Employers with 15 or more employees must comply with this law. The regulations for Title I define disability, establish guidelines for the reasonable accommodation process, address medical examinations and inquiries, and define "direct threat" when there is significant risk of substantial harm to the health or safety of the individual employee with a disability or others.

Title II (State and Local Government)

Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services

Title II of the ADA prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities in all programs, activities, and services of public entities. It applies to all state and local governments, their departments and agencies, and any other instrumentalities or special purpose districts of state or local governments. It clarifies the requirements of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, for public transportation systems that receive federal financial assistance, and extends coverage to all public entities that provide public transportation, whether or not they receive federal financial assistance. It establishes detailed standards for the operation of public transit systems, including commuter and intercity rail (e.g., AMTRAK).

This title outlines the administrative processes to be followed, including requirements for self-evaluation and planning; requirements for making reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures where necessary to avoid discrimination; architectural barriers to be identified; and the need for effective communication with people with hearing, vision and speech disabilities. This title is regulated and enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Title III (Public Accommodations)

Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities

This title prohibits private places of public accommodation from discriminating against individuals with disabilities. Examples of public accommodations include privately-owned, leased or operated facilities like hotels, restaurants, retail merchants, doctor's offices, golf courses, private schools, day care centers, health clubs, sports stadiums, movie theaters, and so on. This title sets the minimum standards for accessibility for alterations and new construction of facilities. It also requires public accommodations to remove barriers in existing buildings where it is easy to do so without much difficulty or expense. This title directs businesses to make "reasonable modifications" to their usual ways of doing things when serving people with disabilities. It also requires that they take steps necessary to communicate effectively with customers with vision, hearing, and speech disabilities. This title is regulated and enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Title IV (Telecommunications)

This title requires telephone and Internet companies to provide a nationwide system of interstate and intrastate telecommunications relay services that allows individuals with hearing and speech disabilities to communicate over the telephone. This title also requires closed captioning of federally funded public

evolution of our revolution



2020 Annual Conference on Independent Living

Source: [NCIL](#)

NCIL's 2020 Annual Conference on Independent Living Will Be Virtual!

It's official – NCIL's 2020 Annual Conference on Independent Living will be virtual! We've been working very hard behind the scenes to plan the event and we're so excited to share the news with you. We certainly have much work to do together this summer and we will proceed with as much effort and intensity as if we were in Washington together!

We are spreading our conference events out a bit to accommodate the realities of virtual events and participation from home. The week of July 20th will feature the big kick-off events and plenaries, followed by two weeks of additional workshops and other events.

We are working hard on conference registration, the final schedule, and other details. We will be releasing additional updates over the next two weeks with all of the information you will need to register and get involved.

NCIL remains fully committed to an event that is safe and accessible to all. We know there will be some access challenges to a virtual conference, just as there are access challenges to in-person conferences. We are already busy coordinating accommodations and support, and are ready to respond to your accommodation requests and feedback to hold the most accessible virtual conference possible. Accommodations can be requested when you register and you are always welcome to submit questions to conference@ncil.org.

Agenda

Please note: All times listed are Eastern Time.

Friday, July 17

- 12:00 – 5:00 p.m. – NCIL Board Meeting

WEEK 1

Monday July 20 – Day 1

- 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. – Opening Plenary & Keynote Address by Vanita Gupta
- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 1: Death by Institutional Bias
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 2: Disability Laws and Activism
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 3: ADA At 30
- 5:30 – 6:45 p.m. – Workshop 4: Not Dead Yet COVID-19 Workshop

(See Conference p.8)

(ADA30 continued from p.6)

Title IV (Telecommunications)

This title requires telephone and Internet companies to provide a nationwide system of interstate and intrastate telecommunications relay services that allows individuals with hearing and speech disabilities to communicate over the telephone. This title also requires closed captioning of federally funded public service announcements. This title is regulated by the Federal Communication Commission.

Title V (Miscellaneous Provisions)

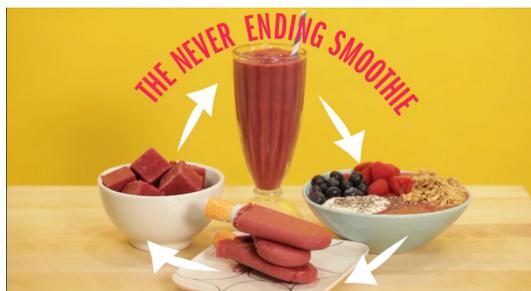
The final title contains a variety of provisions relating to the ADA as a whole, including its relationship to other laws, state immunity, its impact on insurance providers and benefits, prohibition against retaliation and coercion, illegal use of drugs, and attorney's fees. This title also provides a list of certain conditions that are not to be considered as disabilities. ■

(Schools continued from p3)

imagine," Gov. Justice continued. "The more information we have and the longer that we can push this out, the better off we'll all be. With our cases exploding to the upside, if we were to rush this and go back to school in two or three weeks, in my opinion it's the wrong decision because we just don't know what's going to happen. We have to buy some time."

The Governor added that officials with the West Virginia Department of Education, including Superintendent Clayton Burch, have conceptualized a condensed student instruction calendar, starting Sept. 8, that would provide 180 days of instruction while still allowing the school year to conclude by the end of May.

Gov. Justice also said that he has been in discussions with leaders from the West Virginia Secondary School Activities Commission about plans to potentially push back the fall sports calendar. Additional information will be provided at a later date. ■



Mixed Berries and Banana Smoothie (and Smoothie Bowl)

Source; [Food Network](#)

Consider this recipe a two-for-one. You can blend the smoothie ingredients together and serve in a glass as a drinkable snack, or pour into a bowl and add the toppings for a more substantial meal.

Cook Time: 5 Min Servings: 2

Ingredients

Smoothie:

- 1 cup frozen mixed berries
- 3/4 cup orange juice
- 1/4 cup low-fat vanilla yogurt
- 1 frozen ripe banana
- 1 teaspoon honey, optional

Toppings for a Smoothie Bowl:

- 1/4 cup fresh blueberries
- 1/4 cup fresh raspberries
- 2 dollops low-fat vanilla yogurt
- 2 to 3 tablespoons granola
- 1 teaspoon chia seeds

Preparation

1. For the smoothie: Combine the berries, orange juice, yogurt, banana and honey, if using, in a blender and puree until smooth.
2. For the toppings: Pour the smoothie into a bowl. Top with the blueberries, raspberries, vanilla yogurt and granola. Sprinkle with the chia seeds. with the couscous and top with suggested toppings as desired. ■



(Conference continued from p.7)

Tuesday July 21 – Day 2

- NCIL 2020 Virtual Day on the Hill
- 6:00 – 8:00 p.m. – Diversity Mixer

Wednesday, July 22 – Day 3

- 12:00 – 1:00 p.m. – Awards Ceremony
- 2:00 – 3:30 p.m. – Annual Council Meeting
- 4:00 – 5:00 p.m. – Plenary Session

Thursday, July 23 – Day 4

- 12:00 – 1:15 p.m. – Workshop 5: Facing the Barricades on the Intersections in IL
- 1:30 – 2:45 p.m. – Workshop 6: Creating Curriculum for Youth Programs
- 3:00 – 4:15 p.m. – Workshop 7: Voting Electronically / By Smartphone: West Virginia National Precedent

Friday, July 24 – Day 5

- 1:00 – 2:00 p.m. – Policy Session

WEEK 2

Monday, July 27 – Day 6

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 8: Higher Etiquette: Cannabis in Disability Spaces
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 9: Educating Nursing Facility Staff to Increase Transitions
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 10: The Role of the CIL in Addressing Racial Injustice – Panel Discussion

Tuesday, July 28 – Day 7

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 11: The Feds Weigh In: Bioethics and Disability
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 12: CMS & COVID-19
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 13: IL History & Philosophy

Wednesday, July 29 – Day 8

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 14: Dismantling Disabling Barriers in Higher Education
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 15: Becoming an Anti-Racist Disability Advocate
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 16: SILCs Development of Resources for CILs (IL-NET Workshop)

Thursday, July 30 – Day 9

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 17: Home Usability 101: Barriers, Solutions, Funding, & Outcomes
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 18: Out of the Margins: Bringing Disabled Youth into Leadership Roles
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 19: Access to Alternative Care Sites

Friday, July 31 – Day 10

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 20: “Leveraging our Expertise” to Promote our Mission!
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 21: Queering Disability Justice
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 22: SILCs Doing Systems Advocacy

(Conference continued from p.8)

WEEK 3

Monday, August 3 – Day 11

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 23: Health Policy and Independent Living in the 2020s
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 24: We are Sorry to Report the Revolution will Include Policies and Procedures
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 25: Georgia SILC ADA Video

Tuesday, August 4 – Day 12

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 26: The Zebra Among Us
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 27: Sex Ed for People with I/DD: A video series
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 28: TBD: Crip Camp Impact / Alternate

Wednesday, August 5 – Day 13

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Workshop 29: Alliance for Equality: Youth Storytellers Leading the Evolution of the Revolution
- 2:30 – 3:45 p.m. – Workshop 30: Disability Community Resilience – Before, During and After Disasters
- 4:00 – 5:15 p.m. – Workshop 31: Intersectionality & Diversity on SILCs

Thursday, August 6 – Day 14

- 1:00 – 2:15 p.m. – Closing Plenary / Keynote

Friday, August 7 – Day 15

- 1:00 – 3:00 p.m. – Board Meeting ■

Information About NCIL's Virtual Hill Day: Start Scheduling Your Meetings!

[Source: the advocacy monitor](#)

This year, NCIL's Annual Hill Day will be on Tuesday, July 21, 2020. Like the rest of the Annual Conference, it will be completely virtual!

Part of each Annual Hill Day is the Hill Visits. These are meetings with the Senators and Representatives in Congress who represent you. A key part of successful Hill Visits is planning ahead – and this is just as important for a Virtual Hill Day!

We will be announcing the date for our annual Legislative and Advocacy (L&A) briefing soon. At this briefing, the Chairs of key NCIL L&A Subcommittees will discuss NCIL's legislative priorities. They will also provide talking points to prepare you for your meetings. This briefing will be archived and available afterwards.

NCIL will be providing additional details about the Virtual Hill Day as they become available. This also includes a fun, new, virtual format for our Annual Rally!

One way you can plan ahead for your Virtual Hill Day right now is to schedule your meetings with Members of Congress. We recommend you contact your Senators and Representative as soon as possible to schedule your meetings. Try to schedule your meetings for the afternoon of Tuesday, July 21. The meeting can be a call or some other virtual meeting format. Tell them you are calling to schedule a meeting as part of NCIL's Virtual Hill Day. This way they will make sure to schedule you with the right person. Requests for accommodations should be made directly to the Congressional office.

Please note: you do not have to attend the conference to participate in NCIL's Virtual Hill Day!

To find out more about NCIL's Virtual Hill Day visit: <https://advocacymonitor.com/information-about-ncils-virtual-hill-day-start-scheduling-your-meetings/#more-7551> ■



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INSTITUTE, WV
Permit No. 6

UPCOMING EVENTS

WVSILC Executive Committee

Location TBD

September 2, 2020
Executive Committee
1:00 PM, SILC Office

WVSILC Board Meeting

October 7, 2020
9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88402911352?pwd=Um1EaHVQOFJLV3NKc3czT3hyZ0plQT09>

Meeting ID: 884 0291 1352
Password: 128311

Dial by your location

+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)
Meeting ID: 884 0291 1352
Password: 128311

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