Evacuation Support Annex

Coordinating Agency

Emergency Management VDOT

Cooperating Agencies

ΑII

Introduction

Purpose:

The Evacuation Support Annex describes the coordinated process of localities and agencies to ensure a smooth evacuation of any portion or all of the Floyd County attributable to a hazard including a catastrophic event. Additionally, the plan outlines details of an evacuation process for events occurring without warning, and the transportation components necessary to address the operations of assembly areas that may be used during a declaration of emergency. After the event is over, re-entry decisions shall be a collaborated effort between ESF# 5 and ESF# 13.

Scope:

This annex is applicable to departments and agencies that are participating and responding with assistance to an evacuation as coordinated by Floyd County Emergency Management. This document will address wide-ranging scenarios with no consideration for special incident(s) at this time. Additional incident scenarios can be found in the appropriate Incident Annex.

There are four basic scenarios in which a planned evacuation or spontaneous evacuation without warning may be required:

- 1. <u>Catastrophic event with warning</u> An event where citizens may need to evacuate or shelter in place then seek evacuation; citizens will not be able to return home in a reasonable period of time. Examples may include major hurricanes, wild land fires and severe riverine flooding.
- 2. <u>Disruptive event with warning</u> An event where citizens may need to evacuate; citizens will be able to return home in a reasonable period of time. Examples may include hurricanes, minor to moderate flooding events, or hazardous materials events.
- 3. <u>Catastrophic event without warning</u> An event where citizens need to take immediate action to protect themselves which may or may not involve evacuation efforts after the event. Citizens will not be able to return home in a reasonable period of time. Examples may include terrorism events, severe tornadoes and hazardous material events.
- 4. <u>Disruptive event without warning</u> An event where citizens need to take immediate action to protect themselves which may or may not involve evacuation after an event. Citizens will be able to return home within a reasonable period of time. Examples may include severe weather, flash flooding and transportation accidents.

Definitions:

Assembly Area

Site where mass transit resources collect people as directed by the EOC to assist in the transporting of populations out of the risk area;

Evacuation Route

Road or highway designated as a primary route for motorists evacuating from the threat;

Evacuee

A person moving out of the risk area of a potential or occurring hazard. Evacuees are designated into those that are transit dependent and those who are "self-evacuating". Transit dependent evacuees may require public transportation for immediate life safety, and it is assumed that this population will require public sheltering. The self-evacuating population can be categorized into two groups: evacuees with end-point destinations (i.e. hotel, family or friends' home) and evacuees without end point destinations. It is possible that the self-evacuating population without end-point destinations will require public sheltering.

Pick-up Point

Site that is used to pick up transit dependent evacuees to move them to the assembly area(s) to be transported out of the risk area.

Refuge of Last Resort

A facility that may be identified that can provide temporary relief from the risk. A refuge of last resort is not intended to be designated as a "shelter" and may not be able to provide basic services such as food, accommodations for sleeping or first aid, but security is provided. It should be considered only as a probable safe haven for evacuees who are unable to clear the area until the risk passes. IN many cases these sites can be pre-identified.

Shelter

A facility where evacuees with no end destination point can be processed evaluated and provided disaster services from government agencies and/or pre-established voluntary organizations. This facility is generally designed for stays less than 3 days. Supplies available are meals and water for 3 days, basic first aid, pet sheltering (if applicable,) sleeping quarters, hygienic support and basic disaster services (counseling, financial assistance and referral, etc.)

Assumptions:

- 1. A decision to implement voluntary or mandatory evacuation may require interaction and coordination between local, state, federal and certain private sector entities;
- Warning time, in the case of a riverine flood, will normally be available to evacuate the threatened population. A local evacuation might be needed because of a hazardous materials incident, major fire, terrorist incident or other incident;
- 3. Given warning of an event, a portion of the population will voluntarily evacuate before an evacuation has been recommended or directed. Most people who leave their homes will seek shelter with relatives, friends or in motels;
- 4. Evacuation of people at risk for emergency situations that occur with little or no warning will be implemented as determined necessary to protect life and property. Evacuation instructions should be based on known or assumed health or safety risks associated with the hazard. The individual responsible for implementing it should be the Incident Commander at the scene of the emergency, with support from the EOC as necessary;
- 5. The timing of an evacuation directive will be determined by the circumstances of the event;
- A hazard analysis and vulnerability assessment has been completed which identifies the types of threats, the areas and population along the established evacuation routes most vulnerable to these threats. A hazard analysis has also been completed for routes that will be used primarily for pedestrian traffic;
- 7. During events without warning, there might be limited to no time prior to the event to implement more formalized evacuation processes;

- 8. Emergency evacuations might require evacuation of all or part of a Floyd County neighborhood. Evacuation from a designated risk area will affect adjacent and outlying areas within and outside of the County. Traffic control resources must be in place prior to public release of an evacuation order:
- 9. Evacuation will require a greater lead-time to implement than that of in-place sheltering. A delayed evacuation order could endanger the lives and result in civil disorder.
- 10. There are on-going efforts to proactively reach out and educate citizens on family preparedness, evacuation procedures, and where to go for additional information on these subjects;
- 11. Evacuation procedures, to include notification and routing, will be made available to the public by all available means;
- 12. The primary means of evacuation from any event will be private vehicles;
- 13. Residents who are ill or disabled may require vehicles with special transportation capabilities;
- 14. Stranded motorists could present significant problems during an evacuation situation;
- 15. Evacuation or protective action guidance must be communicated in a clear, concise and timely manner in order to ensure the effective implementation of the strategy recommended. A variety of communication pathways may have to be utilized in order to effectively communicate the hazard, level or risk and the recommended evacuation or protection action to the public;
- 16. Some owners of companion animals might refuse to evacuate unless arrangements have been made to care for their animals;
- 17. Despite the comprehensive effort implemented to communicate evacuation or protective action guidance, some segments of the population might not receive or follow the instructions given;
- 18. Every hospital, long-term care facility and home health agency should have plans in place to shelter in place, evacuate patients in their care, transport them to safe and secure alternate facilities and support their medical needs.
- 19. Local emergency managers have been given the authority to review and collaborate with managers of nursing homes, childcare facilities and assisted living facilities in developing emergency plans.

Policies:

Under the provisions of Section 44-146.17 of the Commonwealth of Virginia Emergency Services and Disaster Law, the Governor may direct and compel evacuation of all or part of the populace from any stricken or threatened area if this action is deemed necessary for the preservation of life or other emergency mitigation, response or recovery; prescribe routes, modes of transportation and destination in connection with evacuation; and control ingress and egress at the emergency area, the movement of persons within the area and the occupancy of premises therein provided resources are in place to support such an operation.

Concept of Operations

Organization:

Evacuation of Floyd County will be directed by the County Administrator or his appointed person within the official line of succession as laid out in the order of succession in the Basic Plan. In small-scale incidents or incidents needing immediate evacuation, the on-scene incident commander will have the authority to determine and implement evacuation orders. The implementation of the evacuation will be managed in a unified command format to best integrate all necessary ESFs for a successful result. This concept will also be utilized to coordinate no-warning evacuations.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) having primary responsibilities during an evacuation are:

- ESF # 1 Transportation--traffic management and transport
- ESF # 2 Alerting the public about the evacuation
- ESF # 6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services--sheltering
- ESF # 13 Public Safety and Security--traffic control and security
- ESF # 15 Situation reports to both Government and the public.

Additional ESFs may need to be utilized to enhance the results of the evacuation such as ESF # 7 (Resource Management) and ESF # 5 (Emergency Management). If the incident involves chemicals or radiation that may cause contamination of evacuees, staff or workers, ESF # 8 (Health and Medical) and ESF #10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials) may also be needed. The primary ESFs as listed will utilize their full ESF specific annex and any supporting agencies and ESFs to implement their portion of the evacuation.

Floyd County has pre-identified shelter locations throughout the county, a list can be found in ESF # 6. Citizens will be provided transportation, if necessary, to the shelter locations. Transportation resources are identified in ESF # 1. Floyd County will identify refuges of last resort as needed, based on the type of event.

Responsibilities:

- Traffic control in the event of an emergency requiring evacuation, in accordance with Highway Laws of Virginia and the policies of the State Highway Commission and any local laws and ordinances;
- Assist in directing and/or moving motorists to shelters or refuges of last resort as an event approaches;
- Coordinate resources and information with state and adjacent jurisdiction law enforcement;
- Provide security for ingress and egress of the evacuated area(s) and for shelters and refuges
 of last resort;
- Select sites to serve as refuges of last resort and shelters;
- Fulfill sheltering plan as required in response to an evacuation;
- Outreach to citizens on evacuation education pre-event and notification during an event regarding personal evacuation and sheltering plan;
- Recommend policies, procedures, and projects necessary for the implementation of evacuation plans;
- Facilitate training to local agencies and other organizations regarding evacuation plans;
- Coordinate evacuation efforts with external agencies including federal, state, and other localities:
- Disseminate public information through all media types regarding evacuation efforts preevent, during the event, and post-event; and
- Develop, review and test the evacuation plan, policies, and procedures.

Action Checklist

- Special facilities will be encouraged to develop emergency procedures and evacuation plans for those charged to their care and custody and provide them to the Emergency Manager for comment and review; and
- Citizens will be encouraged to develop household emergency plans that include their pets and any other dependents in all aspects of response including evacuation and sheltering.
- Develop, review and test the evacuation plan. policies and procedures;
- Implement the plan;
- Provide training to agencies and staff on task-appropriate plans, policies and procedures;
- Provide adequate support for evacuation preparedness, planning and response. Report any shortfalls and request needed assistance or supplies;
- Develop and implement the necessary logistical support to carry out emergency tasking.
 Instruct all departments to maintain an inventory of supplies on hand;
- Select, prepare plans for, and initiate sites to serve as refuges of last resort and/or shelters;
- Develop and implement the necessary mutual aid agreements, sample contracts, and listing
 of potential resource providers to expedite the procurement of anticipated resource needs for
 emergency operations; and

- Develop and maintain the necessary measures to protect vital records, critical systems, and essential operations to ensure their uninterrupted continuation during a disaster, as well as to facilitate their full restoration if impacted by the disaster;
- · Coordinate information dissemination internally and externally; and
- Insure appropriate recordkeeping such that federal or state disaster assistance can be sought for reimbursement of disaster related expenditures; and
- Assist the Department of Finance in the preparation and submission of disaster assistance applications to the appropriate state and/or federal agencies for reimbursement of disaster related expenditures.

