

Post-Disaster Child Care Needs and Resources

Prologue/Executive Summary¹

The Post-Disaster Child Care Needs and Resources document is designed to address the challenges that families and child care providers (including centers, in-home, and family child care providers) may experience following a disaster. The workgroup on Post-Disaster Recovery of Child Care identified several concerns and issues that adversely impact child care services following disasters, as well as federal and nongovernmental organization (NGO) support that may provide relief in those instances. This document serves to catalogue those resources by the identified gaps for 1) families in need of child care and 2) child care providers and communities.

The resources document can be utilized for preparedness and planning at the State level to identify the appropriate resources within a State to address child care needs of families as well as available resources for providers. This document clarifies the types of support available to States, child care providers, and communities post-disaster. The policy and guidance that are referenced throughout the document are specific to *presidentially-declared disasters*² or *public health emergencies*³.

The document provides a detailed list of resources that can be accessed by child care providers and child serving organizations affected by disasters or public health emergencies. As an improvement process recommendation from Superstorm Sandy, the established detailed list of resources will support an expedited and more efficient response and promote a more rapid recovery with restoration of critically needed child care services post disaster.

The guidance document is a result of an interagency workgroup led by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response (OHSEPR), with subject matter expert contributions from: ACF Office of Child Care (OCC), Office of Community Services (OCS), Office of Head Start (OHS), Office of Family Assistance (OFA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) Office of Emergency Management (OEM)/Division of Recovery, Office of Policy and Planning (OPP)/Division for At-Risk Individuals, Behavioral Health, Community Resilience (ABC) and Save the Children.

For information on individual and family preparedness please visit <http://www.ready.gov/>
Reference the hyperlinks for the specific guidance addressed (note there may be more recent documents).

¹ This document does not confront all of the possible gaps that child care providers, families, and communities may face in a disaster.

² Presidentially declared disaster: In 1988, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206, was enacted to support State and local governments and their citizens when disasters overwhelm them. This law, as amended, establishes a process for requesting and obtaining a Presidential disaster declaration, defines the type and scope of assistance available from the Federal government, and sets the conditions for obtaining that assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is tasked with coordinating the response. (http://www.fema.gov/pdf/rrr/dec_proc.pdf)

³ Public Health Emergency: The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) may, under section 319 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act determine that: a) a disease or disorder presents a public health emergency; or b) that a public health emergency, including significant outbreaks of infectious disease or bioterrorist attacks, otherwise exists. (<http://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/legal/Pages/phedeclaration.aspx>)

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The workgroup on Post-Disaster Recovery of Child Care identified the following major concerns and issues that have adversely impacted child care services following disasters.

1. Child care needs of families post-disaster

- a) [Child care and child respite care needs in the disaster relief environment](#)
 - i. Immediate 24-hour child care for emergency response personnel (includes search and rescue, fire, police, hospital, etc.).
 - ii. Temporary Respite Care in emergency congregate (ESF-6) shelters and/or Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs).
 - iii. Emergency Child Care.
 - a. For families not normally participating in child care, but need care while they start the rebuilding and recovery process.
 - b. For affected communities where significant amount of child care delivery have been damaged or destroyed during the emergency.
- b) [Disaster impacts affecting families with children](#)
 - i. Employment losses/disaster-caused economic challenges that create new barriers for affordable child care services.
 - ii. Displacement or relocation of families resulting in loss of pre-disaster child care provider services or loss of child care subsidies (for example when families are relocated across state lines).
 - iii. Disaster-caused barriers for Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) recipient families in maintaining eligibility and/or affording child care services, including employment losses.
 - iv. Transportation difficulties for families resulting in the inability to use prior child care provider.

2. Support for child care providers and communities

a) [Disaster impacts affecting child care providers](#)

Note: home-based providers are for-profit businesses and are often disproportionately affected by the disaster and less able to recover economically post event.

- i. Physical structure – destroyed.
 - ii. Physical structure – damaged.
 - iii. Electrical or water outages (prolonged).
 - iv. Child care providers temporarily closed (loss of care for families, loss of income for staff and program).
 - v. Relocated providers due to damages.
 - vi. Transportation/road/access: inaccessible providers due to surrounding damages or debris.
 - vii. Staffing impacts: gap in credentialed staff due to impacts to child care provider staff.
 - a. Loss of staff of any category due to displacements, injuries, or changes in employment availability related to the emergency.
 - viii. Providers permanently closed due to financial inability to continue operations.
 - ix. Safety assessments required for reopening.
 - x. Loss of food stocks (many child care providers lose their monthly supply of subsidized feeding supplies due to disaster related power outages, or emergency related damages).
 - xi. Disaster impacts affecting legally-exempt providers.
- [Child care system considerations for short and long-term recovery](#)
 - i. Insufficient number of child care slots to meet community need post-disaster.
 - ii. Insufficient number of child care slots for infants.
 - iii. Insufficient number of child care slot for children with access and functional needs (for example, children with disabilities and limited English proficiency).
 - iv. Insufficient number of child care slots providing 24 hour care.
 - v. Behavioral and mental health needs of children, staff, and families.
 - vi. Post-disaster environmental health issues (mold, fungi, asbestos, lead paint, etc.)
 - vii. Permanent displacement or relocation of families: demographic changes of where families with children live and reside post-disaster that can result in changes in the access to child care services.

CHILD CARE AND CHILD RESPITE CARE NEEDS IN THE DISASTER RELIEF ENVIRONMENT

GAPS	FEDERAL SUPPORT			NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
	FEMA	ACF ⁱ	OTHER		
<i>Immediate 24 hour child care for emergency response personnel</i>				Church of the Brethren – Children’s Disaster Services Save the Children Southern Baptist Disaster Relief	
<i>Temporary Respite care in emergency congregate (ESF-6) shelters and/or Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)</i>				Church of the Brethren – Children’s Disaster Services Save the Children Southern Baptist Disaster Relief	

<p><i>Emergency Child Care</i></p>	<p>Provides funding reimbursement to state, local and tribal governments for reasonable costs associated with providing child care within a congregate shelter or standalone facility to support individuals impacted by a declared disaster event.</p>		<p>USDA emergency shelters that provide temporary housing to displaced families are eligible to provide meals to children through the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).</p> <p>State Child Care Resources and Referral (CCR&R) agencies may be able to help, check the Child Care Aware website for local resource support that may be available.</p>	<p>The State will contract directly with a child care provider. If an NGO provides care and would like to provide regulated child care in a congregate shelter or stand- alone facility, they will coordinate directly with the State. The State will work with FEMA for eligible reimbursement.</p>	
<p><i>Temporary modular units</i></p>		<p>Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funds may be used to purchase modular units to prevent disruption in child care services.</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Agency recommends portable/temporary classrooms follow the same standards as any child care facility, especially with indoor air quality standards.</p>		

DISASTER IMPACTS AFFECTING FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT		NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
		ACF	OTHER		
<i>Employment losses/disaster-caused challenges to affording child care services</i>	<p>Other Needs Assistance (ONA) may provide financial assistance if families lose income and/or child care costs increase as a result of the disaster. Eligible applicants may receive assistance for up to eight weeks or the maximum amount of assistance for child care identified by the State/Tribe, whichever is less. Assistance is also limited by the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) maximum grant.</p>	<p>CCDF provides the flexibility for States to provide assistance to families during a period of job search. In addition, States can deem families impacted by a disaster as “in need of protective services” which would allow them to waive income eligibility and work requirements.</p>	<p>Department of Labor (DoL) Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) provides temporary benefits to individuals whose employment or self-employment has been lost or interrupted as a direct result of a major disaster and who are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance.</p> <p>USDA – houses not normally eligible for SNAP may qualify for short-term food assistance benefits as a result of their disaster-related expenses, such as loss of income, damage to property, relocation expenses, and, in some cases, loss of food due to power outages.</p> <p>USDA – CACFP and other child nutrition programs extend automatic eligibility for free meals to displaced children.</p>		
<i>Displacement or relocation of</i>	<p>ONA may provide financial assistance if families lose income</p>		<p>State CCR&R agencies may be able to help, check the Child Care Aware website</p>		

DISASTER IMPACTS AFFECTING FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT		NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
		ACF	OTHER		
<i>families resulting in the inability to use prior child care provider</i>	and/or child care costs increase as a result of the disaster. Eligible applicants may receive assistance for up to eight weeks or the maximum amount of assistance for child care identified by the State/Tribe, whichever is less. Assistance is also limited by the IHP maximum grant.		for local resource support that may be available. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Disaster Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program If appropriated by Congress in response to a disaster, selected states or other CDBG entitlement communities may apply for this funding after the disaster to address eligible unmet needs.		
<i>Disaster-caused difficulties for CCDF recipient families in maintaining eligibility</i>		CCDF provides the flexibility for States to extend eligibility re-determination periods and allow for periods of job search to stabilize benefits for CCDF families.			
<i>Transportation difficulties for families resulting in the inability to use prior child care provider</i>					

DISASTER IMPACTS AFFECTING CHILD CARE PROVIDERS					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT		NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
		ACF	OTHER		
<i>Physical structure – destroyed</i>	<p>Private Nonprofit Facility Eligibility classifies day care centers for children as facilities that provide essential governmental services. PNP applicant must apply for private insurance, and a disaster loan from the SBA to repair or replace the disaster damaged property simultaneously while applying for Public Assistance funding.</p> <p>Provision of Temporary Relocation Facilities. FEMA has determined that the provision of child care services is an essential community service and may provide assistance for the lease, purchase, or construction of temporary facilities to PNP child care</p>	<p>SSBG may provide support for rebuilding of child care facilities (<i>waiver required</i>).</p> <p>SSBG funds may be used to purchase modular units to prevent disruption in child care services.</p>	<p>Small Business Administration (SBA) has both physical and economic injury disaster loans available for businesses and most private nonprofit organizations who have suffered a loss as a direct result of the declared disaster.</p> <p>HUD Disaster CDBG If appropriated by Congress in response to a disaster, selected states or other CDBG entitlement communities may apply for this funding after the disaster to address eligible unmet needs.</p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends portable/temporary classrooms follow the same standards as any child care facility, especially with indoor air quality standards.</p>		

DISASTER IMPACTS AFFECTING CHILD CARE PROVIDERS					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT		NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
		ACF	OTHER		
	providers.				
<i>Physical structure – damaged</i>	<p>Private Nonprofit Facility Eligibility classifies day care centers for children as facilities that provide essential governmental services. PNP applicant must apply for private insurance, and a disaster loan from the SBA to repair or replace the disaster damaged property simultaneously while applying for Public Assistance funding.</p> <p>Provision of Temporary Relocation Facilities FEMA has determined that the provision of child care services is an essential community service and may provide assistance for the lease, purchase, or construction of temporary facilities</p>	<p>CCDF provides flexibilities for funding minor child care facility renovations, upgrades and supplies.</p> <p>SSBG may be used for renovations of child care facilities after a disaster (<i>waiver required</i>).</p>	<p>SBA has both physical and economic injury disaster loans available for businesses and most private nonprofit organizations who have suffered a loss as a direct result of the declared disaster.</p> <p>HUD Disaster CDBG If appropriated by Congress in response to a disaster, selected states or other CDBG entitlement communities may apply for this funding after the disaster to address eligible unmet needs.</p>	<p>Save the Children has Emergency Recovery Grant Programs available to replace essential supplies, such as furniture, classroom learning materials, books, play areas, and toys.</p>	

DISASTER IMPACTS AFFECTING CHILD CARE PROVIDERS						
GAPS	FEDERAL SUPPORT	FEDERAL SUPPORT			NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
		ACF	OTHER			
	to PNP child care providers.					
<i>Electrical or water outages (prolonged)</i>	FEMA may reimburse state, tribal, and local governments for the provision of food, water, generators, etc. to the impacted community.				Save the Children has Emergency Recovery Grant Programs available	
<i>Child care providers temporarily closed</i>		CCDF funding may be used for minor renovations and repairs and for supplies. SSBG funds may be used to provide temporary child care facilities to families.				
<i>Relocated providers due to damages</i>	FEMA may provide assistance for lease, or construction of temporary facilities to reestablish child care services	SSBG funds may be used for the rebuilding of child care facilities (<i>waiver required</i>).			Save the Children has Emergency Recovery Grant Programs available	
<i>Transportation/roads/access: inaccessible providers due to surrounding damages or debris</i>	FEMA reimburses state, tribal, and local governments for debris removal from public rights-of-way. Debris removal from property owned by eligible PNPs may also be eligible if not covered by	SSBG funding may be used for educational transportation purposes.			Save the Children has Emergency Recovery Grant Programs available	

DISASTER IMPACTS AFFECTING CHILD CARE PROVIDERS					
GAPS	FEDERAL SUPPORT		OTHER	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
	FEMA	ACF			
	insurance.				
<i>Staffing impacts: gap in credentialed staff due to impacts to child care provider</i>			<p>HUD Disaster CDBG If appropriated by Congress in response to a disaster, selected states or other CDBG entitlement communities may apply for this funding after the disaster to address eligible unmet needs.</p>	<p>Save the Children has Emergency Recovery Grant Programs available.</p>	
<i>Providers permanently closed due to financial inability to continue operations</i>		<p>SSBG funds may be used for temporary child care and rebuilding of child care facilities. (<i>waiver required</i>)</p>	<p>SBA has both physical and economic injury disaster loans available for businesses and most private nonprofit organizations who have suffered a loss as a direct result of the declared disaster.</p> <p>DoL DUA is available to individuals unemployed due to the disaster who are not eligible for regular unemployment insurance.</p>		
<i>Safety assessments required for reopening</i>		<p>CCDF funds can be used to make grants or provide loans to help child care providers come into compliance with State child care standards and health and safety</p>	<p>State child care licensing agencies may change operating procedures temporarily (e.g. changing class sizes to meet community needs).</p> <p>U.S. Army Corps of</p>	<p>Save the Children has Emergency Recovery Grant Programs available</p>	

DISASTER IMPACTS AFFECTING CHILD CARE PROVIDERS					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT		NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
		ACF	OTHER		
		requirements.	<p>Engineers may be able to manage structural safety assessments of commercial and residential structures.</p> <p>HHS CDC has an assessment form for environmental purpose that can be used in the preparedness phase.</p>		
<p><i>Loss of food stocks due to disaster related power outages, or emergency related damages.</i></p>	<p>FEMA can reimburse for contents and supplies damaged or destroyed due to the disaster. PNP applicant must apply for private insurance and a disaster loan from the SBA to repair or replace to the disaster damaged property simultaneously while applying for Public Assistance funding.</p>		<p>USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) supplies USDA Foods to disaster relief organizations, such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army, for congregate feeding or household distribution.</p> <p>SBA has both physical and economic injury disaster loans available for businesses and most private nonprofit organizations who have suffered a loss as a direct result of the declared disaster.</p>	<p>Save the Children has Emergency Recovery Grant Programs available</p>	
<p><i>Disaster impacts affecting non-licensed or legally-exempt child care</i></p>					

DISASTER IMPACTS AFFECTING CHILD CARE PROVIDERS					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT		NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
		ACF	OTHER		
<i>providers.</i>					

CHILD CARE SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS FOR LONG-TERM RECOVERY					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT ACF	OTHER	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
<i>Insufficient number of child care slots to meet community need post-disaster</i>		<p>CCDF funds can be used by States to enter into grants or contracts with child care providers to reserve slots.</p> <p>SSBG funding may be used to build or renovate child care facilities to address changes in where families are living due to the disaster (<i>waiver required</i>).</p>		<p>Church of the Brethren – Children’s Disaster Services provides temporary respite care.</p> <p>Save the Children provides temporary respite care and supporting access to and recovery of child care, early childhood programs and after school programs.</p>	
<i>Insufficient number of child care slots for infants</i>		<p>CCDF funds can be used by States to enter into grants or contracts with child care providers to reserve slots, targeted towards infants, for families receiving CCDF assistance.</p> <p>SSBG funding may be used to build or renovate child care facilities to address changes in where families are living due to the disaster (<i>waiver required</i>).</p>			
<i>Insufficient number of child care slots for children with</i>		<p>CCDF funds can be used by States to enter into grants or contracts with</p>			

CHILD CARE SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS FOR LONG-TERM RECOVERY					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT ACF	OTHER	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
<i>access and functional needs</i>		<p>child care providers to reserve slots, targeted towards children with disabilities, for families receiving CCDF assistance.</p> <p>SSBG funding may be used to build or renovate child care facilities to address changes in where families are living due to the disaster (<i>waiver required</i>).</p>			
<i>Insufficient number of child care slots providing 24 hour care.</i>		<p>CCDF funds can be used by States to enter into grants or contracts with child care providers to reserve slots for families receiving CCDF assistance that need 24 hour care.</p>			
<i>Behavioral and mental health needs of children, staff, and families</i>	<p>When FEMA Individual Assistance is approved in a Presidentially declared disaster, the respective State may apply for the Crisis Counseling Program (CCP), funded by FEMA and administered by the</p>	<p>CCDF quality set-aside funds may be used to develop high quality child care programs that support mental health needs of children and families (through mental health consultation, etc.).</p> <p>SSBG funds may be</p>	<p>State CCR&R agencies may be able to help, check the Child Care Aware website for local resource support that may be available.</p> <p>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) offers</p>	<p>Center on the Social and Emotional Foundations for Early Learning (CSEFEL) partners with states to provide resources and information for all states.</p> <p>Church of the Brethren – Children’s Disaster Services provides onsite presentations by a mental</p>	

CHILD CARE SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS FOR LONG-TERM RECOVERY					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT ACF	OTHER	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
	Department of Health and Human Services Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The CCP supports the provision of crisis counseling services to survivors, and includes the provision of a Child Coordinator/Children's Specialists to focus on the specific needs of children and youth.	used to provide mental health services to caregivers and young children in child care services (<i>waiver required</i>).	resources for individuals and states, also houses the Disaster Distress Helpline. National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) – a SAMHSA grantee provides guidance; courses and mobile applications to help responders, families, providers and children cope with traumatic events (including natural disasters, terrorism, school violence, etc.)	health professional to parents and communities whose children are affected by violence or disaster and training of volunteers and play activities with children focus on supporting resilience and mental health. National Center for School Crisis and Bereavement Save the Children Journey of Hope Program – for children and caregivers	
<i>Post-disaster environmental health issues (mold, fungi, asbestos, lead paint, etc.)</i>	FEMA may provide funding reimbursement for mold remediation if the PNP child care facility meets FEMA's eligibility requirements.	CCDF funds can be used to make grants or provide loans to help child care providers come into compliance with State child care standards and health and safety requirements.	EPA provides resources on mold remediation, lead protection, asbestos, etc. in schools and commercial buildings, including checklists and how-to guides. The EPA <i>does not</i> regulate mold or mold spores in the air. HHS CDC provides a list of federal resources on mold remediation and the health effects associated with an infested home or		

CHILD CARE SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS FOR LONG-TERM RECOVERY					
GAPS	FEMA	FEDERAL SUPPORT ACF	OTHER	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) SUPPORT	STATE PROMISING PRACTICE
			<p>business.</p> <p>HUD Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes addresses common environmental health safety concerns in the home.</p>		
<p><i>Permanent displacement or relocation of families: demographic changes regarding where families with children live post-disaster resulting in changes in child care provider access</i></p>	<p>ONA may provide financial assistance if families lose income and/or child care costs increase as a result of the disaster. Eligible applicants may receive assistance for up to eight weeks or the maximum amount of assistance for child care identified by the State/Tribe, whichever is less. Assistance is also limited by the IHP maximum grant.</p>	<p>CCDF provides flexibility for States to serve families impacted by a disaster and primarily provide assistance through the use of vouchers, which may be portable and allow families to find child care in the communities where they might be relocated.</p> <p><i>Note: many aspects of this are state determined</i></p> <p>SSBG funding may be used to build child care facilities to address changes regarding where families relocate due to the disaster (<i>waiver required</i>).</p>			

Appendix A. Glossary of Terms

TERM	DEFINITION
Center-Based Child Care	<i>Referring to a Child Care Center.</i> A provider licensed or otherwise authorized to provide child care services for fewer than 24 hours per day per child in a non-residential setting.
Child Care	Providing care and/or supervision for children and their daily needs, in a home or center setting.
Child Care Development Fund (CCDF)	Subsidized child care services are available to eligible families through certificates (vouchers), or grants and contracts with providers. States, territories and tribes define income eligibility and other key aspects of program design in accordance with federal guidelines.
Child Care Providers	Throughout this document, child care providers include centers, in-home, and family child care providers, unless otherwise stated.
Child Friendly Spaces	See Emergency Care for Children .
Congregate Care Shelter	Emergency shelter setting used as an operation to meet the needs of the community after a disaster until all shelter residents have found suitable housing.
Emergency Care for Children	Providing care to children immediately post-disaster in a shelter or community center setting with guardians remaining onsite. <i>Also referred to as Child Friendly Spaces.</i>
Emergency Child Care	Providing short-term care to children in a non-traditional setting while the guardians are offsite.
Employment Losses	Loss or reduced work or income due to disaster impacts.
Family Child Care	One individual who provides child care services for fewer than 24 hours per day per child, as the sole caregiver, in a private residence other than the child's residence.
Group Child Care	Two or more individuals who provide child care services for fewer than 24 hours per day per child, in a private residence other than the child's residence.
Health and Safety	Regulations and procedures intended to prevent accident or injury in a public environment.
In-home care	An individual who provides child care services in the child's own home.
Lead Agency	<i>Referring to Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Lead Agency.</i>
Provider	<i>Referring to a child care provider.</i> An individual offering child care services child care services, e.g., child care centers, family child care homes, and school-age child care programs. ⁱⁱ
Respite Care	Providing short-term care for children in disaster recovery centers, assistance center, shelter, or other service delivery site while the guardians are onsite.
Temporary Modular Units	Readily fabricated manufactured housing (mobile units, travel trailers, modular buildings).
Temporary Respite Care	See Respite Care .
Transitional Shelter	See Congregate Care Shelter .

Appendix B. Common Child Care Terms

Table 1. The terms in this table are used interchangeably at times during steady state operations and post-disaster. The table is illustrating the similarities and differences between the terms.

	DEFINING CHARACTERISTICS				
	GUARDIANS ONSITE	GUARDIANS OFFSITE	LICENSED	LICENSE-EXEMPT	SETTING
Child Care at normal operations/steady state		✓	✓	✓	Family child care homes, center-based, in-home care.
Emergency Care for Children / Child Friendly Spaces	✓			✓	Shelters, community centers, immediately post-disaster
Emergency Child Care		✓		✓	Non-traditional settings, short-term.
Temporary Respite Care / Respite Care	✓			✓	Disaster recovery center, assistance center, shelter, or other service delivery site

Appendix C. Acronyms

AAP	American Academy of Pediatrics
ABC	At-Risk Individuals, Behavioral Health, Community Resilience
ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ASPR	Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CCDF	Child Care and Development Fund
CCR&R	Child Care Resource and Referral agencies
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CSEFEL	Center on the Social and Emotional Foundations for Early Learning
DoD	Department of Defense
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF-6	Emergency Support Function -6
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
IHP	Individual and Household Program
NCTSN	National Child Traumatic Stress Network
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCC	Office of Child Care
OCS	Office of Community Services
ONA	Other Needs Assistance
PNP	Private Non-Profit
R&R	Resource and Referral
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SBA	Small Business Administration
SSBG	Social Services Block Grant
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Appendix D. Resources

RESOURCE	WEBSITE	DOCUMENT DATE
ACF Office of Child Care (OCC) Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Flexibilities (ACYF-IM-CC-05-03)	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/im0503_0.pdf	September 6, 2005
ACF Office of Community Services (OCS) Social Services Block Grant Program (SSBG) Information Memorandum for Hurricane Sandy	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ocs/ssbg_im_hurricane_sandy_approved_3_27_signed_2_0.pdf	March 28, 2013
ACF Office of Head Start (OHS) Emergency Preparedness Manual	http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/health/docs/head-start-emergency-prep-manual-2015.pdf	2015
ACF Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response (OHSEPR) Early Childhood Disaster-Related Resources	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ohsepr/early-childhood	
ACF: Using Federal TANF and State Maintenance-of-Effort Funds for Families in Areas Covered by a Federal or State Disaster Declaration	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/policy/pi-ofa/2007/200708/pi200708	November 2007
ACF: Using Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to Fund Childhood Education	http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/program-instruction-tanf-acf-pi-2005-01	April 2005
American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Children and Disasters Child Care Providers main page	http://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Children-and-Disasters/Pages/Child-Care-Providers.aspx	
ASPR Division of At-Risk Individuals, Behavioral Health, and Community Resilience (ABC)	http://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/abc/Pages/default.aspx	
CDC Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Helping Families Deal with the Stress of Relocation After a Disaster	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/publications/100233-RelocationStress.pdf	November 2005
CDC Caring for Children in a Disaster	http://www.cdc.gov/childrenindisasters/	
CDC Mold Resources main page	http://www.cdc.gov/mold/links.htm	October 24, 2011
CDC National Center for Environmental Health Tool	http://www.bt.cdc.gov/shelterassessment/	
Center on the Social and Emotional Foundations for Early Learning main page	http://csefel.vanderbilt.edu/	
Child Care Aware (NACCRRA at the time) and Save the Children Protecting Children in Child Care During Emergencies	http://www.naccrra.org/sites/default/files/publications/naccrra_publications/2012/protectingchildreninchildcareemergencies.pdf	December 2010
Child Care Aware : State Resources for Families	http://childcareaware.org/node/1405	
Church of the Brethren Children's Disaster Services main page	http://www.brethren.org/cds/	
DoL Disaster Unemployment Assistance	http://www.ows.doleta.gov/unemploy/disaster.asp	
EPA Asbestos in School Buildings main page	http://www2.epa.gov/asbestos/school-buildings	
EPA Green Cleaning for School main page	http://www.epa.gov/schools1/buildingmaintenance/maintenance/cleaning.html	
EPA Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Program	http://www2.epa.gov/lead/renovation-repair-and-painting-program	
EPA Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings main page	http://www.epa.gov/mold/mold_remediation.html	
EPA Portable Classrooms main page	http://www.epa.gov/schools1/buildingmaintenance/design/classrooms.html	
EPA Protecting Children's Health During and After Natural Disasters main page	http://www2.epa.gov/children/protecting-childrens-health-during-and-after-natural-disasters	
EPA State School Environmental Health Guidelines main page	http://www.epa.gov/schools/guidelinstools/ehguide/	

RESOURCE	WEBSITE	DOCUMENT DATE
FEMA Commonly Used Sheltering Items & Services Listing (CUSI-SL): infant and toddler supplies	http://nationalmasscarestrategy.org/sheltering/	
FEMA Public Assistance Compendium	http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-policy-and-guidance	January 2016
FEMA Public Assistance for Child Care (RP9580.107)	http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/31328?id=7110	March 20, 2012
FEMA Recovery Policy Disaster Assistance for Child Care (RP9461.1)	http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/90723	January 17, 2014
HUD Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Disaster Recovery Assistance main page	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/	
HUD Healthy Homes Program main page	http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program/offices/healthy_homes/hhi	
Multi-Agency Reunification Services Plan Template	http://nationalmasscarestrategy.org/new-release-multi-agency-reunification-services-plan-template/	
National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN) Natural Disasters main page	http://www.nctsn.org/trauma-types/natural-disasters	
Post Disaster Reunification of Children: A Nationwide Approach	https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/85559	
SAMHSA Disaster Distress Helpline main page	http://disasterdistress.samhsa.gov/	
Save the Children Get Ready Get Safe Resource Page	http://www.savethechildren.org/getready	
Small Business Administration (SBA) Types of Disaster Loans	https://www.sba.gov/loans-grants/see-what-sba-offers/sba-loan-programs/disaster/types-disaster-loans	
Southern Baptist Disaster Relief main page	http://www.namb.net/dr/	
State Child Care Resources and Referral Agency	http://childcareaware.org/parents-and-guardians/childcarefinder#section=searchbyzip	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Emergency Operations main page	http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/EmergencyOperations/NationalResponseFramework.aspx	
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Unite for Children’s A Practical Guide for Developing Child Friendly Spaces	http://www.unicef.org/protection/A_Practical_Guide_to_Developing_Child_Friendly_Spaces_-_UNICEF_(1).pdf	
USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program	http://www.fns.usda.gov/cacfp/child-and-adult-care-food-program	
USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Disaster Assistance, including Child Nutrition Programs	http://www.fns.usda.gov/disaster/disaster-assistance	

ⁱ All ACF supports listed receive a capped or fixed amount of funding and in the absence of any supplemental appropriations provided by Congress, no new money is available for responding to the needs of families after disasters. There may be flexibility to use program funds to meet various needs, but States often have waiting lists and do not have enough resources to serve all eligible families even without a disaster.

ⁱⁱ Child Care Aware. Child Care Glossary. <http://childcareaware.org/parents-and-guardians/helpful-tools/glossary>.