

ASPR TRACIE Technical Assistance Request

Requestor:

Requestor Phone:

Requestor Email:

Request Receipt Date (by ASPR TRACIE): 27 August 2017

Response Date: 28 August 2017

Type of TA Request: Urgent

Request:

The requestor asked for resources related to shelters and schools as shelters.

Response:

The ASPR TRACIE Team reviewed our [Alternate Care Sites Topic Collection](#) and [Healthcare Facility Evacuation/ Sheltering Topic Collection](#), as well as conducted a general review of open source resources. Relevant resources specific to using schools as shelters is in Section I and general resources on shelters is in Section II. Click [here](#) for a full list of ASPR TRACIE-developed resources.

Additional Information:

- [ASPR TRACIE Alternate Care Sites Topic Collection](#) for resources related to selecting/evaluating and operating potential alternate care sites.
- [ASPR TRACIE Healthcare Facility Evacuation/ Sheltering Topic Collection](#) for resources related to sheltering-in-place considerations.
- Emergency animal sheltering resources can be found in the Veterinary Care Topic Collection.
- See the [Access and Functional Needs Topic Collection](#) for considerations in shelters and [Pediatric Topic Collection](#) for resources on unaccompanied minors, etc.

I. Schools as Shelters

Alameda County Operational Area Emergency Management Organization. (2003). A Guide for Local Jurisdictions in Care and Shelter Planning.

This guide includes information on using schools as potential shelter sites, considerations, management, maintenance, etc.

American Academy of Pediatrics. (2008). [Disaster Planning for Schools](#).

This policy statement from AAP provides information on general disaster preparedness processes in schools, with some information on how schools are used as shelters.

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. (1995). [Schools as Post-Disaster Shelters](#).

Though this document is older, it provides general information that may still be relevant/useful on how to prepare school facilities and personnel for disaster shelter operations.

Florida Division of Emergency Management. (2016). [Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan](#).

This document provides information on evaluating schools and other facilities to serve as shelter sites in Florida. It includes guidelines, construction considerations, and information on shelters that can accept pets.

Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency. (n.d.). [Massachusetts Statewide Mass Care and Shelter Coordination Plan](#).

This mass care and shelter plan includes some considerations for schools and a sample MOU. It does include general shelter set up plans, rules, resources, etc.

New York State Education Department. (2010). [Schools, Shelters, and The Red Cross](#). State Education Department has long encouraged schools to work with their local Red Cross chapter in completing a Statement of Agreement Concerning The Use Of Facilities As Mass Care Shelters By The American Red Cross. The agreement states that after meeting its responsibilities to pupils, schools will permit their facilities to be used by the Red Cross as shelters. This page provides some shelter manager responsibilities and contact information for school emergency planning.

Riverside County Operational Area. (2011). [Mass Care and Shelter Guidance for Emergency Planners](#).

This document provides considerations for schools that are used as shelters. Page 12 includes information on shelter agreements with schools.

Sacramento Office of Emergency Services. (2012). [Mass Care and Shelter Plan](#).

This plan provides general shelter management information to include utilization of schools as shelters.

II. Other Shelter Resources

American Red Cross and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2008). [Instructions for Use: Initial Intake and Assessment Tool](#).

The goal of this publication is to explain how to complete the initial intake and assessment tool in general population shelters.

Author Redacted. (2012). [Emergency Sheltering, Relocation, and Evacuation Plan](#).

This plan is designed to assist in activating sheltering, patient relocation, or partial or full evacuation of a healthcare facility. It provides action steps, and includes a decision tree to help guide facilities on whether to shelter, evacuate, or relocate. It also includes various templates and checklists (e.g., incident management staff checklists).

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). [CDC Shelters \(Evacuation and Emergency\)](#).

CDC provides information to assist public health and other organizations prepare and plan for shelters and safety after disasters. Through the National Center for

Environmental Health, CDC provides links to tools and resources on shelter assessment, public health surveillance, and lessons learned from recent incidents.

FEMA. (2006). [Design Guidance for Shelters and Safe Rooms](#).

This document provides guidance for engineers, architects, building officials, and property owners to design shelters and safe rooms in buildings. Signage at schools is located on page 1-42 and examples of internal shelters in schools is on page 1-30.

Hamilton, D., Gavagan, T., Smart, K., et al. (2009). [Houston's Medical Disaster Response to Hurricane Katrina: Part 2: Transitioning from Emergency Evacuee Care to Community Health Care](#). (Abstract only.) National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine.

The authors explain how alternate care sites were set up in Houston to provide medical care for Hurricane Katrina evacuees. Topics covered include elements of the regional disaster response (e.g., regional coordination, triage and emergency medical service transfers into the region's medical centers, medical care in population shelters, and community health challenges).

Minnesota Department of Health. (n.d.). [Healthcare Facility Sheltering, Relocation, and Evacuation](#). (Accessed 8/28/2017.)

This PowerPoint presentation highlights a jurisdiction's lessons learned from recent events that necessitated hospital evacuation. It includes strategies for decision making, patient triage, tracking patients and residents, and planning. It also includes definitions of the terms associated with hospital evacuation and a printable slide of "disaster tags" that can be placed on a patient's belongings, wrists, and door.