



# Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery 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.

This guide provides resources to help child care programs begin the process of developing emergency plans or begin the process of updating their current plans. It is divided into four sections.

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Information in each section is presented through a question-answer format with links to additional resources. This resource guide also provides selected examples of state documents (for example, emergency planning guides, templates, and checklists) that providers may find useful when developing or updating their emergency plans.

Additional information about emergency preparedness resources for child care programs is available on the Office of Child Care (OCC) website at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/emergency-preparedness-resources-for-child-care-programs>.

## Before a Disaster or Emergency: Plan and Prepare

### Is Your Child Care Program in an Area Impacted by Hazards?

Regardless of where your child care program is located, it is vulnerable to natural disasters and emergencies. What type of hazards you need to prepare for depends on the region of the United States in which you live or work. Identifying the hazards that may affect your program can help you plan accordingly. The Emergency Management Agency in your State may provide more information about your area's risks. Contact information for these agencies is available at <http://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-agencies>.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the American Red Cross, and Save the Children also provide information about how to prepare for different hazards, such as natural disasters and terrorist attacks. Below are links to their websites with more information:

- ◆ CDC, <http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/>;
- ◆ FEMA, <http://www.ready.gov/be-informed>;
- ◆ American Red Cross, <http://www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster-safety-library>; and
- ◆ Save the Children, <http://savethechildren.org/GetReady>.



### Can Your Child Care Facility Withstand a Disaster or Emergency?

The internal and external structure of your child care facility can also create potentially dangerous situations during a disaster or emergency. Evaluate the internal and external structure of your facility and address any issues you find. Surveying your facility can help you reduce harm during a disaster or emergency from unstable fixtures, furniture, or other objects. You may also want to check your facility's electrical, gas, and heating and cooling systems to ensure they are in working condition. Evaluating your facility's landscape can also help reduce the spread of fires between grass, trees, and other vegetation, especially in wildfire-prone areas.

The following tools may help you conduct hazard analysis:

- ◆ "Hazard Analysis Checklist and Preparedness and Risk Reduction" in the *Y.I.K.E.S.—Your Inventory for Keeping Everyone Safe: Planning Guide for Emergency Response Planning in Child Care* (2015), by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, [http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/maineroads/pdfs/YIKES\\_2015.pdf](http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/maineroads/pdfs/YIKES_2015.pdf).
- ◆ "Nonstructural Safety Checklist" in *Protecting Our Kids From Disasters: Nonstructural Mitigation for Child Care Centres* (n.d.), by the Institute for Business and Home Safety, [http://www.iclr.org/images/Protecting\\_our\\_kids\\_booklet.pdf](http://www.iclr.org/images/Protecting_our_kids_booklet.pdf).
- ◆ *Protect Your Property*, by FEMA, <https://www.fema.gov/protect-your-property>.



- ◆ *Risk Assessment*, by Ready.gov, <https://www.ready.gov/risk-assessment>.

It is also important to periodically survey the structure (internally and externally) of the child care facility as it naturally ages, as wear and tear occurs, and as surroundings change.

## What Should You Include in Your Child Care Emergency Plan?

The purpose of an emergency plan is to specify how you and your staff will protect children during a disaster or emergency. It should describe the steps that will be taken for different events that may threaten the safety of children and staff. Therefore, the specifics of what to include in your plan depend on what hazards affect your area. The licensing agency or the emergency management agency in your State may provide information about what your emergency plan needs to address. The following are links with contact information for these agencies.

- ◆ **Emergency Management Agencies** at <http://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-agencies>.
- ◆ The **National Database of Child Care Licensing Regulations** contains direct website links to state child care licensing regulation documents and licensing agency contact information. Users can access, download, and search state child care licensing regulations that apply to child care centers, family child care homes, and other licensed child care programs. The database is available at <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/licensing>.



In general, an emergency plan should address the following:

- ◆ The events for which the emergency plan will be activated;
- ◆ How and when the facility will evacuate, shelter-in-place, or engage in a lockdown;
- ◆ The shelter sites (onsite and offsite) that the facility will use;
- ◆ The evacuation sites (both near and far) that the facility will use (these may be the same or different than the shelter sites);
- ◆ If you care for children with special needs, the procedures for assisting these children during an emergency or evacuation (for example, a child may need to be carried or lifted or you may need to have alternate ways of alerting children);
- ◆ How the facility will communicate with parents and conduct parent-child reunification (including considerations regarding disabilities, language needs, communication needs, etc.);
- ◆ Staff responsibilities related to evacuation, attendance, communicating with parents, etc.;
- ◆ Parent responsibilities related to providing updated contact information and emergency numbers, persons authorized to pick up children, etc.;
- ◆ The reasons for facility closures, including early dismissal, and how parents and staff will be notified.
- ◆ The reasons the facility will stay open late (for example, parents have to pick up their children late because of work); and
- ◆ The location of emergency supplies for evacuation, sheltering-in-place (at least 72 hours' worth of supplies are needed), and lockdown scenarios.

When developing or updating your emergency plan, you may also want to consider the following questions:



- ◆ Are your child care records portable or can you access them from offsite? Do you have backups of your records? If they are online, do you have a way of accessing them if you lose electricity or Internet connection?
- ◆ Do you have partners in your community (for example, Head Start; prekindergarten; family, friend, and neighbor care, faith-based care, or center or family child care) you can reach out to? Do you have procedures in place to collaborate with them to meet child care needs and share supplies and resources?

While your emergency plan should be detailed enough to address all possible events, it should not be so complex that parents and staff will have difficulty remembering the necessary steps when a disaster or emergency arises. Also, since it is impossible to foresee every event that may occur, your emergency plan should be broad enough to cover widely varied situations.

The following resources can help you develop or update your emergency plan.

## State Guides

- ◆ *Child Care Emergency Plan Guidelines* (April 2013), by the South Carolina Department of Social Services, [http://www.scchildcare.org/media/1006/WO72EmergencyPlanGuidelines\\_APR2013.pdf](http://www.scchildcare.org/media/1006/WO72EmergencyPlanGuidelines_APR2013.pdf).
- ◆ “Child Care Facilities Emergency Planning Guide” (December 2010), in the *Day Care Emergency Planning Guide*, by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, <http://www.pema.pa.gov/planningandpreparedness/communityandstateplanning/Pages/Child-Care-Facility-Tool-Kit.aspx#>.
- ◆ *Disaster Emergency Evacuation Preparedness (D.E.E.P.)* (n.d.), by the Arizona Department of Health Services, <http://azdhs.gov/documents/licensing/childcare-facilities/training/deep-manual.pdf>.
- ◆ *Emergency Care Guidelines* (n.d.), by the Connecticut Department of Public Health, the Emergency Management and Homeland Security Division, within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, and the Child Safety and Crisis Response Committee, [http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/daycare/pdf/dph\\_Emer\\_guide\\_eng.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/daycare/pdf/dph_Emer_guide_eng.pdf) (English) and [http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/daycare/pdf/dph\\_Emer\\_guide\\_spa.pdf](http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/daycare/pdf/dph_Emer_guide_spa.pdf) (Spanish).
- ◆ *Indiana Emergency Response Planning Guide for Child Care Providers* (n.d.), by the Indiana Department of Homeland Security and the Family and Social Services Administration, Bureau of Child Care, <http://www.in.gov/fssa/carefinder/4909.htm>.
- ◆ *Y.I.K.E.S.—Your Inventory for Keeping Everyone Safe: Planning Guide for Emergency Response Planning in Child Care* (2015), by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, [http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/maineroads/pdfs/YIKES\\_2015.pdf](http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/maineroads/pdfs/YIKES_2015.pdf).

## Templates

- ◆ *Emergency Plan: Child Care Center and Family Child Care Facility* (November 2010), by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/bcf/Childcare/Documents/ECECC32DisasterPlanningFormChildCareCentersandFacilities11910.pdf>.
- ◆ *Emergency Plan: Family Child Care Homes* (November 2010), by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, <http://www.dhhr.wv.gov/bcf/Childcare/Documents/ECECC32DisasterPlanningFormFamilyChildCare11910.pdf>.
- ◆ *Emergency Plan Template* (December 2004), by the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, [http://ncchildcare.dhhs.state.nc.us/pdf\\_forms/evacuation\\_childcare\\_providers.pdf](http://ncchildcare.dhhs.state.nc.us/pdf_forms/evacuation_childcare_providers.pdf).
- ◆ *Louisiana Model Daycare Emergency Plan* (January 2010), by Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, <http://gohsep.la.gov/Portals/0/daycarepln.pdf>.



- ◆ *Sample Childcare Emergency Action Plan* (November 2011), by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), [http://www.training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is36/handouts%20-sample%20plans/eap\\_sample.pdf](http://www.training.fema.gov/emiweb/is/is36/handouts%20-sample%20plans/eap_sample.pdf).

## National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance Resource

- ◆ *CCDF Health and Safety Requirements Brief #6: Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning* (2016), by the National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance, <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/ccdf-health-and-safety-requirements-brief-6-emergency-preparedness-and-response-planning>.

## Head Start Emergency Preparedness Resource

- ◆ *Head Start Emergency Preparedness Manual* (2015), by the Head Start National Center on Health, Office of Head Start, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/health/docs/head-start-emergency-prep-manual-2015.pdf>.

## What Should You Include in Your Evacuation Plan?

In some instances, staying inside your facility (for example, shelter-in-place or a subset of sheltering-in-place, the lockdown) may be safer for children and staff than trying to evacuate. However, monitoring the TV, Internet, social media outlets such as Facebook or Twitter, or the radio will help you determine when you need to evacuate your child care facility. When developing your evacuation plan, consider the type of disaster or emergency and the type of protection you will need.

Your evacuation plan should specify how you will move children from one location to another (onsite and offsite) if their safety is threatened. The plan should go into detail on how children will be protected, accounted for, and how staff will notify parents.

As stated earlier, the specifics of what to include in your plan depends on what hazards affect your area. In general, your evacuation plan should address the following:

- ◆ Who will decide when to evacuate or stay in the facility and who will decide when it is safe to return to the facility;
- ◆ How staff will be informed about evacuation decisions;
- ◆ The specific evacuation routes and identified safe areas;
- ◆ Who will be responsible for moving children to the safe areas; and
- ◆ How staff will inform and reunite parents with their children.

Schools, community partners, or businesses can provide emergency shelter and other essential services during a disaster or emergency. If you have not done so, develop collaborative relationships with these entities in your area.

The following resources can help you develop an evacuation plan for your child care facility:

- ◆ *Be Prepared: A Guide for Disaster Emergency Evacuation Preparation: Emergency Evacuation Plan* (June 2012), by the Arizona Department of Health Services, <http://www.azdhs.gov/documents/licensing/childcare-facilities/preparedness/emergency-evacuation-plan.pdf>.
- ◆ *Evacuation Planning Form for Child Care Emergency/Disaster Preparedness* (August 2012), by the Commonwealth of Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, [http://training.chfs.ky.gov/Child\\_Care\\_Preparedness/html/DCC\\_Evacuation\\_Planning\\_Form\\_Revised\\_08282012.pdf](http://training.chfs.ky.gov/Child_Care_Preparedness/html/DCC_Evacuation_Planning_Form_Revised_08282012.pdf).



- ◆ *Get Out Alive! Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Evacuation Plan* (January 2017), by the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Documents/dpa/programs/ccare/forms/CC67-Get-Out-Alive-Evacuation-Plan.pdf>.

## What Should You Include in Your Emergency Supply Kits?

During a disaster or emergency, staff cannot waste time searching for emergency supplies. These must be assembled ahead of time and accessible at all times. Do not wait until the last minute to assign staff responsibility and to assemble your supplies.

The following checklists are available to help you prepare emergency supply kits:

- ◆ *Be Prepared: A Disaster Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Kit* (n.d.), by the Arizona Department of Health Services, <http://www.azdhs.gov/documents/licensing/childcare-facilities/preparedness/disaster-kit-brochure.pdf>.
- ◆ “Emergency Supply Checklist” in the *Hurricane Preparedness Plans for Child Care Providers* (November 2011), by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services, [https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child\\_Care/Information\\_for\\_Providers/Emergency\\_Preparedness.asp](https://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Child_Care/Information_for_Providers/Emergency_Preparedness.asp).

You may also want to consider the following:

- ◆ Who will be responsible for preparing and maintaining the emergency supply kits;
- ◆ Whether your emergency supplies and materials are portable, how they will be stored and carried, and who is responsible for carrying the kits during an emergency;
- ◆ Whether important documents (for example, children’s records, family contact information, parent authorization forms) are included in the emergency kits, and who is responsible for keeping them current;
- ◆ Whether or not you should include important business documents (such as your license, staff information, lease);
- ◆ If you care for children with special needs who require medication or special equipment, whether you will include these and instructions on how to use them;
- ◆ Whether or not you have supplies for short-term (a few minutes) and long-term (72 hours) emergencies;
- ◆ How you will communicate to parents, emergency personnel, or other staff within your program;
- ◆ Whether or not your communication devices are portable, and whether or not you have a backup mode of communication if you discover the one you planned to use does not work effectively;
- ◆ Whether or not you have a plan to communicate with parents with special needs; and
- ◆ Whether or not you are including materials to entertain children.

Once you have prepared your emergency supply kits, check them at least once every 6 months to replace supplies that have expired. Also check parent contact information on a regular basis.

## Do Staff Members Have the Necessary Trainings?

Offering trainings to new staff and ongoing trainings to seasoned staff can ensure they are prepared to handle different situations that might arise during a disaster or emergency. Your state licensing agency may require staff to be trained in emergency preparedness and response. The licensing agency may also require that you and your staff complete other trainings related to emergency preparedness, such as CPR or first aid. In addition, you may



want to take advantage of any emergency preparedness trainings offered by the licensing agency, child care assistance agency, the child care resource and referral agency, or the emergency management agency in your State. The following are links with contact information for these agencies:

- ◆ Child care assistance agencies, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/ccdf-grantee-state-and-territory-contacts>;
- ◆ Child care resource and referral agencies, <http://childcareaware.org/parents-and-guardians/childcarefinder#section=searchbyzip>;
- ◆ Emergency management agencies, <http://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-agencies>; and
- ◆ The **National Database of Child Care Licensing Regulations**, which provides direct website links to state child care licensing regulation documents and licensing agency contact information. Users can access, download, and search state child care licensing regulations that apply to child care centers, family child care homes, and other licensed child care programs. The database is available at <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/licensing>.

**CCDF Health and Safety Training Requirements**

Early care and education providers participating in the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) program are required by reauthorization of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014 to meet specific health and safety training requirements, including those for emergency preparedness and response. For more information about these requirements, visit <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/health-and-safety/early-care-and-education-providers>.

**NOTE:** to verify which training options your State will accept to meet this requirement, contact your State's [licensing agency](#).

The following are links to selected online trainings related to emergency preparedness:

- ◆ American Red Cross trainings, <http://www.redcross.org/take-a-class>;
- ◆ FEMA's Independent Study Program, <https://training.fema.gov/is/>
- ◆ IS-36: Multihazard Planning for Childcare, <http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is36.asp>;
- ◆ IS-366 Planning for the Needs of Children in Disasters, <http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is366.asp>; and
- ◆ Get Ready. Get Safe. Training Hub, by Save the Children [http://www.savethechildren.org/site/c.8rKLIXMGlpI4E/b.9111279/k.8B62/Get\\_Ready\\_Get\\_Safe\\_Training.htm](http://www.savethechildren.org/site/c.8rKLIXMGlpI4E/b.9111279/k.8B62/Get_Ready_Get_Safe_Training.htm).

When determining whether staff members have the necessary trainings, consider the following questions:

- ◆ Do all staff members know the location of fire extinguishers and how to use them properly?
- ◆ If you have a back-up generator, do at least two staff members know how to operate it?<sup>1</sup>
- ◆ Do at least two staff members know how to shut off the water, heating and cooling, and electrical systems in your facility?
- ◆ If you care for children with special needs, are staff trained on their unique needs in emergency situations or when evacuating or relocating to another site?

## Do You Practice What Is in Your Emergency Plan?

If emergency plans are not used or put into practice, they are useless. Make time to put into practice what is in your emergency plan. Schedule monthly drills or practice sessions of different emergency scenarios and modify

<sup>1</sup> Back-up generators should never be kept inside your facility and a licensed electrician should install the generator.



plans accordingly. Monthly drills or practice sessions also help ensure staff know their responsibilities and respond according to your plan in an event of a disaster or emergency. State licensing regulations may require certain drills to be done on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis. As a best practice, you may want to exceed these requirements.

You may also want to rehearse evacuation procedures with children and inform parents about these procedures so they know where to go and who to contact when a disaster or emergency occurs. After your drills or practice sessions, schedule time for staff and parent debrief sessions. Debrief sessions can help staff and parents talk about what works and what needs improvement.

The following resources may help you keep track of your drills:

- ◆ *Child Care Learning Center: Fire/Tornado Drill Documentation Form* (n.d.), by the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning, [http://dec.al.ga.gov/documents/attachments/FireandTornadoDrillForm\\_Center.pdf](http://dec.al.ga.gov/documents/attachments/FireandTornadoDrillForm_Center.pdf).
- ◆ *Family Day Care Home: Fire Drill Documentation Form* (n.d.), by the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning, <http://dec.al.ga.gov/documents/attachments/FireDrillLog.pdf>.
- ◆ *Fire Drill Log* (April 2016), by the Utah Department of Health, <http://health.utah.gov/licensing/forms/All/Fire&DisasterDrillLog.pdf>.

During emergencies, people react on instinct. Therefore, the more your child care program (that is, staff, parents, and children) practice, the more likely that everyone involved will react according to the plan when it is put into action.

## Do You Have a Plan to Protect Your Child Care Business?

Disasters and emergencies can cause damage to your child care facility that is costly to repair. This damage can put your business at risk of income and clientele loss. These risks can affect your ability to pay your staff and your facility bills, which can have implications for your facility's ability to remain open.

- A **contingency plan** is a plan of action that responds to an unexpected event that threatens the operation of a business.
- A **contingency fund** is money (either through savings, credit, or loans) that is available to use in an event of an emergency.

Relying solely on your insurance may not be the best option since it may not cover all the damages. For example, liability insurance does not cover damage caused by a disaster or emergency. This type of insurance covers your program in the event of bodily injury or death in your facility. Liability insurance also provides legal defense for any third party lawsuits for medical bills, injuries, and loss of income because of the injury or death. Comprehensive insurance, on the other hand, may cover damages sustained from a disaster or emergency, but your premium is subject to your location (area you live or work). Some areas are considered high risk for certain disasters and your premium may be higher.<sup>2</sup>

Replacing clients can be time consuming. It can also be costly (due to lost revenue or extra business costs like advertising). If your budget is already being stretched to cover repairs, you may not have enough to invest in advertising your program and finding new clients.

A contingency plan or contingency fund can help you strategize how you will pay for repairs, pay staff, and continue to operate your business after a disaster or emergency. Having a plan ensures you are not caught off guard when a disaster or emergency strikes your area, which can make a big difference in the recovery of your business.

<sup>2</sup> Insurance is a standard consideration for any business and you may want to contact your insurance provider to learn more about what is covered in your plan.





The following resource provides more information about developing contingency plans and funds:

- ◆ *What Is a Business Contingency Plan?* (n.d.), by Victoria Duff, Houston Chronicle, <http://smallbusiness.chron.com/business-contingency-plan-1081.html>.

## Additional Resources

- ◆ “Information for Business and Employers,” by CDC.gov, <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/business/>.
- ◆ “Emergency Preparedness,” by the U.S. Small Business Administration, <http://www.sba.gov/prepare>.
- ◆ “Prepare Your Workplace,” by the American Red Cross, <http://www.redcross.org/prepare/location/workplace>.
- ◆ “Preparedness Planning for Your Business,” by Ready.gov, <https://www.ready.gov/business>.
- ◆ “Protect Your Property,” by FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/protect-your-property-or-business-disaster>.

## Do Program Staff Have Emergency Plans for Their Families?

Similar to child care programs, staff who have emergency plans for their families are better prepared for disasters or emergencies. This preparation is especially important in the event a disaster or emergency occurs while children are in care. Emergency plans for their families will ease some of the anxieties about their families’ safety and well-being. Unless you have policies about releasing nonessential staff and circumstances in which staff can leave, staff should not leave the program or abandon children in their care to tend to their families during a disaster or emergency. Staff should also be made aware of this employment expectation when they are hired.

The following resources can help staff develop emergency plans for their families.

### Publication

- ◆ *My Emergency Preparedness Stockpile Checklist* (n.d.), by the American Public Health Association, <http://www.getreadyforflu.org/clocksstocks/stockpilingchecklist.pdf> (English) and <http://www.getreadyforflu.org/clocksstocks/StockpilingListSp.pdf> (Spanish).

### Websites

- ◆ “Are You Ready? Guide,” by Ready.gov, <http://www.ready.gov/are-you-ready-guide> (English) and <http://www.ready.gov/translations/spanish/> (Spanish).
- ◆ “Be Red Cross Ready,” by the American Red Cross, <http://www.redcross.org/flash/brr/English-html/>.
- ◆ “Getting Your Family Prepared for a Disaster,” by Healthychildren.org, <http://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/at-home/Pages/How-to-Prepare-for-Disasters.aspx>.

### Video

- ◆ “Preparing Makes Sense,” by FEMA.gov, <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/videos/78834>



## During a Disaster or Emergency: Put Your Plan Into Action

### Where Can You Get Important Information Such as Alerts and Updates During a Disaster or Emergency?

When there are warnings (due to severe weather or other disasters), it is best not to operate your child care program. When considering policies about opening and closing your facility, consider the following questions:

- ◆ How will you determine when to close your facility? Will you use your local school system's procedures for when and how to close?
- ◆ How soon in advance will you inform parents?
- ◆ Who will call parents, staff, and the local news (if appropriate) to inform them of the closing?
- ◆ How will you receive weather and emergency updates?



If children are in your care when warnings are issued, make sure you monitor the TV, Internet, or radio for official instructions. If you have access to social media, you may also want to monitor such outlets as Twitter or Facebook. You will also need to make decisions about closing early. However, in some instances closing early may pose more danger to children and families than staying open. Monitor the TV, Internet, radio, or reputable voices on social media to determine the best course of action.

### Alert Systems

- ◆ The Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau offers the **Emergency Alert System (EAS)**, which is a public warning system used by the President to address the public during national emergencies. State and local authorities also use this system to provide emergency information (such as AMBER alerts and weather information) in specific areas. More information is available at <http://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/services/eas/>.
- ◆ The Department of Homeland Security offers the **National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS)**, which provides timely, detailed information about terrorist threats to the public. More information is available at <http://www.dhs.gov/national-terrorism-advisory-system>.
- ◆ The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service provides local and regional weather forecasts and is the government's official voice for issuing warnings during life-threatening weather situations. More information about the National Weather Service is available at <http://www.weather.gov/>.
  - **NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)**, operated by the National Weather Service, is a nationwide network of radio stations that broadcast weather information and warnings 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. NOAA radios are particularly useful in rural areas or areas without sirens alerting of approaching storms. More information is available at <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>.
  - NOAA also operates the **National Hurricane Center**, which contains information about current hurricane and cyclone threats as well as hurricane preparedness resources. More information can be found at <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov>.
  - The National Weather Service operates the **West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center (WCATWC)** and the **Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC)**. The WCATWC is the regional warning center for Alaska, British Columbia, California, Oregon, and Washington. The PTWC serves as the



regional warning center for Hawaii and as a national and international warning center for tsunamis that pose a Pacific-wide threat. More information is available at <http://www.tsunami.gov/index.php>.

- ◆ There are also mobile apps (applications) that provide real time weather alerts. You may want to visit the Apple App Store, Google Play, or wherever you get apps for your mobile device for more information.
  - The American Red Cross offers various mobile apps at <http://www.redcross.org/prepare/mobile-apps>; and
  - FEMA offers a mobile app and text message services at <https://www.fema.gov/mobile-app>.
- ◆ Many communities have local alert systems for a variety of hazards and emergencies. Check with local authorities for more information in your community.

## After a Disaster or Emergency: Recovery Phase

The recovery phase and how long your program is in recovery mode depends on the nature of the disaster or emergency and the damage your facility sustained. It could take anywhere from a few days to a few years, in extreme cases. However, comprehensive emergency planning can make the recovery process easier and smoother. The goals of the recovery phase are to do the following:

- ◆ Rebuild your facility and restore services as quickly as possible;
- ◆ Meet the needs (physical, health, and emotional) of children, families, and staff; and
- ◆ Provide a supportive and caring environment that brings normalcy back into children's lives.

When planning for the recovery phase, consider the following questions:

- ◆ If your primary care site is destroyed or severely damaged, do you have a secondary site? Will you transport children to the secondary site? Will this site need to meet licensing regulations?
- ◆ If families are displaced, do you have procedures to share immunization records, birth certificates, and other documentation with other child care providers or schools?
- ◆ What communication systems will be in place to update the licensing agency and subsidy agency as well as families about your facility's status? How will you get updates from the licensing agency and subsidy agencies, families, and staff?
- ◆ Do you have a plan if you or your staff are displaced? How will you replace staff? Do you have support networks in place for yourself, staff, and families?

Local transportation companies may be willing to help with the transportation of children to secondary sites. You may want to consider developing a relationship with these companies to determine if this is a possibility.

## Are There Resources Available to Help Rebuild Your Facility and Restore Services?

After a disaster or emergency, a building or licensing inspector should come out to your facility to determine if it is safe to use. The inspector may also help you determine what else needs to be done (such as repairs or clean up) to prevent injuries or health risks. You may also need to assess the damages (internally and externally) to your child care facility. Damage assessments are useful when applying for disaster assistance, which you should do regardless of whether you have insurance. Damage assessments are also helpful in making claims to your insurance company. However, you should not rely solely on your insurance to cover damages. Depending on the type of insurance and coverage, it may be inadequate when it comes to paying for damage caused by a disaster or emergency.



The following resources provide information to help you rebuild your facility and restore services.

## Safety Precautions

- ◆ “Public Service Announcements for Disasters,” by the CDC, <http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/psa/>.

## Damage Assessment

- ◆ *Child Care Initial Rapid Damage Assessment* (n.d.), by Iowa Child Care Resource and Referral, <https://iowaccrr.org/resources/files/Training/EP/EP%20Damage%20Assessment.pdf>.

## Financial Assistance

- ◆ DisasterAssistance.gov, <http://www.disasterassistance.gov/disaster-assistance>.
- ◆ *Disaster Recovery: A Guide to SBA’s Disaster Assistance Programs*, <https://www.sba.gov/tools/sba-learning-center/training/disaster-recovery-guide-sbas-disaster-assistance-programs>.
- ◆ FEMA assistance, <http://www.fema.gov/apply-assistance>.
- ◆ U.S. Small Business Administration disaster assistance, <http://www.sba.gov/about-offices-content/1/2462>.
- ◆ U.S. Small Business Administration loans and grants, <https://www.sba.gov/loans-grants/see-what-sba-offers/sba-loan-programs/disaster-loans>.



## Restore Services

- ◆ Depending on the licensing regulations in your State, you may need to contact the licensing agency or the local child care resource and referral agency (CCR&R) immediately following a disaster or emergency to report your facility status. You may also need to meet certain licensing requirements to restore services in your facility. Contact the licensing agency for more information about your responsibilities pertaining to the licensing status of your facility. Contact information for all state licensing agencies is available at <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/licensing>.
- ◆ If you are a paid provider through the child care assistance program, you may need to contact the child care assistance agency to reinstate payments. If you are not, you may be eligible to care for children from families receiving child care assistance to help meet the increase in demand. Contact the child care assistance (Child Care and Development Fund) agency for more information. Contact information for all agencies is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/ccdf-grantee-state-and-territory-contacts>.

## Are There Resources Available to Meet the Needs of Children, Family, and Staff?

The aftermath of an emergency or disaster can be equally as devastating as the disaster or emergency itself. Communities may be so devastated that access to basic resources (such as water, food, shelter, and clothing) may be limited. Families may also need to apply for disaster assistance or other assistance programs to help supplement any losses they have experienced.



The following are resources that provide information about disaster assistance for families:

- ◆ DisasterAssistance.gov, <http://www.disasterassistance.gov/>; and
- ◆ *Disaster Recovery Guide*, by the American Red Cross, <http://www.redcross.org/find-help/disaster-recovery>.

## Are There Resources Available to Help Children and Families Cope With Trauma?

After an emergency or disaster, child care programs may be in the best position to help children, parents, and staff overcome any trauma they have experienced. Trauma may be from the direct exposure to the event or through secondary exposure via television or radio. Signs of trauma may be different for children and adults. In children, it may include depression, sleep disturbances, regression of toileting skills, clinginess, or hostility. For adults, it may include feelings of helplessness and inadequacy, chest pains, headaches, sleep disturbances, changes in appetite, or substance abuse.

Child care programs can provide safe and secure environments that help create stability in children's lives during times of chaos and unpredictability. In addition, program staff can provide opportunities for children to talk and share their feelings. Staff should listen to children's concerns and provide honest, developmentally-appropriate answers about the event. Program staff should also seek professional consultation and intervention services.



The following are selected resources to assist child care providers with helping children overcome traumatic events. Additional resources are available in the Emergency Preparedness Resources for Child Care Programs section of the OCC Web site at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/emergency-preparedness-resources-for-child-care-programs>.

### Publications

- ◆ *Children as Victims of Natural Disasters* (June 2008), by Judith Myers-Walls, Child Development and Family Studies, Purdue University, <https://ag.purdue.edu/extension/eden/Disasters/Child%20Victims.pdf>.
- ◆ *Early Childhood Trauma* (August 2010), by the Zero to Six Collaborative Group, National Child Traumatic Stress Network, funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), within the HHS, [http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/nctsn\\_earlychildhoodtrauma\\_08-2010final.pdf](http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/nctsn_earlychildhoodtrauma_08-2010final.pdf).
- ◆ *Ten Tips to Help Kids Cope With Disasters* (May 2012), by Save the Children, <http://www.savethechildren.org/site/apps/nlnet/content2.aspx?c=8rKLIXMGIpI4E&b=7942601&ct=11770351>.
- ◆ *What Happened to My World? Helping Children Cope with Natural Disaster and Catastrophe* (2005), by Jim Greenman, Bright Horizons Family Solutions, <http://www.brighthorizons.com/talking-to-children/>.

### Websites

- ◆ *When Something Scary Happens: Resources to Help Families in Emergencies and Other Challenging Times*, by PBS Kids, <http://pbskids.org/learn/when-something-scary-happens/>.

Parents and staff may also need support. The following are selected resources to share with parents and staff about recovering after a disaster or emergency:



- ◆ Disaster Distress Hotline, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, <http://disasterdistress.samhsa.gov/disasters/hurricanes-and-tropical-storms.aspx>.
- ◆ “Coping With a Disaster or Traumatic Event,” by the CDC, <http://emergency.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/>.

## What Needs to Be Revised in Your Emergency Plan? What Are the Lessons Learned?

Evaluate how your emergency plan worked when responding to the emergency event. Be honest. Review all the steps in your emergency plan to determine how well it worked for children, parents, staff, and emergency personnel. Make changes to your emergency plan based on this information.

The Office of Head Start created the Practice-Review-Revise Cycle to help programs practice their plans, review for needed changes, and revise accordingly. Programs should do the following:

- ◆ **Practice** their emergency plans (from impact to recovery) for all the disaster or emergency situations identified. If local governments in your area practice community-wide drills, you may want to develop relationships with these entities to ensure that your program participates in the drills. You may also want to involve children, parents, staff, volunteers, and other key stakeholders in the community in these practice simulations.
- ◆ **Review** what happened in the practice simulations. Programs may want to bring together a working team of staff, families, and community partners to help them identify any gaps in the emergency plan.
- ◆ **Revise** the emergency plan based on the working team’s findings in the review phase. Once revisions are made, the program will want to share the updated emergency plan with staff, families, and other community partners.

## Additional Resources

The following are links to additional resources that may help you develop or update your emergency plan:

### Publications and Toolkits

- ◆ *2017 Hurricane Seasonal Preparedness Digital Toolkit*, by Ready.gov, <https://www.ready.gov/hurricane-toolkit>.
- ◆ *2017 National Seasonal Preparedness Messaging Calendar*, by Ready.gov, <https://www.ready.gov/calendar>.
- ◆ *Children, the Flu, and the Flu Vaccine* (n.d.), by the CDC, <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/children.htm>.
- ◆ *Children’s Responses to Crises and Tragic Events* (n.d.), by Head Start National Center on Health, <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/health/docs/response-to-crisis-english.pdf> (English) and <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/Espanol/salud/Health/docs/response-to-crisis-esp.pdf> (Spanish).
- ◆ *Disaster Emergency Evacuation Preparedness (D.E.E.P)* (n.d.), by the Arizona Department of Health Services, <http://www.azdhs.gov/documents/licensing/childcare-facilities/training/deep-manual.pdf>
- ◆ *Earthquake Preparedness: Here’s What You Can Do* (n.d.), by the Missouri Department of Public Safety, [http://sema.dps.mo.gov/earthquake\\_preparedness/earthquake\\_preparedness.php](http://sema.dps.mo.gov/earthquake_preparedness/earthquake_preparedness.php).
- ◆ *Earthquake Preparedness: What Every Child Care Provider Needs to Know* (April 2006), by FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1520>.



## Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

- ◆ *Emergency Financial First Aid Kit* (Revised 2014), by FEMA in partnership with Operation Hope and Citizen Corps, <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/96123>.
- ◆ *Emergency Preparedness for Families With Children With Special Health Care Needs* (January 2017), by the Texas Department of State Health Services, <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/cshcn/EmergencyPrep.aspx>.
- ◆ *Emergency Preparedness Youth Activities* (n.d.), by the Ready in 3 Program, sponsored by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, <http://health.mo.gov/emergencies/readyin3/pdf/youthactivities.pdf>.
- ◆ *Here for Each Other—Helping Families After an Emergency: A Resource for Parents and Caregivers* (2014), by the Sesame Workshop, [http://www.sesamestreet.org/sites/default/files/media\\_folders/Images/SupportAfterEmergency\\_Printable\\_FamilyGuide.pdf](http://www.sesamestreet.org/sites/default/files/media_folders/Images/SupportAfterEmergency_Printable_FamilyGuide.pdf).
- ◆ *Homeowner’s Handbook to Prepare for Natural Hazards* (October 2014), by Dennis J. Hwang and Darren K. Okimoto, published by the Sea Grant College Program, University of Hawaii, <http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/homeowners-handbook-prepare-natural-hazards>.
- ◆ *Practicing Your Preparedness Plan* (2014), by Marco Beltran, Office of Head Start. <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/hs/news/blog/practice.html>.
- ◆ *Recovery After Disaster: The Family Financial Toolkit* (n.d.), by the University of Minnesota, <http://www.extension.umn.edu/family/disaster-recovery/moving-towards-recovery/recovery-after-disaster/>.
- ◆ Resources for Other Languages (Updated February 2017), by FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/all-languages>.
- ◆ *Resources on Helping Youth and Children Recover From Traumatic Events and School Emergency Management Planning* (n.d.), Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools Technical Assistance Center, Office of Safe and Healthy Students, U.S. Department of Education, [http://rems.ed.gov/docs/HPAnnounce\\_EPRResources03202013.pdf](http://rems.ed.gov/docs/HPAnnounce_EPRResources03202013.pdf).
- ◆ *Returning Home After a Hurricane or Flood* (n.d.), by American Red Cross, [http://www.redcross.org/images/MEDIA\\_CustomProductCatalog/m14240163\\_ReturningHomeChecklist.pdf](http://www.redcross.org/images/MEDIA_CustomProductCatalog/m14240163_ReturningHomeChecklist.pdf).

## Websites

- ◆ Be a Hero, by Ready.gov, <https://www.ready.gov/kids>.
- ◆ Children and Disasters, American Academy of Pediatrics, <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Children-and-Disasters/Pages/default.aspx>.
- ◆ Emergency Preparedness Tools, Publications, and Resources, Child Care Aware of America, <https://usa.childcareaware.org/advocacy-public-policy/crisis-and-disaster-resources/caregiver-and-ccrr-tools-publications-and-resources/>
- ◆ Health and Safety Training, by Early Childhood Training and Technical Assistance System, <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/health-and-safety>.

## Videos and Trainings

- ◆ The ABC’s of Portable Fire Extinguishers, Selection, Use and Maintenance, by the Fire and Life Safety, a program of the South Carolina Department of Social Services, <http://www.fireextinguishertraining.com>.
- ◆ Child Care Emergency/Disaster Preparedness Technical Assistance Guide, by the Kentucky Cabinet of Health and Family Services, [http://training.chfs.ky.gov/Child\\_Care\\_Preparedness/html/index.html](http://training.chfs.ky.gov/Child_Care_Preparedness/html/index.html).
- ◆ Disabilities: Emergency Preparedness Training, by the CDC, <http://www.cdc.gov/Features/emergencypreparedness/index.html>;



- ◆ Disaster and Emergency Preparedness in Child Care Settings, by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, <http://health.mo.gov/safety/childcare/training/moduleone/index.html>
- ◆ How to Use a Portable Fire Extinguisher Training Video, by the Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BLjoWjCrDqg>.
- ◆ Ready in 3 for Child Care Providers, by the Ready in 3 Program, sponsored by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k7Aal2uJxe8&feature=youtu.be>.
- ◆ Support After a Storm: Here for Each Other, by the Sesame Workshop, <http://www.sesamestreet.org/toolkits/emergencies>.

This document is updated annually. If you are aware of other resources that could be useful to child care providers who are planning for, handling, and recovering from disasters that are not included in this resource guide, please contact us at [CapacityBuildingCenter@ecetta.info](mailto:CapacityBuildingCenter@ecetta.info). The State Capacity Building Center does not endorse any non-Federal organization, publication, or resource.

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