

The Community Preparedness Webinar Series Presents...

Integrating Child Reunification into Emergency Preparedness Plans

May 31, 2011

(Due to technical difficulties, the transcript began ten minutes into the webinar. We apologize for the inconvenience.)

Part of that allows for the reimbursement so that they can send out their project alert.

Team Adam and project alert are our filled resources, on a missing child case that takes place unfortunately more -- very often. Law-enforcement certainly has the lead on that case. We deploy filled resources to that agency at the request to help support that reunification effort as it is unfolding. The team Adam people and the project alert people, the majority of not all are retired law enforcement with years of experience. Some of them have been for us during Katrina and Rita and they have a lot of experience. So they volunteer or contractor time with us as a filled resource that we deploy into the building court made the effort.

We recognize right up front that we -- anyone can sign an agreement that we're going to do this and do that, recognize right up front that this is a partnership so working together on what this agreement has, more than the funding, how things are going to happen in the filled, as well as in DC. First aid and -- for state and local governments, which are hand-in-hand partnership. We just want to expand a little bit further than the surety reimbursement, so what we have done is we will ensure that the team Adam people and project alert, they will have a spot in our joint filled offices and possibly --. Maybe an original office. This will allow all of us to do in the field is we will have the staff, staff -- FEMA, governmental law-enforcement, everyone can literally sit in one spot and have that conversation and ensure that communications are accurate -- up to the White House type of thing. Coordination, on both ends, and the collaboration and really enhancing those relationships and the filled but also here and headquarters. That we can all work together and talk together, and we've actually had that opportunity test is over the past you we -- few weeks and it has been really successful.

There to components that we put out on the field and activate really, one is the filled components. We take a look at the situation taking place and we will assess how money resources would be appropriate to send out, and support of local law-enforcement. And within this agreement working very closely with FEMA and other NGOs throughout the impacted area to certainly accomplish the mission of child reunification. We have to expand our resources to accommodate for a higher volume increase -- I'm sorry for an

increase in calling them related to missing or unaccompanied minors. With both of those activated, but those are written to the agreement and we have tested this out throughout an alley and now we're going to expand operation to both of our locations and if needed expanded third call center location aware preestablished that we can activate for additional space to house. With any disaster our call volume could go up, we expected with major disasters and this agreement allows us to better plan for it and allows our filled resources to better communicate and collaborate with other resources that are in the area. For information sharing and with the overall goal of redefining children with their families more quickly, that is the bottom line here and that is what those rights are going or -- for, that is the goal in place and as we wrote on the whiteboard Mr. to draft this partnership between FEMA and between NCMEC, are we going to accomplish that goal more effectively? The agreement that we signed at the beginning of April really provides some great resources for both organizations, as Laura Lee said we have the opportunity to past couple weeks to take a closer with look -- look at this agreement as well so some recent disasters. We really looked at whether our resources would be needed to support and then of course are they needed by the state? And if the state does not need our resources and we are here to stand by as we do with any normal missing child incident, and of course no missing child incident is in fact normal, but how we work in coordination with local governments for those types of issues.

If I can clarify with the importance of having a family plan, a child reification part, you can do this through simply by going to ready.gov and you can find a family plan or have a specific child reification process to fill out and ensure that if there were a large event obviously there would be a lot going on and it would simplify the ability to reunite children with their parents and guardians. That is all, and thank you -- thank you.

GMAC, that was great. Shannon the floor is yours.

Purser like to thank FEMA and the Department of Homeland security the office of Child care -- I would like to thank Laura Lee and the national Center for missing and waited children further presentation. It was heartening to hear about the efforts and improvement as I am a parent of a young child. What I thought would be most doubles as a little bit about the context around childcare and my childcare fits in to this idea about family reunification. It is something that FEMA and office of childcare in the national commission really have talked about a good day. And for those of you on the phone who live in emergency management world, it is really a rare and valuable opportunity for us to talk little bit about childcare in the US and why we really want to engage you and help you engage your state and local childcare agencies. We would want you to know that 12 million children under the age of five are in childcare each week in the United States. So that means that if a disaster happens mostly during a workday, but we recognize that families were called up in hours and so there are

some children who are actually with family childcare type providers all hours of the week. But it would be a normal situation for 12 million children not be with her family when the disaster and that they would be in childcare, we have about 300,000 licensed child care providers in the United States, that is about 100,000 center based childcare centers and almost 200,000 what we would call license family chaired -- childcare homes which is a person that opens up a business in their home caring for generally a smaller number of children. Here in the US this is largely a private system, there are certainly had start centers and here -- they have done a fair amount of planning with head start centers. There are some pre-K. but it is a largely private system involving private businesses and family paying their private views. And so that makes is a little different in terms of what you all need to do to help us be ready, so for example a school system. Regulations vary widely, across the state. Some states have large amounts of exemptions, that means there are lots of places that may not be licensed. And so therefore when we talk about disaster planning, there's so many variables that go into it with childcare, does not only that there many numerous in areas about what type of disaster might occur in terms of how facility should respond with a sheltered place, evacuation, relocation, and how they would reunite children. There is a wide variety and the types of providers in terms of whether or not it is a home-based or center. And then also in terms of whether or not there is a licensing database that has everybody in there. So one of the first things that we would encourage emergency agencies to do before a disaster strikes, when you're in your preparedness age, is to reach out to state and local officials and find out how will we know where these children are? Because we do not want them ending up being cases that we just heard of and the national Center for missing and exploited children. They might have a loving adult but we still need to figure out a way to keep them safe and that time and get them reunified with her family. So knowing what kind of databases are available in your state and local community, knowing whether or not those could be linked up to GSI mapping which is where we are headed with this, Mississippi has done extensive geo-mapping that we are able to use as recently as a few weeks ago to look at the floodplains and how many childcare facilities would be affected, Joplin is beginning to use geo-mapping in their assessment of how many childcare have been affected and looks like approximately 15.

So that is really knowing where the kids are when they're in childcare is a critical thing, also recognizing it as an evacuation situation that unlike schools with buses many childcare settings may not have a transportation infrastructure to evacuate or relocate a large number of children quickly to save space. So for example, numerous have a small bus or van in their typically, most of the children are getting transportation from their parents or caregivers and they would not have the capacity to relocate everyone quickly especially if they're caring for

infants and toddlers. And as you think of how you're going to prepare and how you're going to help your childcare facility and your local area prepare, I would ask to give specific attention to the needs of infants and toddlers. FEMA has done a great job in helping hoping for formula and diapers. I'll talk about a few things we have done. We've had a really strong partnership and we cannot thank FEMA and off in terms of their --. To get together and think about how we can start to tackle this problem of helping childcare providers be prepared. Also we have very strong partnership with the national commission for children in disasters and with a couple of private agencies, save the children and the national Association of childcare and referral agencies who have taken the lead on this issue and have really done a lot of thought leadership around how to help people prepare. A couple of concrete things we have done, we recently working with FEMA and the other experts I mentioned issued some guidance to our stay childcare agencies on how they should be developing statewide emergency childcare preparedness and response plans. It is quite a long checklist document that we provide to anyone who is interested in provide links off of our website, but you basically know how we've guided our states and being ready. The first thing we asked them to do is to plan for a continuation of services to families that they may be subsidizing whether federal funds, we put out \$5 billion a year to states, tribes and territories to subsidize child care for families, largely for vouchers to go to all these private entities. We've asked is to prepare and continue services to families and we have also asked them to coordinate with agencies and other key partners around the very things I've been talking about. Help the emergency management agency understand where the facility is, how many are there, the ages, and how could you get together and make a plan to partner in case of a disaster so that you are working together. It sounds to me, although I'm not there, that they're doing a turf job in Missouri and FEMA has been on the phone with them multiple times over the past few weeks sort this out. We also asked them to think about the regulatory requirements that they put on childcare providers and technical assistance. As I mentioned, how many regulations are in place for childcare providers especially in terms of what needs to be in place for preparedness for disaster varies widely. Save the children actually did a summary report that you can find on their website talking about the variance and regulations of childcare providers, some of the things that we want to see really directly to this whole issue of evacuation and reification, things like having go back to ready with all the contact information for the families, communicating with the families about what the plans will be and how family should know where their children are going to be relocated if necessary during a disaster. As a child with a very severe allergy we worry about things like children with special needs or special health care needs and how we could be sure that they are kept safe. Those types of things are the things we would expect plus drills for all different types of disasters that we would expect childcare providers to be doing to prepare and some of those could be incorporated into

regulation and states where they do not have a strong regulatory environment. They could also be doing a significant amount of technical assistance for childcare providers because of course they could be doing all of these things just because it is the right thing to do to keep the kids in families safe in their care and especially the national Association for referral agencies is a network of 800 agencies across the country that trained thousands of providers here and have incorporating this into the training.

The other area is such on is providing services after disaster, that is something that the committees have worked hard with volunteer agencies on. And also rebuilding childcare after disaster which is something we have been talking to FEMA about in terms of the public assistance program and how we could clarify the guidance around what is available after disaster to rebuild childcare. So the guidance without provide a checklist for planning, and I think I've covered some of the ways that is physically relate to this issue of reunification. A couple of things I would want to point to other not produced by us, save the children that I referred to earlier, also produced a document or publication call protecting children in childcare during emergency. These are the recommendations for emergency standards for childcare centers and family child care providers. This'll be a resource to states and counties as they look at revising the regulations, however any childcare provider could look at the standards and adopt them voluntarily and we certainly encourage all the providers to look at these as a resource for getting ready.

One of the eight major standards and that -- for childcare providers to implement plans and procedures -- before during and after receiving also for reuniting children with their families great the last thing I would say is that we have a network at the office of childcare primarily aimed at state childcare agencies. -- They have resources for childcare providers to assist in disasters, information for caregivers on helping families hope, and some resources that would be relevant to situation. Office of childcare put up a website with all the emergency resources for providers and we relate that we neglected to put the URL on the site but we can certainly provided to Laura Lee and the other organizers of the webinar so that you could e-mail it out for people who want to look at it. I imagine if you Google office of childcare there is probably a nice button there on him -- emergency preparedness and including links to all the things I just mentioned. With that I just want to thank you for the opportunity to talk little bit about childcare and I know that we really appreciate the attention to the issue with 12 million kids there everyday, it is important that providers and families work together to make sure the kids are safe.

That is great. Just as a reminder we will be taking questions at the end of all of the presentations so just as a favor and hold off on those. Our third presenter is Melodee Hanes, the floor's hers.

I am glad to be here with everybody today, I am from the Department of Justice office -- delete with the prevention. And the world of acronyms -- Shannon's presentation was perfect and interesting about HSS, I think everyone of the agencies and the federal government kind of has a different look at the issue of family reification and I'm good to talk a little bit about really how this is an important policy for us across the board at OJ GDP --. I would like to talk to you just fundamentally about what our policy viewpoint is about this. -- [Indiscernible - low volume] -- They have been way ahead of us and juvenile justice and realizing the devastating and lifelong impact of trauma of separation from family can create in a child's life. Realizing also that there are significant opportunities for kids to heal, for them to become resilient when family reunification is a top priority. We learn from our colleagues that their research in the field shows that family reification not only positively impacts that child's development and well-being router lifetime but it also reduces the likelihood that that child is going to encounter recidivism and a back into the criminal justice system, or a reentry into the deeper part of that system. Whether it is juvenile delinquency or adult criminal. We know in the juvenile justice world where families are involved across the spectrum with these kids the outcomes for them are significantly better, therefore here at OJJDP we are becoming much more cognizant of the influential role we can play in supporting and enhancing state and local efforts to achieve -- prior to his family unification for all kids who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Come into contact with in our system as victims, abduction -- other circumstances. Today it is better and how we can influence the ways that meet the needs of families this year OJJDP has embarked upon a new project and that is we call it family and basement. We are conducting listening sessions across the United days to talk to families of youth who are involved in the justice system. We need to listen some to find out what barriers and obstacles they have seen as well as what works. We're having for listening sessions across the country and one of those will be in the Indian country and it is helping us to find what the role of the family needs to be in the life of that child who is in the system, either as a child who is a descendent or accused of criminal behavior who is a victim. In addition to those listening sessions in October OJJDP is hosting a national conference in Washington DC which you can find our website, where family engagement and family reunification is going to be a significant workshop and piece of that conference. Where will report the findings of our listening session and propose next that's --researcher programs to enhance this concept of family reification. Also we are port - - partnering with Georgetown Center -- a symposium on engaging families and communities of those kids in the juvenile justice or child welfare.

So, what do we know? What has research told us and what experiences told us about the needs for families to have successful reification? For some reason my slide is not coming up, it might just take a minute for it to

work. There we go. Family reification is unsuccessful when the system fails technology and appropriate -- both kids and families change during their period of separation from each other. And to say this another way, a child who is returning to the same family that he or she laughed before coming into this system, that is not going to be the same child that returns to that family. That is why it is critical that strategic services and supports began at the very onset of when that child is removed from the family and continues throughout the separation be it as again as the defendant, witness, however whether there is continuity across as separation in anticipating reunification. An example we heard recently from one parent was that her child was placed in a Louisiana detention facility and has learned a new approach to a problem that was called circling up, there was a way to kind of managed crisis, difficult decisions. She wanted to continue this practice after he returned home, but for the there has to be -- third attention and then reentry, that never could have happened. Another issue that we frequently hear is that parents nor their children are fully aware of their rights while their rights may have been told to them, they are often not shared in ways that are comprehensible to a layperson especially in a crisis situation. Often times for example, if a child is and attention and has been accused of criminal conduct, a child will have an attorney but that attorney may fill that their privilege or a confidence shoes -- issues -- with a strategy or what the options are. Often times we have heard from parents that they have no idea that once their child is detained whether due process rights are, are they entitled to legal representation? As a child entitled to as jury trial or is there mental health issue and Wizard of service are they entitled to? -- The constitutional right to an education that they would receive were they in the public school system during the time of detention or incarceration. In other words, our legal system is just not very user friendly, it is very complex and these parents and these families are not familiar with what the rules of the game may be. When the parents and children are fully aware of what their rights and opportunities are for participation in case planning and I'll talk more about this later, what their rights and responsibilities and obligations are in disaster planning they can more authentically engage and the whole decision-making process and it is really important for these kids to have their families and bald and. And I want to say that is not just family reification that is an objective that we are seeing as a top priority, it does not have to be a family member, you can also just be a support system because what is critical is that that child perceives whether in ordinary detention or Kurt incarceration -- but that child perceives there is somebody involved in their case process. So services that are likely to lead to really successful reunification are individualized, tailored services, resources provided to that family. For example, one parent talks about how unsavory neighborhood was and how she fears that her son will get back in the trouble he was allowed to go back into the neighborhood. Without services like afterschool programming, nighttime service centers where you can

check in, other safe space programming, things that are resources that youth would have. She ended up paying her son to stay in the house. It takes the entire community, takes collaboration and coordination of services for everyone to be a part of and the system, including the family.

Additionally, their unification services need to be culturally and linguistically appropriate and need to take into may be family or individual concrete needs, like income support or safe housing, or of her domestic violence issues. Okay, next, policy consideration. Planning for family reification needs to begin at the front end of the involvement of a youth in the juvenile just as dumb. -- System. It is important to know that there -- funds for Toledo to services, that they are required to abide by their unification are permanently planning requirements of regulations that that mainstream carries with it for all the kids that are served. We know that the longer the period of separation or confinement and the more restrictive that is, the more challenging the reunification is. That is why it is a matter of policy at OJJDP, we encourage state and juvenile justice systems to use, the least restrictive settings but appropriate to what is required under the facts of the case. Number two, for the shortest period of time, that is also appropriate, and number three, geographically locating these youth in close proximity to their family members. That can be especially challenging in rural areas or in Indian country. -- Also, we like to encourage policies in the system to encourage stepping down kids from more restrictive settings down to lesser street of settings and transitioning youth back into their homes, their communities, with clear family basement through that whole set down and transitioning us. The child remains placement we encourage as best practices, frequent and very meaningful family and gauge meant as a real essential foundation to successful reunification. Juvenile justice facilities for example need to examine their visitation policies, it is not uncommon that families only get once a week for two hours. Families clearly need to be more involved and we have an active role in planning for that child's treatment, services, and reentry.

Prioritizing family reunification can kind of be a paradigm shift for a lot of people in law enforcement and the juvenile justice system. We are trying to help system leaders know that all of the professionals working with the youth and their families need to get training and skill building to understand the importance of reunifying these kids with their families, whether it is just emerging from the juvenile justice system -- system or during disasters. Other considerations in special circumstances, kids who -- family reification for children who are missing due to natural -- natural disasters or objection or in a dramatic crises. They require multi-system crossed her situational -- it requires all of those who are a part of that crisis intervention need to work together and plan in advance. This year, I am really happy to say, OJJDP partnering with FEMA developed a blueprint for children and disasters. This blueprint is

specifically for children who are in detention and the juvenile justice system and what to do in the event of a disaster. It is not only lessons learned from reader in country that but from all kinds of disasters and how do you handle these youth who already have family reification issues when you layer the crisis on top of that. We are going to roll out this blueprint in October at the national conference, it will be something that each date hopefully can take as a boilerplate until in the gaps for their needs and it offers good concrete references on how to handle these kids and disasters. It includes recommendations such as what to do and in the event of an on-site disaster, for example a hazard outside of the parameters of the detention facility where kids have to remain on or in the event of evacuation. What sort of supplies, tools, what logistical things need to be on hand write-downs of food and supplies? But more importantly what to do in the evacuation about medical records, justice records, most of early contact information with family members or a support person? Start planning, how do you continue to pay for staff during a disaster because you're still going to need that 20 4/7 supervision. How to provide the continuity of care, where to go, and how to smoothly transition? It will require policies, protocols, memorandums of understanding regarding information sharing across the systems of specially juvenile justice records and medical as well as contact with the families.

Finally, I would like to talk about something that can be used as a good example for this collaborative kind of team unity approach to reunification that I am talking about on a more fundamental level. It is really based on what we know as the best practice and it is called the Missouri model. The Missouri model is the gold standard in juvenile justice. For how to effectively work with kids that are in the juvenile justice detention system. Several of their tenets and practices specifically relate to our topic today. And it especially with regard to disasters, they have developed a true continuum of care. Using last, and using smaller, not as detention oriented as it is family like settings for their youth emplacement. They have done things that have included short-term treatment and family resource centers, group homes, moderate care programs, that sort of thing. The Missouri service model includes an integrated approach to treatment that is trauma and forms which is kind of a buzz word if you will, but it means providing treatment to these kids and families that recognize that much of what their family problems or by the issue of trauma somewhere in that child's youth. Focusing on the child's development and the support of their family system. They case management structure in the Missouri model supports ongoing family and gauge meant during and after a child. A placement. We use this as our gold standard whether as a child and attention that we are seeking reification or layering on top of that, the addition of a crisis or disaster requiring evacuation. The Missouri model works, the proof is in the outcome. They are held on nationally as the standard because they have had a significant

reduction in recidivism, they tend to not reoffend like other kids do in other systems. And much of it is ascribed to that smaller more family-friendly setting, and there is a smart -- production of kids in the detention system. You can find this on our website at OJJDP. You can find this on our website@tran6.gov and at this conference will be seen this in our conference, on October 11 of 2012 at the Gaylord Hotel and that too will be available to states. I also want to let you know that we can provide training, technical assistance, support services to those states who would like to implement their blueprint for planning for children and disasters during the juvenile justice system. And with that we will take questions at the end.

Thank you so much.

Good afternoon I'm going to try to cruise through my presentation. First of all thank you to Tom and Sean for making sure that the programs who want to try to do for you guys today right up until last minute were getting process. I'm going to try to throw you a boomerang here and say if you guys could do the videos first and will get that out of the way moguls listen to video one.

Give us one second.

[Video Playing - No Audio]

Okay, can you do -- [Silence] .

Here is the second video right here brews.

Okay, thanks and then I will get started.

[Video Playing - No Audio]

Okay we have a technical issue playing the second video so what we will do is we will just posted on the Citizen Corps.gov preparedness webinar series page for the childhood of vacation webinar and that way you can all play it are downloaded to your personal computer and play it that way.

Let me just say you how the video ends, Cortez goes over six months from the time she is separated from her family and go surf or through data for she is finally ratified with her family. I had the opportunity -- this is one of those stories that really touched me, and I had the opportunity to sit on the highest 366 words and these videos are straight out of backorder so not only would I recommend you go and watch them from this review not taken the planning for children disasters course I would suggest that you take a couple minutes out of your day and gone take that program. It definitely covers a greater background.

I am glad to talk about the state and local level of all this, we'll talk about some of things that Connecticut has done in some of these going

around the country. Many plans do not address family unification. When we got look at the template for millivolt builds are programs and response programs around, most of them do not include children in them. If you go back and look at the national response framework, until out of their editions, I think the word child was only mentioned around 20 times and in passing. There is definitely a new focus, we have administrator who gets it, -- we are starting to move forward. Some of the legal issues -- at the federal and that you're still, and the different systems that do exist is, exactly versus patient. A lot of things we found out that most of the systems which are picked up in transferred to medical facility, it is ironic that you're not back you a and taken so completely devastate, you're not concerned about who you're considered a patient will discharge. The question there becomes utterly jealous privacy, etc.? And one of the suggestions I've heard in this area is that while we know we are dealing with patients that are related to disaster responses, similar to when you check off on a box that says you and my family can I share this information with? Can we put a checkbox and that says, related to this disaster, the facility can work with the safe and well programmed to leafless my name that allows me to be tracked so that somebody can find me? But then we have issues of privacy laws and there are some myths and we listen to people talk about what had the does and does not do etc., we have heard different things through that. So we really want to troll this down and find out what the real answers to that, what is it during a disaster that we can cannot share. One of things we found is that a lot of things we're looking at is point of information and what we really chill that down it was a limited, names, date of birth, etc. And maybe were not point to where you are but put a pointer system in place that would allow the state emergency management agency in that area or the county emergency management for law-enforcement to actually make the final connection so if there is an issue.

And maybe just as important if not more important that our privacy laws this, individuals who have been involved in a disaster and outside family who may have restraining orders etc. may take advantage of the situations. So this is not a carte blanche to drop all the privacy laws but we have to find a better way to connect and reunify our families at the state, local and national level. A child becomes in a country mired any time but there are retune times that we should be planning for. On a daily basis we have children in daycare systems which includes family home daycare facilities, schools, we are coming into the summer camp and camp program, afterschool programs, juvenile justice facilities, I've had the pleasure with working with melody and her group and that template document that you'll get a ceremony future. How do we make sure that the guardian or parents are not with the child, how to put the system in place to make sure we were in a fight? One of the things that is important -- every time we have talked about a system, I was starting to realize that every time someone came to the door where some of some sort of electronic web-based whatever it was,

and I am as is a system that is on this early -- and how we reviewed all of the laws that would become head insists us in trying to do family unification? Do we know what agencies we need to work with and make sure that that -- process takes place and expedite it to meet the needs of families and children? It is important that we look at the whole thing and a very holistic approach and make sure that we are creating a system would end up being paper-based because of the type of disaster going on, or the ability to utilize technology as we go forward we do have technology available to a smart --? From May merge the management, one of the thing we have is utilize the grant money. There was a document greater than 2010 and partnership with the national commission on children, by the 2011 grant guidance was just released and if you go into the FEMA website and you go to the homeland security grant themselves, you'll see that there are additional supplement document the tide back to that grant that allow you to look at other areas that you can utilize your funds as you're looking to try and figure out how to best leverage those dollars to make sure you meet the needs of your community. I pulled for bullets directly out of bag items document and it talks about working with facilities to implement plans, etc. the building plans to track and reunify families during a disaster, it talks about including the family unification plans during preparedness activities, and the last one is working with agencies and businesses to incorporate plans for employees as part of the operation plan. Those are built-in to grant guidance of it is an area they have the opportunity to work on, is clearly something that is eligible under the grant guidance this time around than my prediction is -- that this supplement will remain around for a while as we continue to look at the work of the national commission did and the fact that communities and states are looking to implement some of the recommendations out of that report.

So I am Connecticut-based and I have had the opportunity here for about 10 years to serve on the child safety response committee and the early child care and day care subcommittee of that committee, which is actually a subcommittee of the -- reports to the commissioner and governor. In fall 2010 the state of Connecticut used some of the recovery funds and the federal child care stimulus funds and we contract with save the children to develop statewide -- these of 211 in our state and the reunification process as being built into that program with them as well. There has been jihad -- GSI of work done -- to damaged areas etc. It was a partnership between the Department of Social Services, homeland security, to permit a public health into him one for the state of Connecticut. Also, based on the national commission report and work we've been doing him to stay there is pending legislation as the 983 and as of this morning I did go -- it has. Or going through at this point and concerning children affected by disasters and terrorism -- have passed the bill wrote -- requires that all schools and childcare services have written response plans and the plans in the event of a disaster must adjust child of vacuous and removal to a

safe location, navigation apparent and revocation of parents to children and childcare for children with special needs. So we're hearing Connecticut trying to look at how we can best leverage our resources, partners that we have going forward and to see what we can do to meet the needs of the whole community as the minister says -- we need to plan for real.

Okay, thanks so much. Next up we have saw us -- to

I just want to Got this by saying that I am no longer with homeland security, now in the Department of Health so I am going to give you a brief perspective on how we do family unification in the district and highlight some of the past operations that I was a part of and then maybe detail for you where they might be going in the future. So Jenny was kind enough to mention, I work for district government and I was part of the planning efforts along with Jeannie for the 56 presidential migration and it is want to highlight for you some information about the or my history which was as a consultant, moved into legal policy and research, that led to planning as a whole and then I moved into a non-Euro planning which became the large event on the national Mall as well as all that is related thereto including pre-staging of shelters inside for possible family unification. Subsequent to that -- and a portion of that included maintaining shelter sites as critical infrastructure at least in terms of funding allocation for district agencies. Subsequent to that I move forward into the Department of Health and to bioterrorism, one of the key focuses of bioterrorism is CDC funded strategic national stockpile program. Also the medical reserve Corps and then just general planning and of course family or indication does have some degree of public health aspect in a public health emergency, we may set up shelters -- all of which may include family unification efforts. Subsequent to that I've move forward into the -- and now that --. I apologize for not being most up-to-date on family unification efforts in 2011.

Some good things for DC to note. One of the things I would note here is that in terms of planning we generally think regionally rather than just this but to the district as the dishes heavily rely nonregional partners. The plan that is most useful for this discussion is the district response plan which highlights the various emergency service functions aspects are going to the lead agencies in supporting agencies as well as a lead federal agency is what I think is again a for the script that I am how not only the district government structure is internal but also how we play with the feds, this critical and are planning efforts but we generally try as best we can to include our federal partners and all of our discussions about sheltering and sheltering in place and family unification. So the specifics is just to show you the key players are, I know there is a world of acronyms that you may not know their that I noted the top ones, child and family services, public schools, and libraries to know the specifications that have a role in family unification post disaster. The

purpose is pretty of this thread is want to note again that it has some impact on family unification, we have great relationships with the LH, FEMA, DHS, and then our partnering agencies we generally taught on a more limited basis but try to update the district response plan every two years to ensure everyone is aware of their roles. How we did in the district, mention them briefly but we try to focus on the major aspects of shelter and evacuation, shelter and place, and commuter responsibility. The last bullet about commuter sponsors the new initiative in the last three years just prior to be leaving homeland security, we initiated programs which I will talk about in a couple further slides, to get the people in district residents more involved in their planning purposes so that they are aware of where to meet up encasement emergence the -- emergency --. I also want to highlight a couple operations, the biggest one being the and operation which has a strong focus on where he might meet up and how things might play out and then some of the other incidents, which we call special events, Independence days, demonstrations, and some fires which have practical obligation of family unification efforts in the last couple of years.

Just in general, shelter and of activation, I thought it might be nice to show you the decision-making process and is highlight for you that this is a critical leadership position at the senior level, so generally posting and center during the incident, and alert will go out. The key players full -- in-person meeting and discuss where we need to go next. It is at that time that family unification is discussed, so part of the response plan is setting up system centers, DHS, the districts -- sheltering those individuals and so during the decision-making process BHS is their fight by homeland security as the coordinating body that they need to start this process. And generally DHS is working with the Parks and rec site as their shelters and so they work in tandem to establish the sides and set up the different areas as well as the services we get from DC which is a volunteer arm of the executive office of the mayor. And in individual schools in the district and most do have plans and their coastal emergency plans, individualized by school whether it is charter public and each school is supposed to have a liaison to help with the unification efforts. I have found that there may be parent teacher associations that have presidents that are most likely to serve in a row, however we generally leave it up on right based on the incident as to who will serve in that function. As you know plans have to be amenable to that station in the event of an emergency.

Shelter in place, I want to highlight the difference. And the sheltering of activation we have visited walkout routes or evacuation routes, the picture on the last leg was just from whatever -- one of our rushers, -- there are certain scenarios in which evacuation is not an option and that is one that the district has been struggling with lots couple years, especially as it relates to data shooter scenario in the district you may know we had a shooter at the whole cost museum and so we have ramped up

planning efforts and how to address that. The schools are one of the biggest possible targets that we locate or identify that are critical protection program as a reason which an active shooter may act and so we've asked schools to know how to shelter in place and what to think of when sheltering in place. So not just either the gym, barricade the Windows? But also who is using cell phones and are we tracking the cell phones, digital to have access to them, can they call their families, should they call their families? These are happening at individual schools, but I believe the latest trend is that schools will allow students to have their cell phones during a shelter in place exercise but we have yet to test that. Another piece of that and this is from the DOH perspective, some jurisdictions may not be looking at this because of the cost, but their daily electronic attendance records being implemented so that on a daily basis the office in the city administrator can have a known count of students in all public and charter schools. The benefit of this during H1 and one obviously was to see the trend and numbers it into a set but it also has a monochromatic use when posted that you want to know how many students are not available to meet their family or that may be still in the school. If it is something that your jurisdiction is looking into I would be happy on the backside of the human contact with a district representative who is working on enhancing the attendance records. The last note down that bullet besides the few children as the notifications and alerts. We want not only this was notified parents for we also want all districts to be able to know what is going on and have an updated status on the situation awareness of the incident and possible shelter and evacuation procedures.

The further side coming up I have actually listed some for you guys to know, the possible notifications and alerts in the district. That is generally shelter in place and shelter and evacuation, I am sure you all aware but for the district we try to look at family unification not only in the sense of post-disaster meeting up but also during a disaster up, accounting for the number of families impacted. So the one-piece that has been a real surge is the accountability, the mayor has a one DC campaign and the idea is that we're all in it together and so part of that is community responsibility. The new DRP will have a focus on this and we have been doing with the help of serve DC, and the community with FEMA, some preparedness night activity. We have a nice little brochure that emphasizes that key points related to being aware, making a plan, and having emergency locations to meet up and the types of things that you should keep track of. Obviously jugs they may have prescription drugs, your water, food, etc. Part of that aspect is that we reach out to and how do we get by it and that is where we have been focused on the last year has been working with our advisory neighborhood commission, then he regularly and they have some impact on policy within a neighborhood and we've been emphasizing them the need for promoting or fostering commuter responsibility. Another great group has been the faith-based

organizations, the district has the churches and some almost every corner and we have been really grateful in the corner -- and the support we have gotten for the community, not as really the family planning but also personal preparedness in terms of vaccinations for H1 and one or other interest. The district has business-oriented groups like the Golden triangle business improvement District as well as a neighborhood planning commission which are tied into most of if not all the real state commercial vendors who operate in the district. And we have emphasized that age should not only have their own guidelines for evacuation shelter in place but also for potential reunification if they have a daycare center where of their staff uses daycare within the federal government. So those are just the general concepts of how family unification works in the district. I want to highlight a specific example that was unlike any other that you may find useful for future planning purposes. That was obviously the non-duration. We had close to what we estimated 2 million people attend the non-duration event. During the planning efforts there was the DC Peck was the presidential committee --. The pagan the DC Peck -- or what we call teams on particular issues, each subcommittee had obtained working on for a sense of activation within the district and then some looking at regional evacuation from the federal level and the idea was to ensure that if there was an incident either on the parade route or during the actual moderation during the capital, how and where we would move people and how it would get them back at best with their family. So realizing the vastness of the undertaking, we spent several months looking at potential sites to serve as collection areas or shelter sides and then family assistance centers which could be co-located at a collection area are separate and apart. The idea was Howdy not good -- we have several bridges leaving the district however during a non-girl due to the level position from dignitaries and a high need for security, certain bridges were closed. So certain got areas were -- they were closed off so generally we would walk out to Virginia however due to the close purges it was not an option. And so we had to reconfigure our collection areas to be in Maryland and just outside of the district orders as much as possible. The picture on the right, you can see the number of sites we have for collection areas and Maryland versus Virginia due to the simple fact that there was walkout route that work started due to security purposes. So was a vast undertaking of not only internal district resources and I mean specifically D., department of transportation, DHS, and FEMA but also Rijo coronation with the state troopers, and both Virginia and Maryland as well as name and Maryland -- and the Maryland emergency management agency. That took several months of planning with the assistance of FEMA and FEMA was critical and the crisis management subcommittee and ensuring these plans were not only for militant but spreadout initiative in advance of so that all parties could prepare. Unfortunately we do not get skillful exercise on this part, but it was a portion of -- it just yet would play out but on day of Bingen is nothing actually occurred, all of our plans came out smoothly and so we don't have to execute this portion. But we have had in

the past opportunities to move forward with planning and so I will highlight three just a couple that are not on the slide. Independence Day and the Al Sharpton rallies and MLK rally, all of which are heavily attended events. The district has about six and 1000 residents a critical survey, we may see upwards of 2 million at any given time. The Metro is saturated, parking is limited and so people are reliant on buses and often times buses are not able to congregate within the city especially near the national Mall. And so they're forced to locate elsewhere like RFK Stadium and so we in advance of that recognizing that people who are not from the city one on a sailing out how to reach our -- RFK, we do our best to align people in advance with where their parking might be. The bus driver might have a color-coded or number does and that indicates where they parked and posted them people are unsure where to go, we do our best to coordinate them. However we found that it actually has been most useful postevent to get people to work in large collection areas in which case we inform the bus and this is subsequent to the MLK rally, to come to the MLK Memorial and pick up the group from Satish were at Michigan because they are all together in one location and it would be a lot harder for them to get to RFK than it would for the bus gets him. And so we have been in the last couple of years doing that of course, it takes a lot of resources in overtime which the district is very limited and to continue to those operations. So in the future I think we are going to look to other options, I am no longer produce them. I would say the next response plan in 2011 at the end of this year should have more emphasis on community responsibility and will know the procedure that we have been using with regard to collection areas versus the reunification at the actual bus parking site. So that's it of concludes the operational aspects, does want to give you some notes on where you can see and DC information related to emergencies. Which readies a multifaceted approach, the one that we are still building but did have in place during a non-duration was Facebook and I believe we now have twitter accounts. This is sort of just a note on where they might go for information in the event of an emergency. Okay and that is all my presentation.

Thank you and thank you to all our presenters. From the national Center for missing and exploited children, these Department of Justice, the US Department of Health and human safety, the District of Columbia, and of course the state of Connecticut. At this time, everyone in front of them who had up with us online, we have Q&A pot in front of you, feel free to type in your question and click the arrow to the right of the chap I'd and we will double to sit through those questions and for never presenters who are still maligned please direct those to the specific presenter or if you do not remember the presenters named perhaps their topic or agency. We can answer a couple of quick questions and also want to note that this webinar will be recorded and has been recorded and will be posted online within a few hours so fill free to share this with a friend or colleague who might be interested.

And the last comment while we're receiving questions. -- Any last comments while receiving questions?

Our first question on the board as for Bruce Lockwood from Connecticut, Molly Rosario asked, for the newly required daycare multi-hazard response plans in Connecticut, who is tasked with reviewing those plans? Is it an agency at the state level or is that at the county level?

I cannot answer specifically, I can tell you that right now the department -- I noticed the Milton not, we have not seen, we are really in the template going with the best practice program through the daycare so I would say the legislation does not say who does it but I did not have the legislation sitting in front of me. I believe at the state level, the state plans to be incorporated into that and are going to be done at the state level, and I'm sure the biggest pushes to get interaction from daycare to the local level Weatherby County our local community through a town or city. I cannot answer the question but I can get back to you.

Next question is from John, will a copy of the close captioning be available? And the answer is yes we will post a transcript on the same page that you access this webinar from developing on the community preparedness webinar series home page on Citizen Corps.gov. Another question on the board, this question is asking about the youth preparedness conference in Chicago on June 24. I know Jeannie Moran from our office here at FEMA, she does have the answers? Should I run off to another meeting. Laura Lee are you still with us?

I am bet I do not know the answer, I am not involved.

So guess 28, the person... question, if you could e-mail the Citizen Corps and box that would be your best bet it will get back to you and give you an answer. Scientists of the traditional questions to see if we have one more to finish it up. Here is a question on the board, I am going to leave this open to all her presenters if anyone has the answer. I was not clear about the medical agency response to have to, are they going to share information during an event in a manner that will aid us in tracking individuals? Perhaps that is best to be answered by the Center for missing and exploited children.

We would probably have to defer that to HHS being that it dealt with at the, I know that from that NCMEC standpoint we don't have anything that is relevant on that basis.

It was part of my presentation, what is saying is that there is misinformation, even the talk about healthcare professionals about what hit the does and does not allow you to release, all we are saying is we have gone through and review these things. This is part of the planning process, you cannot sit down and say I think where this is what hit that says, you actually pull a document out and look at the requirements and

what is related to the information and what you can in cannot release during disasters of your not trying to make it up as you go. That was the whole point behind that is that during their unification have to look at all of our privacy laws but we have to look at them in advance does how they impact our ability to share the information we might able to share during a disaster and there is way too much individuals -- popping off the top of their heads and what they think a sentence or of actually looking at the language, that was my point about that and a lot of the other privacy. Somatic --

Thanks present all the presenters and everyone who joined us online, we had a lot of interest in this product and it will be posted online for everyone to view the presentation and the entirety at any point. Right now on the page in front of you, you are viewing a webinar poll to see if this webinar was useful to you and to figure out where you are coming from to see so that we can better serve you with our webinars. So I want to thank everyone for joining us, if you want to sign up for notices for all of these webinars, we will be having one within the next couple of weeks about planning for national preparedness month, the different activities that you can plan and ways you can promote emergency preparedness to your communities so stay 10 for the date on that webinar. You do notice it is then Corps.gov and in the right-hand corner of the website there is a envelope and click on that and that essentially is bringing it to the page to subscribe to news and updates and that is where will update you on each webinar we have. Also you can follow us on twitter, citizen core and will be sure to inform you of webinars coming up. So thanks again to all the presenters and online present -- first -- participants and we'll see you soon.