COVID-19 VACCINE INFO KIT

LATINX

General Overview

This toolkit is intended as guidance to better serve the Latinx community. This past year has been tough, and we've suffered through a lot. The vaccines will help us get back to work, back to spending time with family and back to a more normal life.

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VACCINE COMMUNICATIONS: BEST PRACTICES

- Keep information short and simple and avoid jargon.
- Repeating information will also help improve a person's ability to remember it.
- Tell the truth and be transparent.
- Be positive and do not repeat vaccine myths.
- Highlight stories and use visuals. See included resources.
- Emphasize the personal and social benefit of vaccines.
- Misinformation can come from a variety of sources. Be sure to understand the source of information before you address misinformation. We recommend the following sources of information:
  - Boulder County Public Health
  - CDPHE
  - CDC

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

- Vaccinations can stop the pandemic if most people get it
- Vaccines stop you from getting sick
- You protect your community, family and friends
- Keeps businesses and schools open
- There are two double dose vaccines available and a 1-dose option now
- You cannot get COVID-19 from the vaccine
- Side effects are limited
- Vaccine protects all races, ethnicities and medical conditions

GENERAL VACCINE INFORMATION

Below is a list of talking points you may want to consider as you communicate the importance of vaccines to your community.

- Vaccines are free, safe and effective
- Can stop illness or make it mild
- To stop the pandemic, most people need to get it
- Helps protect community, family and friends
- Helps businesses and schools stay open
- Vaccines offer protection from the virus to people of different ages, races, ethnicities and medical conditions
- Getting a COVID-19 vaccine is a safer choice

SIGNING UP FOR A VACCINE APPOINTMENT

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) has complete control of the distribution of all COVID-19 vaccines to local communities. All vaccine providers administer vaccine according to the state's vaccine prioritization.

People must sign up with providers for a vaccine appointment. See Boulder County's list of providers.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE FULLY VACCINATED

People are considered fully vaccinated:

- 2 weeks after their second dose in a 2-dose series, such as the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines, or
- 2 weeks after a single-dose vaccine, such as Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine.

If it has been less than 2 weeks since the 1-dose shot, or you still need the second dose of a 2-dose vaccine, **you are NOT fully protected.**

- For more information, visit www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html

REGISTRATION ASSISTANCE

We understand that registration on some vaccine provider websites can be complicated for some residents. Individuals can contact the vaccine provider (e.g. hospital, clinic, pharmacy) directly by calling their main number.

If community members need help with vaccine registration, they can contact

- **Boulder County Public Health Call Center** at 720-776-0822 (M-F, 9 a.m.- 2 p.m.) English and Spanish information
- **Call 211 for registration**, local resources and services; over 150 languages available
- **The state's hotline** at 1-877-COVAXCO (1-877-268-2926) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; multiple languages available

VACCINE APPOINTMENT INFO: WHAT TO EXPECT

- Many providers around the state are currently offering vaccines to eligible Coloradans. These locations are not open for walk-in appointments. They should be contacted directly for more information.
- It's important to know that vaccine providers may have varying or limited amounts of vaccine doses during any given week.
- Providers should be contacted directly for more information.
- CDC currently recommends that persons who receive a COVID-19 vaccine be observed after vaccination for the following time periods for anaphylaxis:
  - Persons with a history of anaphylaxis (due to any cause): 30 minutes
  - All other persons: 15 minutes
- Be aware of what type of clinic the appointment is scheduled at
  - Walk-up or drive-up
- Some providers may mention an administrative fee but residents will NOT pay this fee

ADDRESSING CONCERNS

Your vaccine record is confidential information

- To receive the COVID-19 vaccine, you will need to share your preferred name, date of birth, phone or email. Sharing this information ensures the vaccine is given safely, effectively and responsibly.
- No health insurance is needed
- No U.S. residency or immigration status is needed or checked

What information is shared

Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) will **NOT** use your information for any immigration or law enforcement purposes.

- The state health department will submit daily, anonymous COVID-19 vaccine data to the CDC as required. Personal identifiable information like your name and full address will NOT be shared with CDC.

Immigration status does not matter

The Department of Homeland Security announced that vaccination sites will be considered sensitive locations. This means that ICE will not carry out enforcement activities at or near vaccination sites.

BCPH will not share your information for any immigration or law enforcement purposes. Receiving the COVID-19 vaccine will not count against you in any public charge determinations.

How to submit a concern

- If a provider is requiring you to show identification in order to get vaccinated, you can submit a report using the state's COVID-19 Concerns Form: boco.org/CovidConcernsQuestions
- If you have problems with your insurance company, you can contact the Division of Insurance by phone at 303-894-7490 or by email at DORA_Insurance@state.co.us.
- If someone is making you pay for a vaccine or a vaccine appointment, it may be a scam. You can report potential vaccine scams to the Colorado Attorney General's Office at www.stopfraudcolorado.gov.

ADDRESSING HESITANCY: WHY SHOULD PEOPLE GET VACCINATED?

The vaccine is safe and effective

How do vaccines work?

- Vaccines make a copy of a part of the virus
- Your body recognizes part of the virus and makes antibodies to fight it
- Vaccine does NOT change DNA or genes
- You are protected without severe illness
- You CANNOT get COVID-19 from vaccine

Vaccine side effects are limited.

- The process of building immunity can cause symptoms, which is normal and shows that your body's immune system is responding to the vaccine.
- Side effects can affect your ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days.
- People are considered fully vaccinated two weeks after their second shot of the Pfizer-BioNtech or Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, or two weeks after the single-dose Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine. **You should keep using all the tools available to protect yourself and others until you are fully vaccinated.**

What to Expect

On the arm where you got the shot:

- Pain
- Redness
- Swelling

- Throughout your body:
- Fever
- Chills
- Tiredness
- Headache
- Muscle or joint pain
- Nausea/vomiting

After you are fully vaccinated for COVID-19, you may be able to start doing some things that you had stopped doing because of the pandemic. Learn more about what you can do when you have been fully vaccinated.

The Vaccine Meets Safety Standards

- COVID-19 vaccines were tested in large clinical trials to make sure they meet safety standards.
  - A diverse group of people volunteered to participate in every phase of the clinical trials, including populations disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 due to generations of systemic inequities.
- There is also independent oversight from scientists, researchers and academics.
- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has rigorous standards and procedures to ensure vaccine safety
- In emergencies like the current COVID-19 pandemic, the FDA can authorize the use of vaccines through an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA). An EUA permits the FDA to get life-saving medicines to people who need them safely and efficiently.
- Getting as many of us vaccinated as possible will hopefully allow us to achieve widespread community immunity, so we can get back to normal.

Religious Concerns

- None of the current vaccines contain human cells or tissue. However, some human cell lines were used in the production of Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine. Pfizer and Moderna used human cell lines to test their vaccines.
  - These cell lines originally came from fetal tissue more than 30 years ago. None of the original tissue remains today: all descended cells are grown in labs. No new fetal tissue is required in the ongoing development and production of vaccines.
  - Multiple purification steps ensure that cells are not in the final vaccine.
  - For more information about human cell lines, please see the College of Physicians of Philadelphia's webpage Human Cell Strains in Vaccine Development.
- Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine includes ethanol, a form of alcohol, as an inactive ingredient.

ADDRESSING BARRIERS OF PRIORITY POPULATIONS

Creating a safe and respectful environment for all

Microaggressions

- Making assumptions about a person based on their appearance and other factors can lead to microaggressions.
- Microaggressions are subtle comments or assumptions about a person based on stereotypes
  - Example: White women are asked whether they have children and BIPOC (Black Indigenous People of Color) women are asked how many kids they have. The assumption being that BIPOC women always have children because of racial stereotyping.
  - Example: Asking non-white Americans where they are "really" from. It assumes that non-white Americans are not actually from the US, even if they were born here.

Latinx

- Documentation
  - The Department of Homeland Security announced that vaccination sites will be considered sensitive locations. This means that ICE will not carry out enforcement activities at or near vaccination sites.
  - No health insurance is needed
  - No U.S. residency or immigration status is needed or checked
  - Different providers may ask for different information. Call your provider to find out what information you may be asked about.
- Include signage in both English and Spanish
- For help with reasonable accommodations, including interpretation, please call 720-776-0822 (English & Spanish)

LGBTQ+

- Identification
  - Trans and non-binary people should use the name they use for employment or what's on their passport.

- Misgendering
  - Trans and non-binary people often deal with the wrong pronouns used to address or describe them.
  - Don't assume someone's gender based on their appearance.
  - If pronouns have not been identified, use the person's name.
- HIV status
  - As a result of the 80's AIDS epidemic and the government's handling of it, some queer people, mainly gay men, distrust the government.
  - The stigma that still surrounds HIV/AIDS could potentially prevent someone from getting a vaccine.
  - The vaccine is safe for those that are on PrEP and HIV medications.

People with Disabilities

- To make sure your site is accessible, please review the Medical Facility Accessibility Checklist beginning on page 24.
- **Person-first language:** person with a disability vs. disabled person.
- Some people choose identity-first language. It is best to start with person-first language and to notice how they talk about themselves.
- See full list of disability word etiquette on page 23.

Child care

- Some medical providers allow children inside the facility.
- Call ahead of the appointment and ask what the healthcare provider's policy is about children inside the facility.

Planning for a Vaccine

- Many people receive wages only for the days they work. If they must miss work due to vaccine side-effects, they need to plan. Please be transparent about the side effects and the time it might take to fully recover.
- People from some racial and ethnic minority groups are disproportionately represented in essential work settings such as healthcare facilities, farms, factories, grocery stores and public transportation.

Healthcare Access

- People from some racial and ethnic minority groups are more likely to be uninsured than non-Hispanic white people.
- Healthcare access can also be limited for these groups by many other factors, such as lack of transportation, child care, or ability to take time off from work; communication and language barriers; cultural differences between patients and providers; and historical and current discrimination in healthcare systems.

Housing

- Some people from racial and ethnic minority groups live in crowded conditions that make it more challenging to follow prevention strategies. In some cultures, it is common for family members of many generations to live within a single household.

Isolation

- Hispanic/Latinx family units can be multigenerational with extended family members living together and strong social networks. This increases the potential of COVID-19 transmission to more people and makes isolation in a full house or small space more difficult. There are few temporary housing options available in Boulder County.
- Lack of access to accurate information about how COVID-19 spreads, confusion about transmission while asymptomatic, and unfamiliarity with Western medical treatments has compounded the risk of transmission.

RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE EXPERIENCING BARRIERS

¡SUMA! has specific resources for the Latinx community: www.bocosuma.com/en/recursos-covid/

Mountain Community

Peak to Peak Housing and Human Services works with Mountain Resources Liaisons to provide mountain communities with resources like transportation and vaccine registration help.

- Website: www.p2phhs.org/copy-of-where-to-get-help-2
- Mountain Resource Liaison South:
  - Kristi Venditti: Kristi@efaa.org, 720-422-7813
- Mountain Resource Liaison North:
  - Rebecca Major: Rebecca@ourcenter.org, 303-525-3106

Access to Technology

To sign up for an appointment or get connected to resources, call

- Boulder County Public Health Call Center at 720-776-0822 (M-F, 9 a.m.- 2 p.m.) English and Spanish information
- 211 for registration, local resources and services. Over 150 languages available.
- The state's hotline at 1-877-COVAXCO (1-877-268-2926) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Multiple languages available.

Mobility and Transportation

- For resources that address transportation and/or mobility barriers, visit boco.org/CovidMobility

Worker's Rights

It is against the law to discipline, cut hours, reduce wages or fire someone, including independent contractors and undocumented residents, for leaving work due to COVID-19.

Please tell Boulder County Public Health about any employer or business not following requirements. It will help to stop the spread of COVID-19. You can remain anonymous.

- **Call Center:** 720-776-0822 (English & Spanish)
- There are Colorado laws to help protect you at work by making sure the workplace is safe, you are getting paid for COVID-19 benefits, and you are getting support from your supervisor.
  - Learn about your rights and responsibilities in the workplace.
- Federal law requires up to two weeks paid leave for anyone who must isolate or quarantine due to COVID-19 and who works for an employer with fewer than 500 employees.
  - Some employers with 50 or fewer employees may be exempt.
- The Colorado Health Emergency Leave with Pay Rules ("Colorado HELP Rules") adds coverage for workers as well. Read more in the FAQ.

Legal Support

- ¡SUMA! has specific legal resources for the Latinx community: www.bocosuma.com/en/recursos-covid/
- There is free legal help available in English and Spanish if you are having trouble with work or school and COVID-19.
- Colorado Department of Labor & Employment, Division of Hour and Wage
  - **Call Center:** 303-318-8441 (Toll-Free: 888-390-7936)
  - **Email:** cdle_labor_standards@state.co.us
- **Boulder County Bar Association**
  - Virtual legal clinic: www.boulder-bar.org, click on "BCBA Virtual Legal Clinic Registration." Select "yes" for "Is this COVID-19 related" to prioritize a request for an attorney.
- **Towards Justice**
  - Online form: www.towardsjustice.org/get-help/

ABOUT COVID-19 VACCINES

- Johnson & Johnson vaccine CDC details - Authorized for adults 18 and up
- Johnson & Johnson FDA Fact Sheets
  - Johnson & Johnson EUA Fact Sheets for Recipients & Caregivers
- Pfizer vaccine CDC details - Authorized for anyone 16 and up
- Pfizer FDA Fact Sheets in English & Additional Languages
  - Pfizer Fact Sheet for Recipients & Caregivers
- Moderna vaccine CDC details - Authorized for adults 18 and up
- Moderna FDA Fact Sheets in English & Additional Languages
  - Moderna Fact Sheet for Recipients & Caregivers

OUTREACH RESOURCES

For a complete list of FAQS and additional vaccine information, visit boco.org/CovidEquity

Boulder County Public Health booklets

- **Frontline Workers: Your Guide to COVID-19**
  - This booklet provides tips, guidance, laws and resources for anyone living in Boulder County.
  - English: boco.org/CovidFrontlineWorkers
  - Spanish: boco.org/CovidFrontlineWorkersSp
- **Your Guide to the COVID-19 Vaccine**
  - This booklet provides facts about how vaccines work, side effects and what to expect during and after your vaccine appointment.
  - English: boco.org/CovidVaccineBooklet
  - Spanish: boco.org/CovidVaccineBookletSp
- **Vaccine Flyer: It Takes all of us to End the Pandemic (Pages 19-20)**
  - This flyer is a simple and easy resource to provide to residents or display at your organization, especially for those experiencing technological barriers.

Request a Town Hall

If your organization needs general information about COVID-19 and the vaccine, request a Town Hall in English or in Spanish.

COVID-19 Community Updates

- These biweekly sessions are intended to provide the community with an update on the COVID-19 pandemic in Boulder County and the public health response, as well as provide an opportunity for residents to ask questions.
- Biweekly webinars (every other week) are held on Wednesdays at 3:30 p.m.
- Webinars include Spanish translation
- Join the meetings at boco.org/COVID19CommunityUpdates
- View recordings of past community updates on YouTube.

COVID-19 Report a Concern or Ask a Question

- Questions about topics such as possible exposures, travel, workplace environments, deliveries, social distancing, real estate open houses, nursing homes, etc. can be submitted at boco.org/CovidConcernsQuestions

VACCINE FACTS

For a list vaccine-related Frequently Asked Questions and Answers, please visit boco.org/CovidEquity

Is it safe for me to get a COVID-19 vaccine if I would like to have a baby one day?

Yes. If you are trying to become pregnant now or want to get pregnant in the future, you may receive a COVID-19 vaccine when one is available to you.

There is currently no evidence that COVID-19 vaccination causes any problems with pregnancy, including the development of the placenta. In addition, there is no evidence that fertility problems are a side effect of any vaccine, including COVID-19 vaccines.

Like all vaccines, scientists are studying COVID-19 vaccines carefully for side effects now and will continue to study them for many years.

Can I get the vaccine if I am pregnant or chestfeeding?

Yes. Pregnant or chestfeeding people may choose to be vaccinated. Talking to a health care provider may help with deciding whether to get the vaccine, but it is not required for vaccination.

Based on current knowledge, experts believe that the currently authorized COVID-19 vaccines are unlikely to pose a risk for pregnant or chestfeeding people or their babies. However, pregnant and chestfeeding people were not included in any of the clinical trials for currently authorized COVID-19 vaccines so there is little data on the safety of the vaccines in pregnant or chestfeeding people. Data shows that while the overall risk for pregnant people with COVID-19 is low, they do have an increased risk of severe illness or death. Currently authorized COVID-19 vaccines are not thought to be a risk to chestfeeding babies.

The Academy of Breastfeeding Medicine recommends that lactating individuals who get the vaccine continue chestfeeding their babies after being vaccinated.

Chest milk contains antibodies and other components that can boost babies' immune systems and protect babies from getting sick. Early research has shown COVID-19 antibodies are present in chest milk. It is believed that antibodies created after a chestfeeding individual receives the vaccine may also transfer into chest milk and could provide some protection to the baby.

For more information about COVID-19 vaccines and pregnancy, see CDPHE's Pregnancy and Breastfeeding FAQ.

Can I get the vaccine if I am immunocompromised?

Immunocompromised people may receive a COVID-19 vaccine if they have no contraindications or reason to believe that getting the vaccine would be harmful to them. However, it is important to talk to your health care provider if you have questions about the unknown safety and effectiveness of the vaccine in immunocompromised populations, as well as the potential for reduced immune responses.

People living with HIV, other immunocompromising conditions, or who take immunosuppressive medications or therapies might be at increased risk for severe COVID-19 disease. There is currently not enough data to establish vaccine safety and efficacy in these groups.

People with stable HIV infection were included in phase 2 and 3 clinical trials, though data specific to this group are not yet available.

Can a COVID-19 vaccine make me sick with COVID-19?

No. All the currently authorized vaccines contain the SARS-CoV-2 virus, the virus that causes COVID-19 disease. All currently authorized vaccines are inactivated. The Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine contains a modified adenovirus, a different, harmless virus, but this virus cannot replicate itself or make you sick.

Can I be vaccinated if I have an underlying condition(s)?

COVID-19 vaccines may be administered to most people with underlying medical conditions.

After getting a COVID-19 vaccine, will I test positive for COVID-19 on a viral test?

No. Neither the recently authorized and recommended vaccines nor the other COVID-19 vaccines currently in clinical trials in the United States can cause you to

test positive on viral tests, which are used to see if you have a current infection.

If your body develops an immune response—the goal of vaccination—there is a possibility you may test positive on some antibody tests. Antibody tests indicate you had a previous infection and that you may have some level of protection against the virus. Experts are currently looking at how COVID-19 vaccination may affect antibody testing results.

If I have recovered from COVID-19 and completed my isolation period, do I still need to get vaccinated with a COVID-19 vaccine?

It is currently unknown how long natural immunity lasts after recovering from COVID-19. Early evidence suggests natural immunity from COVID-19 may not last very long in some people, and cases of reinfection have been reported. So even if you have had COVID-19 and recovered, you should plan to get a vaccine when it is your turn.

If you had a COVID-19 infection, CDC says you may wait a few months after your infection before getting the vaccine as re-infection risk is low during this time. However, you may choose to get the vaccine earlier than that if you have recovered from your infection.

If you received a COVID-19-specific antibody treatment (e.g. monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma) while you were sick with COVID-19, you should wait at least 90 days after receiving the antibody treatment before getting the vaccine.

Data from clinical trials suggest that the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines are safe and effective in people who have recovered from a previous COVID-19 infection.

Will a COVID-19 vaccination protect me from getting sick with COVID-19?

Yes. COVID-19 vaccination works by teaching your immune system how to recognize and fight the virus that causes COVID-19, and this protects you from getting sick with COVID-19.

Being protected from getting sick is important because even though many people with COVID-19 have only a mild illness, others may get a severe illness, have long-term health effects, or even die. There is no way to know how COVID-19 will affect you, even if you don't have an increased risk of developing severe complications.

Will a COVID-19 vaccine alter my DNA?

The COVID-19 vaccine does NOT affect your DNA or change your genes. The vaccines create a single harmless "spike" protein unique to the COVID-19 virus. Your body recognizes the spike protein and produces antibodies against it.

Will the COVID-19 vaccine protect me from COVID-19 variants?

Viruses constantly change through mutation and new variants of a virus are expected to occur over time. Sometimes new variants emerge and disappear. Other times, new variants emerge and persist.

Scientists are working to learn more about COVID-19 variants. Early research suggests that the currently authorized vaccines are effective against the variants, though perhaps to varying degrees depending on the strain.

- Even if you are vaccinated, continue to wear a face mask, social distance, wash your hands and don't gather in groups larger than 10.

What types of COVID-19 vaccine(s) are available?

Three COVID-19 vaccines, Pfizer, Moderna, and Johnson & Johnson's Janssen are available, but supplies vary from week to week and provider to provider.

All vaccines are safe and effective and we encourage you to get whichever vaccine is available to you soonest.

GENERAL COVID-19 INFORMATION

- COVID-19 symptoms may feel like the flu. Stay home if you have any of these symptoms. If you lose your smell or taste, it is a clue that it may be COVID-19. Some people don't have any symptoms, so always keep a distance and wear a mask in public.
- It's important that your mask always covers your nose and mouth because coronavirus droplets that cause COVID can spread from your nose or mouth, even if you're not coughing or sneezing.
- Keeping 6 feet away helps keep coronavirus droplets from reaching you.
- Washing hands often helps stop the spread to your eyes or mouth if coronavirus droplets are on your hands.

COVID-19 TESTING

Free COVID-19 testing is available at several community testing sites for anyone who would like to be tested. Individuals do not have to have symptoms to be tested. Masks must be worn at all times at the testing sites. Free community sites will operate weather permitting.

Anyone who tests positive will need to isolate and monitor their symptoms. Members of the same household and those who have been in close contact will need to quarantine.

IT TAKES *all of us* TO END THE PANDEMIC!

If you know someone who is hesitant to get the COVID-19 vaccine, share your experience!

Here are resources and information you can share:

- **Vaccine is Effective**
  - It protects you without the risk of severe illness or death
  - Meets all the safety standards
  - Scientists, researchers and academics monitor the efficacy

- **Side Effects are Limited**
  Fever Chills Tiredness Headache Muscle or joint pain

- **Your information is confidential**
- **No identification needed**
- **Immigration status not needed or checked**
- **No data sharing**

Thank you for being a champion and getting your vaccine!

Remember to:

- Take it slow and rest
- Keep wearing your mask and practicing social distancing
- Don't forget your second dose appointment

BOULDER COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

Learn more

- Colorado Hotline at 1-877-COVAXCO
- SUMA at bocosuma.com
- BoulderCounty.org
- Follow Boulder County Public Health

¡NECESITAMOS DE *todos* PARA ACABAR CON LA PANDEMIA!

Si conoces a alguien que tiene dudas sobre la vacuna contra COVID-19, ¡comparte tu experiencia!

Estos son algunos recursos e información que puedes compartir:

- **La vacuna es eficaz**

— Te protege de enfermarte gravemente o morir
— Protege a todas las razas, etnias y condiciones médicas
— Cumple con todas las normas de seguridad
— Científicos, investigadores y académicos supervisan la eficacia

- **Tiene pocos efectos secundarios**

Fiebre Escalofríos Cansancio Dolor de cabeza Dolor muscular

- **Tu información es confidencial**
- **No se necesita identificación**
- **Estatus migratorio no es necesario**
- **No se comparten tus datos**

¡Gracias por ser un campeón y recibir tu vacuna!

Recuerda:

— Tómalo con calma y descansa
— Sigue usando tu cubrebocas y distanciamiento social
— No olvides tu segunda cita si necesitas la segunda dosis

BOULDER COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

Aprende más

- Línea de Colorado al 1-877-COVAXCO
- SUMA en bocosuma.com
- BoulderCounty.org
- Sigue a Salud Publica del Condado de Boulder

COVID-19
INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

General COVID-19 Vaccine Information

- Vaccines are free, safe and effective
- Vaccines can stop illness or make it mild
- To stop the pandemic, most people need to get vaccinated
- Helps protect community, family and friends
- Helps businesses and schools stay open
- Offers protection from the virus to people of different ages, races, ethnicities and medical conditions
- Getting a COVID-19 vaccine is a safer choice

Signing up for a Vaccine Appointment

- People must sign up with providers for a vaccine appointment
- ID, health insurance and immigration status are not needed
- Different providers may ask for different information. Please contact your provider to see what you may need
- Scan the QR code to see Boulder County's list of providers

Resources for Individuals Experiencing Barriers

Community members with language, transportation or online access barriers can contact the following resources for help in signing up or general information.

- **Boulder County Call Center:** 720-776-0822 Monday – Friday 9 a.m. – 2 p.m.
- **Colorado COVID-19 Vaccine Hotline:** 1-877-COVAXCO or 1-877-268-2926
- **United Way 211:** Dial "211"—Information in more than 150 languages

Create a Safe and Respectful Environment for All

For a toolkit tailored to priority populations, please contact Christina Wiles at cwiles@bouldercounty.com.

Thank you for taking steps to protect yourself, your family, friends and community.

BOULDER COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

Learn more

- BoulderCounty.org
- SUMA at bocosuma.com
- Follow Boulder County Public Health

INFORMACIÓN Y RECURSOS
SOBRE COVID-19

Información General sobre la Vacuna Contra COVID-19

- Las vacunas son gratuitas, seguras y efectivas
- Las vacunas pueden detener el virus
- Para detener la pandemia, la mayoría de las personas deben vacunarse
- Las vacunas ayudan a proteger a la comunidad, la familia y amigos
- Ayudan mantener abiertos los negocios y escuelas
- Protegen a personas de diferentes edades, razas, etnias y condiciones médicas
- Recibir la vacuna contra COVID-19 es la opción más segura

Registración para Cita de Vacunación

- Las personas deben registrarse con un proveedor médico para recibir su vacuna
- No se necesita tener identificación, seguro médico o estatus migratorio para recibir su vacuna

- Diferentes proveedores pueden solicitar información diferente. Llame a su proveedor para saber que necesita
- Escanee el código para ver la lista de proveedores en el Condado de Boulder

Recursos para las Personas que Presentan Barreras

Los miembros de la comunidad con barreras de idioma, transporte o acceso a internet pueden solicitar ayuda para hacer citas o por información general:

- **Centro de Llamadas del Condado de Boulder:** 720-776-0822 lunes – viernes, 9 a.m. – 2 p.m.
- **Línea Estatal:** 1-877-COVAXCO or 1-877-268-2926
- **United Way 211:** Marca "211"—Información en más de 150 idiomas

Crear un Espacio Seguro y Respetuoso para Todos

Para información específica para poblaciones prioritarias, por favor comuníquese con Christina Wiles a cwiles@bouldercounty.com.

Gracias por tomar pasos para protegerse a usted mismo, su familia, amigos y toda la comunidad.

BOULDER COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

Aprende más

- BoulderCounty.org
- SUMA en bocosuma.com
- Sigue Salud Pública del Condado de Boulder

Person-First Language
We are all people first!

Words to Avoid	Words to Say
Disabled, Handicapped, Physically challenged, Suffers from a disability	Person with a disability, People or Individuals with disabilities
Normal, Able-bodied, Healthy person	Person without a disability
Wheelchair-bound, Confined to wheelchair, Crippled	Person who uses a wheelchair
Deaf person/people	Person who is deaf or Person with a hearing impairment
Blind person/people	Person who is blind or has low vision/has visual impairment
Brain damaged	Person with a brain injury
Suffers from...	Person has...
Mentally retarded	Person with an intellectual disability
Epileptic/diabetic	Person with epilepsy/diabetes
Low-functioning	Greater support needs
Non-verbal	Communicates without using words
They have a problem with	They need, they use
Handicapped parking	Accessible parking
Dwarf/Midget	Little person/Person of short stature

Some people choose identity-first language. It is best to start with person-first language and to notice how they talk about themselves.

Medical Facility Accessibility "Quick Look" Checklist

Facility: _____ Date: _____

Disclaimer:

This worksheet is intended solely as informal guidance and should not be used to determine your legal rights or responsibilities under The Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) or any other laws. The 'built-environment' elements in this worksheet are based on the *2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design* but do NOT cover all the sections of the *Standards*. Completion of the worksheet and any associated report makes no assertion that a facility and its programs do or do not comply with ADA regulations.

Parking & Drop-Off Area	YES	NO
If parking is provided, are there accessible parking spaces (1 in 25), marked with vertical signs 8' wide with an adjacent 5' aisle?		
Of the accessible parking spaces, are there 1 out of 6, but no less than one, of the spaces designated as a "van" space? (Van spaces require an 8' access aisle and the word "van" on a vertical sign)		
Are the accessible parking spaces paved and relatively flat?		
If provided, is the drop-off area 5' wide, 20' long, and relatively flat?		

COMMENTS:

_____

Exterior and Interior Walkways	YES	NO

Is the walkway to the accessible entrance paved, relatively flat, and free of abrupt edges or breaks in the surface?		
Are all curbs along the walkway ramped?		
Are stairs or steps along the walkways and interior hallways either ramped, or have alternative means of access (e.g. elevator)?		
Is the walkway/hallway a 36" minimum width and free of protrusions or overhanging obstacles?		
Is the opening door pressure for ALL interior doors 5 lbs. or less?		

COMMENTS:

_____

Entrance	YES	NO
Does the entrance have a level landing, 32" wide-door opening, easy-to-operate door hardware, and threshold no higher than 1/2"?		

COMMENTS:

_____

Restrooms	YES	NO
Is there an accessible restroom (proper signage on latch side of door, door pressure ≤5 lbs., 17"-19" toilet height, grab bars, and accessible sink with wrapped pipes, if exposed)?		

COMMENTS:

_____

Exam Rooms (if a medical facility)	YES	NO
Is there an accessible exam room (accessible hallway, door 32" wide, and turning space of 60")?		

Is there an exam table adjustable from 17” to 19”?		
Is there a wheelchair accessible scale?		
Are there lifts/support devices available for transfers?		

COMMENTS:
_____

Signage	YES	NO
Are the signs for restrooms and permanent room numbers easily readable with raised letters and raised male/female/wheelchair images (if provided) and Braille?		
Are the signs located on the walls on the latch side of doors?		
Are the signs within 48” to 60” of the finished floor?		

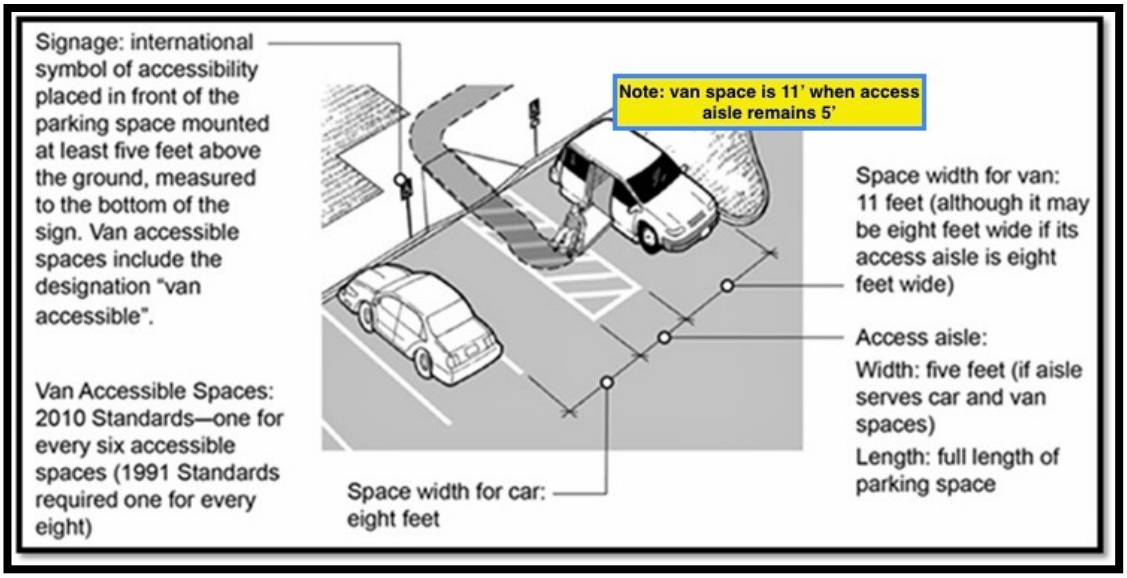
COMMENTS:
_____

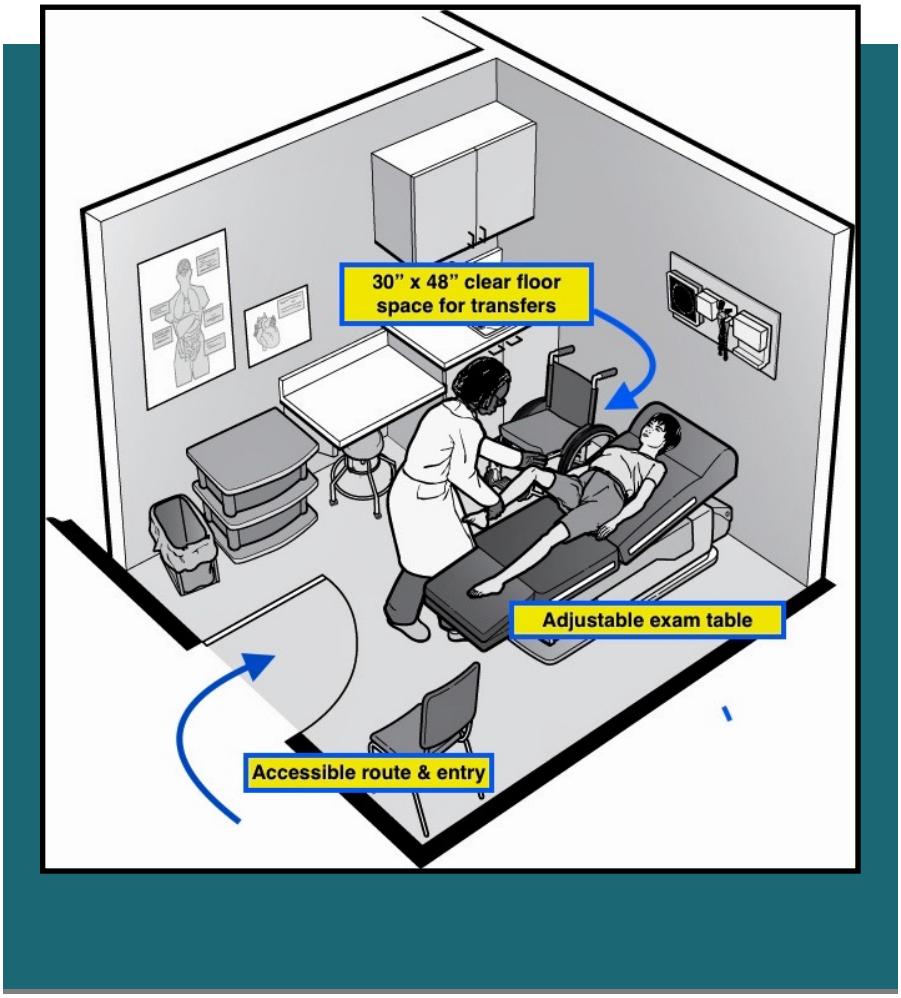
Communication for People Who are Deaf, Hard-of-Hearing, or Visually Impaired	YES	NO
Is there a policy in place to identify, document, and communicate accommodation requirements, such as scheduling extended appointment times, adjustable exam tables, and adequate time to make appointments?		
When required for effective communication, are American Sign Language interpreters (ASL) available?		
Are education materials & office instructions available in large print or alternate formats?		
Are other options utilized to address basic communication needs (e.g. written notes, assistive listening devices)?		
Is the website accessible (Section 508 compliant)?		

COMMENTS:
_____

Other Considerations	YES	NO
Is the service dog policy posted for patients and understood by staff & patients?		
Are staff trained to serve people with all types of physical and mental disabilities? Are you including disability awareness tips in your training?		
Are staff competent with patient transfers to and from exam tables, scales, and exam equipment?		
Is public transportation available? Bus route # _____		
Is the route from the bus stop to the building entrance accessible?		
If no public transportation is available, other transportation options include: _____ ; _____ ; _____ ; _____		
Staff understand that ONLY a person with a qualifying disability (e.g. difficulty walking, uses portable oxygen, heart or lung disease) is eligible for disability parking plates or a parking placard. They recognize the penalties for misuse and false statements. See DR2219 - PWD Parking Privileges Application.		

COMMENTS:
_____


Signage: international symbol of accessibility placed in front of the parking space mounted at least five feet above the ground, measured to the bottom of the sign. Van accessible spaces include the designation "van accessible".
Van Accessible Spaces: 2010 Standards—one for every six accessible spaces (1991 Standards required one for every eight)
Note: van space is 11' when access aisle remains 5'
Space width for van: 11 feet (although it may be eight feet wide if its access aisle is eight feet wide)
Access aisle:
Width: five feet (if aisle serves car and van spaces)
Length: full length of parking space
Space width for car: eight feet


30" x 48" clear floor space for transfers
Adjustable exam table
Accessible route & entry

Example of adjustable exam table & scale