

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. (waiver required)</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> | | |
| <i>Loss of food stocks due to disaster related power outages, or emergency related damages.</i> | 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>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> | Save the Children has Emergency Recovery Grant Programs available | |
| <i>Disaster impacts affecting non-licensed or legally-exempt child care</i> | | | | | |

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