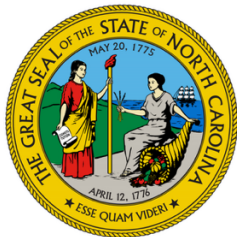# North Carolina Shelter Assessment Guidance

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Public Health
Environmental Health Section

The objective of this guidance is to provide Environmental Health Specialists in North Carolina background information on Emergency Shelters and when shelter assessment is utilized. This guidance follows the North Carolina Shelter Assessment Form and gives additional information to assist Local Health Departments in the evaluation of emergency shelters and provides some information on specific parameters needed to protect occupants and staff in shelters during an emergency.

Shelter Type

Understanding the different types of shelters available is essential for effectively assessing and addressing the housing needs of affected populations during disaster response and recovery efforts. The different forms of shelters provided below are an overview of the various shelter options that may be utilized depending on the specific circumstances and needs of the affected community. By categorizing individuals and facilities into the groups listed within **Figure 1**, emergency response teams can better evaluate and address the diverse needs and priorities of different stakeholders during disaster management and recovery processes. Individual counties or Local Health Departments may evaluate some shelters differently, depending on policy.
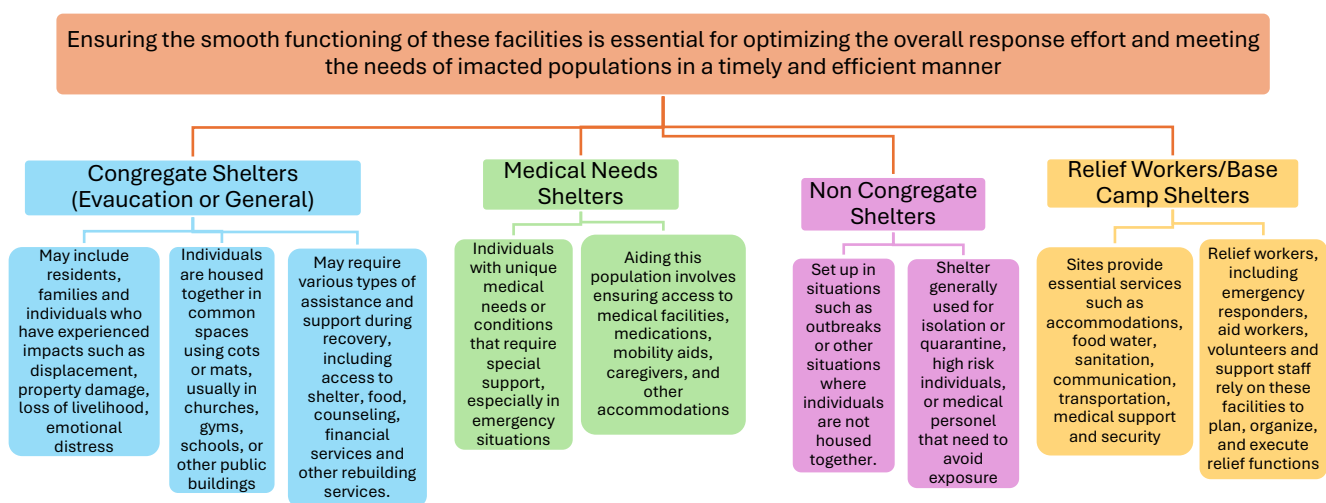
Figure 1. Shelter Type Categorization

Each type of shelter plays a critical role in disaster response and recovery. Congregate shelters focus on the public and general population, ensuring their safety and basic needs are met. This is the primary type of shelter assessment that is done in North Carolina. Congregate shelters can be either categorized as an evacuation shelter, or a general population shelter, depending on the circumstances. Medical needs shelters provide tailored care for individuals with specific medical or other requirements. Proper planning and execution of these shelters are essential for effective disaster management and community recovery.

Assessment Justification

Shelter assessments provide a systematic means of collecting data and information to gain insights into various aspects of a situation, program, or operation. Regular assessments of shelters at various stages of operation are fundamental for ensuring their safety, effectiveness, and the well-being of their occupants. Preoperational assessments focus on readiness before opening, initial assessments check functionality after opening, routine assessments maintain ongoing standards, and other assessments address specific incidents or complaints. Each type of assessment illustrated in **Figure 2** helps in identifying and resolving issues, ensuring shelters provide safe and adequate support to those in need. This information serves as a foundation for decision-making, planning, and resource allocation for driving continuous improvement across a wide range of contexts and initiatives. By understanding the different reasons for assessment and their respective objectives, stakeholders can proactively manage risks, optimize performance, and achieve desired outcomes.
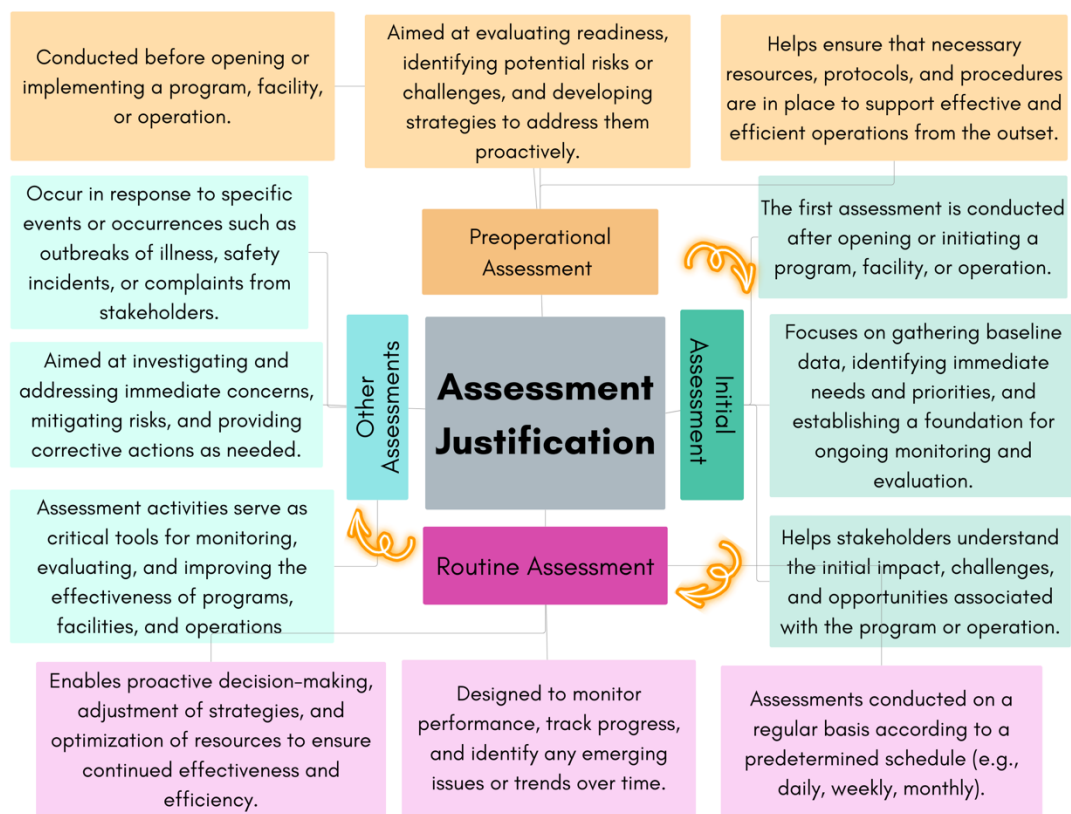
Figure 2. Reason for Assessment

Current Census

The current census provides a snapshot of the total number of individuals, including residents and workers, present in the shelter at the time of inspection. To provide an accurate count of the total number of individuals, conduct physical headcounts at designated times to verify the number of individuals present. Count all individuals currently residing in the shelter, including adults, children, and any individuals with needs beyond that of the general population. Also acquire count of all staff, volunteers, and relief workers

present in the shelter, including administrative, medical, security, and support personnel. It is also important to review intake and registration records to tally the number of residents. Provide daily updates on the current census to relevant authorities and stakeholders to ensure accurate tracking and resource management. Shelter management and public health nurses assigned to the shelter should have updated census information.

Facility

When evaluating the condition and suitability of facilities, several critical factors must be considered. These factors must be taken into consideration because they directly impact the safety, health, comfort, and overall functionality of the environment for occupants. Each factor plays a critical role in safeguarding that the facility can effectively serve its intended purpose, whether it is for temporary shelter, long-term housing, or any other type of use. **Figure 3** provides a detailed description of why each factor is important. By carefully assessing and addressing these factors, facilities can be ensured to be safe, functional, and comfortable for their intended use.

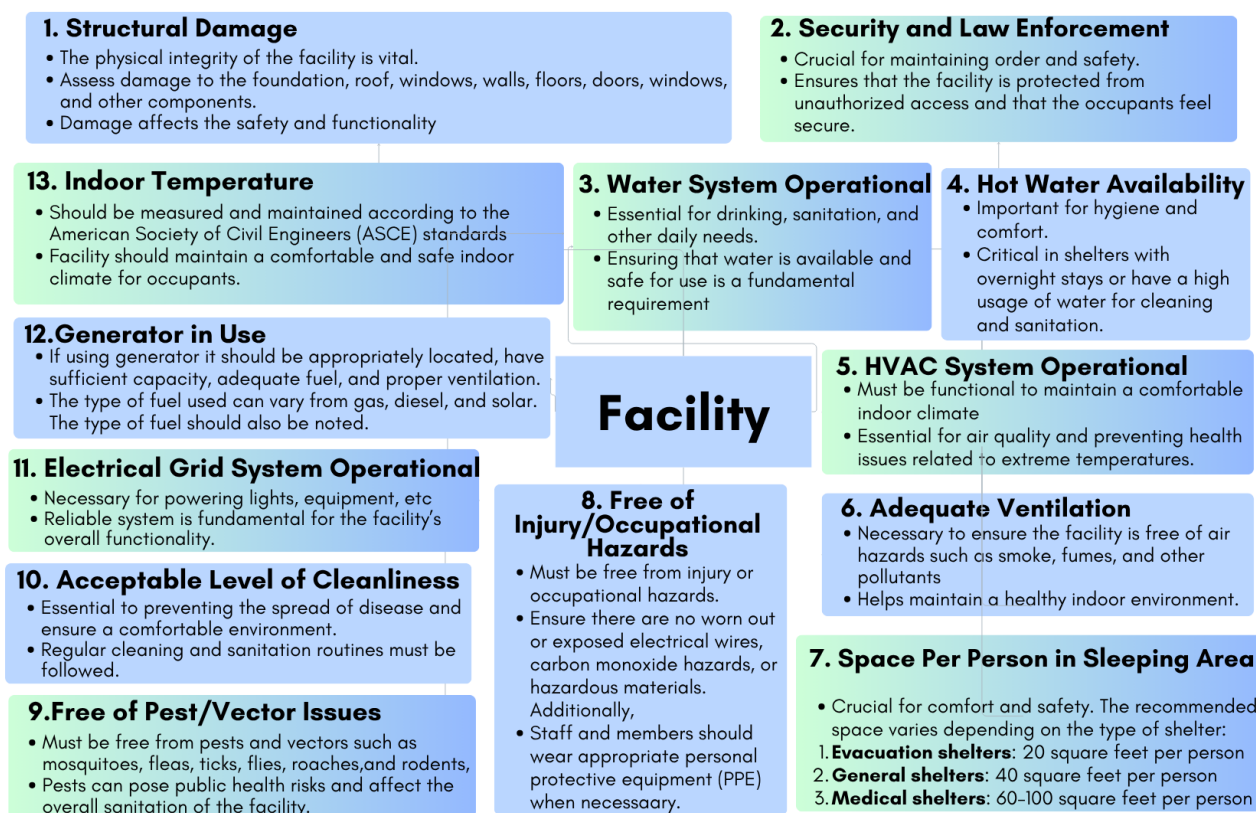**1. Structural Damage**
- The physical integrity of the facility is vital.
- Assess damage to the foundation, roof, windows, walls, floors, doors, windows, and other components.
- Damage affects the safety and functionality

2. Security and Law Enforcement
- Crucial for maintaining order and safety.
- Ensures that the facility is protected from unauthorized access and that the occupants feel secure.

13. Indoor Temperature
- Should be measured and maintained according to the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) standards
- Facility should maintain a comfortable and safe indoor climate for occupants.

3. Water System Operational
- Essential for drinking, sanitation, and other daily needs.
- Ensuring that water is available and safe for use is a fundamental requirement

4. Hot Water Availability
- Important for hygiene and comfort.
- Critical in shelters with overnight stays or have a high usage of water for cleaning and sanitation.

12. Generator in Use
- If using generator it should be appropriately located, have sufficient capacity, adequate fuel, and proper ventilation.
- The type of fuel used can vary from gas, diesel, and solar. The type of fuel should also be noted.

Facility

5. HVAC System Operational
- Must be functional to maintain a comfortable indoor climate
- Essential for air quality and preventing health issues related to extreme temperatures.

11. Electrical Grid System Operational
- Necessary for powering lights, equipment, etc
- Reliable system is fundamental for the facility's overall functionality.

8. Free of Injury/Occupational Hazards
- Must be free from injury or occupational hazards.
- Ensure there are no worn out or exposed electrical wires, carbon monoxide hazards, or hazardous materials. Additionally,
- Staff and members should wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when necessaary.

6. Adequate Ventilation
- Necessary to ensure the facility is free of air hazards such as smoke, fumes, and other pollutants
- Helps maintain a healthy indoor environment.

10. Acceptable Level of Cleanliness
- Essential to preventing the spread of disease and ensure a comfortable environment.
- Regular cleaning and sanitation routines must be followed.

9. Free of Pest/Vector Issues
- Must be free from pests and vectors such as mosquitoes, fleas, ticks, flies, roaches,and rodents,
- Pests can pose public health risks and affect the overall sanitation of the facility.

7. Space Per Person in Sleeping Area
- Crucial for comfort and safety. The recommended space varies depending on the type of shelter:
1. **Evacuation shelters**: 20 square feet per person
2. **General shelters**: 40 square feet per person
3. **Medical shelters**: 60-100 square feet per person

Figure 3. Facility Suitability

Sanitation

When assessing the sanitation conditions of a facility, various considerations must be made to confirm that hygiene standards are met and maintained. Proper sanitation practices prevent disease outbreaks, promote overall health, and create a safe and dignified living environment for residents. Shelter facilities often serve vulnerable populations, operate in

environments where hygiene is crucial, and must comply with health regulations to ensure the safety and well-being of all individuals involved. These sanitation factors are also fundamental for upholding the dignity of the facility's occupants while complying with regulations, maintaining public trust, and protecting vulnerable populations. The condition factors assessed in **Figure 4** provide an in-depth explanation of each of the factors that are needed for evaluation, such as having sufficient toilet facilities to prevent the spread of gastrointestinal diseases and other infections. They reduce the risk of contamination from human waste. Adequate toilets provide privacy and security, which is particularly important for vulnerable populations such as women, children, and the elderly. Regular cleaning of facilities reduces the presence of pathogens, allergens, and pests, creating a healthier environment for residents. Each factor plays a critical role in creating a safe and supportive environment, contributing to the well-being and dignity of those who rely on shelter services.

Sanitation

14. Adequate Laundry Services

Separation of Laundry: Facilities should have distinct areas for soiled and clean laundry to prevent cross-contamination.

Capacity and Equipment: Ensure that there are enough machines and space to handle the laundry needs of the facility's population.

15. Adequate Number of Operational Toilets

Ratio: There should be at least one operational toilet per 20 persons, with considerations for gender-specific facilities.

Accessibility and Maintenance: Toilets must be accessible, regularly cleaned, and maintained to ensure they remain functional and sanitary.

16. Adequate Number of Operational Showers/Bathing Facilities

Ratio: There should be one operational shower or bathing facility per 15 persons.

Privacy and Safety: Shower facilities should provide privacy and be safe to use, with features such as non-slip surfaces and grab bars if necessary.

17. Adequate Number of Operational Hand-Washing Stations

Ratio: One operational hand-washing station per 15 persons is required.

Accessibility: Stations should be conveniently located near toilets, dining areas, and high-traffic zones.

18. Hand-Washing Supplies Available

Essential Supplies: Each hand-washing station should be stocked with water, soap, and paper towels.

Alternative Options: If water is unavailable, hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol should be provided to maintain hygiene.

19. Toilet Supplies Available

Essential Supplies: Toilets should be stocked with toilet paper, feminine hygiene supplies, and diapers/pads for children and adults.

Regular Restocking: Supplies should be regularly checked and restocked to ensure continuous availability.

20. Acceptable Level of Cleanliness

Routine Cleaning: Facilities should maintain a high level of cleanliness through regular cleaning schedules.

Sanitation Standards: Ensure that cleaning protocols meet health and sanitation standards to prevent the spread of germs and diseases.

21. Sewage System Type

System Type: Identify the type of sewage system in use (e.g., septic tank, municipal sewer).

Maintenance: Regular maintenance and monitoring are essential to prevent leaks, backups, or other issues that could compromise sanitation.

Figure 4. Sanitation Condition Assessments

Health and Medical

When conducting a shelter assessment, evaluating the availability and quality of medical care services is crucial for several reasons such as ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of shelter residents. These services are essential for addressing the health needs of shelter residents, many of whom may be in vulnerable or crisis situations. This evaluation helps to identify potential health risks, maintain a standard of care, and provide comprehensive support to individuals in need. **Figure 5** provides an expanded overview of the components for medical care services, including the types of care and counseling services that should be available.

MEDICAL SERVICES

1. PRIMARY CARE SERVICES

- **Routine Check-ups**: Regular health assessments to monitor and manage chronic conditions and general health.
- **Vaccinations**: Immunization services to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.
- **Minor Injury Treatment**: Care for minor cuts, bruises, and other non-critical injuries.

2. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

- **First Aid**: Immediate care for injuries and acute medical conditions.
- **Emergency Response**: Capability to handle medical emergencies and provide stabilization until advanced care is available.
- **Transport Services**: Arrangements for transportation to hospitals or advanced medical facilities if needed.

3. CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT

- **Diabetes Care**: Monitoring blood sugar levels, providing insulin, and dietary advice.
- **Hypertension Management**: Regular blood pressure checks and medication management.
- **Asthma and COPD Care**: Providing inhalers, nebulizers, and other respiratory support.

4. PHARMACY SERVICES

- **Medication Dispensing**: Access to necessary prescription medications.
- **Medication Management**: Assistance with understanding and managing medication regimens.

5. SPECIALTY CARE REFERRALS

- **Mental Health Services**: Access to psychiatrists and psychologists for more complex mental health needs.
- **Specialist Consultations**: Referrals to cardiologists, endocrinologists, or other specialists as required.

6. PEDIATRIC CARE

- **Child Health Services**: Specialized care for infants and children, including growth monitoring and immunizations.
- **Parental Guidance**: Support and advice for parents on child health and development.

23. Counseling Services

1. Mental Health Counseling

- **Crisis Intervention**: Immediate support for individuals experiencing acute mental health crises, such as panic attacks, suicide, or severe anxiety.
- **Individual Therapy**: One-on-one sessions with licensed therapists to address mental health issues like depression, anxiety, PTSD, and other disorders.
- **Group Therapy**: Facilitated group sessions for individuals to share experiences and support each other under professional guidance.

2. Substance Abuse Counseling

- **Addiction Treatment Programs**: Support for individuals dealing with substance use disorders, including counseling and referral to rehabilitation programs.
- **Harm Reduction Strategies**: Providing information and resources to reduce the negative consequences of substance use.

3. Trauma-Informed Care

- **Support for Trauma Survivors**: Specialized counseling for individuals who have experienced trauma, such as abuse, violence, or natural disasters.
- **Coping Strategies:** Teaching effective coping mechanisms and resilience-building techniques.

4. Family Counseling

- **Family Therapy**: Counseling sessions aimed at improving family dynamics and resolving conflicts.
- **Parenting Support**: Guidance and support for parents dealing with stress and challenges.

5. Grief Counseling

- **Bereavement Support**: Counseling for individuals who have experienced loss, helping them navigate their grief and emotions.
- **Crisis Grief Counseling**: Immediate support for those dealing with recent or traumatic losses.

6. Employment & Financial Counseling

- **Job Readiness Programs**: Support in preparing for employment, including resume writing, interview skills, and job search strategies.
- **Financial Management**: Assistance with budgeting, debt management, and financial planning.

Figure 5. Medical Care Services vs. Counseling Services

By ensuring the availability of a wide range of medical and counseling services, shelters can substantially improve the well-being and overall health outcomes of their residents. Many shelter residents may arrive with pre-existing medical conditions or acute health issues. Due to the conditions of living within closed-quarter living environments, the risk of infectious disease outbreaks is often high. The availability of medical care makes certain that their needs are properly met to help prevent the spread of illnesses and maintain a healthier population within the shelter.

Companion Animals

When shelters accommodate both people and their companion animals, it is essential to ensure that the animals' needs are met while maintaining a safe and healthy environment for all occupants. Proper animal care involves several key components to ensure the well-being of the animals and the safety and comfort of the human residents. Several key components contributing to achieving these goals, each with its own relevance and impact can be seen in **Figure 6**. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture Emergency Programs provide additional guidance and assistance to shelter partners when companion animals will be located on site at an emergency shelter.

Housing animals in a designated area away from human living spaces reduces the risk of allergies, noise disturbances, and potential injuries. This separation ensures a peaceful environment for both animals and humans. A secure and comfortable designated area prevents animals from escaping and protects them from potential hazards. It also provides a space where animals can feel safe and stress-free.

Providing comprehensive care for companion animals enhances the shelter's reputation and fosters trust within the community, encouraging more people to seek help and support from the shelter. By addressing these components, shelters can provide a safe, healthy, and supportive environment for both the human and animals, ensuring well-being for all.

Companion Animals

24. Environmental Enrichment
Adhere to guidelines and regulations for animal care in shelters ensures compliance with local and national animal welfare standards.

Toys and Activities: Provide toys and activities to keep animals mentally stimulated and prevent boredom.
Exercise: Opportunities for regular exercise should be provided, such as designated play areas for dogs.

25. Basic Needs
Ensure that animals have access to basic necessities like food, water, and a clean environment is crucial for their health and happiness.

Clean, Fresh Water and Food:
Hydration: Animals should have continuous access to clean, fresh water to stay hydrated.
Nutrition: Adequate and appropriate food should be provided to meet the dietary needs of different types of animals
Feeding Schedule: Regular feeding times should be established to maintain a consistent routine for the animals.

26. Designated Animal Area
Designating separate areas for animals helps maintain a safe and comfortable living environment for human residents by reducing noise, allergens, and potential safety issues.

Separate Housing:
Location: Animals should be housed in a designated area separate from the main living spaces for people to reduce noise, allergens, and potential conflicts.
Safety: The designated area should be secure to prevent animals from escaping and to protect them from harm.
Comfort: The area should be comfortable and spacious enough to allow animals to move freely and rest.

27. Hygiene and Cleanliness
Proper sanitation and regular veterinary care help prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases (diseases that can spread from animals to humans).

Acceptable Level of Cleanliness:
Sanitation: The animal area should be cleaned regularly to maintain a high level of hygiene, including the removal of waste and cleaning of feeding areas.
Bedding: Clean, comfortable bedding should be provided and changed frequently to ensure a hygienic resting environment.
Pest Control: Measures should be taken to prevent and control pests, such as fleas and ticks, within the animal housing area.
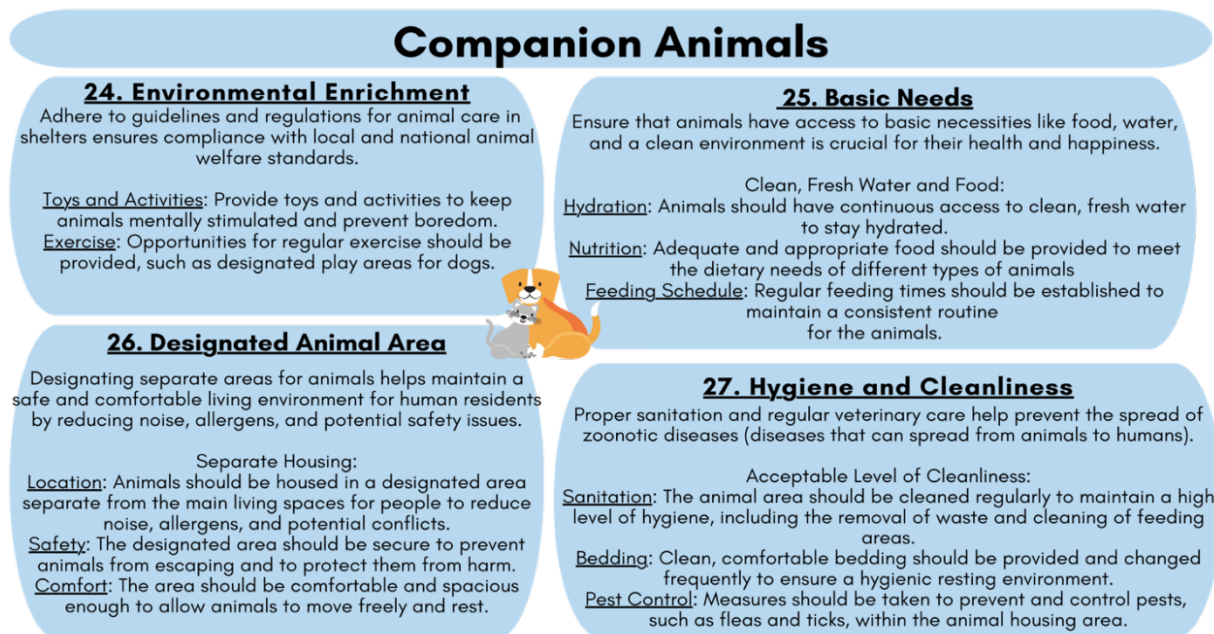
Figure 6. Companion Animals Care and Management

Food and Water

Evaluating the food and water conditions in shelters ensures the safety, health, and well-being of residents. Health and safety precaution establishes access to safe, nutritious food and clean water, while preventing foodborne and waterborne illnesses. When food is prepared on site, always check and ensure the kitchen is equipped with necessary utensils and equipment. Food should always be cooked and handled properly to prevent foodborne illnesses. Observe food handlers for compliance with safe food handling practices, such as using gloves, avoiding cross-contamination, and using appropriate utensils. Provide proper portion control and hygiene practices during serving to establish that there is enough food for all residents. Regarding appropriate food storage, verify that food is stored according to safe storage practices to prevent contamination or spoilage, and prevent bacterial growth. Adhering to local health codes and regulations aids in avoiding legal issues and ensuring operational standards are managed efficiently with reducing waste and ensuring steady availability.

The typical supply of drinking water ranges from 1-2 gallons per person per day, and for all uses 3-5 gallons per person per day. By rationing water within the provided range, residents have sufficient water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene needs. In addition to water, ensure that there is sufficient ice to maintain cold food temperatures. This practice also helps in preserving perishable food items and maintaining food safety. Additional food and water key points are detailed in **Figure 7 and Figure 8**.

Food

28. PREPARATION ON SITE
- Ensures freshness and immediate consumption.
- Allows for control over ingredients and preparation methods.
- Requires proper kitchen facilities and trained staff.

29. SERVED ON SITE
- Facilitates timely distribution to residents.
- Allows for portion control and monitoring of food intake.
- Requires appropriate serving areas and equipment.

30. SAFE FOOD SOURCE
- Food source from licensed contractor or caterer.
- Ensures compliance with health and safety regulations.
- Reduces risk of contamination and foodborne illnesses.
- Provides assurance of quality and safety for residents.

31. ADEQUATE SUPPLY
- Prevents food shortages and ensures everyone is fed.
- Requires regular inventory checks and restocking.
- Important for maintaining morale and health of residents.

32. APPROPRIATE STORAGE
- Helps prevent foodborne illnesses.
- Monitor for cross contamination
- Includes proper refrigeration, shelving, and labeling.

33. APPROPRIATE TEMPERATURES
- Hot food kept above 135°F, cold food kept below 40°F. Refer to Food Code
- Prevents bacterial growth and foodborne illnesses.
- Requires proper equipment like refrigerators and warming trays.
- Involves regular temperature monitoring.

34. HAND-WASHING FACILITIES AVAILABLE
- Fixed or portable. Must be operational.
- Essential for maintaining hygiene standards.
- Prevents contamination during food preparation and serving.
- Must be easily accessible to staff and volunteers.

35. SAFE FOOD HANDLING
- Ensures food safety such as wearing gloves, avoiding cross contamination, using appropriate utensils to eliminate bare hand contact.
- Adequate training of staff on proper food handling techniques.

36. DISHWASHING FACILITIES AVAILABLE
- Ensures cleanliness of utensils and tools.
- Prevents contamination and spread of germs.
- Requires place to wash, rinse, sanitize kitchen utensils and cooking equipment.

37. CLEAN KITCHEN AREA
- Essential for food safety and hygiene.
- Involves regular cleaning and sanitizing surfaces and equipment.
- Prevents pest infestations and contamination

Figure 7. Safe Food Handling

Water

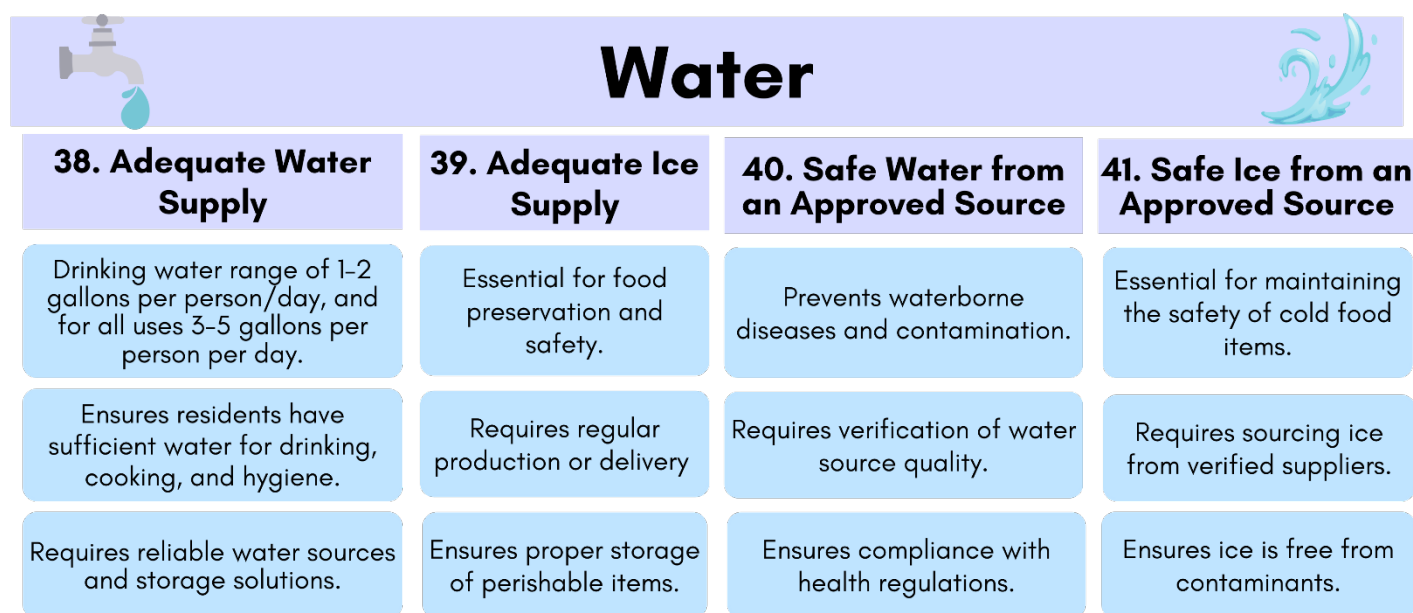| 38. Adequate Water Supply	39. Adequate Ice Supply	40. Safe Water from an Approved Source	41. Safe Ice from an Approved Source
Drinking water range of 1–2 gallons per person/day, and for all uses 3–5 gallons per person per day.	Essential for food preservation and safety.	Prevents waterborne diseases and contamination.	Essential for maintaining the safety of cold food items.
Ensures residents have sufficient water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene.	Requires regular production or delivery	Requires verification of water source quality.	Requires sourcing ice from verified suppliers.
Requires reliable water sources and storage solutions.	Ensures proper storage of perishable items.	Ensures compliance with health regulations.	Ensures ice is free from contaminants.

Figure 8. Safe Water

Solid Waste

Proper solid waste management is crucial for maintaining a safe, hygienic, and comfortable environment in shelters. Each of the following key points listed in **Figure 9** make certain that solid waste products are handled appropriately to prevent health hazards and ensure compliance with regulations.

42. Adequate Collection Receptacles
- Ensures there are enough containers to accommodate all waste, preventing overflow and unsanitary conditions.
- Facilitates easy and accessible waste disposal for residents.
- Requires regular monitoring and maintenance of receptacles.

43. Separating Medical/Infectious Waste and General Refuse
- Prevents cross-contamination and the spread of infections.
- Ensures that hazardous waste is handled and disposed of safely.
- Requires clear guidelines and training for staff and residents on proper waste segregation.

44. Appropriate Disposal and Labeling in Approved Containers
- Proper labeling prevents misuse and mishandling of waste.
- Approved containers ensure that waste is securely contained and transported.
- Compliance with regulatory requirements for waste management.

Solid Waste

45. Appropriate Storage and Separation from Common Areas
- Reduces the risk of exposure to harmful waste for residents and staff.
- Prevents odors and unsanitary conditions in living and common areas.
- Requires designated storage areas that are secure and properly maintained.

46. Timely Removal of Waste
- Prevents the accumulation of waste, reducing health risks and pest infestations.
- Maintains a clean and hygienic environment.
- Involves setting up a regular schedule for waste collection and removal.

47. Waste Generated at Facility
- Regularly check to identify and categorize all types of waste (solid, hazardous, medical)..
- Helps in planning and implementing appropriate disposal methods for all waste
- Involves thorough assessments and audits to identify waste types and quantities.

Figure 9. Solid Waste management

Sleeping Quarters

Assessing sleeping conditions in shelters provides the opportunity to ensure the health, safety, and well-being of residents. A safe, comfortable, and clean sleeping environment helps alleviate stress and anxiety, which are common among shelter residents. Providing each person with their own cot, bed, or mat, along with adequate bedding, significantly enhances physical comfort, contributing to better sleep quality. Good sleep is essential for maintaining physical health and recovering from the stresses of displacement.

Proper sleeping arrangements, clean environments, and clean bedding are critical for preventing the spread of contagious diseases like colds, flu, and more serious conditions such as COVID-19. Clean bedding is critical for maintaining high hygiene standards and preventing the spread of diseases as well. Additional key points in **Figure 10** outline the necessary standards and practices for effective shelter management.
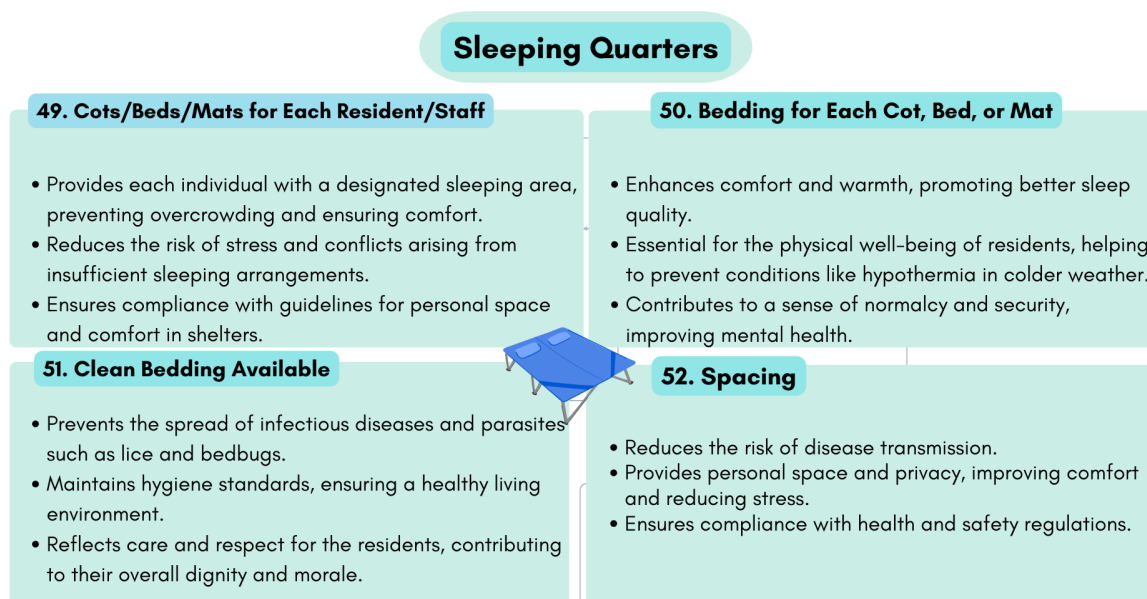
Sleeping Quarters

49. Cots/Beds/Mats for Each Resident/Staff

- Provides each individual with a designated sleeping area, preventing overcrowding and ensuring comfort.
- Reduces the risk of stress and conflicts arising from insufficient sleeping arrangements.
- Ensures compliance with guidelines for personal space and comfort in shelters.

50. Bedding for Each Cot, Bed, or Mat

- Enhances comfort and warmth, promoting better sleep quality.
- Essential for the physical well-being of residents, helping to prevent conditions like hypothermia in colder weather.
- Contributes to a sense of normalcy and security, improving mental health.

51. Clean Bedding Available

- Prevents the spread of infectious diseases and parasites such as lice and bedbugs.
- Maintains hygiene standards, ensuring a healthy living environment.
- Reflects care and respect for the residents, contributing to their overall dignity and morale.

52. Spacing

- Reduces the risk of disease transmission.
- Provides personal space and privacy, improving comfort and reducing stress.
- Ensures compliance with health and safety regulations.

Figure 10. Assessing Sleeping Conditions

Childcare

Ensuring children have safe, engaging environments and adequate supervision supports their emotional well-being and reduces stress for their parents. Clean diaper-changing facilities, and proper toy hygiene are critical for maintaining high hygiene standards and preventing the spread of diseases as well. Cleanliness in food/bottle preparation areas and overall shelter hygiene helps prevent foodborne illnesses and ensures a healthy living environment. **Figure 11** provides additional information on childcare requirements for shelters.

Figure 11. Childcare Conditions

Demobilization

The demobilization of an emergency shelter involves a comprehensive and detailed process to ensure the facility is safe, clean, and ready for its original use. Environmental Health Specialists play a crucial role in ensuring that emergency shelters, particularly those set up in schools, are safely and efficiently demobilized. Their responsibilities include assessing facility readiness, coordinating with emergency management, partnering with nonprofit organizations, conducting thorough cleaning and inspections, restoring infrastructure, managing waste, and ensuring effective communication with all relevant stakeholders, including school officials, local authorities, and community members involved in the demobilization process. Through these efforts as well as other readiness functions explained in **Figure 12**, they help ensure that schools are safely and swiftly returned to their original function, providing a secure and healthy environment for students and staff.

Figure 12. Environmental Health Readiness Functions

The demobilization process is critical to transitioning the facility back to its primary function as an educational institution, as well as the prevention of health hazards for students and staff returning to the school. During this, all parties are to be informed about the process and timelines. This helps facilitate a smooth transition by aligning efforts and addressing concerns collaboratively. As the process takes place, the temporary modifications made for the emergency shelters are safely removed and restore the school environment to its original, safe, and functional state. The inspection and certification ensure that all health and safety standards are met, as well as identifying any lingering issues that need to be addressed before the facility can be used as a school again. The post-shelter cleanup should include disinfection of surfaces, proper disposal of waste, and restoration of school equipment and facilities. Provide documentation that the school is ready for re-opening, instilling confidence in staff, students, and parents.

By following these after-action criteria, Environmental Health Specialists and facility managers can ensure a smooth transition, maintaining the health and safety of all future occupants. Proper documentation, communication, and ongoing monitoring are vital components of a successful demobilization process. Ongoing monitoring provides data that can be analyzed to identify trends and areas for improvement, as well as helping with refining emergency preparedness and response plans, on top of enhancing the facility's resilience to future emergencies.

Links

[North Carolina Shelter Assessment Form](#)
[National Mass Care Sheltering Strategy](#)