



ARE YOU READY?

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

OCTOBER 21, 2015

JOINT CAPPA/R&R ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SACRAMENTO, CA



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

**CHILD CARE CENTERS
&
FAMILY CHILD CARE HOMES**

Statutes for Child Care DISASTER PREPARDNESS

**According to Health and Safety Code Section
1596.95(f) (Centers)**

and

1597.54(b)(2) (Homes) :

Any person desiring issuance of a license for a day care
shall complete all of the following:

- A written plan for fire escape and disaster
 - Fire drills and disaster drills
 - Documentation of drills

Regulations	CHILD CARE CENTER GENERAL LICENSING REQUIREMENTS	101174
101174	DISASTER AND MASS CASUALTY PLAN	101174
(a)	Each licensee shall have a disaster and mass casualty plan of action. The plan shall be in writing and shall be readily available.	
(b)	The plan shall be subject to review by the Department and shall include:	
(1)	Designation of administrative authority and staff assignments.	
(2)	Contingency plans for action during fires, floods and earthquakes including, but not limited to, the following:	
(A)	Fire safety plan.	
(B)	Means of exiting.	
(C)	Transportation arrangements.	
(D)	Relocation sites that are equipped to provide safe temporary accommodations for children.	
(E)	Supervision of children during evacuation or relocation, and contact after relocation to ensure that relocation has been completed as planned.	
(F)	Means of contacting local agencies, including but not limited to the fire department, law enforcement agencies, and civil defense and other disaster authorities.	
(3)	Any special methods and procedures necessary for the evacuation and relocation of nonambulatory children.	
(c)	The licensee shall instruct all children, age and abilities permitting, and all child care personnel, including volunteers, in their duties and responsibilities under the plan.	
(d)	Disaster drills shall be conducted at least every six months.	
(1)	Completion of such drills shall not require travel away from the child care center grounds or contact with local disaster agencies.	
(2)	The drills shall be documented. This documentation shall be kept in the child care center for at least one year.	

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 1596.81, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 1596.72, 1596.73, 1596.81, 1596.95 and 1597.05, Health and Safety Code.

Forms LIC 610A (Homes) & LIC 610 (Centers)

[illegible][illegible]

Important to Remember....

- ✓ Conduct fire and disaster **Drills every six (6) months**
- ✓ Keep facility **Disaster Plan/Form updated** and check this information at least each time a drill is conducted
- ✓ Keep **Parent Contact Information updated** at your facility and check this information at least each time a drill is conducted

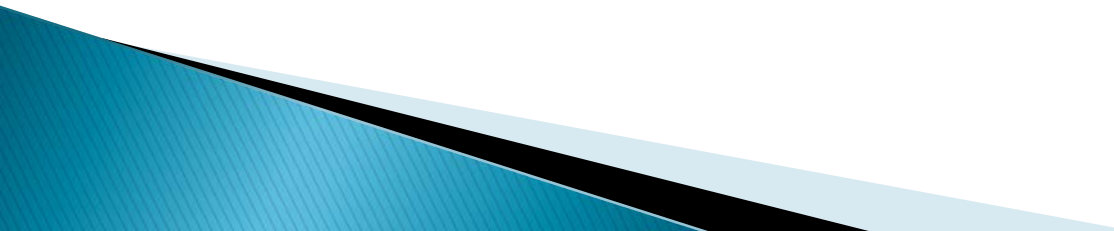


THANK YOU!

EMSA'S TRAINING FOR CHILD CARE PROVIDERS

Speaker:
Lucy Chaidez of the EMS Authority

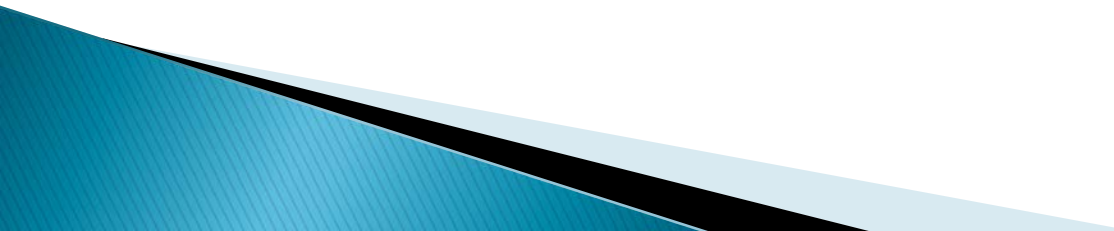
FACTS ABOUT THE PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

- ▶ Current pediatric first aid and CPR training is 8 hours long, and includes a very short overview of disaster preparedness.
 - ▶ Current Preventive Health and Safety Practices (PHSP) training is 7 hours long and does not include disaster preparedness training.
 - ▶ On January 1, 2016, nutrition training will become a part of the Preventive Health and Safety Practices training, so the training will increase to 8 hours.
- 

DISASTER TRAINING INCLUDES:

- ▶ In the pediatric first aid and CPR training, the training consists of a short explanation of how to prepare for some major disasters such as fires, floods, and earthquakes and basic information about what should be included in a disaster plan.
- ▶ A checklist of materials that should be included in a disaster-ready “grab” bag. The main items are: enough water and food for each of the children and staff members to last at least 72 hours. The grab bag should be waterproof. It should also include a first aid kit, infant feeding supplies, toileting supplies, and diapering supplies.
- ▶ Information regarding specific plans for children with special medication or feeding needs. These plans must be developed with a child’s parent or guardian, and should also include input from the child’s health care professional. The parent must provide the medication that has been prescribed to a child. Child care providers must review the contents of the grab bag in order to assure that the food, water, and medication items are not expired. Mental Health information for children after a disaster is also included.

CONCLUSION

- ▶ EMSA put together a task force this past spring to revise all of the child care training standards.
 - ▶ EMSA included feedback from child development specialists, child care training directors and instructors, and child care providers.
 - ▶ This fall, EMSA hopes to complete its regulations revision and submit the regulations to the department that provides formal legal approval by January 2016. We expect to have new regulations by January 2017.
 - ▶ The revised regulations, if approved, would require training in disaster preparedness as part of recurring prevention training.
 - ▶ Questions?
- 

The background of the slide is a photograph of a classroom. On the left, there are blue plastic chairs and a yellow table. In the center, a white rectangular box with four binder holes at the corners contains the title text. To the right of the box, a child is sitting on the floor, and a poster with the words 'Recycle', 'Reuse', 'Reduce', and 'Rot' is visible. The overall scene is a typical early childhood education environment.

Local Perspective: Alameda County Children's Disaster Planning

Ellen Dektar

Alameda County ECE Planning Council
General Services Agency Child Care Program

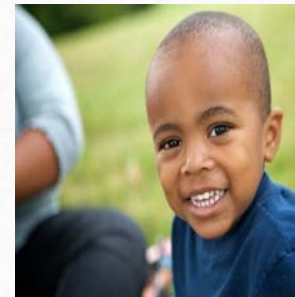
October 22, 2015

Genesis of Work

- Outgrowth of discussion at Local Planning Council about federal child care regulations
- Agency director who is also emergency expert suggested we look into the County's preparedness for children
- We obtained a federal funded grant to survey our County's 28 plans and determined that children's needs are barely addressed—child care, or unattended children, or sheltering, for example.

Child Care and Disasters: Numbers in Other States

- Texas: Hurricane Ike left 45,000 children without child care in 2008
- Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Flooding caused damage to 16% of licensed child care programs in 2008
- Katrina: 62%-94% of licensed slots in 3 coastal counties were lost



Problems/Issues

- Aftermath of Katrina: Hard to estimate number of very young children impacted because served in a variety of early care and education settings (Head Start, family child care).
- Needed to identify location of potentially impacted centers for response.
- Needed to identify location of safe centers to provide alternate care
- Missouri Tornadoes: discovered child care is an essential need for emergency responders

Alameda County's Report Compares County Policy to 21 National Best Practices

Practices Include

- ▶ Inclusion in Emergency Base Plans, Annexes
- ▶ Lead and Support Entities Responsible for Children's Emergency Needs Are Identified
- ▶ Timely and Accessible Information, Including Emergency Alerts, Available for Child Focused Facilities
- ▶ Plan Identifies and Fosters Collaboration Among Emergency Officials and Child Focused Organizations
- ▶ Criteria Established for Individuals Working with Children and Families

So From “Local Government” Up We Created and Are Refining A Children’s Annex

- Annex is a supplement to the County Emergency Operations Plan
- We convened cross-departmental staff to consider and define response for unique needs of children, including child care
- Departments involved: Social Services, Health Care/Emergency , Human Resources (volunteers), Sheriff’s Office

Child Care Piece is Most Recent and Undergoing Review

- Our initial work focused on nailing down internal County functions
- We had several community meetings to develop and “exercise the plan” and the R and R’s have been great participants
- We recently met to define the R and R role, which is good timing with the simultaneous development of the state plan



Possible R and R Role at Local Level

- Preparedness (currently being done to some extent)
- Response:
 - Supported referrals for emergency responders for child care
 - Communications Hub:
 - Assessment of child care needs/damage and available resources (supplies, transportation, staff)
 - Liaison with state Community Care Licensing?
- Recovery

Lessons Learned: Child Care (Intermediaries) Need to Learn About Disaster Protocols

- Cities, or the County for unincorporated areas, are the first level of response to a disaster
- If they don't have resources, the response is bumped up a level...to County, Regional, State, and Federal
- There is a national template for how disaster response is coordinated in an emergency operations center (Logistics, Operations, Shelter, etc.)

Lessons Learned: Unattended Children

- If a child care center or other site has children who have not been reunited with parents, from a resource and safety perspective the ideal would be to have them shelter in place and bring needed resources to them
- It will be challenging to “stand up” shelters to address needs of unattended children in a developmentally appropriate, safe way
- Red Cross, which runs many shelters in disasters, does not admit unattended children



**Preparedness Varies By City, County, School
District....Let's Lift All Boats!**

California Child Care Disaster Plan



Bobbie Rose

California Childcare Health Program

UCSF School of Nursing

October 21, 2015

Project Background

Health and Safety Regulatory Workgroup, 2011
Disaster Preparedness Subgroup



Reauthorization of the Child Care Development Block Grant, November 2014

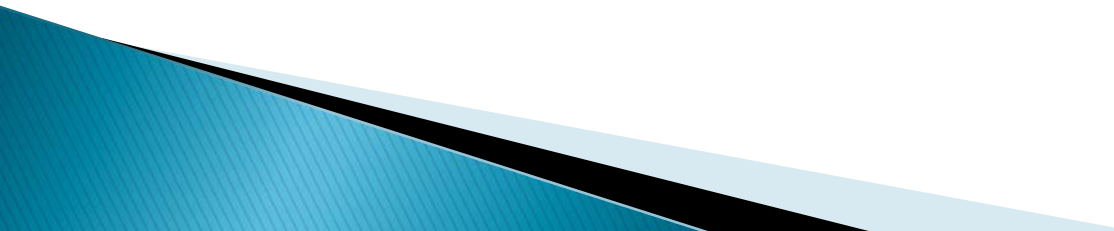


Extensive Changes to Requirements for Health and Safety



States must demonstrate a plan for child care for before, during and after an emergency

OVERALL PURPOSE

- ▶ To minimize potential injury, death, loss, destruction, and disruption for children, families and child care providers in the event of a disaster.
- 

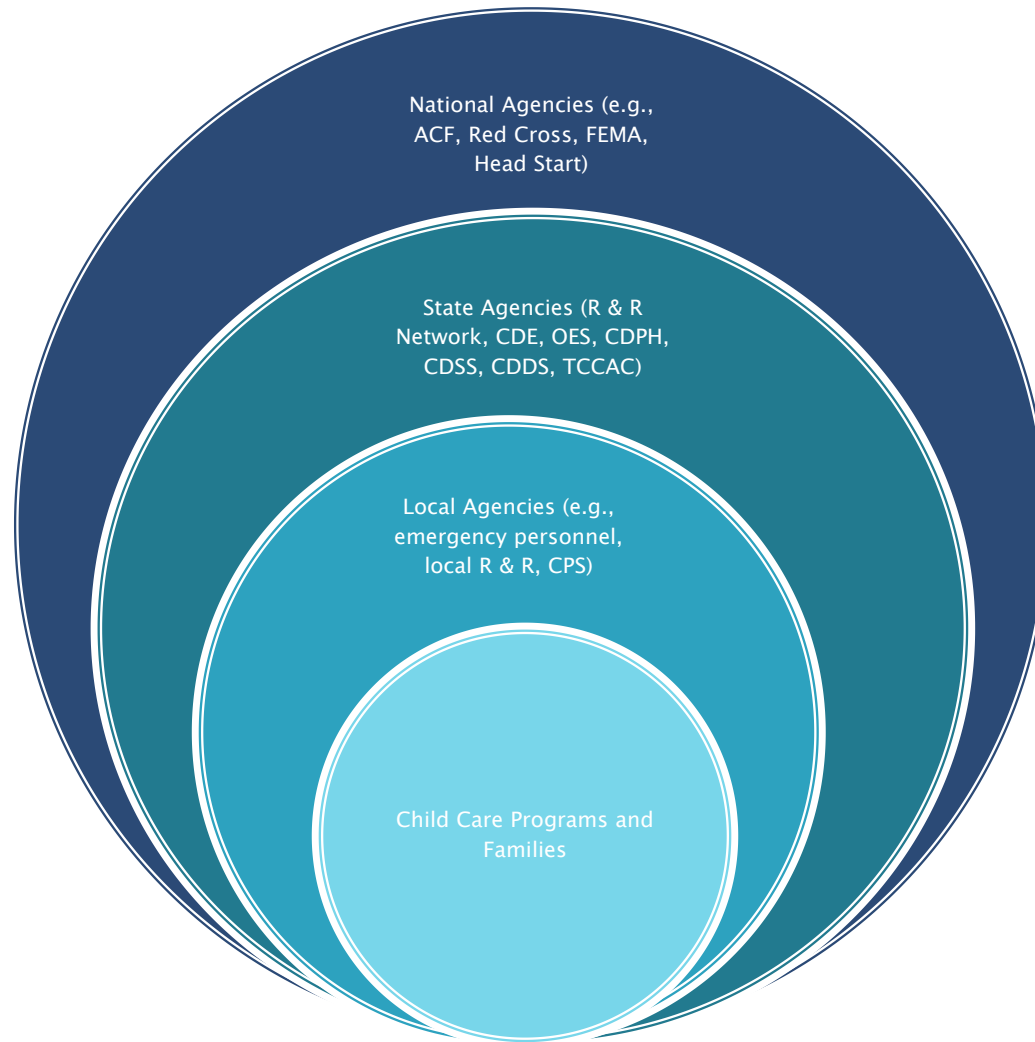
And...

- ▶ Meet the requirements in the 2014 CCDBG Reauthorization.

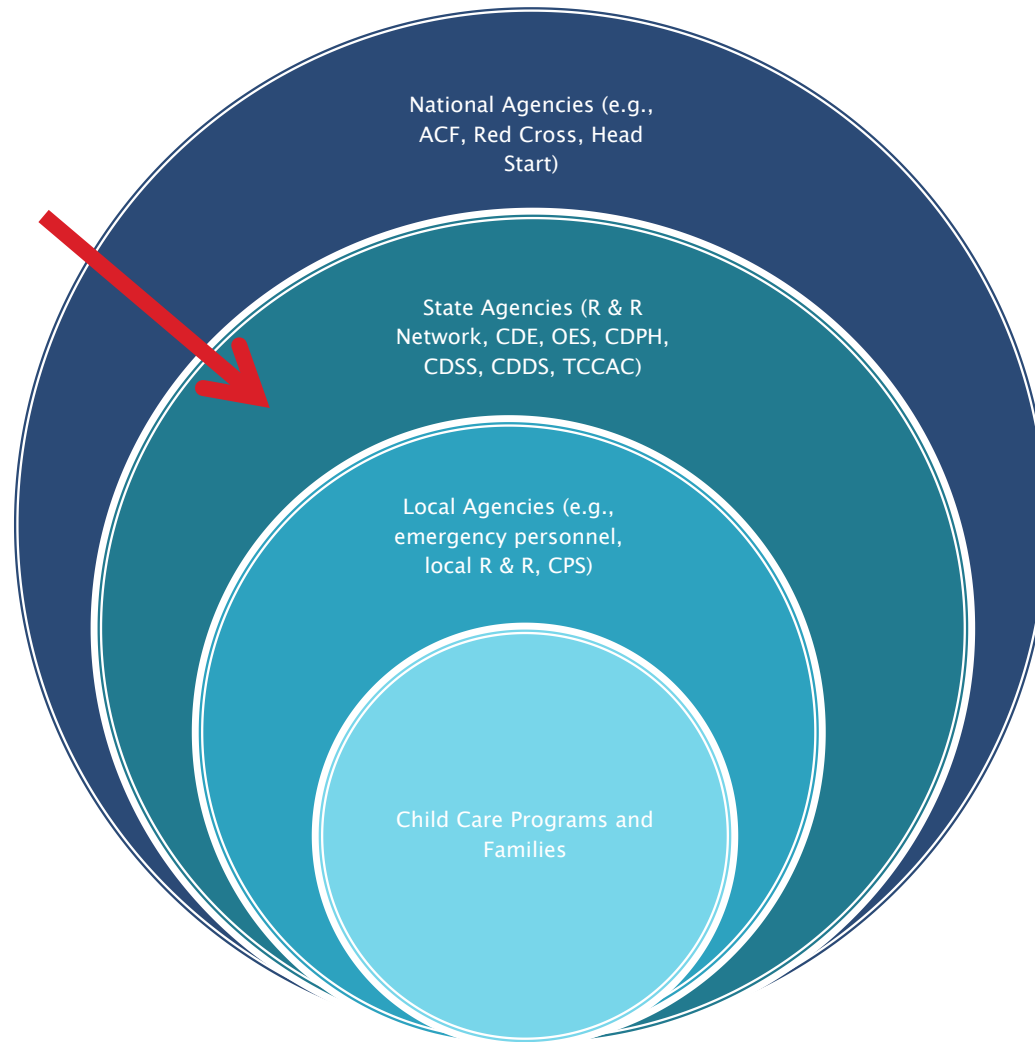
EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS

Evacuation
Relocation
Shelter-in-place and Lockdown
Communication
Reunification with Families
Accommodation of Infants and Toddlers
Children with Disabilities & Chronic Medical Conditions
Recovery Services (funds, damage evaluation, mental health)
Practice Drills and Preparedness Training

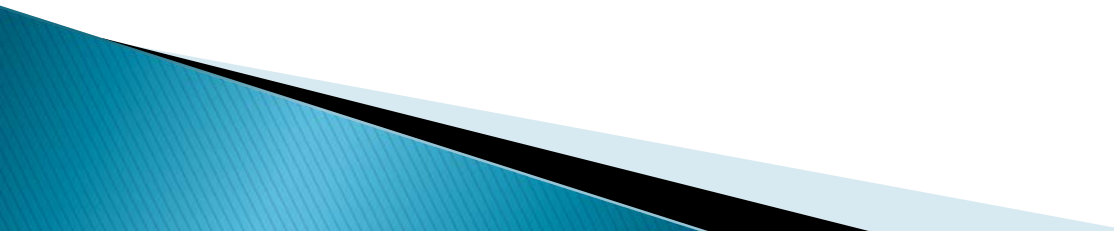
Key Partners on Local, State, and National Levels



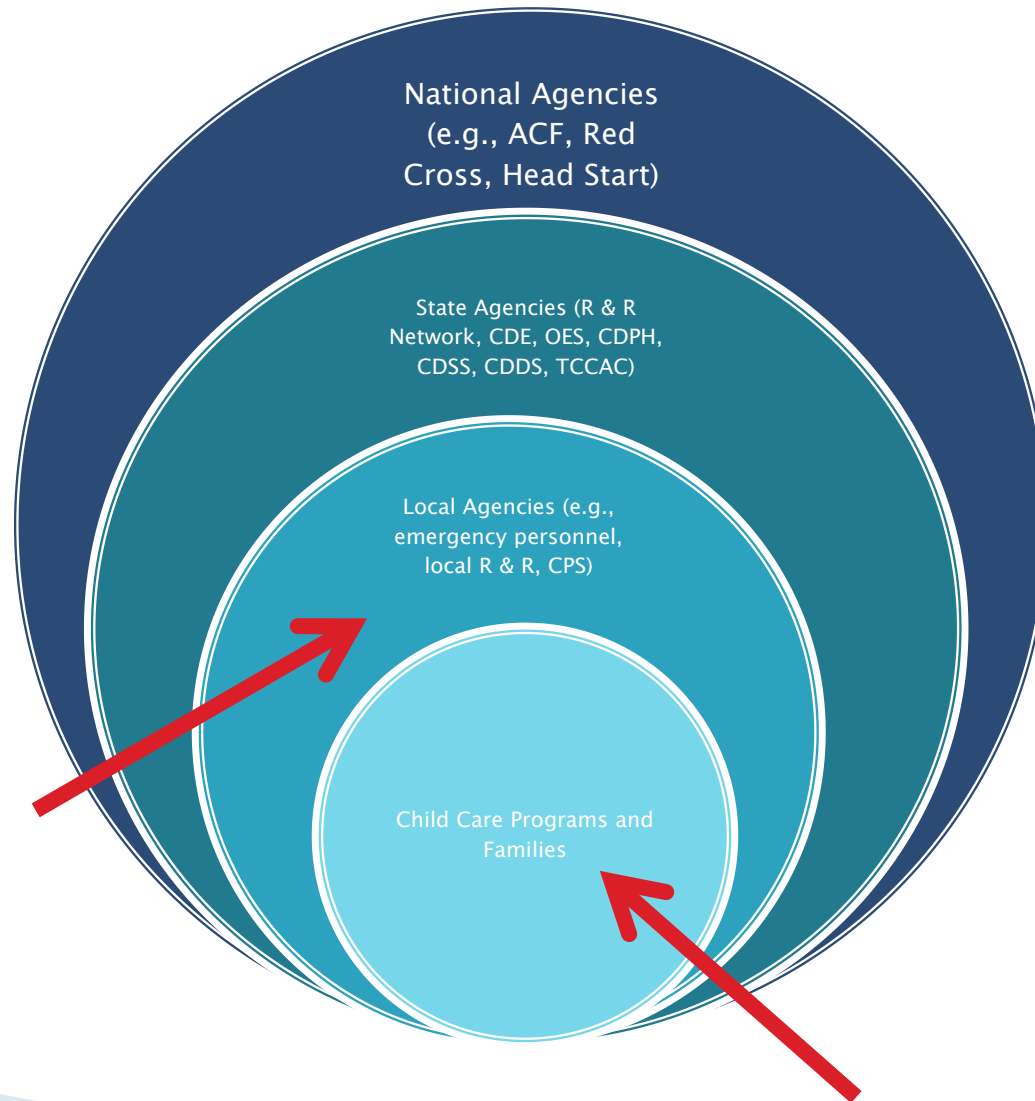
Statewide Disaster Plan for Child Care




Key Partners on the **State Level**

- CA Department of Education
 - CA Department of Social Services
(licensing and child welfare)
 - CA Department of Developmental
Services
 - CA Office of Emergency Services
 - Tribal Child Care Association of CA
 - R & R Network
- 

Local Level Support for Disaster Preparedness



Key Partners on the Local Level

- Child Care Programs
 - Children in Child Care Programs
 - Parents/Families of the Children
 - Child Care Program Staff
 - Local Partner Agencies/Resources
 - R & R's
 - Emergency Personnel/First Responders
 - Local Public Health Departments
 - Children and Family Services
 - Utility Company Personnel
- 

All Disasters are Local

San Francisco–1989



Mountain Ranch, CA- 2015

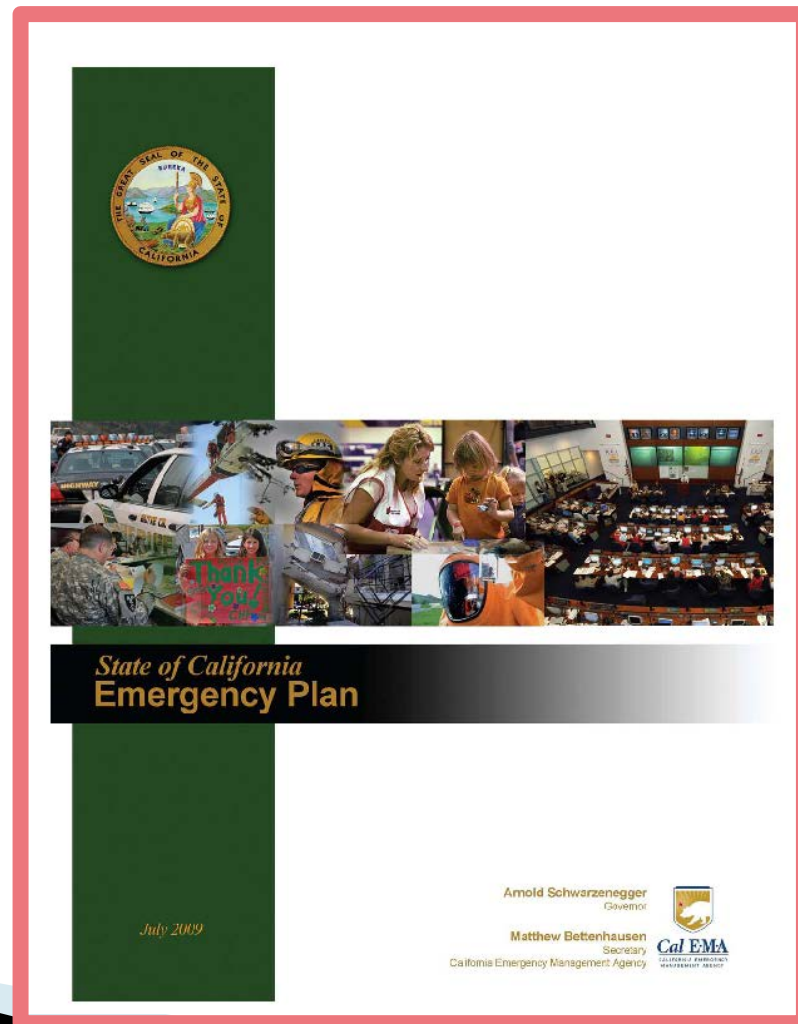


The Butte fire scorched 110 square miles and everything in its path including this single family home and all of the personal belongings. Over 549 homes were burned down as a result of fast moving wildfires. FEMA

Assumption

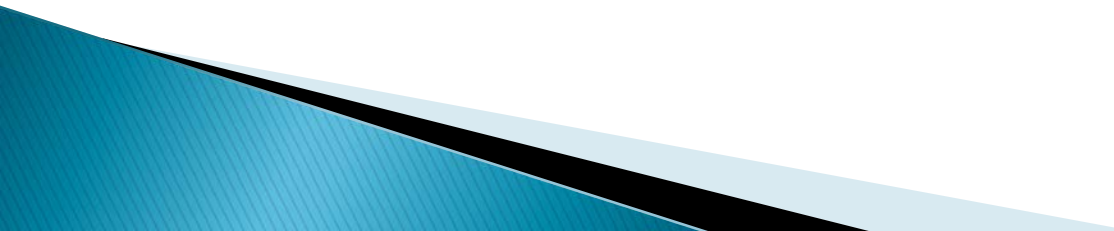
- ▶ Child Care Providers will be 'emergency managers' for their own programs.

State of California Emergency Plan for Child Care– Annex to State Plan



Appendices to the Annex

(Toolkit, Workbook, Manual, Guide, Guide Book...)

- ▶ Step-by-Step Planning Guide
 - ▶ Checklists
 - ▶ Sample Letters of Agreement
 - ▶ Job Action Sheets
 - ▶ Related Licensing Regulations
 - ▶ Forms
 - ▶ Drills
 - ▶ Supply Lists
 - ▶ Recovery Plans (e.g., safety inspections, funding, mental health services)
 - ▶ Resources (e.g., websites and links for supplies, services, information)
 - ▶ Glossary
 - ▶ References
 - ▶ Acknowledgements
 - ▶ Permissions
 - ▶ Record of Distribution: Where/how the plan is distributed (e.g., electronic on various websites)
- 



Cal OES

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Preparedness Recommendations, Hazard Identification and Best Practices

Presentation Modules

- Recommendations for Go Kits
- Preparedness Suggestions
- “My Hazards” Awareness Map

Grab and Go Kits

“Grab and Go” Kits

- Essential items in an emergency
 - Items needed within 6 hours of emergency
- Small portion of emergency supplies
- Easy to transport
- Easily accessible to
“Grab and Go!”



Grab and Go Kit Essentials

- **Current emergency information**
 - **Parental contact**
 - Phone numbers / Emergency contacts
 - **Children information:**
 - Allergies, medications, id cards
 - Current photo of child
 - Medical releases
 - Transportation permission slip
 - **Emergency plans and numbers**



Grab and Go Kit Essentials

- First aid kit / thermometer
- “Rescue” medications & paperwork
 - inhalers, epi pens, etc.
- Flashlights & batteries/light sticks/reflective tape
- Whistles
- Diapers/wipes/toilet paper/underwear
- Notebook, pencil/markers, tape
- Work gloves
- Swiss army knife / multi tool



Grab and Go Kits

- Water (cups/lids/bottles/nipples)
- Snacks – non perishable foods
 - Include formula
- Trash bags
- Sanitizer/wipes
- List activities to keep children busy
- Cash – small denominations

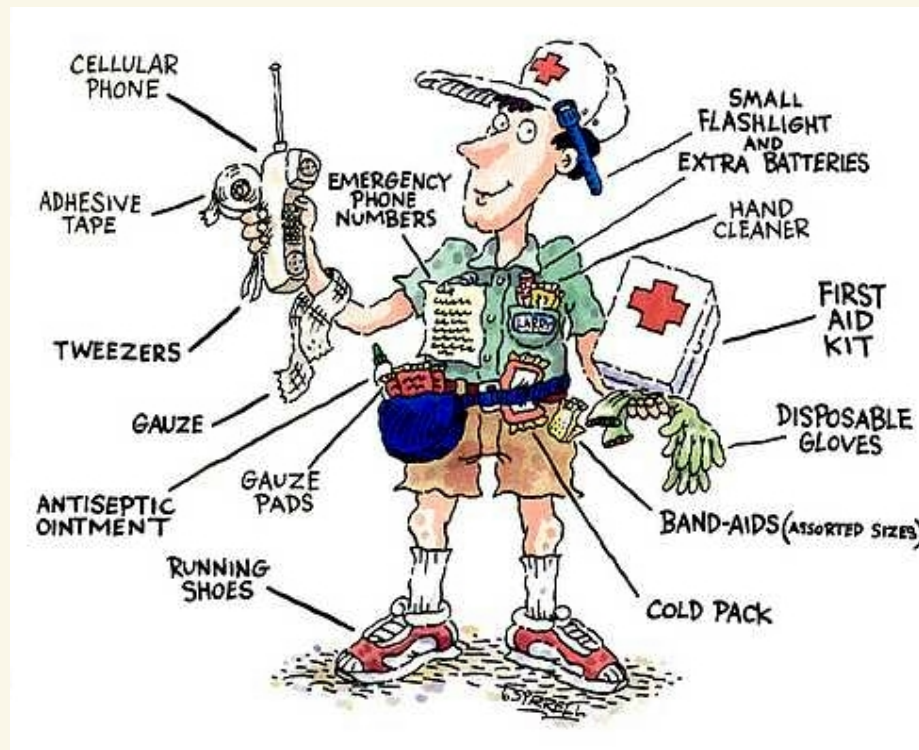


Grab and Go Kits

- Items to consider:
 - Blankets (even foil/sheet to sit on)
 - Jackets/umbrellas, extra socks!
 - Portable cell charger / extra charger cords
 - Rope, bungee cords,
 - Portable radio
 - emergency stations identified
- Update *information* monthly
- Update *kit* seasonally



Preparedness Recommendations 72 hour Kits



72 Hour Kit

- Similar items as “Grab and Go” kit
- Water:
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per child 1 gallon per adult
- Non-perishable food items
 - Utensils & Can Opener
 - Food for infants and toddlers
 - Bottles/formula

72 Hour Kit

- Large first aid kit
- Medications for children
 - “Rescue” medications inhalers, epi pens, etc.
- Diapers/wipes/toilet paper
 - personal care items
- Sanitizer/wipes/paper towels
- Plastic bags
 - Ziplock, trash bags,
- Duct tape, Swiss army knife, work gloves

72 Hour Kit

- Emergency transportation permission, if appropriate
- Change of clothing
- Age appropriate activities for kids
- Flashlights & batteries/light sticks
- Portable cell charger / extra charger cords

72 Hour Kit Paperwork

Physical items or thumb drive:

- Children's records
- Employee records
- Food program records
- Accounts receivable
- Insurance policies
- Rental agreements
- Building/floor plans
- Bank records
- Other business papers?

72 Hour Kit Paperwork

- Administrative/Office items
 - Master keys, pens, paper, tape, paper clips, clipboards, staff and child rosters, emergency contact forms.
- Kit storage: store in an area easily accessible.

Resources

- FEMA Online Course IS-22: Emergency Management Guide for Business and Industry Are You Ready?
<https://training.fema.gov/emi.aspx>
- Disaster Planning Self-Assessment Guide for Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes – California Department of Social Services <http://ccl.dss.cahwnet.gov/PG496.htm>
- American Red Cross: www.redcross.org

Cal OES My Hazards Website:

- Public Identification of Natural Hazards in their geographic area
- Earthquake and Tsunami, Flood, Fire
- <http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/>

“My Hazards”

- Information regarding the hazard
- Checklist for each of the hazards identified.
 - e.g. Secure hot water heater, secure propane tanks

Any Volunteers?

Other hazards?

