



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES



Child Care Emergency Preparedness and
Response (EPR) Webinar Series

Response, Recovery, and Rebuilding

October 20, 2014



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Child Care State Systems Specialist
Network
(CCSSSN)



Technology Notes

- You will hear the presentation through your computer speakers;
- Q & A Pod (top middle) – content questions here; and
- Chat Pod (bottom middle) – enter any immediate needs here.

Reminder – if you experience technical difficulties, this Webinar is being recorded and the recording will be sent to all registrants.

EPR Series Overview

These six Webinars support States and Territories' development of collaborative EPR plans as framed by OCC:

1. Creating a Plan for Child Care Services: Coordinating With Key Partners and Emergency Management Agencies;
2. Subsidy Issues: Planning for the Continuation of Child Care Services;
3. Licensing Regulations and Policies for Emergency Planning and Response;
4. Training and Technical Assistance Supports for Child Care Providers;
5. **Response, Recovery, and Rebuilding;** and
6. Recovering: Responding to Trauma.

EPR Series Overview

- Speakers include federal government and state officials as well as national experts;
- States and Territories may choose sessions of interest or need;
- Participants will be asked to interact via the Chat, Word Cloud, Polling, and Question and Answer Box;
- Webinars and resources will be archived; and
- Technical assistance is available.

Poll Question 1: Who is with us today?

- State and Territory CCDF Administrators and staff;
- County administrators and staff;
- Licensing Administrators and staff at the state or county levels;
- Fire, building, environmental health, or food safety officials;
- Emergency management officials and staff;
- Child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agencies or other community-based organizations;
- Training or Technical Assistance (TA) providers;
- Regional Offices; or
- Other (please describe your role in the chat box).

Today's Agenda

- Overview and Considerations
- Lessons Learned from Superstorm Sandy
- Caring for Children in Shelters
- FEMA Assistance
- Lessons Learned from Hurricanes Katrina (2005) and Isaac (2012): Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) and Provider Perspectives

Speaker Introductions

- Beverly Wellons, Region III
- Sarita Fritzler, Save the Children
- Molly Evancho and Angela Lohman, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Dianne Constant, Agenda for Children, Louisiana and Rita Perrilloux, child care provider, Louisiana

*Biographies and contact information will be sent to registrants following the Webinar.

Word Cloud

When you think about response, recovery,
and rebuilding after an emergency or
disaster,
what words come to mind...?

Child Care EPR Planning is Important

- Planning minimizes the likelihood of injuries and death of children who are particularly vulnerable in disasters;
- Preparation can minimize the psychological impact (trauma) and can promote resilience in children and adults;
- Planning and preparation may reduce revenue lost and provider liability as well as promoting continuity of care; and
- Child care is a vital service to the community, so that the speed at which child care is able to recover speeds the overall recovery of the community.

ACF

Administration
for Children
and Families

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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2. Issuance Date: February 17, 2011

3. Originating Office: Office of Child Care (OCC)

4. Key Words: Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning for Child Care, CCDF Plan, Pre-Print

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

1. Planning for continuation of services to Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) families;
2. Coordinating with emergency management agencies and key partners;
3. Regulatory requirements and technical assistance for child care providers;
4. **Provision of temporary child care services after a disaster; and**
5. **Rebuilding child care after a disaster.**

Information Memorandum (IM) Goals 4 and 5

OCC suggests that a State or Territory's EPR plan include these items:

- Coordination with emergency management (EM) officials, CCR&Rs, and voluntary organizations to implement temporary child care services after a disaster;
- Temporary operating standards or waivers of certain regulatory requirements to accommodate providers who need to relocate and the provision of temporary child care in shelters;
- Training and screening of those who are willing to assist in temporary child care as well as prepositioning supplies for such; and
- Provisions for establishing and maintaining temporary child care in nontraditional settings when existing facilities are severely damaged or destroyed.

Information Memorandum Goals 4 & 5

- OCC also suggests that a State or Territory's EPR plan include these items:
 - A strategy to work with EM, licensing, and public health to do facilities assessments;
 - Training strategies for providers around business continuity;
 - Strategies to provide information and resources to providers about financial assistance;
 - Strategies to engage fiscal entities that might provide financial assistance to help providers reopen; and
 - Planning with FEMA regional officials to clarify the availability of the Public Assistance program.

Considerations

- Assess the immediate situation: reunification of families, child care needs, and condition of facilities;
- Think about a variety of child care issues:
 - Care for children in disaster claim centers;
 - Care for children of emergency responders;
 - Care for children in temporary shelters;
 - Helping existing or new providers set up temporary free standing child care facilities—health and safety essentials; and
 - Helping existing providers make repairs and rebuild as necessary.

Considerations (cont.)

- Consider available resources and navigation assistance for families and providers:
 - FEMA;
 - Small Business Administration (SBA);
 - Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA);
 - Other public dollars;
 - Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs); and
 - Private Philanthropy.

Beverly Wellons

Regional Program Manager
Region III
Office of Child Care





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Determining Conditions on the Ground

- The storm caused mass destruction of homes, schools, child care and Head Start programs, service agencies, and infrastructure.
- Evacuation and mass movement displaced families who were placed in shelters, hotels, and motels.
- Children were separated from their schools, Head Start, and child care programs.
- Many families lost the ability to maintain employment due to lack of transportation and/or damage to employer sites



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- Communication efforts were hindered by power outages and a lack of telephone services.
- Emergency responders were also affected by the storm resulting in delayed efforts to assess damages.
- There was no consolidated database of family child care homes.
- Some agencies, child care and Head Start programs did not have well developed continuity of operations plans (COOP), so families in the hardest hit areas were unable access services.



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- Families needed information to assist them with re-engaging their children with school, child care and Head Start.
- Providers needed information and support for restoring their facilities and those that remained opened needed to be assessed for safety.
- Voluntary organizations provided on-site child care at Disaster Relief Centers and respite care in shelters.
- Disaster Case Managers needed information about the NJ infrastructure and resources.





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Lessons Learned

- Have well coordinated plans for assessing and reporting damages.
- Programs, agencies and governments must be prepared with COOP Plans.
- Emergency contacts and backup information must be available and updated.
- States must be aware of flexibility policies.



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- Providers must be informed about resources to support recovery.
- Provider data bases must be consolidated and routinely updated.
- State officials and CCR&Rs need cell phone and/or alternate telephone contact and email addresses of all providers.



PRIVATE WALKWAY FOR 5005

NEVER FALLEN

PLEASE STAY ON WALKWAY



Sarita Fritzler

Manager,
Emergency Response and
Recovery
Save the Children



CHILD FRIENDLY SPACES

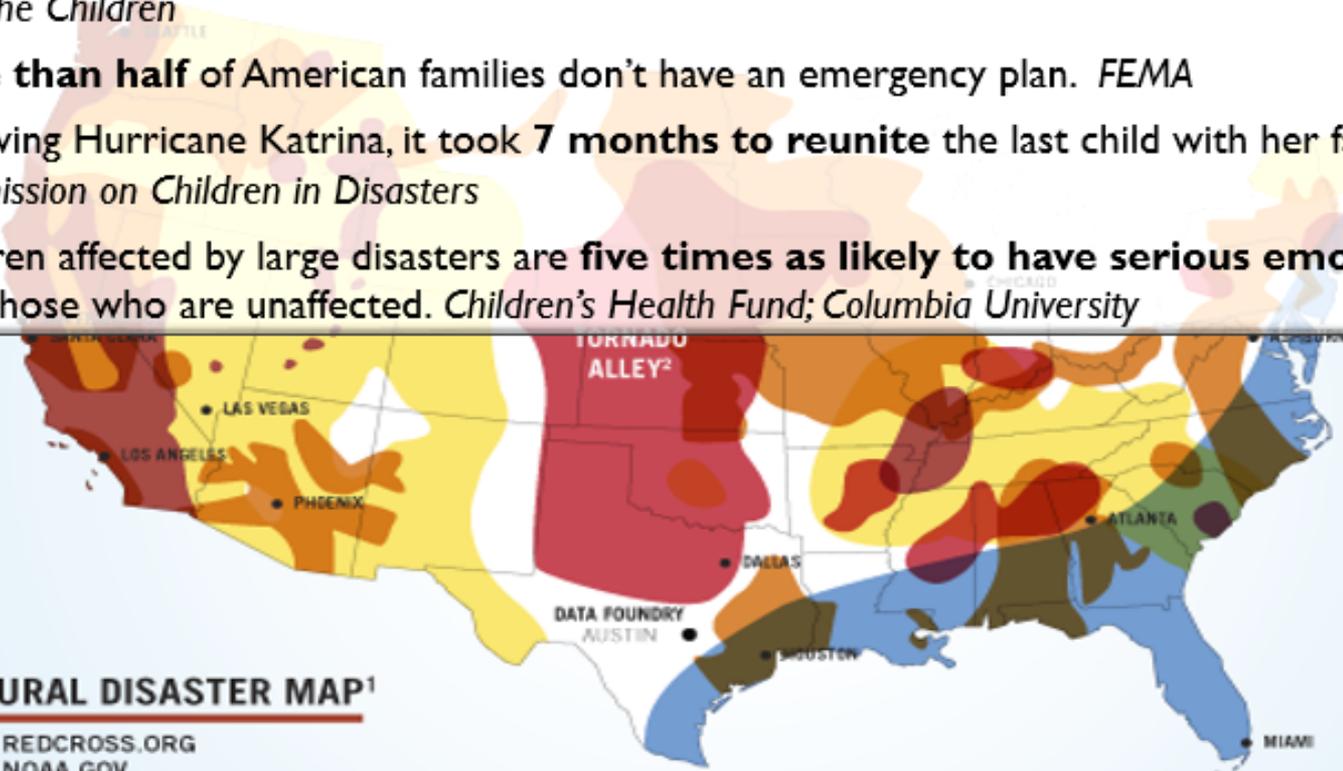
Sarita Fritzler, Manager
Emergency Response & Recovery
Programs

Get Ready. Get Safe.



A Nation at Risk and *Children* are the most vulnerable

- Disasters can strike **anywhere at any time**.
- Each workday, **69 million** children are in child care or school, separated from their families.
- **21 states and D.C.** lack basic standards for protecting children in child care facilities and schools. *Save the Children*
- **More than half** of American families don't have an emergency plan. *FEMA*
- Following Hurricane Katrina, it took **7 months to reunite** the last child with her family. *National Commission on Children in Disasters*
- Children affected by large disasters are **five times as likely to have serious emotional issues** than those who are unaffected. *Children's Health Fund; Columbia University*



US NATURAL DISASTER MAP¹

¹SOURCE: REDCROSS.ORG

²SOURCE: NOAA.GOV

Unique Needs of Children

Children are not simply “little adults.”

- ▶ Reliance on Caregivers
- ▶ Communication & Identification
- ▶ Mobility
- ▶ Safety and Protection
- ▶ Physical Protection
- ▶ Nutritional Needs
- ▶ Emotional Needs
- ▶ Developmental Needs
- ▶ Routine and Comfort



Boy with an evacuation backpack in a Texas shelter following Hurricane Ike

Who We Are

Work in 120+ countries and the USA

In the US, a leading advocate and responder for children in emergencies

- Served as Chair of National Commission on Children and Disasters & serving on FEMA's National Advisory Council
- National and State VOAD member
- Serving on National Mass Care Council and Leading Children in Disasters Coalition
- Red Cross partner providing care for children in shelters



Protecting Children in Emergencies

- Since Hurricane Katrina, **Save the Children** has served more than 800,000 children impacted by US emergencies.
- Respond to every major disaster in US
- Led the National Commission on Children and Disasters
- Partner nationally and locally with American Red Cross, FEMA
- Publish Annual Disaster Report Card



Child Friendly Spaces

Child Friendly Spaces are a signature Save the Children initiative designed to help communities, in the US and around the world, protect and care for the most vulnerable among us in times of crisis – our children. Child Friendly Spaces provide an opportunity for children to return to a sense of normalcy in the midst of a crisis, which we know from research, helps in their longer term development and recovery.



We keep kids safe, securing the future we share.

Trainings & Implementation for Child Friendly Spaces

- Save the Children has trained and partnered with emergency management officials in 28 states across the US.
- We Have Worked on Child Protection and Resilience:
In Regions: I, II, IV, VI, IX Newly Launched Region VII in 2015
- Save the Children has trained more than 3,000 NCCC AmeriCorps volunteers, staff from Parks & Recreation, the YMCA, the Medical Reserve Corps and hundreds of Red Cross volunteers and child care providers
- Training is available both online and in- person and is available upon request

POLL QUESTION 2

- Does your State or Territory have formalized plans to care for children in temporary shelters? (Please select all that apply.)
 - Yes, as part of ESF (Emergency Support Function) #6 of State or Territory Emergency Plan
 - Yes, it conducts training and screening of volunteers
 - Yes, there are plans for the prepositioning of supplies
 - Yes, it has MOUs with Resource and Referral Agencies, VOADs, etc.
 - Yes, other
 - No, my State or Territory does not have formalized plans

FEMA

Molly Evancho

Angela Lohman

Program Specialist

Policy and Regulations
Branch

Public Assistance Division

Program Specialist

Individuals and Households
Branch

Individual Assistance Division

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES

Response, Recovery, and Rebuilding
October 20, 2014

Molly Evancho

FEMA's Public Assistance – Policy and Regulations Branch



FEMA

FEMA's Mission

FEMA's mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate all hazards



FEMA

How to get Assistance

- Private nonprofit (PNP) organizations which provide child care services are eligible for reimbursement.
- Contact state emergency management agency to obtain information about attending an Applicant Briefing – meetings run by the State to provide information about the application process and potential assistance.
- All applicants for FEMA Public Assistance must submit a Request for Public Assistance (RPA) through the State.
- PNPs which provide child care services should apply simultaneously to FEMA and the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).



FEMA

PNP Eligibility

To be eligible for Public Assistance:

- A PNP organization must have a ruling letter from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or satisfactory evidence from the State that it is a nonprofit organization doing business under state law.
- PNPs must own or operate an eligible facility, in this case a child care center or a Head Start program, and must be open to the general public.
- PNPs must be legally responsible for disaster related repairs to the facility.



FEMA

Damaged Child Care Facilities

- Costs to repair buildings, replace contents and equipment, remove debris and perform emergency work are eligible for reimbursement. (Public Assistance grants are cost-shared - typically, 75 percent federal and 25 percent non-federal).
- Costs associated with the provision of a Temporary Facility for a damaged child care facility may be eligible for reimbursement.
- Options include lease, purchase, or construction of a Temporary Facility. FEMA will fund the most cost effective option.
- Temporary Facility assistance is normally only provided for six months. Where appropriate, a longer time period may be approved.
- Utility, maintenance, and other operation costs are not eligible for reimbursement.



FEMA

Emergency Child Care Services

- Child Care Services provided in conjunction with congregate care shelters and stand alone child care centers stood up by state/locals (whether government run or through state/local contract with private provider) are eligible.
- Reimbursement for the costs of providing child care services terminates when emergency sheltering operations end.
- Reimbursement may be eligible for services provided to sheltered populations and other disaster survivors.



FEMA

Child Care Services – Eligible Costs

- Labor Costs - if a regular employee of an eligible applicant performs duties in direct support of child care operations, any overtime pay related to such duties is eligible for reimbursement
- Labor Costs – regular-time and overtime costs for contract labor and temporary hires operations are eligible
- Facility Costs - minor modifications to make a child care facility habitable and functional, shelter safety and security, shelter management, and cleaning/restoration
- Supplies and Commodities - food, beverages, cots, linens, blankets, and pillows



FEMA

Child Care & Individual Assistance

- The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-2) gave FEMA the authority to pay for eligible child care expenses as disaster assistance under the Other Needs Assistance (ONA) provision of the Individuals and Households Programs (IHP).
- Eligibility Criteria:
 - Disaster-related need for child care assistance
 - Provide receipts or estimates
 - Must be an authorized child care provider
 - Certify not receiving duplicative assistance
 - Children are of eligible age (13 or under; or age 14 up to 18 with a disability, as defined by Federal law)



FEMA

Child Care & Individual Assistance

- Only one applicant may be awarded assistance on behalf of the child.
 - If the child is a member of multiple households, only the applicant with whom the child resides for the majority of the calendar year will be eligible for assistance.
- FEMA may provide up to eight weeks of assistance to meet the applicant's disaster-related need for child care. FEMA works with the State/Tribe to establish a maximum amount of assistance an applicant may receive.
- Eligible Expenses: Child care expenses (to include registration fee and health inventory fee for those requiring a new child care service provider)
- Ineligible Expenses: Fees for extra-curricular activities; transportation; educational services; medical care or services; and recreational camps or clubs.



FEMA

POLL QUESTION 3

- Are you aware of the following resources that might be brought to bear following an emergency or disaster?
(Please select all that apply)
 - FEMA Public Assistance;
 - FEMA Individual Assistance;
 - SBA Emergency Loans;
 - DUA;
 - EPA resources around mold;
 - Public Health;
 - Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) or other agency or organization; or
 - Other, please describe.

Poll Question 4

- What areas does your State or Territory need help with?(Please select all that apply.)
 - Assistance with facilities assessment;
 - Assistance with child care in disaster recovery centers;
 - Development of child care options for first responders;
 - Assistance with developing waivers/flexibility for regulated child care providers to operate at less than full compliance;
 - Increasing understanding of available federal, state, and local resources for recovery and rebuilding
 - Supporting providers to develop continuity of operation plans; or
 - Developing the piece of the ESF #6 that deals with care for children.

Louisiana

Dianna Constant



Region IV Coordinator,
Agenda for Children

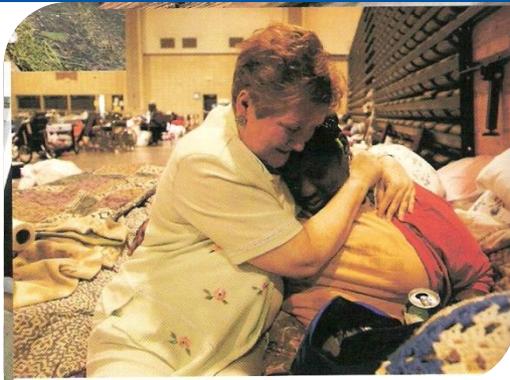
Rita Perrilloux



Co-Director
Little Leaders Learning
Center Preschool



Louisiana Child Care Resource and Referral Responds: Hurricanes KATRINA and ISAAC



Dianna Constant and Rita Perrilloux



Reuters/Landov/David J. Phillip

ISAAC 2012

“After more than 4,000 residents were chased out of their homes by rapidly rising floodwaters, Hurricane Isaac - weary residents in St. John the Baptist Parish turned to clean up and assessment, while authorities announced Friday that residents could get federal help with that process.”

Times Picayune, September 2012

Response, Recovery, and Rebuilding Child Care

Louisiana CCR&R contracts include disaster-related deliverables. Staff are second responders and may be required to

1. Locate/visit child care and family child care homes in disaster impacted areas,
2. Set up and staff Child Respite Areas in shelters.

PREPARE

As an agency, Agenda For Children created an emergency plan that includes:

- a phone tree for staff,
- demographic information on all staff, and
- a current list of Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes Contacts.

Each staff member has a written plan as well as a thumb drive containing all necessary information.

Agenda's Technical Assistants all have a large store of toys and materials to bring to shelters.

Each of Agenda's three regional offices also has a larger store of materials for children.

RESPONSE after Isaac

- Agenda for Children staff quickly began contacting providers in the disaster declared areas to assess needs.

Note: This was critical to the state's ability to report to CCDF about the availability of child care.

- Agenda also communicated, coordinated, and distributed donations.

RESPONSE

Agenda's Emergency and Response Plan also includes:

1. Guides for helping CC providers prepare for disaster to protect their children and business,
2. How to inform and help parents before, during and after a disaster,
3. How to set up temporary child care,
4. Suggestions for restoring child care, and
5. Coordinating donations.

RECOVERY

Children have important physical, physiological, developmental, and psychological differences from adults that can and must be anticipated in the disaster planning process.



Coordinate



- Child care advocates should prepare to assume a primary mission of advocating for children before, during and after a disaster.

To the Registrants...

- Are there any questions?

OR

- Does anyone have an example you'd like to share as to a success or challenge that was experienced in your jurisdiction around response, recovery, or rebuilding?

Resource Guide: Emergency Preparedness and Response Resources for Child Care Programs



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Resource Guide: Emergency Preparedness and Response Resources for Child Care Programs

Natural disasters and emergencies can be emotionally devastating and cause property damage that can be costly to repair. Child care programs are not immune to these risks and should plan and prepare for any event (minor as well as catastrophic) that may disrupt the day-to-day operations of their child care businesses. Emergency plans help ensure child care programs and staff are prepared to react in a manner that protects the safety of children and staff when an emergency occurs. Emergency plans also establish mechanisms to help programs during the recovery phase and get businesses "up and running" as soon as possible. This promotes continuity of care and reduces the risks of clientele and income loss.

<https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/resource-guide-emergency-preparedness-and-response-resources-child-care-programs>

EPR Resources

OCC Resources

- OCC's Child Care Resources for Disasters and Emergencies Web site: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/child-care-resources-for-disasters-and-emergencies>.
 - Includes Information Memorandums, Joint Letter to State Governors, FEMA Guidance, Checklists, Past Response Efforts, etc.

CCTAN Resources

- CCTAN's EPR page: <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/emergency-preparedness-0>.
 - Includes Resource Guide, EPR Planning for Licensing Agencies, EP and Child Care Facilities Lockdowns, lists of State-level trainings, etc.

EPR Resources

- www.disasterassistance.gov
- www.fema.gov
- <http://www.sba.gov/category/navigation-structure/loans-grants/small-business-loans/disaster-loans>
- <http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/disaster.asp>
- National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System:
<https://egateway.fema.gov/inter/nefrls/home.htm>

Poll 5 Check Out

- Which of the following topics from today's conversation will be most useful in your EPR work going forward? (Please select all that apply.)
 - Considerations in responding immediately after a disaster;
 - Considerations in developing child care in temporary shelter situations;
 - Resources available from the federal government to support recovery, such as FEMA;
 - The role that CCR&Rs can play; or
 - Other (please specify in the chat box).

Next Steps

- **Responding to Trauma:**
 - Understanding the unique vulnerabilities of children after an emergency and the impact of adverse childhood experiences
 - Responding to families and providers to support their recovery
 - Children and Youth Task Force in Disasters—an example of supporting recovery from trauma
- **Evaluation:**
 - SurveyMonkey sent immediately following this Webinar.

Conclusion

- Development of a meaningful, specific, comprehensive EPR plan is a complex and time-consuming task involving engagement and commitment of numerous stakeholders;
- Attention must be paid to provision of child care in disaster claim centers and temporary shelters, as well as setting up temporary child care facilities and helping providers repair and rebuild facilities that have been damaged or destroyed; and
- Immediate and ongoing assistance to families and providers to navigate the recovery process is important; including provision of information through multiple forms of media, in multiple languages, about the availability of resources.

Conclusion (cont.)

“Recovery is about taking opportunities to grow great communities following hardship. Great communities emerge on the backs of great people.”

- Jolie Willis, New Zealand Red Cross “Supporting the Supporters in Disaster Recovery”, p. 4, in *Winston Churchill Fellowship Report*, 2014.

Conclusion

- We hope you will take examples and ideas from today's discussion to a broader effort within your State or Territory as you take steps towards developing your State or Territory's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.
- The next Webinar will be held on November 10, 2014 at 3:30 ET, 2:30 CT, 1:30 MT, 12:30 PT.



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Thank You

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