00:12:18 Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Learn more about membership here: https://www.spur.org/join-renew-give/individual-

membership?utm medium=redirect&utm source=join

00:13:04 Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Join us on our upcoming tour! https://www.spur.org/events/2023-06-20/proof-water-touring-silicon-valley-advanced-water-purification-center-person-tour

00:17:10 Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Thanks for joining us everyone! 00:17:28 Jessica Peyton / SPUR Public Programs: Put your thoughts in the chat, and questions in the Q&A panel at the bottom of the screen.

00:46:25 Michael Eliason / Larch Lab: Read the Larch Lab policy brief on point access blocks/single stair buildings here: https://www.larchlab.com/point-access-block-policy-brief/

To find out more about what we do at Larch Lab: https://www.larchlab.com/what-we-do/

Connect with me on linkedin to learn more about our ideas and work on livable cities, ecodistricts, housing, and passivhaus: https://www.linkedin.com/in/michael-c-eliason/

and Twitter as well: https://twitter.com/Larch Lab

00:48:32 Jackson Nutt-Beers / SPUR Public Engagement (They/Them): We want to hear from you! Submit any questions you may have by using the Q&A panel at the bottom of your screen!

01:01:03 Stephen Smith: Rati, to answer your question – most elevator in the US actually can't fit a stretcher, because they were built before the requirement in the 2000s. So it's relevant here too. The answer is they prop the stretcher up a little to make it fit, or take it down the stairs (where it can fit). Most European countries do require a stretcher elevator in a high-rise (but not all of them! And in South Korea they don't at all). The US actually has a middling to low rate of survival for out of hospital cardiac arrests, so the stretcher requirement may not be doing much for anyway

01:02:51 Rati Koppikar: Great. Thank you Stephen

01:06:34 Stephen Smith: One of the big use cases (still pretty rare, but possible) for a fully extended stretcher in an elevator is to treat cardiac arrest with chest compressions, and there's been some work in South Korea (where I don't thikn any of the elevator fit *fully extended* stretchers) on how to deal with that using technology to keep the Chest compressions going: https://sci-hub.se/10.1016/j.ajem.2016.05.072

01:10:49 Michael Eliason / Larch Lab: There was a question on other reasons for dual stair requirements - with regards to earthquakes.... Tokyo, chile, south korea all allow taller single stair buildings - despite a long history of earthquakes. Fire seems to be the biggest one, but I think Stephen stated it - the benefits of single stair may exceed double loaded corridors.

01:11:27 Bryan Alcorn: thanks all!