Lake Tahoe

Regional Evacuation Plan

In collaboration with the Lake Tahoe Fire Chiefs Association

Revised 06/07/2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Plan describes the strategies for managing evacuations which exceed the day-to-day capabilities of the various public safety agencies in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Sheriff's Office or law enforcement agency with jurisdiction is charged with the responsibility of evacuation in response to a major event threatening the life safety of residents and visitors. With a special emphasis placed on the wildland fire threat, the strategies outlined in this Plan are designed using an all-hazards approach to preparing for and managing evacuations. Typically, most evacuations in the County are a result of a quickly spreading wildfire and "life safety" will carry the highest priority in the incident management. However, this Plan is designed to be applied in any event regardless of the threat or hazard that precipitates the need to evacuate an area.

This Plan was developed by the cooperative efforts of the Lake Tahoe Fire Chiefs and Lake Tahoe Law Enforcement agencies following the Caldor Fire. The Plan is intended to provide the public with critical information related to evacuations and is considered a living document that will be updated from time to time.

The evacuation information in the front of this plan is applicable to ALL parts of the Lake Tahoe Basin.

There are two states and five counties that touch the Lake Tahoe Basin and each have some unique information for the public specific to their jurisdiction. At the end of this Evacuation Plan, there are multiple annexes that contain specific information pertinent to:

Alpine County
Carson City
Douglas County
El Dorado County
Placer County
Truckee Police
Washoe County

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- **Planning Area 2**: North Lake Tahoe
- **Planning Area 3**: Tahoe Douglas Lake Tahoe
- **Planning Area 4**: Incline Village Lake Tahoe
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Washoe County

I. DEFINITIONS

The agencies who designed this plan recognize that there are different definitions of certain terms that are unique to their respective State. However, the definitions below, as described in FIRESCOPE, will generally be used to communicate with the public:

Evacuation: The National Incident Management System defines evacuation as an organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care to safe areas.

Evacuation Centers: Interim spaces that enable evacuees to access basic services and information. For instance, evacuation centers may provide food, water, first-aid, restroom facilities as well as charging stations. Staff at the center will prioritize evacuee needs by helping them transfer to shelters, connect with reunification services, and access additional resources such as vehicle rentals. Evacuation centers may include transfer points, information points, or reception centers. Some County's call these Temporary Evacuation Points.

Evacuation Warning: A potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate, and those with pets and livestock should leave now.

Evacuation Order: Immediate threat to life. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is lawfully closed to public access.

Evacuation Order(s) Lifted: The formal announcement of lifting evacuations in an area currently under evacuation.

Evacuation Zone: A defined area to which residents may be directed to evacuate, depending upon the impacts of the hazard (e.g., tides, storm intensity, path, hazardous material exposure).

Hard Closure: Closed to all traffic except Fire and Law Enforcement.

Levels of Closure: A closure prohibits the usage or occupancy of a defined area such as a park, beach, or road due to a potential or actual threat to public health and/or safety. Media is allowed access under all levels of closure unless prohibited under Penal Code 409.5.

Protective Action Notice: A statement which instructs people to take immediate action to protect their life due to a danger or impending danger (e.g., boil water notice).

Person(s) Who Refuse to Evacuate:

- Advise the subject of the Evacuation Order.

- Adults on their own property can refuse to leave.

- If subject refuses to leave the location, the Deputy/Officer should obtain:
  o Subject's Name (Identification).
  o Cell Phone and/or Home Number.

- Deputy/Officer should advise the subject(s):
  o They are now deemed to be responsible for their own safety.
  o They may not travel freely in the affected evacuation area.

Resident Only Closure: Soft Closure with the additional allowance of residents and local government agencies assisting with response and recovery.

Shelter in Place: The use of a structure to temporarily separate individuals from a hazard or threat. Sheltering in place is the primary protective action in many cases. Often it is safer for individuals to shelter in-place than to try to evacuate. Sheltering in place is appropriate when conditions necessitate that individuals seek protection in their home, place of employment, or other location when disaster strikes.

Soft Closure: Closed to all traffic except Fire, Law Enforcement, and critical incident resources (i.e., Utility, Caltrans, City/County Roads etc. or those needed to repair or restore infrastructure).

Temporary Refuge Area (TRA): A TRA will be designated by fire or law enforcement at the time of the incident, based on the safety of the location. A TRA will only be used in the event a fire evacuation route is unusable or unsafe. Bodies of water are **not** considered TRAs (or not advisable) because of the various hazards that they pose. A TRA is meant to provide temporary and limited protection as an incident occurs.

II. OVERVIEW

Background

Recent disasters across California have pointed out the importance of evacuation planning as a key element of emergency management. Locally, large wildfires in the Lake Tahoe Basin including the Angora Fire, Caldor Fire, and others have highlighted the need to have community-based evacuation plans in place, ready to implement in advance of fast-moving fires.

Evacuations in the Lake Tahoe Basin involve a complex, multi-jurisdictional effort that requires coordination between many disciplines, agencies, and organizations. Evacuations are only one element of the incident response effort, however in certain circumstances, they carry the highest priority of life safety. Ensuring that an evacuation is effective, efficient, and safe will require all responding agencies to come together in filling key roles in the management of the event.

The Lake Tahoe Basin has a population that can increase dramatically due to the high volume of tourism. With a limited network of roadways to evacuate residents and visitors, extensive planning and coordination is required. The Lake Tahoe Fire and Law Enforcement Agencies have come together to draft this Evacuation Plan.

Area Specific Evacuation Zones:

Lake Tahoe is broken into "*Area Specific Evacuation Zones"* found in Section VII*.*

III.   PLANNING AREAS

Evacuation Planning Areas

Regional cooperators have decided to split this Plan into planning areas due to the uniqueness of Lake Tahoe. This Plan divides Lake Tahoe into five (5) general evacuation planning areas defined as:
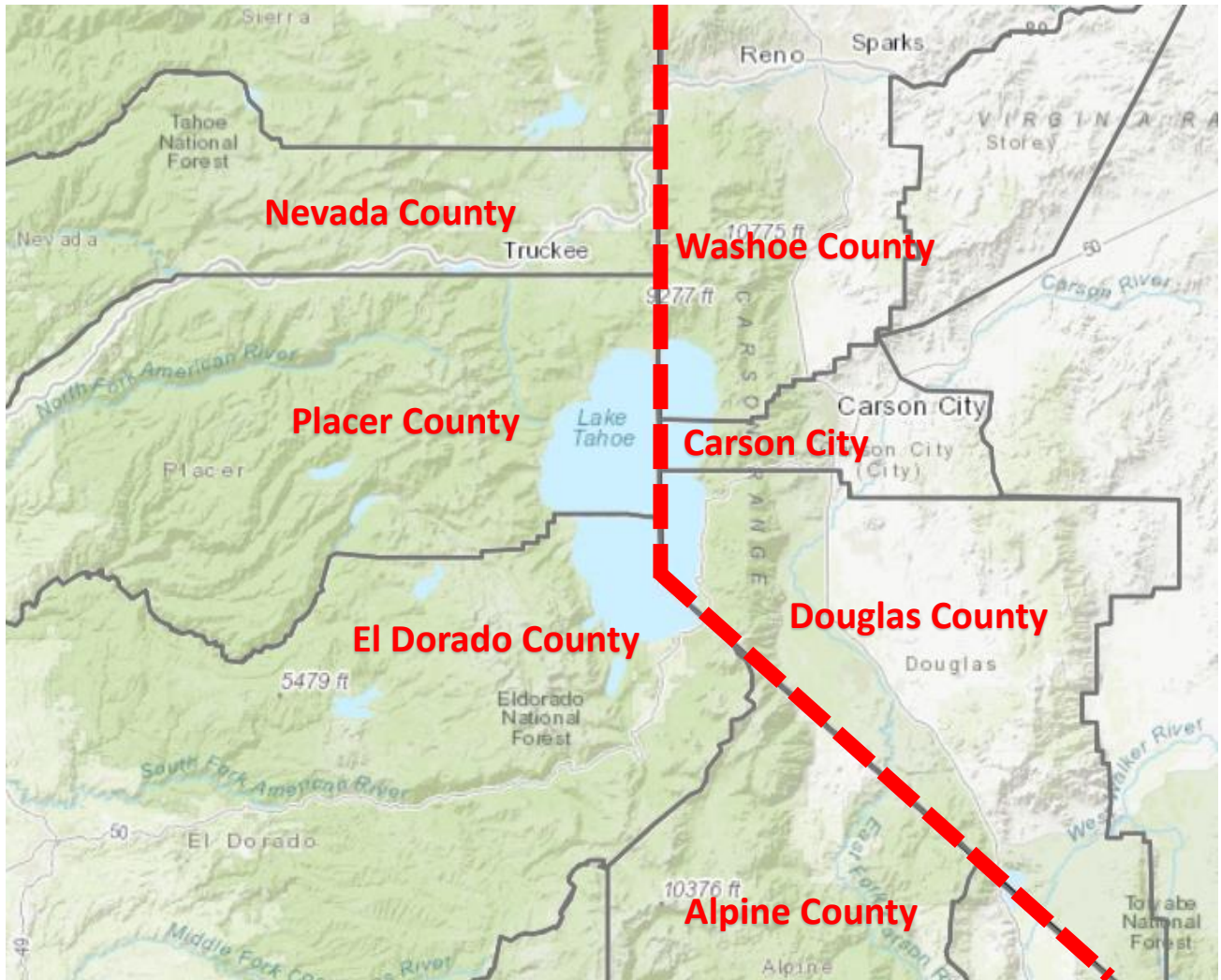
- Planning Area 1: South Lake Tahoe/Myers
- Planning Area 2: North Lake Tahoe
- Planning Area 3: Tahoe Douglas Lake Tahoe
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- Planning Area 5: West Lake Tahoe

Section VII of this report has maps for each Planning Area

Overall Planning Area Map

Counties Included

IV.   EVACUATION MANAGEMENT

Major Hazards in Lake Tahoe Basin That Could Require Evacuation

Historically, wildfires are the primary hazard necessitating evacuations. Emergencies or disasters may occur anywhere and at any time in the Lake Tahoe Basin due to its varying topography, mix of urban and rural areas, and rapidly growing population.

The following hazards have been identified as likely causes of mass evacuations and movement of people:

Wildfire	Severe Weather	Flooding/Seiche	Utility/Critical Infrastructure Failure	Hazardous Materials Incidents
Dam Failure	Landslide/Avalanche	Structural Fire/Explosion	Earthquake	Civil Unrest
Terrorism	Mass Casualty Incidents	Transportation Emergencies	Public Health Emergencies	School Emergencies

Authority to Issue Evacuations

The authority to issue evacuations varies by State or jurisdictional area. Please see the **annex** for each local agency for a description on the legal authority to issue evacuations.

Evacuation Management Decision Points

The decision to evacuate will be based on maximizing the preservation of life first, then protecting the environment, property, and the economy. Several factors will need to be considered including:

Factor	Description
Roads	The limited number of roads leaving Lake Tahoe and current roadway conditions.
Major Corridors	The major ground transportation corridors are Highways 50 and 89 that will be used as primary evacuation routes during an evacuation effort. Highway 89 through Emerald Bay is available, but has limited capacity. While it can be expected that these corridors will remain largely intact, every effort should be taken to assure their operability.
Capacity	The capacity to safely move or shelter all population groups.
Number of People	Estimated number of residents and visitors to evacuate.

Duration	The expected event duration will influence the decision of whether to evacuate or shelter in place.
Method of Travel	Ground transportation routes will generally be the primary means of evacuation. Air evacuations may be considered on an individual basis.
Fuel	Type of fuel burning.
Weather	The weather forecast.
Topography	Shape of the land where fire is burning.
Rate of Spread	The rate of spread (wildfire), level of flooding, or plume size (hazardous material).
Fire Behavior	Fire behavior modeling.

Incident Command Posts/Emergency Operations Center

In cases where the event involves a countywide or large-scale emergency, the appropriate County Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) will be activated. The EOC provides countywide executive-level policy, emergency public information, and coordination. The EOC may provide this in support of one or more Incident Command Posts (ICP) established by response agencies or in support of Operational Area cities' or special districts' EOCs.

See the **annex** for each local agency for a description on the EOC roles and responsibilities.

Unified Command

Depending upon the type of incident impacting the Lake Tahoe Basin, subject matter experts (flood, fire, hazardous materials, etc.) may work with emergency managers (Law Enforcement, Fire, and OES) in Unified Command of the incident.

All agencies assisting with this Plan emphasize the critical importance of EARLY UNIFIED COMMAND.

Incident Command (or Unified Command) Roles and Responsibilities

- When practical, provide recommendations to the Police Department or Sheriff's Office regarding the need for Evacuation.

- Recommend either Evacuation or Shelter in Place locations. Evacuation or Shelter in Place will be led by the lead law enforcement agency responsible for managing the event.

- Through the Public Information Officer (PIO), coordinate the development and delivery of emergency protective action notice(s) to the local City/County OES to ensure effective communications of evacuation procedures or needed actions by the public.

- Determine any other recommended protective actions.

- Identify any recommended transportation routes/corridors for evacuees and emergency response personnel based on incident conditions.

- Determine mass transit resources or other modes of transportation (air, rail, water/boat) as appropriate to the incident.

- Initiate field warning operations (door-to-door, public address systems, etc.).

- Identify staging areas for Evacuation related resources.

- Track assigned and unassigned resources supporting Evacuation operations.

- Initiate Access and Functional Need (AFN) population specific needs and special considerations.

Early Notification of Surrounding Agencies Impacted by Evacuations
The Lake Tahoe Basin Fire Chiefs and law enforcement agencies recognize that most evacuations of any part of Lake Tahoe will impact surrounding jurisdictions. Early notification to all surrounding jurisdictions is recommended as well as both the States of California and Nevada.

See the **annex** for each local agency for a description of the appropriate notification matrix.

Alerting the Evacuation Area
Alerting residents and visitors in the Lake Tahoe Basin will vary based on the notification systems used by the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. Click the following link to see what alert and warning applies to your location:

placer.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/lookup/index.html?appid=675c253a29f84aa8888422baf1ea7c89

See the **annex** for each local agency for a description of their alerting process.
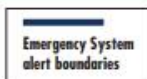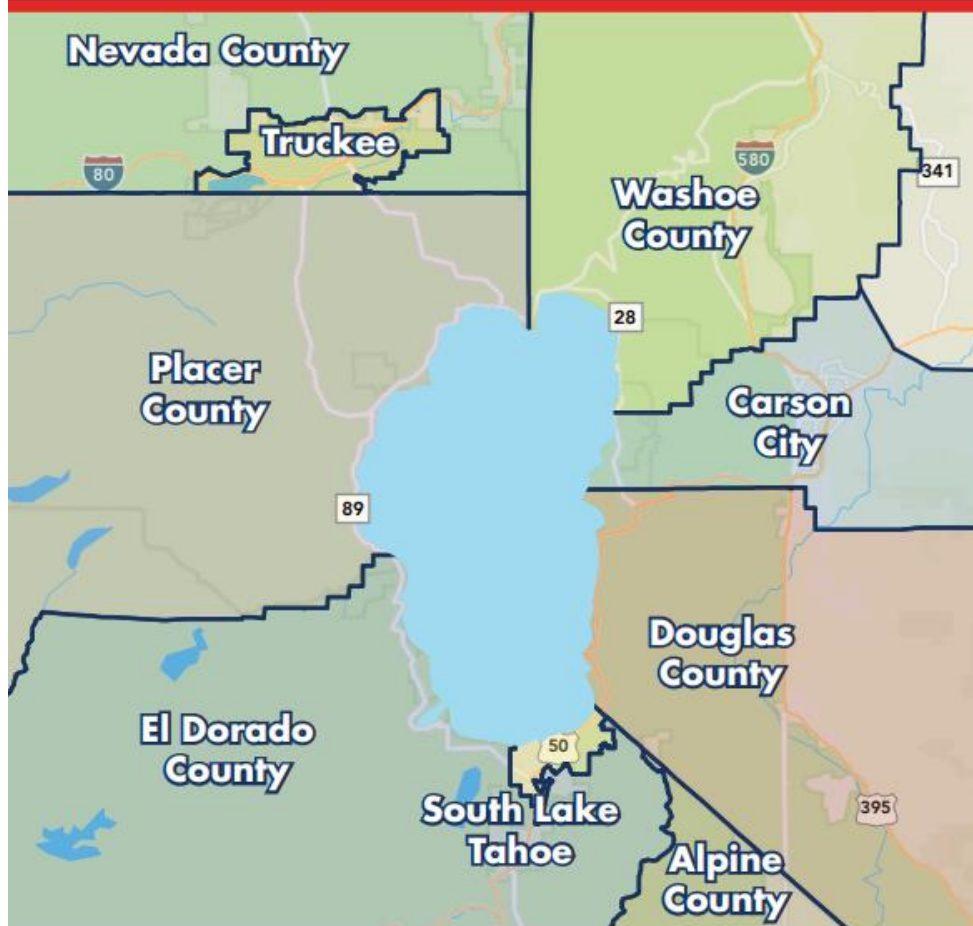
Situations and Assumptions

The following **situations** apply to the concepts of Evacuation Warnings and Evacuation Orders:

- In most cases, Evacuation carries the highest "life safety" priority in incident management.

- In many sections of the Lake Tahoe Basin, there is a limited number of public safety resources available to facilitate an Evacuation order.

- Mutual Aid resources to assist with Evacuations are not readily available (30-to-60-minute travel time).

- It may be necessary for the public to Shelter in Place due to a variety of situations. These cases are considered to be "protective actions." The boundary of the protective actions area may be extremely limited or may be widespread in scope.

- Evacuations will require strategies that specifically address the challenges associated with moving AFN populations including:

  - Senior citizens
  - Medically fragile or dependent people
  - People who have limited or no proficiency in English
  - Those with limited mobility, hearing, or vision impairments
  - Unaccompanied minors

The following **assumptions** apply to the concepts of Evacuation:

- Evacuees leaving voluntarily are more likely to seek shelter with friends or relatives or use hotels rather than a public shelter.

- The proportion of the population that will evacuate typically increases as a threat becomes more obvious and serious to the public.

- Large scale Evacuations will require issuance of public warnings and orders. A high level of coordination will be necessary to effectively communicate both in English and Spanish protective actions, evacuation corridors, and shelter information to evacuees.

- Evacuations in the Lake Tahoe Basin will involve multiple jurisdictions due to the direct impacts of transportation routes, the location of safe zones or refuge areas, Evacuation Centers, pet/livestock shelters, and the need for mutual aid resources.

- Evacuations will likely involve a variety of buildings including residential, commercial, schools, daycares, retail, public, and medical/hospital, etc. The geographic area of an Evacuation may cover a wide area with a variety of terrain and land uses (rural to urban).

- The need to evacuate an area may occur at any time of the day or night and the duration may be short or long-term dependent upon the type of incident.

- The transportation systems will be disrupted on both a local level and most likely on a regional level during large events.

- Communications between all surrounding jurisdictions after any Evacuation Order is issued is critical so that surrounding jurisdictions can plan for a large influx of evacuees.

- During a large Evacuation, there may not be enough transport capacity available to safely move the people and pets needing to evacuate.

- An Evacuation will require expedited coordination between all County and City departments, Caltrans, California Highway Patrol (CHP), Nevada Highway Patrol, local police departments, school districts, and local transit resources.

- Evacuations will require substantial personnel and equipment, which could stress and/or exceed the capabilities of the County.

- The process for the selection of evacuation routes, Evacuation Centers, shelters or termination of evacuations will vary based on the specific hazard, degree of vulnerability, number of people impacted, and projected area of event impact.

- Some people will not receive the order to evacuate or understand the order if it is received.

- Some people will not have the ability and/or resources to evacuate without assistance.

Evacuate or Shelter in Place
Evacuation involves an organized and supervised effort to relocate people from an area of danger to a safe location. The decision whether to Evacuate or Shelter in Place must be carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident. Initially, this decision is made by first responders in the field at the Incident Command Post, or as an event evolves, at the EOC.

Depending upon the nature of the threat, it may be appropriate to direct citizens to **Shelter in Place** instead of evacuating. The act of sheltering in place consists of sealing off a room or building to protect occupants from external threats. Normally, sheltering in place is a short-term action needed to mitigate an immediate threat. The threat could include chemical, radiological, industrial or weather-related threats. Key factors for directing citizens to sheltering in place include:

- Is the outside environment more hazardous, or likely to be more hazardous, than the interior environment?

- Is the duration of the threat event limited to the extent that a sealed building can sustain life until the threat has abated?

- Can people be safely evacuated before the onset of hazardous conditions?

Upon directing people to Shelter in Place, the **"worst case scenario"** should be considered when determining the size and scope of the affected area. When evaluating the options of Sheltering in Place versus Evacuation, decision makers should consider the inherent dangers of Evacuation. Specific protective measures that may need to be communicated to the community include:

- Immediately move people and pets indoors.

- Close and lock all exterior doors and windows.

- Turn off all heat and air conditioning systems.

- Close chimney flues and all other openings into the structure.

- Access disaster preparedness materials (72-hour kit, cell phone, radio etc.).

- Move to an interior room or basement (if appropriate).

- Monitor broadcasts for additional instructions.

Duration
Depending on the type, size, and scope of the hazard causing the Evacuation, the duration may be quite short such as several hours, or it may be extended. For example, a wildfire burning through light flashy fuels (grass) may require the evacuation of a subdivision for only a very short period of time (hours). However, the same size fire burning through heavy timber impacting a similar sized subdivision will require a much longer Evacuation period (days). In general, the heavier the damage to property and infrastructure, the longer the Evacuation period.

Organizational Responsibilities

Each jurisdiction that provides evacuations in the Tahoe Basin has different organizational responsibilities they use in an Evacuation. See the **annex** for each local agency for a description of their organizational responsibilities.

V.   CONSIDERATIONS AND GUIDANCE

Transportation Considerations

During an immediate Evacuation where there is limited time to evacuate, the least number of vehicles on the road allows for a faster evacuation. The recommendation is to carpool and only take one vehicle if possible as you evacuate. Also, in these immediate Evacuations, the recommendation is NOT to take trailers as you evacuate.

School Districts operate buses. These assets are potentially available for Evacuation purposes, the limiting factors being the time of year (schools in session) and availability of drivers. In the summer, drivers may be difficult to secure. All school bus requests should be directed to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Resource Management

The Finance Section Chief should obtain the current MOUs regarding transportation resources. Working with the Law Branch, the Finance Section Chief should document all costs associated with Evacuation efforts utilizing transportation assets. This information may be used to obtain FEMA and State OES reimbursement sources.

The Law Branch shall be responsible for pre-determining the most suitable locations for staging and storing transportation assets during or in preparation of an emergency event.

Evacuation Route Selection

The selection of Evacuation routes will be done at the Incident Command Post in coordination with the Law Enforcement Agency with jurisdiction. The following criteria should be evaluated when selecting an evacuation route:

- The shortest paths to established shelters or safe area(s).

- The maximum number of lanes that provide continuous flow through the Evacuation area.

- Roadways that are not expected to become impassable while the Evacuation is in progress.

- Routes that minimize traffic crossing conflicts at intersections.

- Availability of infrastructure to disseminate real-time conditions and messages to the traveling public (e.g., media, alerting systems, and variable message traffic boards/signs).

- Minimal number of potentially hazardous points and bottlenecks on Evacuation routes such as bridges and roadways at risk for landslides.

- Maximum existing capacity.

- Ability to add capacity on a temporary basis.

- Availability of real-time traffic flow and route condition information to decision makers and the public (e.g., from closed-circuit television cameras, traffic detectors, or spotters).

Traffic Control Plan

A Traffic Control Plan may be developed by the Command and General Staff in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Agency with jurisdiction during an incident. It may identify specific actions that will ensure a smooth flow from Evacuation Zones to the host shelter or areas of temporary refuge. The Plan should be executed by the Law Enforcement Agency with jurisdiction, the Department of Transportation, Highway Patrol, and when appropriate, the local city police departments. The Traffic Control Plan should contain the following:

- Traffic control points and the responsible agency for providing staffing and operational control.

- Barricade plans including location and staffing.

- Potential one way/reverse lane operations.

Security Plan

Once an area is evacuated, the Law Branch will direct that a Security Plan be developed to prevent looting and to establish control points to limit entry into evacuated areas. When possible, periodic patrols should be conducted to deter theft by those on foot. To the best extent possible, the security plan should include measures to ensure continued fire protection. The State National Guard may be a resource in providing perimeter security.

Access and Functional Needs Populations

Access and Functional Needs (AFN) populations are defined by Federal and State laws and include, but are not limited to, people with:

- Blind/Low Vision
- Chronic conditions
- Deaf/Hard of Hearing
- Developmental/Intellectual disabilities

- Mobility issues
- Limited English proficiency
- Older adults
- Children
- Low Income
- Homeless
- Transportation disadvantaged: those who are dependent on public transportation
- Pregnant Women

The following concepts apply specifically to AFN populations and Evacuations:

- In an incident involving environmental quality issues, such as a hazardous materials incident, smoke, or a flood event, people with compromised immune systems or serious health issues (e.g., emphysema or asthma) may need additional assistance.

- During Evacuations, the physical and mental health of some vulnerable individuals will deteriorate faster than those in the general population.

AFN individuals may also:
- Have difficulty communicating with rescuers during an Evacuation (e.g., hearing or speech impairment, behavioral, language barrier, or cognitive impairment).

- Choose not to evacuate during a disaster, and then become trapped and require rescue.

- Be resistant to search and rescue personnel during an Evacuation or rescue operation.

- Become separated from their caregiver or the community with which they live.

- Have durable medical equipment and/or a service animal that needs to be rescued with them.

Management of AFN Populations
Communications and Public Information Statements should include information targeted towards access and functional needs populations.

Jurisdictions must plan to establish successful evacuation processes for individuals with access and functional needs who are being transported from their homes, apartments, schools, neighborhoods, and medical or nursing facilities.

It is recommended that each County develop an official Access and Functional Need (AFN) Advisory Committee, which includes whole community representatives affiliated with non-government agencies, community-based organizations (CBOs) serving individuals with access and functional needs, disability organizations, community advocates, and people with lived access and functional needs experience to review their County's plan for evacuations of AFN individuals.

Evacuations Involving Schools

Generally, schools may be used as areas of temporary refuge or emergency evacuation centers. The typical school campus has large open areas for playgrounds or sports fields which may be utilized as a safety zone. School Evacuations should be ordered only when there is sufficient time and then only as a means of last resort.

School Evacuation may be coordinated by law enforcement utilizing the appropriate Office of Education. Normally, school buses will be used for this, however these Evacuations may need to be augmented by other transportation resources. If the schools are not in session, the buses may be a resource for other transportation needs (e.g., group homes, nursing homes, and hospitals).

Public schools have detailed plans on Evacuation of school campuses. These plans provide for the use of school buses to transport students to other campuses. Evacuation of schools should be done in coordination with the School District. School Districts should be prepared for the arrival of parents at schools that have been either evacuated or used as a shelter for displaced students.

Evacuations Involving Barton Hospital

Barton Health in South Lake Tahoe has a plan on handling the unique challenges presented by the need for an Evacuation or Shelter-in-Place scenario. Barton Health intends to ensure the safety of its patients, visitors, employees, and contract personnel when faced with a hazardous situation. The purpose of their plan is to direct the activities required to implement Sheltering-in-Place, partial Evacuation, internal relocation, or full Evacuation, to outline the responsibilities of individuals and departments during such events, to prioritize response requirements, and establish an orderly shelter, relocation, or Evacuation process using the Hospital Incident Command System (HICS). El Dorado County OES will be in close communication with Barton Health in any Evacuation scenario.

Guidance for Temporary Refuge Areas

A Temporary Refuge Area is a designated location, either within or outside of the evacuation area, designed to hold people safely during an emergency. The Temporary Refuge Area is set aside for situations when evacuation may not be possible or is otherwise unsafe.

Pets and Livestock
When faced with an evacuation order, people are understandably reluctant to leave pets and livestock behind.

Detailed instructions for pet and livestock owners can be found in the **annex** for each local agency.

Short Term Rentals/Visitors Population Notification Strategies
The Tahoe Basin has numerous short-term rentals, hotels, motels, etc. Visitors at these facilities are most likely not signed up for the local Emergency Alerts. To assist in notification of this population, all Short-Term Rentals, hotels, motels, etc. will be required to post a QR code and url address at all exit doors with the link to their areas respective alert and warning information. This link will provide the visitors real time evacuation information. Each local County OES will manage this process.

VI.   JOINT INFORMATION / PUBLIC MESSAGING

Coordinated Public Messaging Strategies & Establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC)

Public Safety Agencies in the Lake Tahoe Basin plan to coordinate the accurate and timely release of public information during all phases of the incident. When an incident is in the early stages, the release of public information is coordinated through the Unified Commanders from the law and fire agencies with jurisdiction.

As an incident progresses, the release of public information may be through an Incident Management Team and/or the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC).

The JIC provides the mechanism to organize, integrate, and coordinate information to ensure timely, accurate, accessible, and consistent messaging across multiple jurisdictions and/or disciplines.

The JIC will be located near the incident in a location that will provide the best advantage to ensure communications are effectively delivered.

The public is encouraged to obtain information from trusted and verified sources during emergencies, including the Local Law Enforcement Agencies, Local Fire Agencies, Local Highway Patrols, or Local Office of Emergency Service Agencies.

Use of Existing Public Messaging Networks
Public Safety Agencies in the Lake Tahoe Basin recognize that there is an opportunity to utilize the existing information sharing networks that already exist in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Unified Commanders, Incident Management Teams, and JIC's will be encouraged to reach out to these existing information networks to maximize the opportunity for the accurate and timely release of public information during all phases of the incident.

VII. AREA SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND EVACUATION ZONES

➢ **Overview of Planning Areas - App: Evacuation Map (arcgis.com)**
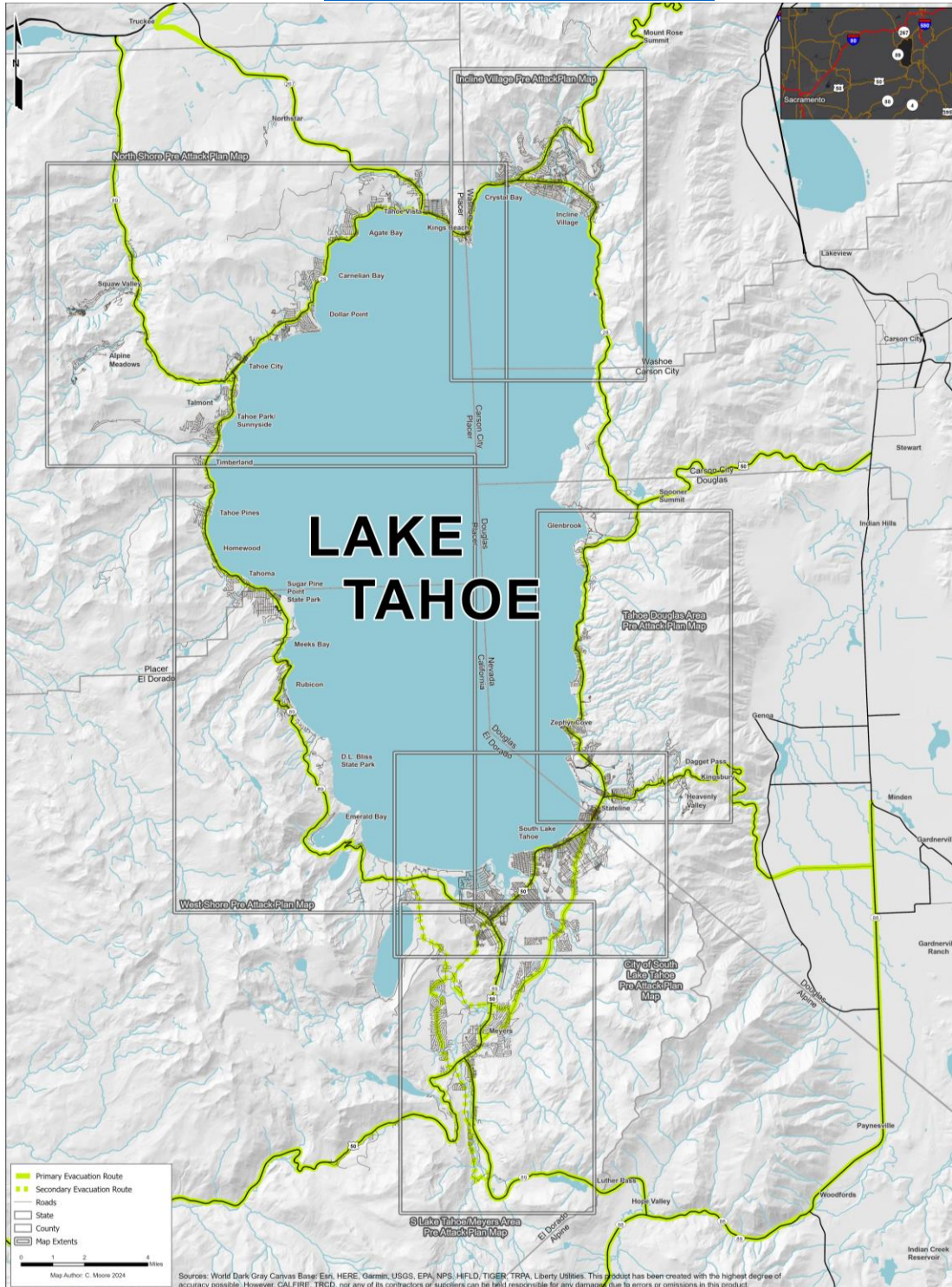
Planning Area 1: South Lake Tahoe/Myers
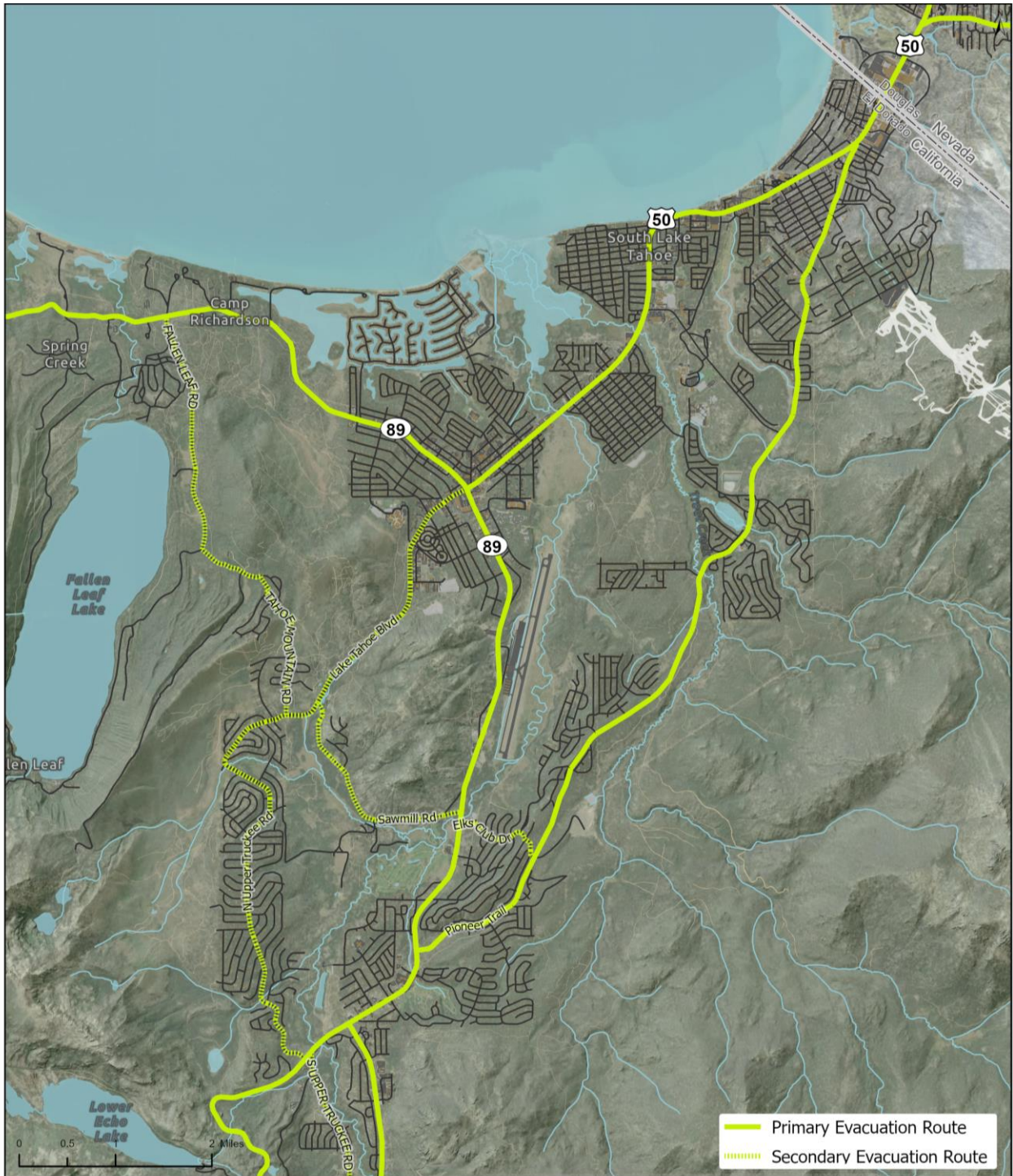
Evacuation Map
South Lake Tahoe
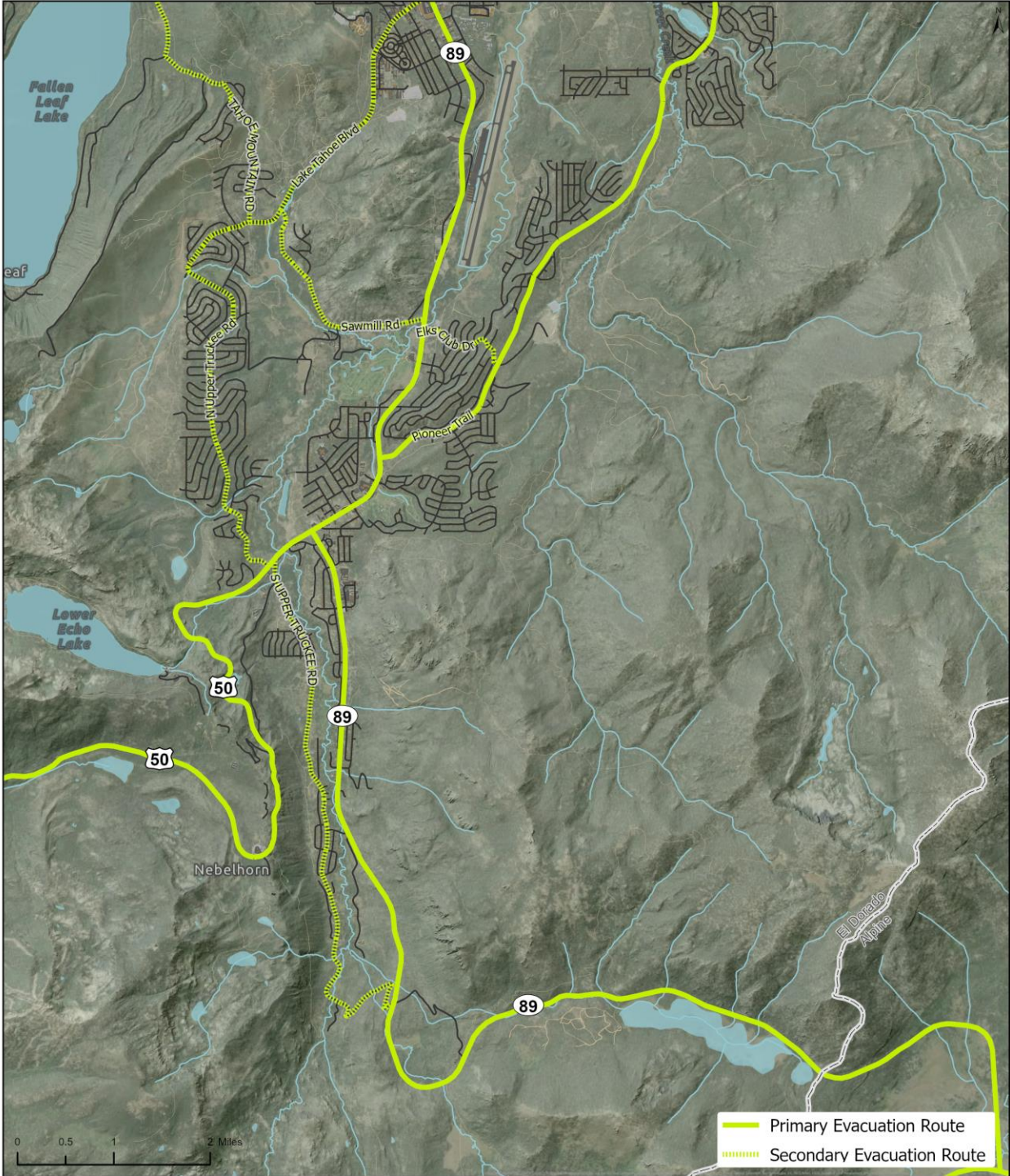
Evacuation Map
Meyers

➢ Planning Area 2: North Lake Tahoe

Evacuation Map
California North Shore

➢ Planning Area 3: Tahoe Douglas Lake Tahoe
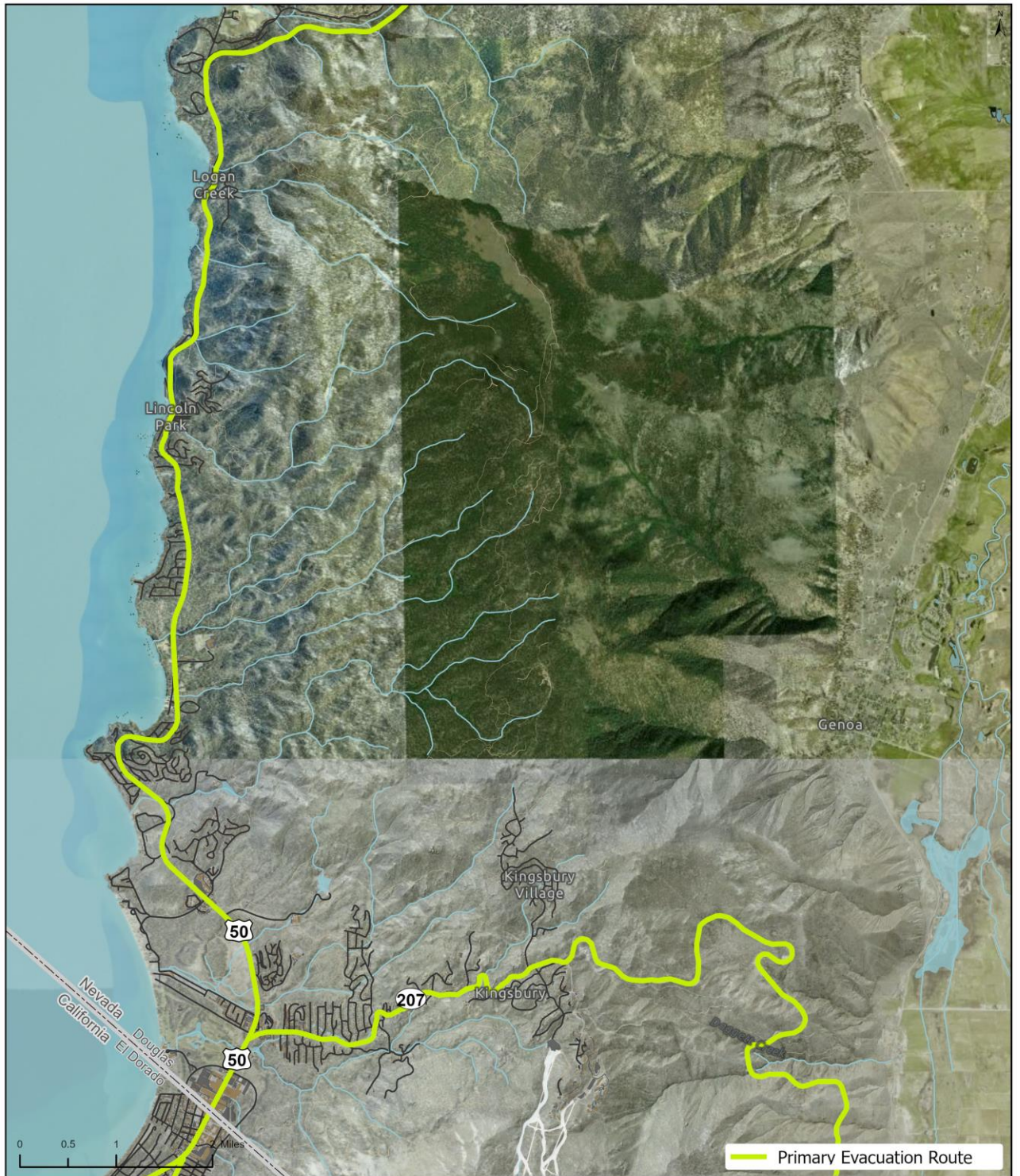
Evacuation Map
Tahoe Douglas

➢ Planning Area 4: Incline Village Lake Tahoe
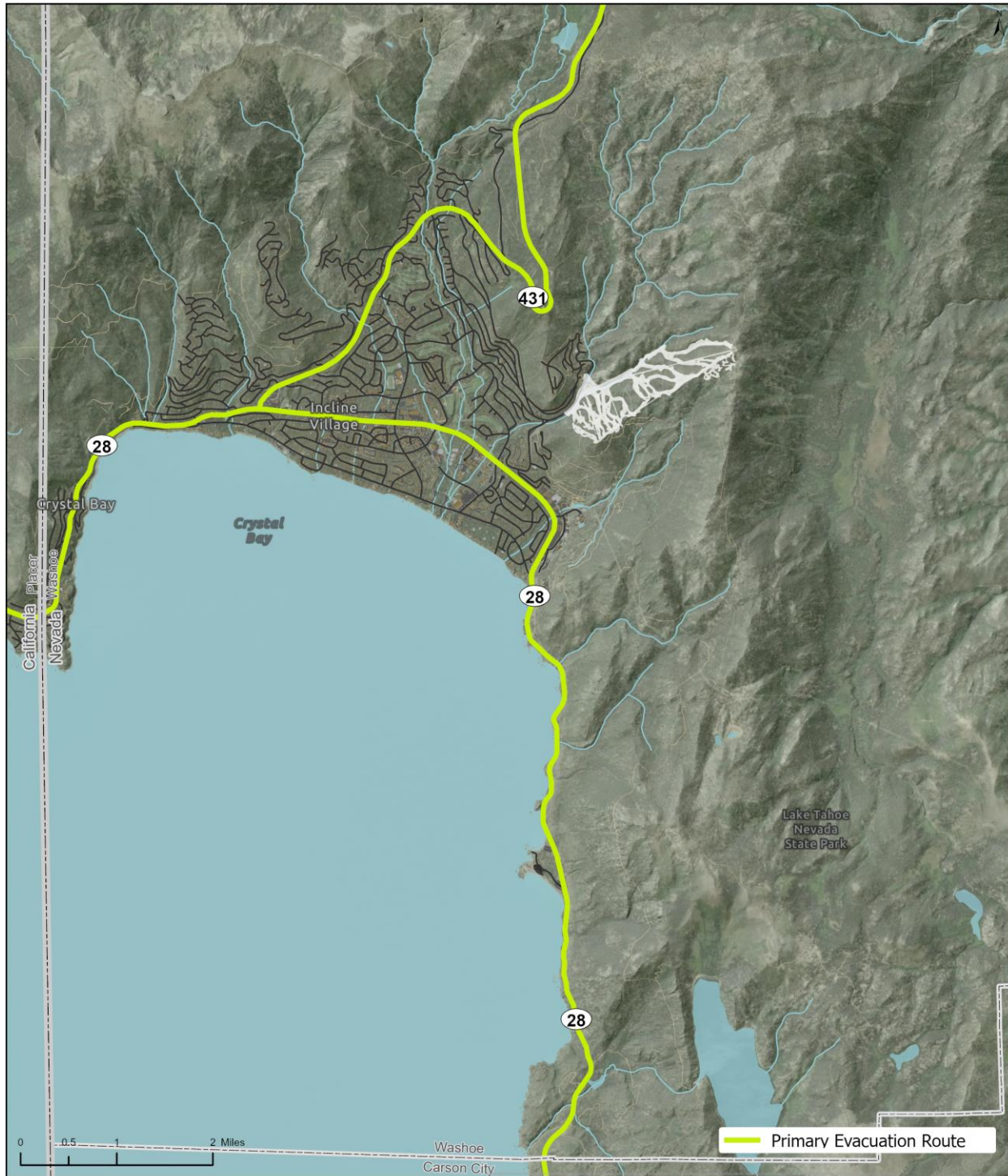
Evacuation Map
Incline Village

➢ **Planning Area 5: West Lake Tahoe**

Evacuation Map
California West Shore

VIII. RECOVERY POST EVACUATION

When the danger has passed in an evacuated area, citizens, and those with official business in the area evacuated will be allowed re-entry through a controlled and coordinated process. Each County has a specific process for this to occur.

See the **annex** for each local agency for a description of their re-entry and recovery process.

IX. PLAN MAINTENANCE AND AFTER-ACTION REVIEW

Plan Implementation and Maintenance
This Evacuation Plan will be maintained by the Local County Office of Emergency Services.

The Evacuation Plan should be reviewed annually by the Law and Fire Agencies included in this Plan.

An annual exercise should be conducted to maintain the ability to execute both the EOP and the Evacuation Plan. Law and fire agencies included in this Plan will facilitate the design, execution, and evaluation of these exercises. These exercises may take the form of a tabletop, functional, or full-scale exercise.

After Action Review
The After-Action Review (AAR) process is an evaluation of each County's incident management response and recovery efforts to a major emergency/disaster. It should occur after every full EOC activation. A report should be developed that identifies what went well and what improvements are needed. Specific to this Plan, the following evaluations should include:

- The use and effectiveness of transportation and route selection between the evacuation zone and shelter(s).

- Assessment of public compliance with issued Protective Action Notices.

- The coordination between transportation resources and the EOC to safely evacuate residents.

- Appropriate assignment of responsibilities.

- The effectiveness of collaborating with neighboring jurisdictions, schools, and businesses.

- The ability to ensure that each County's AFN populations were effectively handled.

APPENDIX A: Get Ready, Get Set, Go

Get-ReadyInfographicWeb_page_001.jpg (649×1200) (readyforwildfire.org)

Appendix B: Returning Home Guidance for Residents

CALFIRE_ReturningHomeAfterAFire_Revised.pdf (readyforwildfire.org)

ALPINE COUNTY ANNEX

Authority to Issue Evacuations

The Alpine County Sherriff's Office acts as the lead agency for evacuations.
California's evacuation laws grant most evacuation-related authority to local governments. However, certain individuals at both the state and local levels have the authority to close and evacuate an area where "a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity including flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster." These individuals include peace officers, local health officials, California Highway Patrol officers, police officers, sheriffs, marshals, supervising full-time public lifeguards, and supervising fulltime public marine safety officers.

EOC Roles and Responsibilities

The County of Alpine has adopted the Cal OES criteria, which identifies the events/situations which may require the EMO to be activated in the EOC.
In the event of an EOC activation, each County department and selected allied agencies are assigned specific functions to support emergency management operations. These assignments may involve direct participation within the EOC or provide indirect support.
A more detailed description of EOC operations is provided in Alpine County's Emergency Operations Plan.

Early Notification of Surrounding Agencies Impacted by Evacuations MATRIX

In coordination with established public safety warning protocols, the activated EOC will manage the dissemination of timely and adequate warnings to threatened populations in the most effective manner possible. Warning information will be issued as quickly as a threat is detected, using the most direct and effective means possible.

When the EOC is not activated, county public safety departments will coordinate the dissemination of official alerts and warnings to the general public and allied agencies using available methods.
This alert and warning activity will be coordinated through the County PIO, the dispatch center and/or other available alert and warning mechanisms available to the County.

Alerting the Evacuation Area

Depending upon the threat and time availability, the EOC will initiate alerts and warnings utilizing any of the following methods:
- Activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Activation of the Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS)

- Activation of the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS)
- Activation of the Telephonic Alert and Warning System (Reverse 911)
- Media broadcast alerts
- Social Media
- IPAWS

Organizational Responsibilities

When an emergency threatens or actually occurs, Alpine County's EOP provides guidance, direction and tasks for first responders and the EMO alike to efficiently respond to and undertake mitigation operations. The size or scope of an emergency, rather than the type, will largely determine whether or not the EMO will be activated, and to what level Assisting the Director of Emergency Services is the Management Staff. The Management Staff are responsible for providing direct administrative and executive-level support to the Director, as well as for providing additional emergency support functions within selected areas of responsibility.

When fully activated the EOC Management Staff includes the following:

MANAGEMENT SECTION
The Director of Emergency Services leads the Management Section and is responsible for the overall management of EOC operations to address the impact of an emergency directly upon the county and assessing conditions outside the county, which have the potential for affecting local resources. Additionally, the Director of Emergency Services is responsible for directing the creation of an EOC AP and the overall strategic direction of response, including appropriate mutual aid liaison activities. The Director of Emergency Services works closely with the Policy Group.

Management Staff
Assisting the Director of Emergency Services is the Management Staff. The Management Staff are responsible for providing direct administrative and executive-level support to the Director, as well as for providing additional emergency support functions within selected areas of responsibility. When fully activated the EOC Management Staff includes the following:

Public Information Officer
The Public Information Office (PIO) is directly responsible for managing Emergency Public Information activities within the EOC and in support of all county Emergency Public Information operations. The PIO may be assisted by additional staff who will conduct assorted Emergency Public information tasks and duties (rumor control and activation of the Alpine Information Center) within the EOC or a Joint Information Center, if established, or at a field incident command post. The responsible County department staffing this position is the County Administrator's Office/Manager of Public Affairs.

Legal Affairs Officer

The Legal Affairs Officer is responsible for providing legal advice and guidance to the Director and the Board of Supervisors on all emergency management issues and concerns. The responsible County department staffing this position is County Counsel.

Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer functions as the primary point of contact for all allied agencies and jurisdictional representatives not directly assigned to the County EOC. All agency and jurisdictional representatives will coordinate with the Liaison Officer, as needed. The responsible County department staffing this position is the County Administrator's Office/ Manager of Intergovernmental Relations.

Safety & Security Officers

Safety & Security Officers are responsible for ensuring that the EOC is secure when activated, that hazards are identified and mitigated, and that the EOC environment is suitable for conducting operations in a safe and healthy manner. The responsible County department staffing these positions is the County Administrator's Office/ Sheriff's Officer.

OPERATIONS SECTION

The Operations Section, an element of the EOC General Staff, is responsible for coordinating the deployment of response resources in support of field operations. Such coordination activities will
normally include:

- Managing operational elements of approved EOC APs
- Supporting DOC and field incident command(s) and associated response activities
- Coordinating and liaising with DOCs for reporting, action planning and situation reporting
- Liaising with Mutual Aid Coordinators for fire, law, public health, and emergency medical services
- Coordinating County incident response assets regardless of agency affiliation or type of asset (e.g., animal services, shelters, etc.)
- Assessing the emergency within the county or in nearby jurisdictions that affect or may affect local jurisdictions' response

This section is composed of several functional groups, each with its own functional coordinator. Some or all of the functions may be involved in an incident response. An Operations Section Chief will be identified between fire, law enforcement, public works, public health or other staff as designated by the EOC Director.

The Operations Section Chief will activate those functions deemed appropriate. When fully activated, the Operations Section could be comprised of the following branches, with each position being staffed with County or allied-agency personnel.

- Law Enforcement Branch – Sheriff Department
- Fire and Rescue Branch – Fire Department (OA Coordinator)
- Public Works Branch – Community Development
- Medical/Health Branch – Public Health Department
- Mass Care & Shelter Branch – Employment & Social Services, Agricultural Commissioner

PLANNING SECTION

The Planning Section, an element of the EOC General Staff, collects and analyzes incident data relating to hazards, damage, operations, and other problems. This section becomes the organizational focus for all information or intelligence analysis and advanced planning relative to the incident or emergency.

The Planning Section is divided into several units. Within those units, the following emergency support functions are organized and performed as part of the Planning Section.

- Action Planning Unit
- Advanced Planning Unit
- Demobilization Unit
- Documentation Unit
- Resource Status Unit
- Situation Status Unit
- Technical Specialists Unit

This section will be staffed by the County Administrator's Office and other departments as directed by the EOC Director as needed to perform the various functions required to support emergency management operations within the activated EOC. Additional branches or units may be established as needed to meet operational needs.

LOGISTICS SECTION

The Logistics Section is responsible for coordinating the provision of a broad assortment of equipment, supplies and services such as maintenance, food services, etc. in support of the EMO and EOC and other County sites, organizations or activities during a disaster. On occasion, it responds to a request from the field (Incident Command), but most often it supports County agencies and activities.

The Logistics Section is divided into two branches: the Service and Support branches. Within those branches, the following emergency support functions are organized and performed as part of the Logistics Section.

- IT and Communications Support Unit
- EOC Food Unit
- Facilities Unit
- Personnel Unit
- Transportation Unit

The section will be staffed by General Services, Human Resources, County Administrator's

Office and Public Works, as needed to perform the various functions required to support emergency management operations within the activated EOC. Additional branches or units may be established as needed to meet operational needs.

FINANCE SECTION

This section is responsible for the financial management of an operation, including payment for equipment, supplies, procurement, and services. It is also responsible for maintaining and monitoring response costs and personnel time-keeping records, and for providing administrative support to the EOC.

The following functions are the responsibility of the Finance Section-
- Cost Recovery Unit
- Compensation and Claims Unit
- Fiscal (Procurement) Unit

The section will be staffed by the Auditor-Controller and Treasurer-Tax Collector and other county departments as directed by the EOC Director as needed to perform the various functions required to support emergency management operations within the activated EOC. Additional branches or units may be established as needed to meet operational needs.

Pets and Livestock

When evacuations occur, Animal Services will be requested to report to the Law Branch – Evacuation Group to assist with pet and livestock evacuation, care, and shelter. The volunteer animal groups will work under the guidance of Animal Services in an Incident Command System (ICS)/ National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant command structure.

Recovery Process

The County of Alpine and special districts within the county boundaries will be involved in recovery operations. In the aftermath of a disaster, many residents, businesses and government itself will have specific needs that must be met before they can return to their pre-disaster lives. Rebuilding and restoration efforts require decisions on a number of critical activities that have long-term social, economic and physical recovery implications. Recovery considerations will be disaster specific and will be identified through the post-disaster damage assessment process. Recovery considerations will begin to be identified through the advanced planning process undertaken during the response phase. During development of advance plans that address the transition to recovery, Planning Section staff should consider the applicability of the activities and issues listed below to the specific disaster scenario.

SHORT TERM RECOVERY

The goal of short-term recovery is:
- Utility restoration

- Delivery of social, medical, and mental health services
- Provision of interim housing
- Re-establishment of County of Alpine government operations
- Re-establishment of transportation routes
- Debris removal
- Cleanup operations
- Abatement and demolition of hazardous structures

The County will coordinate its efforts to restore utility systems and services during recovery operations between County departments, special districts serving the County and investor-owned utilities, including Pacific Gas and Electric, and the various telecommunications companies.

The County will ensure that debris removal and cleanup operations are expedited. The County will need to inspect damaged buildings and facilities1. Assistance in conducting post-disaster inspections of public and private facilities may be requested through California's Safety Assessment Program, which is accessed through the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). The Safety Assessment Program provides professional evaluators (volunteers) and mutual aid resources to local governments to determine use and occupancy of homes, buildings and infrastructure. On the basis of the County's assessments, structures that pose a public safety concern may be demolished or cordoned off.

LONG TERM RECOVERY
The goal of long-term recovery is to restore facilities and the community to pre-disaster condition. Long-term recovery includes hazard mitigation activities, restoration, or reconstruction of public facilities, facilitating restoration and reconstruction of damaged homes and businesses. The County will be responsible for its own approach to mitigation, which could include zoning variances, building codes changes, plan reviews, seismic safety elements and other land use planning techniques. Long-term recovery will likely necessitate the need for significant coordination with State and Federal entities, the private sector and with community/faith-based organizations. With public safety a primary concern, rapid recovery may require adjustments to various County policies, procedures, codes and ordinances to streamline the recovery process. Identification of specific statutes and policies to be adjusted will be disaster-specific and should be identified during the damage assessment process. The County will also determine if temporary modification of State or County statutes are needed to facilitate recovery; if so, those modifications will be requested through the Standard Emergency Management System process. Depending on the extent of the damage, the County may consider activating a Local Assistance Center (LAC) to provide a centralized location or "one stop shop" for services and resource referrals for the unmet needs of disaster victims. State funding may be available for eligible LAC operations. Historically, LACs have proven to be a key factor for a successful recovery.

Depending on the extent of damage, State and Federal recovery assistance will also be sought for residents, businesses and community organizations. If Federal assistance for households and businesses is granted, the County may be asked to assist in implementing a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). A DRC may be activated by key Federal agencies to provide a location for victims and private non-profit organizations to obtain information about Federal recovery programs. The DRC may be co-located with a LAC if one has been established.

Sheltering Plan

To ensure consistent service delivery and a smooth transition in shelter management, Alpine County generally follow mass care standards, guidelines, and procedures set forth by the American Red Cross. Therefore, whether shelter sites are opened and operated by the American Red Cross, County, or incorporated cities, they should operate according to the same set of principles. Shelter sites managed by American Red Cross personnel will report directly to the American Red Cross. Shelter sites managed by County personnel will report directly to the Operational Area (OA) Emergency Operations Center (EOC). In general, if the American Red Cross is managing a shelter, or if the site is operated under the auspices of the American Red Cross (e.g. using American Red Cross trained shelter management staff), then the site is considered an American Red Cross shelter site and the American Red Cross assumes both the liability and cost of the operation.

STATE:
California law places primary responsibility for emergency mass care and shelter at the local jurisdiction level. The California Health and Safety Code, the California Emergency Services Act, and the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement outline responsibilities, planning requirements, and resource commitments. As per the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 34070–34072, local government is to provide or contract with recognized community organizations to make emergency or temporary shelter available for people displaced by a natural disaster or other emergency. California's State Emergency Plan and SEMS put local government at the first level of response for meeting the disaster needs of people in its jurisdiction.

FEDERAL:
Federal operations in support of local and State governments are governed by the following:
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended.
- United States Congress mandates by congressional charter the American Red Cross to undertake activities for the purpose of mitigating the suffering caused by natural disasters and other emergencies.
- National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- National Response Framework, 2008. Sets forth roles and responsibilities of Federal and certain non-Federal entities after catastrophes overwhelm State and local government. Mass Care is found in the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6.
- Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006
- Public Health Service Act, as amended
- Social Security Act of 1935, as amended
- Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990
- Fair Housing Act of 1988, as amended

CARSON CITY ANNEX

NOTE:
This is the public version of the Carson City Evacuation Plan, specific to the Tahoe Basin.

Authority to Issue Evacuations

Carson City does not have any residences in the Tahoe Basin, only land mass and evacuation routes. A neighboring county may request/order evacuations that could impact Carson City.

I. Types of Evacuations

There are two types of evacuations:

1. **Voluntary:** Persons perceive the hazard and leave the area of their own volition. No official assistance is required.

2. **Ordered:** There may be two instances of ordered evacuations:

   a. **Recommended:** Upon declaration of a local emergency, endangered persons are advised to evacuate to a safe area. Citizens have the right to stay in their homes and/or on their property and may not evacuate. If house- to-house notification is undertaken, evacuation support personnel will note the names and addresses of people contacted, addresses of homes where contact was not made, which individuals evacuate, and those who refuse to leave. The information will be documented and forwarded to the Incident Command Post and/or the EOC.

   b. **Mandatory (Involuntary):** In Nevada, only the Governor may order mandatory evacuation per (NRS 414.060 – 414.070). The Governor may also delegate the authority to the County Commission to manage such emergency needs. If the Governor, or their designee gives such an order, the Sheriff's Office may be assigned to assist in involuntary evacuations.

II. Evacuation Decisions

1. Authority for Evacuation: In Nevada, the governor may order an evacuation during a state of emergency or declaration of disaster. If the governor is unable to communicate with a stricken area, a local government may have authority under an emergency plan to order an evacuation. (See Nevada Revised Statutes 414.040 through 414.070).

2. The decision to recommend an evacuation of the populace in and around the area of an incident site rests with the Incident Command (IC) or Unified Command (UC) managing the incident.

3. The IC or, for large-scale evacuations, the UC shall assess the need to evacuate, plan evacuations, and coordinate support for the evacuation effort. Mechanisms to mitigate problems associated with evacuation traffic, and procedures for deploying personnel and equipment assigned for emergency operations.

   Evacuation decisions should resolve the following issues:

   a. What areas or facilities are at risk and should be evacuated;

b. How the public will be advised of what to do;

c. What evacuees will need/be allowed to take with them;

d. What travel routes should be used by evacuees;

e. What transportation support is needed;

f. What assistance will the functional needs population What assistance will the functional needs population require;

g. What traffic control is needed;

h. Whether the anticipated duration of the evacuation will make it necessary to activate shelter and mass care facilities;

i. How evacuated areas will be secured;

j. What resources will be needed to conduct the evacuation; or

k. What resources will be contracted.

4. Evacuations due to emergencies that occur without warning may have to be planned quickly and carried out with only those resources that can be mobilized rapidly. Pre-planning is critical to identifying probable evacuation areas, routes, resources, and tactical operations. This information must be kept up to date and available to emergency services personnel.

5. The type of emergency and availability of resources may affect evacuation planning and operations during disasters or emergencies. The IC or UC should plan appropriately.

a. Access and Functional Needs (AFN);

b. What traffic control is needed;

c. Whether the anticipated duration of the evacuation will make it necessary to activate shelter and mass care facilities;

d. How evacuated areas will be secured;

e. What resources will be needed to conduct the evacuation;

f. What resources will be contracted.

6. Evacuations due to emergencies that occur without warning may have to be planned quickly and carried out with only those resources that can be mobilized rapidly. Pre-planning is critical to identifying probable evacuation areas, routes, resources, and tactical operations. This information must be kept up to date and available to emergency services personnel.

7. Subject Matter Experts (SME) will be consulted where appropriate to provide input in determining the area, distance and duration of evacuation and consult on public health and safety issues. Access and Functional need will need to be considered and assessed if time is available for a technical rescue (With Mobility needs) or an emergency rescue (grab person and go).

8. The type of emergency and availability of resources may affect evacuation planning and operations during disasters or emergencies. The IC or UC should plan

appropriately.

III.   Non-Resident/Tourist Evacuations

The non-resident/tourist population will be considered when planning, conducting, and recovering from disasters or emergencies requiring evacuation. Planning efforts should incorporate the expected increase in population due to tourism to anticipate the increase in transportation, shelter, and medical resource needs.

Visitors to the area can and should sign up for Mass Notification System alerts through Carson City Emergency Management. A QR code can be found on the website at Carsoncity.org/emergency management.

EOC Roles and Responsibilities
Organization
I.   Department to EOC Organization

Carson City's normal, day-to-day organizational structure and the emergency organization described in the Carson City EOP will be used to the greatest extent possible during emergencies to plan and carry out evacuations.

The normal structure will be modified using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) at individual incidents and in the EOC. The emergency management organization may be expanded to include other agencies and entities.

Carson City departments will typically maintain their internal management and reporting structures during emergencies. This is important for the continuation of daily responsibilities, where possible, and the organized allocation of department resources to the EOC as needed.

II.   Incident Command System (ICS) - EOC/UC Interface.

1. As noted previously, the IC will determine the need for, organize, and conduct limited evacuations, sheltering and mass care in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. If large-scale evacuation and sheltering is required, the Carson City Board of Supervisors (or, if a quorum is not present, the City Manager) with the input of the IC, the EM, and/or the EOC Policy Group will make the recommendation for such evacuation and sheltering to the public.

2. A division of responsibility for evacuation tasks should be agreed upon between the IC and the EOC. The IC will normally manage evacuation operations at the scene, while the EOC coordinates operations beyond the incident site, such as coordinating traffic control along evacuation routes, arranging for the activation of shelter facilities, and advising other jurisdictions of the evacuation and shelter locations.

3. During a large-scale evacuation, a Unified Command (UC) may be created to manage information and resources through the EOC.

III.   Assignment of Responsibilities - Evacuation

Carson City departments and agencies have emergency preparedness, administrative, response and recovery responsibilities. State and federal agencies have responsibilities to support local emergency efforts. The specific functional roles and responsibilities for emergency management, response and recovery are outlined below. Assignment of Responsibilities in accordance with the Community Lifelines:
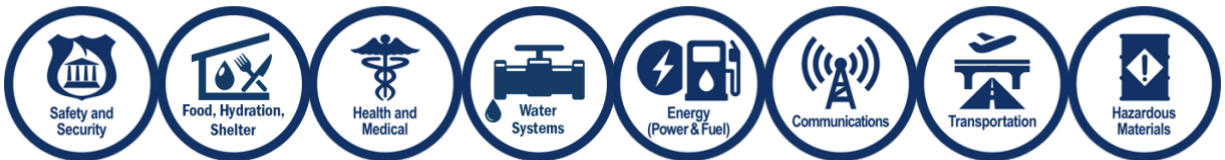
Safety and Security – Law Enforcement & Fire
Food, Hydration, & Shelter / Health & Medical – Health and Human Services (Mass Care Plan)
Transportation – Public Works
HazMat – Fire and Public Works

Early Notification of Surrounding Agencies MATRIX

The Lake Tahoe Basin Fire Chiefs and law enforcement agencies recognize that most evacuations of any part of Lake Tahoe will impact surrounding jurisdictions. Early notification to all surrounding jurisdictions is recommended.
Depending on the type and scale of the disaster, agencies to notify may include:
• American Red Cross- Northern Nevada Chapter
• CAL FIRE/OES
• Carson City Fire Department (CCFD)
• Carson City Health and Human Services (CC HHS)
• Carson City Sheriff's Office (CCSO)
• Douglas County Emergency Management
• Douglas County Dispatch
• El Dorado County Sheriff's Office/Emergency Management
• Lyon County Office of Emergency Management
• Nevada Division of Emergency Management
• Nevada Department of Transportation
• NV Energy
• South Lake Tahoe Fire Rescue
• Washoe County Emergency Management
• Washoe County Dispatch

Alerting the Evacuation Area

I. Evacuation Notifications

1. The IC will decide if an evacuation warning should be issued in and around an incident site. The EOC will normally disseminate warnings for large-scale evacuations beyond the incident site or where evacuation is conducted because of an imminent threat.

2. Advance Notice of Possible Evacuation

    a. For slow developing emergencies, advance warning will be given to affected residents as soon as it is clear evacuation may be required. Such advance notice is disseminated through the media. Advance warning should address suitable preparedness actions, such as securing property, assembling disaster supplies, fueling vehicles, and identifying evacuation routes.

    b. Advance warning should be made to special facilities in a threatened evacuation area as early as possible. Such facilities will be requested to review and be prepared to implement their evacuation plans. Facility staff should also report any requirements for assistance to first responders or the EOC.

    c. The functional needs population will also be given advance notice. Notifying and preparing this segment of the population for evacuation will likely require additional time and resources. Any special circumstances or requests for assistance should be reported to on-scene authorities or the EOC. Carson City will use information from partner agencies that have information on special populations within the county to assist with providing advance notice.

3. Evacuation Warning - Evacuation warning should be disseminated through all available warning systems. Systems to provide alert or warning used by Carson City include, but are not limited to:

    a. Television (TV) and radio;

    b. Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts on TV and radio;

    c. Media Press Release through the City Executive Office;

    d. Reverse Communication System (Public Mass Notification system);

    e. Standard warning systems such as sirens, electronically operated horns, and public address loudspeakers systems from responder vehicles;

    f. House-to-house notification by law enforcement (search and rescue), fire, or other emergency response personnel; and

    g. Neighborhood watch/assistance programs.

4. Warning messages alert the public to a threat and provide basic instructions. They are necessarily short and to the point. Such messages will be critical for individuals with cognitive disability who require simple message delivery, explanation, and instruction.

II.   Communications systems

Carson City utilizes a Mass Notification System to deliver information on watches and warnings within our community. The system acts as a reverse 911 system to deliver messages to the public for any information that needs to be delivered to keep the public aware. CodeRed is the current provider, but Carson City will be transitioning in July to a new system.

Carson City also has access to the State and Federal Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) to deliver emergency and disaster messaging across two major formats:

1. Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) is messaging that comes across your cell phone, similar to "Amber Alerts" for missing children and "Silver Alerts" for missing Seniors.

2. Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a messaging system that gives and audible alert and message on the radio and the TV. The TV will also display the written text similar to closed captioning.

Both the Mass Notification System and IPAWS have the ability to use Perimeter. Perimeter is a platform that allows the user to send out a web link that can be clicked on via any internet or mobile device to open detailed information, maps, and additional incident details. This link can be sent out alone or imbedded within a message.

All these messages will also be shared on our social media platforms and on the emergency management website page.

Organizational Responsibilities

The following are general functions that may be assumed by organizations within Carson City during an evacuation. The City's normal, day-to-day organizational structure and functionality will be used to the greatest extent possible. This table is by no means fully inclusive, as additional organizations and functions may be assigned when necessary.

Agency	Responsibilities
CCSO	• Manage the evacuation operations.
	• Define evacuation order and warning areas.
	• Field warning operations (door-to-door).
	• Provide crowd and traffic control, site, and perimeter security.
	• Investigate crime scenes and collect evidence.
	• Develop traffic plans and evacuation routes.
CCFD	• Provide subject matter expertise for all fire hazards
	• Assist in fire resource coordination.
	• Provide initial EMS and fire suppression capability

Agency	Responsibilities
CC Emergency Mgt	• Assist with coordinating the evacuation operations.
	• Coordinate the development and update of this Plan.
	• Activation of the EOC in support of any evacuation.

	• Coordinate with outside agencies including County, State, and/or Federal resources.
	• Coordinate repopulation plan developed at the EOC.
NDOT	• Assist with traffic plans & evacuation routes.
	• Monitor traffic congestion.
	• Provide barricades & personnel for traffic control points.
	• Provide updated traffic & road conditions
CC HHS	• Coordinate American Red Cross for shelter facilities.
	• Coordinate a health emergency that may necessitate quarantine or an evacuation of an area.
	• Provide guidance and technical assistance regarding medical facilities, long-term care facilities, adult day facilities and healthcare agencies for planning and carrying out emergency evacuation and relocation of medically dependent persons.
	• Coordinate transportation arrangements for individuals under care who will require special transportation needs when evacuating.
	• Identify AFN population's specific needs and special considerations prior to, during, and after an evacuation.
Board of Sups	• Facilitate the development or execution of emergency proclamations.
	• Coordinate the use of emergency funds, if applicable.
	• Report to the EOC Director, serving as a legal consult.

Pets and Livestock

House Pet Evacuation

1. Evacuees who go to the homes of relatives, friends, or commercial accommodations with their pets normally do not pose difficulties during evacuation. However, evacuees with pets seeking public shelter can create potential problems. Several studies indicate that some people, particularly the elderly, will not leave their homes if they cannot take their pets with them. Loose pets remaining in an evacuated area may also create a public safety concern. Hence, it is desirable to make reasonable arrangements for evacuees and their pets.

2. Individuals with functional needs who own animals, or their care providers, should have plans for the care and shelter of clients' pets.

3. Mutual aid requests for pet trailers can be activated through the EOC to surrounding communities.

Livestock Evacuation

Freed livestock remaining in an evacuated area may create a safety concern for emergency responders and the public. The Nevada Department of Agriculture - Animal Services Division is responsible for coordinating the care of livestock during disaster situations and is dependent on private businesses, such as local veterinarians, to accomplish their goals.

Recovery Process

Operations to return evacuees to their homes or businesses require the same consideration, coordination, and control as the original evacuation. For small-scale emergencies, the Incident Commander will make the decision to allow the return of evacuees and disseminate it as appropriate. For large-scale evacuations, the decision will normally be made by the Fire Chief, Sheriff, Emergency Manager, or Board of Supervisors, depending on who is available, and disseminated through the media.

The following conditions should prevail in the evacuated area before evacuees are authorized to return:

a. The threat prompting the evacuation has been resolved or subsided.

b. Sufficient debris has been removed to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.

c. Downed power lines have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated. However, utility services may not be fully restored.

d. Structures have been inspected and deemed safe for occupancy.

a. This may entail a preliminary damage assessment, followed by a secondary inspection to ensure the home is safe to occupy.

e. Adequate water is available for firefighting.

For return and re-entry, it may be necessary to provide transportation for those who lack vehicles. Information on transportation options should be provided to all shelters. Traffic control along return routes may also be required.

Public information intended for returnees should address such issues as:

a. Documenting damage for insurance purposes.

b. Caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances.

c. Cleanup instructions.

d. Removal and disposal of debris.

Sheltering Plan

Carson City Health and Human Services has a full Mass Care Plan, including Sheltering. The Carson City Shelter locations are:

Fuji Park Pavilion
601 Old Clear Creek Rd
Carson City, NV 89705

Carson City Community Center Gym
851 E William Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Carson City MAC
1860 Russell Way
Carson City, Nv 89706

DOUGLAS COUNTY ANNEX

Authority to Issue Evacuations

Ultimate authority for direction and control for County emergency management and operations, including evacuation, resides with the Douglas County Board of County Commissioners. The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) gives incident-specific authority for response decisions to the Incident Commander (IC) or Unified Command (UC) (if one is established). In addition, the Fire Chief has specific evacuation authority conferred by the Uniform Fire Code.

There are two primary types of evacuations;

1. **Voluntary**. Persons perceive the hazard and leave the area of their own volition. No official assistance is required.

2. **Ordered.** There may be two instances of ordered evacuations:

   a. **Recommended**. Upon declaration of a local emergency, endangered persons are advised to evacuate to a safe area. Citizens have the right to stay in their homes and/or on their property and may not evacuate. In the event that house-to-house notification is undertaken, evacuation support personnel will note the names and addresses of people contacted, addresses of homes where contact was not made, which individuals evacuate, and those who refuse to leave.

   b. **Mandatory (Involuntary)**. The authority to issue a mandatory evacuation rests with the Governor of Nevada, under NRS 414. However, under the International Fire Code the Fire Command has the authority to physically remove persons from their homes and/or property should those individuals pose a threat to themselves or others, due to the fire conditions. Mandatory evacuation will be undertaken only in extreme hazard situations. If Fire Command gives such an order, the fire services agency with jurisdiction may be assigned to assist in involuntary evacuations. The Douglas County Sheriff's Office may also be assigned to assist in involuntary evacuations.

Authority to Declare a Disaster

The primary authority for the declaration of a disaster emergency lies with the Board of County Commissioners, in accordance with Douglas County Code 2.24.030.

State disaster declarations are done by the governor of Nevada, in order to open up the state to receiving federal disaster aid under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Douglas County Emergency Operations Center

In a large-scale emergency or disaster that impacts residents, property, and assets across the County, the Douglas County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated. It's important to note that the EOC is an organizational construct and not necessarily a physical location. The EOC may be established in any layout and location that best suits the needs of the disaster; typically away from the scene of the incident itself, in order to focus on providing support and allowing Incident/Unified Command to make executive decisions. Authority to active the activate the county EOC lies with the Director of Emergency Management in accordance with Douglas County code, although the activation will typically be requested by the Incident/Unified Command.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the roles of an EOC are;

- Collecting, analyzing and sharing information
- Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking
- Coordinating plans and determining current and future needs
- In some cases providing coordination and policy direction

Community Lifelines

The Douglas County EOC is arranged in order to monitor and support the Incident Command in monitoring Community Lifelines, which are the functions that enable the continuous operation of government and business functions, and are essential to human health, safety, and economic security. Internal and external agencies will be invited to the EOC as necessary in order to support these lifelines.

The eight Community lifelines are as follows:

Lifelines are color-coded during a disaster in order to indicate status or condition:
Unknown: **GREY**
- Extent of disruption/impacts to lifeline services is unknown.

Unstable: **RED**
- Lifeline services are disrupted and no solution is identified or in progress.

Stabilizing: **YELLOW**
- Lifeline services are disrupted but solution is in progress with an estimated timeframe.

Stable: **GREEN**
- Lifelines services are stabilized, re-established, or not impacted.

Administrative: **Blue**
- Does not indicate an operational status or condition; used for administrative purposes

Early Notification of Surrounding Agencies Impacted by Evacuations MATRIX

The Lake Tahoe Basin Fire Chiefs and law enforcement agencies recognize that most evacuations of any part of Lake Tahoe will impact surrounding jurisdictions. Early notification to all surrounding jurisdictions is recommended.

Depending on the type and scale of the disaster, agencies to notify may include:

- Alpine County Sheriff's Office
- American Red Cross- Northern Nevada Chapter
- CAL FIRE
- Cal OES
- Carson City Fire Department
- Douglas County Board of Commissioners
- Douglas County Community Relations
- Douglas County Community Services
- Douglas County Emergency Communications (911)
- Douglas County Emergency Management
- Douglas County Manager
  Douglas County Public Works
- Douglas County Sheriff's Office
- East Fork Fire Protection District
- El Dorado County Sheriff's Office
- Lyon County Office of Emergency Management
- Nevada Division of Emergency Management
- Nevada Department of Transportation
- NV Energy
- South Lake Tahoe Fire Rescue
- Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District
- Quad County Healthcare Coalition

Alerting the Evacuation Area

Douglas County can utilize several systems to alert the public of danger, status of evacuation orders, recommended routes and actions, and resources available in the County. Douglas County Dispatch will be the primary point of contact for activating these services.

- **Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS).** Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface. Douglas County Emergency Communications (911 services) is the primary administrator of the County IPAWS program.

- **The Emergency Alert System (EAS)** is used by alerting authorities to send warnings via broadcast, cable, satellite, and wireline communications pathways. EAS participants, which consist of broadcast, cable, satellite, and wireless providers, are the stewards of this important public service in close partnership with alerting officials at all levels of government. The EAS is also used when all other means of alerting the public are unavailable, providing an added layer of resiliency to the suite of available emergency communication tools. EAS is part of the FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).

- **Wireless Emergency Alert system (WEA)** is a public safety system that allows customers who own certain wireless phones and other compatible mobile devices to receive geographically targeted, text-like messages alerting them of imminent threats to safety in their area. WEA is part of the FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).

- **Perimeter.** All Counties within the Tahoe Basin (Washoe, Carson City, Douglas, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, & Alpine) have adopted Perimeter Software to assist with providing real-time evacuation information. Evacuation planning zones have also been developed for all of Douglas County, including the portions in proximity to the lake. Perimeter map data can be found on their website at https://perimetermap.com/

- **Reverse 911** is an emergency alert system designed to send texts directly to your phone. Reverse 911 can send more precise warnings and instructions no matter where your current location is, and is the most quick and accurate method of emergency alerts for the County. Reverse 911 is an opt-in system that requires a phone number to be registered. Cell phone registration for Reverse 911 can be found at https://www.smart911.com/smart911/ref/reg.action?pa=douglasnv

- **Social Media.** The Douglas County Community Relations and Public Information Office is the lead agency for official social media posts and messaging. Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter are the primary sources of social media, with other outlets being utilized as necessary. During a disaster, a Joint Information Center is often established to coordinate social media releases with the Incident Command and press during a disaster. Social media is a valuable tool for communications and public alerts, but information needs to be vetted and released in order to prevent and reduce misinformation. https://www.douglascountynv.gov/

Organizational Functions

The following are general functions that may be assumed by organizations within Douglas County during an evacuation. The County's normal, day-to-day organizational structure and functionality will be used to the greatest extent possible. This table is by no means fully inclusive, as additional organizations and functions may be assigned when necessary.

Agency	Responsibilities
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	• Manage the evacuation operations. • Define evacuation order and warning areas. • Field warning operations (door-to-door, public address systems, etc.). • Provide crowd and traffic control, site, and perimeter security. • Investigate crime scenes and collect evidence. • Develop traffic plans and management of evacuation routes.
Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District/East Fork Fire Protection District	• Provide subject matter expertise for all hazards on which Fire is the lead agency. • Assist in fire resource coordination. • Provide initial EMS and fire suppression capability
Douglas County Emergency Management	• Assist with coordinating the evacuation operations. • Coordinate the development and update of this Plan. • Coordinate the activation of the EOC in support of any evacuation. • Ensure continued coordination through the incident particularly with outside agencies including County, State, and/or Federal resources. • Coordinate the development of any repopulation plan developed at the EOC.
Nevada Department of Transportation	• Assist with traffic plans to ensure that evacuation routes are kept clear. • Monitor traffic congestion. • Assist with traffic plans by providing barricades and/or personnel to assist at traffic control points. • Provide updated traffic & road conditions
Quad County Public Health Coalition	• Support the American Red Cross for the activation of care and shelter facilities. • Provide subject matter expertise for events where a health emergency may necessitate quarantine or an evacuation of an area.

	• Provide guidance and technical assistance regarding medical facilities, long-term care facilities, adult day facilities and healthcare agencies for planning and carrying out emergency evacuation and relocation of medically dependent persons. • Coordinate transportation arrangements for individuals under care who will require special transportation needs when evacuating. • Identify AFN Population's specific needs and special considerations prior to, during, and after an evacuation.
Board of County Commissioners	• Facilitate the development or execution of emergency proclamations. • Coordinate the use of emergency funds, if applicable. • Report to the EOC Director, serving as a legal consult.

Pets and Livestock

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 amends the Stafford Act and requires evacuation plans to consider the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.

When a community is faced with an evacuation order, its understood that people are reluctant to leave their pets and livestock behind. However, most shelters cannot accept pets because of health and safety concerns, with the exception of certified service animals. Per NRS 414.097, emergency management plans must include provisions ensuring that, to the extent practicable, a person with a disability who uses a service animal is evacuated, transported, and sheltered together with the service animal during a disaster or emergency. An intake process shall be established at the entrance of a shelter in order to manage animal needs and make determinations for their placement. Douglas County Animal Care and Services Center Is the responsible local agency for the relief of domestic animals, assurance of their care, and the search for their owners. They have existing plans to transport and shelter pets in a disaster in the local Operational Area.

Douglas County Animal Care and Services Center has a trailer capable of holding 26 small animals, with kennel units being adjustable to accommodate a lesser number of larger animals. Additional trailers with a similar capacity may be available from neighboring jurisdictions, dependent on the extent of sheltering and evacuations across the region.

Other agencies and organizations that may support pet and livestock management include:

Volunteer Groups:
- Nevada Veterinary Medical Association

- Humane Societies
- Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)
- Animal Welfare Groups
- School Groups (4-H, FFA, Animal Science Clubs, etc.)
- Wildlife Rehabilitation Groups
- Local Food Banks
- Other Disaster Response Agencies (Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.)
- Animal Clubs
- Douglas Country Sheriff's Office Mounted Posse (Volunteer)
- Douglas Animal Welfare Group (DAWG)

Industry Groups:
- Pet Food and Supply Businesses
- Commercial Animal Industries (breeders, kennels)
- Home Owner Associations for Rural Communities

Douglas County Veterinarians:

Facility	Address	Hours of Operation	Contact Number(s)
Animal Medical Services	1355 Centerville Lane Gardnerville, NV 89410	M-F: 0800 - 1700 Sat: 0830 - 1200	(775) 782-2297
Carson Valley Large Animal Clinic	1211 Jones Ranch Rd Gardnerville, NV 89460	M-F: 0800 - 1700	(775) 782-4087 887-3280 (After-Hours Page)
Great Basin Equine Medicine	320 State Route 88 Gardnerville, NV 89460	M-F: 0800 – 1700 Sat-Sun: Emergencies Only	(775) 265-7800
Jobs Peak Veterinary Hospital	1454 Southgate Dr Gardnerville, NV 89410	M-F: 0800 - 1700	(775) 782-2584
Carson Valley Veterinary Hospital	1390 Highway 88 Minden, NV 89423	M-F: 0700 - 1900 (2100 on-call) Sat: 0800 - 1700 (1800 on-call) Sun: 0900 - 1600 (1800 on-call)	(775) 782-3693

Facility	Address	Hours of Operation	Contact Number(s)
Round Hill Animal Hospital	392 Dorla Court Zephyr Cove, NV	M-Th: 0900 - 1700	(775) 588-8744

Recovery & Re-entry Process

Operations to return evacuees to their homes or businesses require the same consideration, coordination, and control as the original evacuation. For small-scale emergencies, the Incident Commander will make the decision to allow the return of evacuees and disseminate it as appropriate. For large-scale evacuations, the decision will normally be made by the Fire Chief, Sheriff, Emergency Manager, or Board of Commissioners, depending on who is available, and disseminated through the media.

The following conditions should prevail in the evacuated area before evacuees are authorized to return:
   a. The threat prompting the evacuation has been resolved or subsided.
   b. Sufficient debris has been removed to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.
   c. Downed power lines have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated. However, utility services may not be fully restored.
   d. Structures have been inspected and deemed safe for occupancy.
        a. This may entail a preliminary damage assessment, followed by a secondary inspection to ensure the home is safe to occupy.
   e. Adequate water is available for firefighting.

For return and re-entry, it may be necessary to provide transportation for those who lack vehicles. Information on transportation options should be provided to all shelters. Traffic control along return routes may also be required.

Public information intended for returnees should address such issues as:
   a. Documenting damage for insurance purposes.
   b. Caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances.
   c. Cleanup instructions.
   d. Removal and disposal of debris.

Sheltering Procedures

Shelter activation is coordinated through Douglas County Emergency Management.
The American Red Cross (ARC) is the primary organization responsible for and capable of operating disaster shelters; however, they may not be capable of fully staffing disaster shelters

until 72 hours after a disaster occurs. Initial shelter management operations will be done in conjunction with Douglas County Emergency Management, Social Services, and volunteers from the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).

Shelter Expectations

Shelters are a temporary form of safe refuge, intended to provide the basic survival necessities to a population until homes can be repopulated or a long-term housing solution can be provided. Oftentimes, shelters may be crowded, noisy, boring, short-staffed, and have very little privacy. Shelters may be a stressful environment, full of individuals and families that have had to leave their homes and may not have one to return to. Patience, empathy, and common courtesy with other shelter refugees is crucial to ensure operations go as smooth and peacefully as possible.

Staff will have to in-process and register individuals as they enter the shelter, in order to track populations, keep families together, and assess any special needs and/or restrictions. Having copies of important documentation will help facilitate this process, and protect individuals from legal issues. Be prepared to answer personal questions about medical, dietary, religious, legal, personal, access, and functional needs/restrictions in order to allow shelter staff to best prepare for and accommodate your household. For further shelter expectations, please reference ARC guidelines and procedures.

Items to Take:
- Blankets, Pillows, and other Sleeping Items
- Clothing and toiletries
- Originals (or copies) of IDs, Social Security Cards, Insurance, Emergency Contacts, and other valuable documentation
- Medical information including the name and phone number of medical provider/doctor, home health agency, copies of your medical insurance and/or Medicare and Medicaid cards
- Disaster Supply Kit

Items NOT to Take:
- Firearms, Knives, and other weapons
- Alcohol and Drugs (excluding prescription medications)
- Large & Unnecessary Electronics (excluding medical equipment)

Prohibited Activities:
- Tobacco, alcohol, & drug use (to include vaping)
- Proselytizing
- Recruiting or Soliciting
- Providing Services for a Fee
- Inappropriate Behaviors; Shelters need to remain family-friendly

Disaster Supply Kit

A disaster supply kit should be prepared at each residence in the event that an emergency or evacuation will reduce regular access to supplies and community services. A disaster supply kit should contain enough food, water, and supplies for each member of your household for at least 72 hours. Kits should be placed in one or two easy-to-carry containers that are sealable and protected from the elements, such as plastic bins, a duffel bag, or backpack.

Standard items to consider putting into a kit include:
- Food (consider sealed items that don't require cooking and have a long shelf life)
  - Manual Can Opener if using canned food
- Water (one gallon per person, per day)
- First Aid Kit
- Flashlight w/ extra batteries
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert
  - It's recommended to have the emergency station numbers taped on the side and extra batteries.
- Whistle (to signal for help)
- Dust Masks (to filter contaminated or smoky air)
- Local Maps & Compass
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags, and plastic ties (for personal sanitation).
- Wrench, pliers, or Multi-tool (to turn off utilities)
- Chargers for cellphones, laptops, and medical equipment.
- Originals (or copies) of IDs, Social Security Cards, Insurance, Emergency Contacts, and other valuable documentation

Consider the makeup of your household and the unique needs they may have, such as prescription medications, dog food, feminine products, diapers and formula, and activities to keep children entertained. Additional information to build a kit can be found at https://www.ready.gov/kit

Shelter-In-Place

Sheltering In Place is a means to seek immediate shelter and protection when an evacuation is not feasible due to time or safety concerns. **It is always preferred to evacuate, and shelter-in-place should only be used when there are no better options.**

Individuals and their families within the community should be made aware of basic precautionary measures to take to increase their level of preparedness by having the following:
- Shelter-in-place Kit, with enough supplies for up to 72 hours.
- Knowledge of evacuation routes
- Communication and pet care plans, if necessary
- Understanding of shelter-in-place procedures

Shelter in Place Kit will consist of a Disaster Supply Kit and the following items:
- Plastic sheeting for windows
- Duct tape, scissors, and covering materials
- Wet towels and rags for vents and under doors
- Hard-wired telephone to report life-threatening conditions
- Working flashlight and extra batteries

EL DORADO COUNTY ANNEX

Authority to Issue Evacuations

In the El Dorado County portion of the Tahoe Basin, only the El Dorado County Sheriff or City of South Lake Tahoe Police (or their designee) have the authority to authorize the issuance of evacuation orders.

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE
TITLE 11. OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE [403 - 420.1]

409.5. (a) Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity including a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster, officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, any officer or employee of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated a peace officer by subdivision (g) of Section 830.2, any officer or employee of the Department of Parks and Recreation designated a peace officer by subdivision (f) of Section 830.2, any officer or employee of the Department of Fish and Game designated a peace officer under subdivision (e) of Section 830.2, and any publicly employed full-time lifeguard or publicly employed full-time marine safety officer while acting in a supervisory position in the performance of his or her official duties, may close the area where the menace exists for the duration thereof by means of ropes, markers, or guards to any and all persons not authorized by the lifeguard or officer to enter or remain within the enclosed area. If the calamity creates an immediate menace to the public health, the local health officer may close the area where the menace exists pursuant to the conditions set forth in this section.

(b) Officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, officers of the Department of Fish and Game designated as peace officers by subdivision (e) of Section 830.2, or officers of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated as peace officers by subdivision (g) of Section 830.2 may close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post activated for the purpose of abating any calamity enumerated in this section or any riot or other civil disturbance to any and all unauthorized persons pursuant to the conditions set forth in this section whether or not the field command post or other command post is located near to the actual calamity or riot or other civil disturbance.

(c) Any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters an area closed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) and who willfully remains within the area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) Nothing in this section shall prevent a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from entering the areas closed pursuant to this section.

SECTION 142-18: CHAPTER 7. OTHER OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE [142 - 181]

148(a)(1) Every person who willfully resists, delays, or obstructs any public officer, peace officer, or an emergency medical technician, as defined in Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code, in the discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his or her office or employment, when no other punishment is prescribed, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT [8550 - 8669.7]

ARTICLE 19. Penalties and Severability [8665 - 8666] : A persons who violates any [evacuation] orders or regulations stated in the Emergency Services Act can be found guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) or by imprisonment for not to exceed six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA), DOD DIR. 3025.18 §4.G (2012)

Department of Defense doctrine allows commanders to provide resources and assistance to civil authorities without or prior to a declaration under the Stafford Act when a disaster overwhelms the capabilities of local authorities and necessitates immediate action "to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate great property damage." Immediate response actions can include the types of activities authorized under the Stafford Act, including, at the request of civil authorities, rescue, evacuation, and emergency medical treatment, restoration of essential public services, debris removal, controlling contaminated areas, safeguarding and distributing food and essential supplies, and supplying interim emergency communications.

EOC Roles and Responsibilities

In cases where the event involves a countywide or large-scale emergency, the El Dorado County Emergency Operations Center and City of South Lake Tahoe Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) will most likely be activated.

The EOC provides countywide executive-level policy, emergency public information, and coordination. The EOC may provide this in support of one or more Incident Command Posts (ICP) established by response agencies. Incident Commanders are delegated legal authority to command and control responses in the field. The EOC does not direct response, but rather coordinates and ensures that all ICPs are supported.

In the event of an emergency involving evacuations, the El Dorado County Operational Area will have the following transportation-related responsibilities:

- Activate the El Dorado County Operational Area EOC.
- Support evacuation orders requested by the Incident Command Post through the Law Branch.
- Determine the appropriate zones requiring evacuation.
- Provide evacuation zone information to responding agencies and the involved public through the Alert and Warning process.
- Include information of evacuation routes and identified Temporary Evacuation Points.
- Transmit requests for emergency and basic transportation resources directly to local transportation operators.
  - If local transportation agencies are unable to provide such resources, either directly or through mutual aid, forward these requests to the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC).
- Communicate directly with the State Operations Center (SOC) in Sacramento if the REOC is not activated.

A detailed description of EOC operations is provided in the El Dorado County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The EOC functions that support mass transportation/evacuation operations are:

Section	Branch/Unit
EOC Management and General Staff	• All • Public Information Officer (PIO)/Joint Information Center (JIC) Section
Operations Section	• Care and Shelter Branch • Fire Branch/Unit • Law Branch/Unit • Movement and Transportation Branch/Unit • Department of Transportation/Public Works/Unit • Medical Health Branch/Unit
Planning Section	• Situational Analysis Unit • Damage Assessment Unit
Logistics Section	• Transportation Support Services Branch/Unit • Volunteer Resources Unit
Finance Section	• All

Incident Command (or Unified Command) Roles and Responsibilities

- When practical, provide recommendations to the Police Department or Sheriff's Office regarding the need for evacuation.

- Recommend the evacuation or shelter in place locations. This effort will be led by the lead law enforcement agency responsible for managing the event.

- Through the Public Information Officer (PIO), coordinate the development and delivery of emergency protective action notice(s) to the El Dorado County OES to ensure effective communications of evacuation procedures or needed actions by the public.

- Determine any other recommended protective actions.

- Identify any recommended transportation routes/corridors for evacuees and emergency response personnel based on incident conditions.

- Determine mass transit resources or other modes of transportation (air, rail, water/boat) as appropriate to the incident.

- Initiate field warning operations (door-to-door, public address systems, etc.).

- Identify staging areas for evacuation related resources.

- Track assigned and unassigned resources supporting evacuation operations.

- Initiate Access and Functional Need (AFN) population specific needs and special considerations.

Early Notification of Surrounding Agencies Impacted by Evacuations MATRIX

The Lake Tahoe Basin Fire Chiefs and law enforcement agencies recognize that most evacuations of any part of Lake Tahoe will impact surrounding jurisdictions. Early notification to all surrounding jurisdictions is recommended.

Agencies to notify may include:

- XTB Fire Operational Area Coordinator
- XED Fire Operational Area Coordinator

- El Dorado County Sheriff
- City of South Lake Tahoe Police
- CHP
- Placer County Sheriff
- Washoe County Sheriff
- Washoe County OES
- Douglas County Sheriff
- Douglas county OES
- Alpine County Sheriff
- Nevada Department of Emergency Management
- Cal OES
- BLM
- CAL FIRE – AEU
- CALFIRE - NEU
- Fallen Leaf Fire
- Lake Valley Fire
- Meeks Bay Fire
- North Lake Tahoe Fire
- North Tahoe Fire
- South Lake Tahoe Fire
- Tahoe Douglas Fire
- US Forest Service - Lake Tahoe Basin
- Caltrans
- Nevada DOT

Alerting the Evacuation Area

El Dorado County Sheriff's OES coordinators can activate several systems to alert the public of danger and keep them informed on evacuation orders, and to how to respond. To activate one or more of these systems, call Sheriff's dispatch at (530) 621-6600 and they will in turn put you in contact with the on-call Sheriff's OES coordinator. The alert-warning systems available include the following:

- **Emergency Telephone Notification System, El Dorado County Emergency Alerts (Powered by Rave)** can deliver a multi-language voice, text, email, Social Media update, and voicemail to a known list of recipients such as the members of a team, organization, and ad-hoc notification list often can be computed for a specified geographic area. Residents also can register cellular and voice over IP telephone numbers to their address through the web-based County of El Dorado Alert Notification System's self-registration portal, http://ready.edso.org/

- **Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS).** Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial alerting authorities can use IPAWS and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface.

- **The Emergency Alert System (EAS)** is used by alerting authorities to send warnings via broadcast, cable, satellite, and wireline communications pathways. EAS participants, which consist of broadcast, cable, satellite, and wireless providers, are the stewards of this important public service in close partnership with alerting officials at all levels of government. The EAS is also used when all other means of alerting the public are unavailable, providing an added layer of resiliency to the suite of available emergency communication tools. KFBK radio at 1530 AM for the west slope of the county, KKOH radio at 780 AM for the South Lake Tahoe area, and KFOK 95.1 FM in Georgetown.

- **Wireless Emergency Alert system (WEA)** is a public safety system that allows customers who own certain wireless phones and other compatible mobile devices to receive geographically targeted, text-like messages alerting them of imminent threats to safety in their area. WEA is part of the FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).

- **NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it your single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with Federal, State, and Local Emergency Managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages).

- **Social Media** is also a tool for messaging the public during emergencies. The EOC may utilize the Sheriff's Twitter and Facebook accounts to pass along important public information to residents. Other social media platforms may also be used to pass along some other non-urgent message as well.

- **Changeable Message Signs (CMS)** can be strategically placed to inform the public on the danger that exists, evacuation routes, shelter locations, and medical centers.

Note: Alert and warning also includes going door to door by law enforcement officers, fire fighters and other first responders. The extent to which residences and neighborhoods can be reached will be dependent on the nature, severity, and proximity of the danger, and whether access and egress routes are available. Public safety officers will be working near and or in the path of the impending danger and it will be of critical importance that they be kept continuously informed as to the severity and progress of the incident.

Prior emergency events have shown us that electronic notification systems such as the telephone notification system have their limitations. These systems may not connect to residents if power and telephone lines have been destroyed. The most reliable way of notifying residents of an approaching danger is to make door to door notifications. Residents are encouraged and advised to be prepared for all types of emergencies and to assist their neighbors if they can in a safe manner.

A list has been established of individuals who can read and speak various languages (Spanish, Sign Language, etc.) for the purposes of translating in multiple languages our emergency instructions and follow up disaster recovery messages to the public. El Dorado County currently contracts through Language People (707) 538-8900 or at www.signlanguagepeople.com for translation services.

Perimeter Evacuation Zones

El Dorado County has purchased Perimeter Software to assist with providing real-time evacuation information. Evacuation planning zones have also been developed for all of El Dorado County. This includes the El Dorado County portions of Lake Tahoe.

Know Your Zone
Know Your Zone is a public education campaign implemented by the El Dorado County Office of Emergency Services to inform the residents, businesses, and visitors of El Dorado County of the all hazards pre-planned evacuation zones. The El Dorado County operational area public safety agencies have developed a map of El Dorado County divided into

standardized evacuation regions and zones. In conjunction with a countywide "Know your Zone" campaign, utilizing these zones will allow alert and warning notifications to be targeted more precisely, and reduce evacuation fatigue in the community.

Perimeter Evacuation Zones Map (Lake Tahoe Area)
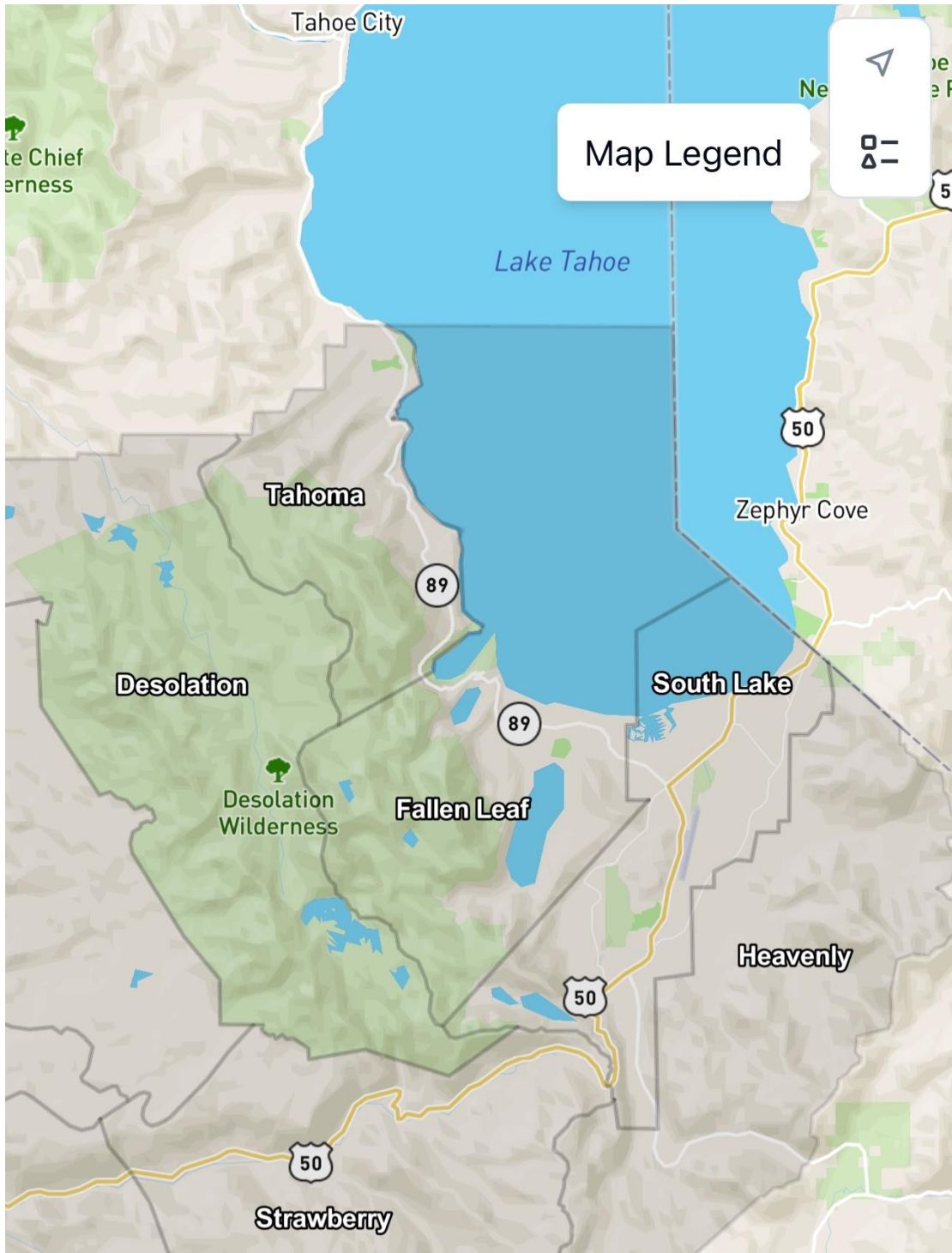
Powered By:
RAVE
MOBILE SAFETY
a Motorola Solutions Company

El Dorado County
EMERGENCY ALERTS •))

The El Dorado County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services has implemented an alert and warning system designed to engage with the community during critical events such as wildfires, hazardous material spills, or urgent law enforcement operations. This comprehensive system deploys diverse communication methods to reach out to both residents and businesses whenever there's a potential health or safety risk. Register and stay connected.

SIGN UP!
EL DORADO COUNTY EMERGENCY ALERTS!

>>> **https://ready.edso.org**

Our Emergency Alert System is here to keep you informed! Scan the QR code or go to the website and get connected!

REMAIN UPDATED DURING EMERGENCIES

Stay Safe with El Dorado Emergency Alerts. Your Free and Direct Mass Notification System for Critical Information and Instructions, serving residents and workers in El Dorado County.

ALERTS
WHAT THEY COVER
- Fires
- Earthquakes
- Weather Alerts
- Environmental Alerts
- Crime incidents
- Guidance amid a disaster

STAY INFORMED & SAFE!

How Can We Warn You if We Can't Reach You?
El Dorado County's Emergency Alerts service uses phone calls, cell alerts, texts, emails, and the Smart911 App to update you during emergencies.

No Need to Re-register if you were on CodeRED!
Your **CodeRED** info will move to the new El Dorado County Emergency Alerts system. But, new registrations help ensure everyone gets timely emergency notifications.

Contact Us:
Placerville: 530.621.5895

Send Us an Email:
emergencyinfo@edso.org

Visit Us Online:
https://ready.edso.org

PERIMETER

El Dorado County
EVACUATION ZONES & ROUTES
YOUR KEY TO SAFETY & READINESS

Access instant public safety instructions without the need for signup or login. Stay well-informed at every stage of a disaster. Discover your evacuation zone through Perimeter, a public safety map showcasing emergency information provided by the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services. Visit perimetermap.com to receive real-time updates on evacuation orders, road closures, resource locations, and other critical details.

Legend shown on phone:
- Road Closure
- Fire
- Flooding
- Evacuation Shelter
- Closed Route
- Evacuation Route / Detour

REAL-TIME SAFETY VIEWS WITH INSTANT PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS!

1 GO TO **perimetermap.com** OR SCAN THE QR CODE

2 ENABLE YOUR LOCATION OR ENTER YOUR ADDRESS INTO THE SEARCH BAR

3 CLICK ON THE ZONE AT YOUR LOCATION FOR THE EVACUATION STATUS
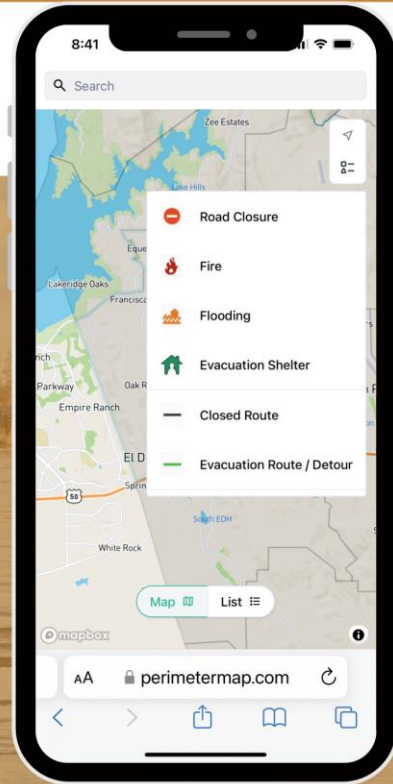
PERIMETER IS NOT AN ALERT & WARNING SYSTEM
For Public safety notifications, sign up for RAVE at **ready.edso.org.**

Contact Us:
Placerville: 530.621.5895

Send Us an Email:
emergencyinfo@edso.org

Visit Us Online:
https://ready.edso.org

CONDADO DE EL DORADO

ALERTAS DE EMERGENCIA

La Oficina del Sheriff (Condado El Dorado) Servicios de Emergencia ha implementado un sistema de alerta y advertencia diseñado para interactuar con la comunidad durante eventos críticos como incendios forestales, derrames de materiales peligrosos y operaciones urgentes de policía. Este sistema integral implementa diversos métodos de comunicación para llegar tanto a los residentes del condado como a las empresas siempre que exista un riesgo potencial para la salud o la seguridad de la comunidad. Regístrese y manténgase conectado.
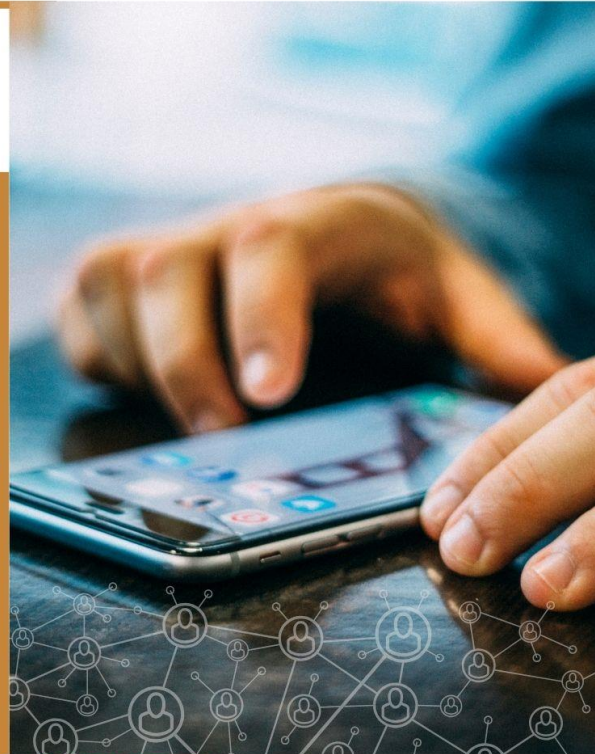
¡MANTÉNGASE INFORMADO Y SEGURO!

¿Cómo podemos advertirle si no podemos comunicarnos con usted?
El servicio de Alertas de Emergencia del Condado de El Dorado utiliza llamadas telefónicas, alertas de celular, mensajes de texto, correos electrónicos y la aplicación Smart911 para actualizarlo durante emergencias.

¡No es necesario volver a registrarse si estaba en CodeRED!
Su información de CodeRED se trasladará al nuevo sistema de Alertas de Emergencia del Condado de El Dorado. Pero los nuevos registros ayudan a garantizar que todos reciban notificaciones de emergencia oportunas.

¡INSCRIBETE!
CONDADO DE EL DORADO
¡ALERTAS DE EMERGENCIA!

>>> https://ready.edso.org

¡Nuestro Sistema de Alerta de Emergencia está aquí para mantenerlo informado! ¡Escanee el código QR o vaya al sitio web y conéctese!

MANTÉNGASE INFORMADO DURANTE EMERGENCIAS

Manténgase seguro con las alertas de emergencia de El Dorado. Su Sistema de Notificación Directa para Información y Instrucciones Críticas, al servicio de residentes y trabajadores del Condado de El Dorado.

ALERTAS
LO QUE CUBREN

- Incendios
- Temblores
- Alertas meteorológicas
- Alertas ambientales
- Incidentes criminales
- Orientación en medio de un desastre

Contácetnos:
Placerville: 530.621.5895

Envíanos un correo electrónico:
emergencyinfo@edso.org

Visítenos en línea:
https://ready.edso.org

PERIMETER

Condado de El Dorado
ZONAS Y RUTAS DE EVACUACIÓN

SU LLAVE PARA LA SEGURIDAD Y LA PREPARACIÓN

Acceda a instrucciones instantáneas de seguridad pública sin necesidad de registrarse o iniciar sesión. Manténgase bien informado en cada etapa de un desastre. Descubra su zona de evacuación a través de Perimeter, un mapa de seguridad pública que muestra información de emergencia proporcionada por la Oficina de Servicios de Emergencia del Sheriff del Condado de El Dorado. Visite perimetermap.com para recibir actualizaciones en tiempo real sobre órdenes de evacuación, cierres de carreteras, ubicaciones de recursos y otros detalles críticos.

Carretera Cerrada
Incendio
Inundación
Refugio de Evacuación
Ruta Cerrada
Ruta de evacuacion/Desvío

Mapa   Lista
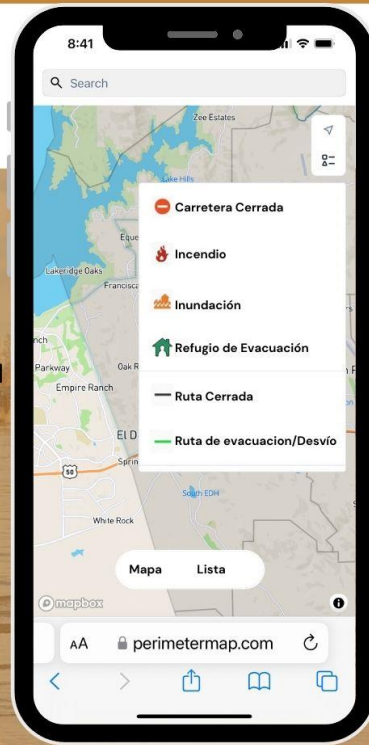
perimetermap.com

¡VISTAS DE SEGURIDAD EN TIEMPO REAL
CON INSTRUCCIONES PÚBLICAS INSTANTÁNEAS!

1 IR A
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O ESCANEAR EL CÓDIGO QR

2 HABILITA TU UBICACIÓN
O INGRESA TU DIRECCIÓN
EN LA BARRA DE BÚSQUEDA

3 HAGA CLIC EN LA ZONA
DE SU UBICACIÓN PARA VER EL
ESTADO DE EVACUACIÓN

PERIMETER NO ES UN SISTEMA DE ALERTA Y ADVERTENCIA

Para recibir notificaciones de seguridad pública, regístrese en RAVE en ready.edso.org

Contáctenos:
Placerville: 530.621.5895

Envíanos un correo electrónico:
emergencyinfo@edso.org

Visítenos en línea:
https://ready.edso.org

Organizational Responsibilities

Agency	Responsibilities
Sheriff's Office and South Lake Tahoe Police	• Manage the evacuation operations. • Define evacuation order and warning areas. • Use Alert and Warning tools to notify public. • Field warning operations (door-to-door, public address systems, etc.). • Provide crowd and traffic control, site, and perimeter security. • Investigate crime scenes and collect evidence. • Develop traffic plans and management of evacuation routes. • Provide Command Staff level participation in the EOC. • Facilitate notification of, and communication between, the incident command post and neighboring jurisdictions.
Fire Operational Area Coordinator	• Provide subject matter expertise for all hazards on which Fire is the lead agency. • Provide Command Staff level participation in the EOC. • Assist in fire resource coordination.
County OES	• Assist with managing the evacuation operations. • Coordinate the development and update of this Plan. • Coordinate the activation of the EOC in support of any evacuation. • Ensure continued coordination through the incident particularly with outside agencies including County, State, and/or Federal resources. • Coordinate the development of any repopulation plan developed at the EOC.

Department of Transportation, Caltrans, Highway Patrol	• Coordinate with the EOC in the following manner:
	  ○ Assist with traffic plans to ensure that evacuation routes are kept clear.
	  ○ Assist with traffic plans by providing barricades and/or personnel to assist at traffic control points.
	  ○ CHP will
	    ▪ Assist with evacuations
	    ▪ Manage traffic and road closures
	    ▪ Patrol affected zones
	    ▪ Secure evacuated properties.

Emergency Preparedness/ Health and Human Services Agency	• Coordinate with the American Red Cross for the activation of care and shelter facilities.

	• Provide subject matter expertise for events where a health emergency may necessitate quarantine or an evacuation of an area. • Provide guidance and technical assistance regarding medical facilities, long-term care facilities, adult day facilities and healthcare agencies for planning and carrying out emergency evacuation and relocation of medically dependent persons. • Coordinate transportation arrangements for individuals under care who will require special transportation needs when evacuating. • Identify AFN Population's specific needs and special considerations prior to, during, and after an evacuation. • Ensure that human and pet evacuation resources, and shelter resources if needed, have been identified and activated. • Recognize that evacuation and transport of pets will require significant logistical support. • Assess family reunification needs and coordinate efforts.
County/City Counsel	• Facilitate the development or execution of emergency proclamations. • Report to the EOC Director, serving as the legal consult.

Pets and Livestock

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 amends the Stafford Act and requires evacuation plans to consider the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.

The local animal control service department should have existing plans to transport and shelter pets in a disaster in the local Operational Area. Each local jurisdiction should have access to trained volunteers who may assist in the rescue, transport, and sheltering of small and large animals.

When faced with an evacuation order, people are understandably reluctant to leave pets and livestock behind. For El Dorado County, the County Animal Services will coordinate the emergency care and shelter of pets and livestock, engaging organizations such as South County Large Animal Rescue (SCLAR), and other animal organizations to the extent possible. El Dorado County staff trained in the handling of animals and Animal Services' operations may be assigned to assist in this effort. When evacuations occur, Animal Services will be requested to report to the Law Branch – Evacuation Group to assist with pet and livestock evacuation, care, and shelter. The volunteer animal groups will work under the guidance of Animal Services in an

Incident Command System (ICS)/ National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant command structure.

In accordance with AB 781, El Dorado County has plans in place for at least one shelter to accommodate evacuated persons with their pets.

Recovery Process

When the danger has passed in an evacuated area, citizens, and those with official business in the area evacuated will be allowed re-entry through a controlled and coordinated process.

Overview

- **Restoration**
  Restoration of lifelines is the immediate repair/replacement of infrastructure for oil, gas, electric, telecommunications, drinking water, wastewater, and transportation services. Sufficient lifeline services are required to safely support ongoing recovery activities. Restoration of road infrastructure is critical for returning the displaced population.

- **Re-Entry**
  Re-entry is the process of allowing appropriate agencies and vendors access to damaged affected areas. Re-entry marks the transition from the response phase and prior to the recovery phase of the disaster. It includes the effort to restore continuity of government and critical infrastructure/key resources to support the community.

- **Repopulation**
  Repopulation is the process of returning of evacuees to the affected areas. This will occur only after the mandatory evacuation order has been lifted and general population has been allowed to return to the impacted area.

- **Repatriation**
  Repatriation is the process of returning county residents that have been displaced outside of the El Dorado County Operational Area during an emergency.

Re-Entry and Repopulation
Every effort should be made to ensure that residents return to their homes as soon as safely possible. Safety with regard to public health, travel accessibility, hazardous materials mitigation and rescue operations will be paramount and of crucial importance in determining who is allowed re-entry. Each agency having jurisdiction is responsible for conducting its own assessment to determine re-entry restrictions.

Re-entry Process

County officials, Law Enforcement, utility companies, etc. will work together post disaster to determine when it is safe to begin the re-entry process. Once the determination has been made, the public will be made aware via a variety of different platforms to including but not limited to Press Releases, Press Conferences, El Dorado County Notification, and/or Social Media. The public will only be able to gain access to the evacuated area once it is deemed necessary and safe for that Phase to be implemented.

Re-entry will occur in a "tiered approach" based on key roles in restoring normal operations after the disaster. Events that occur within the specific jurisdiction and/or geographically defined evacuation area will dictate, based on local needs and variable factors, what personnel will potentially need access into the affected area.

Re-entry Decision

A threat may no longer pose an immediate danger to life safety, however several factors may delay re-entry:

- That damage is such that food, water, and shelter are not immediately available.
- That damage is such that debris will restrict movement along primary road systems.
- That damage is such that electrical power will not be available.
- The damage is such that local emergency and public communications will not be available or significantly reduced.
- The damage is such that health services, medical facilities, and medical transport will not be available.
- That law enforcement, fire, and rescue service will be greatly hampered.

Phases of Re-entry

Access to disaster impacted areas may be restricted immediately after an emergency which requires an evacuation. Emergency Response and damage assessment operations after the storm must be completed before the general public can be allowed back into the area. Be aware and stay clear of disaster recovery operations. Avoid downed power lines, flooded or damaged roads and potentially unsafe buildings. Remember, wildlife such as snakes and other wild animals look for refuge in storms and may have made your home their safe haven during the storm.

Re-Entry into evacuated areas may be done in a phased approach. The Phases are:

PHASE I – CLOSED: LIFE SAFETY AND RESCUE
- Search and Rescue teams.
- State, County and municipal public safety personnel.

- Limited utility personnel (i.e., electric power and natural gas) to eliminate hazardous conditions for rescue personnel (e.g., gas leaks, downed power lines, etc.).
- Other limited personnel at the discretion of the EOC.

PHASE II – RESTRICTED: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND INITIAL RESTORATION
- Critical infrastructure damage assessment teams (e.g., public works, solid waste, utilities, etc.).
- Federal, State, and local damage assessment teams.
- Key businesses, including, but not limited to grocery stores, fuel providers, pharmacies, financial institutions, major developments, and other "big box" providers.
- Essential personnel for hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities and dialysis centers.
- Relief workers providing food and other supplies.
- Other personnel at the discretion of the EOC.

PHASE III – LIMITED: RESTORATION
- Healthcare agency support personnel including non-essential personnel for hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities and dialysis centers.
- Key business operations that are essential to the recovery of the community may bring in necessary personnel who possess proper and valid identification in order to operate at full capacity.
- Insurance agents and adjusters that possess proper and valid identification.
- Contractors and workers that possess proper licenses and valid identification.
- This phase allows for the re-entry of residents and business operators that live and/or work within the affected area.

PHASE IV – OPEN: GENERAL POPULATION RE-ENTRY (FULL ACCESS)
- All others not mentioned above.

Re-Entry Teams

Re-entry Teams should begin the process of clearing access to critical facilities and roads to facilitate the reentry process. The Pre-Reentry Teams consist of but are not limited to:
- Department of Transportation/Public Works Team with heavy equipment (wheel loader, backhoe, etc), and chain saw crews.
- Power Crews to identify and remove downed utility lines (Power, Cable, etc).
- Emergency Medical Service to provide medical support to victims that are located while opening up roads.
- Fire Service Agencies to provide incident, evacuation, and re-entry support
- Law enforcement to provide security for crews.
- Search and Rescue Teams.
- Damage Assessment teams.

Re-entry Procedure

There is a need to provide access by clearing debris from primary roadways, to reestablish emergency police, fire, rescue, and medical services, remove and secure utility hazards while establishing a minimum of capabilities, and to assess damages in order to manage an effective response.

There is also a recognized need for emergency protection measures. Additionally, many outside services will be needed and outside interests will desire access. Every effort will be made to allow evacuees to return to their homes and businesses. Re-entry to all areas evacuated will be authorized based on public safety and security concerns, the extent of dangers, and operational requirements for search and rescue.

- The authorization for re-entry will be made by law enforcement in consultation with the EOC staff and subject matter experts.

- Re-entry may be determined by priority scheduled as listed below:
  - Emergency Services and road clearing personnel, utility, and disaster assessment officials
  - Resident
  - Non-resident
  - Unrestricted access

- Considerations
  - Have safety and security concerns been addressed?
  - Have the necessary inspections taken place? (Building and Planning Services)
  - Have hazardous material concerns been mitigated?
  - Is there a security plan for repopulation?
  - Have essential services been reestablished?
  - Are there resources available for managing repopulation?
  - Have repopulation routes been identified?
  - Has appropriate messaging been developed for release?
  - Is there transportation for those who were evacuated, including pets?
  - Have arrangements been made for Access and Functional Need populations?

- Public Information announcements may be made through the Public Information Officer.

- Public Information announcements may be made to keep recovery crews, residents and the public informed as to the progress of debris clearance and projected times for re-entry.

- Public Information announcements may be made regarding the re-entry by the media.

Recovery

Recovery, different than repopulation, includes short-term and long-term efforts to rebuild and revitalize areas affected by disaster. For the purposes of this Plan, recovery may include the following tasks:

- Support communication systems and processes that assist in the reunification of families.

- Carry out appropriate public information activities.

- Coordinate assistance for those with access and functional needs in returning to a safe housing situation.

- Initiate recovery activities for evacuees who have suffered loss of or damage to their homes or businesses as outlined in the County's Recovery Plan.

- Consolidate paperwork for the post-incident after action review and possible State and Federal reimbursement.

Sheltering Plan

Primary Shelter Location:
Lake Tahoe Community Presbyterian Church
2733 Lake Tahoe Blvd
South Lake Tahoe

Alternate Sheter Locations (depending on incident and availability):
Lake Tahoe Unified School District
- South Tahoe High School
- South Tahoe Middle School

The City of South Lake Tahoe may open their Recreation Center depending on the situation:
The Recreation Center address is:
1180 Rufus Allen Blvd
South Lake Tahoe

When practical, the Library in South Lake Tahoe may be used as a TEP/Evacuation Center first to assess sheltering needs. Use of this facility would be coordinated with the City of South Lake Tahoe to maximize resources.

The Library address is:
1000 Rufus Allen Blvd
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

PLACER COUNTY ANNEX

PLACER OPERATIONAL AREA

**EAST SIDE
EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN**

1. GENERAL

This is a plan for conduct of a physical evacuation of one or more communities in the unincorporated Placer County area on the eastern side of the County that is necessitated by a larger incident, most probably a forest fire or flood. For the purposes of this plan, the "eastern side" comprises all of Placer County from just west of Cisco Grove to the Nevada State line not including the areas within the Tahoe National Forest and the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. The dense forests, rugged terrain, and the scarcity of roads in the area – problems that present difficulties for first responders and residents/transients alike - complicate any evacuation.

Whereas the potential exists for severe winter storms, mass casualty incidents or floods on the eastern side, forest fire remains the greatest single threat to communities. For all but the wettest of months, homes and businesses in wildland-urban interface areas are particularly susceptible to fire damage and destruction. During fire season, the combination of dense forests, heavy fuel loads, low humidity, potential for high winds and the steep terrain in the Sierra Nevadas can rapidly turn even small fires into lethal, major disasters. Despite a record of very successful evacuations in the past, the limited number of roads in the area always makes evacuations problematic. The need to quickly execute a rapid evacuation of residents, businesses, transients, and even pets, requires detailed planning, de-confliction of response actions, and cooperation between first responders and supporting agencies alike.

Therefore, in order to meet this planning challenge, the Placer County Sheriff's Office (PCSO), Nevada County Sheriff's Office (NCSO), Town of Truckee, the five eastern Fire Protection Districts/Departments, California Highway Patrol (CHP), USDA Forest Service (USFS), American Red cross (ARC), Placer County Office of Emergency Services (PCOES), Nevada County Office of Emergency Services (NCOES) and other state and federal contributing agencies developed this plan to help increase preparedness, and facilitate the efficient and rapid evacuation of threatened communities in the far eastern end of the County. While focusing on fire-induced evacuations, the plan remains applicable to all evacuations in general.

2. PURPOSE

This plan prescribes specific responsibilities for first responders, County staff and other state, federal and non-profit contributing agencies for conducting an emergency evacuation of one or more communities as part of a larger natural disaster or human-caused incident on the east side of Placer County.

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3. **ASSUMPTIONS**

a. An evacuation order is given coincident with first response/initial attack.
b. Evacuation of the entire eastern side of the County is not required.
c. Most, but not all, of the roads and pre-designated shelter and evacuation centers on the eastern side are available for use.
d. Mutual aid resources for all disciplines are available.
e. There will be limited County emergency management organization support in the initial stages of an incident.

4. **SCOPE**

This plan applies to an evacuation of one or more communities due to a disaster or incident, response to which affects all public jurisdictions on the eastern side. It also applies to evacuations necessitated by incidents that start in the Tahoe National Forest or the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit that threaten County areas. Portions of this plan and agency responsibilities delineated herein are applicable for requests for mutual aid from adjacent Counties impacted by similar incidents or events.

For planning purposes, "evacuation" begins upon the order of the Incident Commander and concludes upon IC release of the area to general reentry. Evacuee support and damage/safety assessment activities occurring after completion of the initial evacuation but prior to general reentry are more correctly the subject of incident specific plans. However, some activities are referred to in this plan for clarity in illustrating the relationship between "incident command" as exercised by first responders and "emergency management" as exercised by the County through the Emergency Management Organization (EMO).

5. **AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES**

This Plan complies with the Placer County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), the California Emergency Plan and legal authorities in the California Emergency Services Act, and is developed by authority of Placer County Code, Chapters 2 and 9.

6. **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

a. ***Initial Response:*** Initial response to a disaster or incident occurring on the eastern side is by local, state and federal resources using Unified Command methodology. Upon assessment of the incident and in consultation with other responding agencies, Incident Command (IC) makes the decision that the incident has the real potential of becoming too great to handle or is actually beyond the capability of available resources, and therefore orders an evacuation. The IC directs that notifications be made, and directs promulgation of evacuation notices throughout affected areas via emergency notification systems and television and

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radio stations. As the incident is both multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary, the

IC requests OES response to provide incident emergency management. Subsequently, OES activates those members of the Emergency Management Organization (EMO) needed to support the evacuation and the greater incident, and ensures either an incident EOC on the eastern side or the EOC in Auburn is made operational.

The following functions are normally present in typical evacuation scenarios:

- ***Evacuation Alerts, Warnings and Orders:***

  Dissemination of evacuation alerts, warnings and orders are the responsibility of law enforcement. The Placer County Sheriff's Office (PCSO), assisting law enforcement, and other personnel as available commence evacuation notifications using all means such as door to door visits, and use of handheld, vehicular and helicopter mounted public address systems. The IC notifies dispatch as well to disseminate instructions and warnings via the emergency notification system (Everbridge) and assigns Incident PIO to provide the same evacuation instructions to the media (listed at Attachment B) for emergency broadcast.

- ***Evacuation Emergency Medical Services (EMS)***

  Emergency medical services for an evacuation are provided by all fire protection districts through engine-company Advanced Life Support (ALS) and the Truckee (TFPD) and North Tahoe Fire Protection Districts (NTFPD) ambulance service. Ambulance Mutual Aid is requested through the single ordering point established by the IC. The Placer County Medical/Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) receives requests for medical mutual aid and, if unable to fill the request locally, will forward it to the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator (RDMHC) for action. Requests for aerial evacuation are made from the ICP to dispatch. NTFPD and TFPD also provide Advanced Life Support (ALS) medical transport, i.e., ambulance evacuation/transportation of the medically fragile from health care facilities or homes.

- ***Evacuation Emergency Public Information***

  Public information about the evacuation will be disseminated at the direction of the IC, most often through the Incident PIO. In the event of a fast-moving fire or other life-threatening situation, the Incident PIO, a member of the Tahoe PIO Team or a member of the Auburn PIO Team should be assigned to begin notifications. Using IC guidance, this person will draft, obtain approval and then disseminate the message to critical media. (Attachment B).

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Once the County EOC is operational, public information officers from all agencies establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) in which advisories, warnings, traffic updates, press releases, etc. are written, edited, assembled, and, after approval of the IC, released to the public and the media. The JIC also collects and disseminates information gathered from government agencies, businesses or schools regarding evacuation centers (locations where evacuees can get information on the evacuation) and emergency shelters (with overnight provisions), pet disposition, provision of security in evacuated areas, etc. Radio and television stations interrupt regular programming to broadcast emergency instructions as appropriate. Residents and visitors will be encouraged to also monitor instructions provided over the air, on car radios, on-line, or social media. Lastly, the EOC will maintain an emergency evacuation information message on the Public Information hotline at (530) 886-5310 in Auburn, and (530) 584-1590 on the eastern side, as well as on the County website.

- ***Evacuation and Reentry***

In Unified Command, the decision to evacuate or to prioritize evacuations of multiple areas is made after consultation between Incident Commanders. Execution of the actual evacuation order is by PCSO, with assistance from all other responding law enforcement, if and as available. Individuals will be strongly encouraged to evacuate, however those who refuse evacuation will be allowed to shelter-in-place. During enforcement of the evacuation, law enforcement will encourage family, friends and neighbors to assist any who require assistance (medically fragile, aged, etc). Volunteers, if available, may also be employed to assist those needing help to include assisting those without vehicles get to evacuation bus stops when and if Tahoe Area regional Transit (TART) or Tahoe Truckee Unified School District (TTUSD) or other buses or means of public transport are used.

To facilitate a rapid and effective evacuation, the IC will identify all directly threatened and potentially threatened areas for evacuation. Evacuation centers and emergency shelters for the evacuees have been pre-coordinated and contact information determined (Attachment A). Upon consultation with OES and American Red Cross, Unified Command will select the emergency shelters and evacuation centers to be used. The decision is based on the threat and the probability that the facilities and routes of ingress and egress will remain out of danger. Pending OES arrival at the incident, the senior County representative coordinates with ARC and HHS to ensure designated facilities are put into operational order.

Reentry <u>during</u> active response: The Incident Commander is the sole authority for allowing individual reentry into any secured incident area, either on an unlimited or escorted basis, during active response operations. Most often requests for reentry are by homeowners wishing to recover pets or family items, but, as law enforcement maintains incident site security for any

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and all incidents, any IC decision on reentry is made after full consultation with law enforcement.

Reentry <u>after</u> active response: Although not the main focus of this plan, upon transition from initial or extended response to remediation of the incident area, general reentry will only be allowed after completion of safety and damage assessments by numerous agencies such as DPW-Roads, Environmental Health, Building Department, and law enforcement/fire forensic investigators, etc. The Damage/Safety Assessment Teams determine the state of damage and threats to public safety from unstable structures such as fire/flood damaged and now unsupported chimneys and walls as well as from other threats such as damaged or weakened roadways, downed lines or fire weakened trees or telephone/power poles. Environmental Health as an example has the responsibility for determining the presence of hazardous materials resulting from burned structures or of contaminants left by receding floodwaters, etc. These assessments will determine, prior to any IC decision, that the area is safe or hazards are clearly marked allowing for unrestricted access by the general public.

- *Incident Command and Emergency Management*

Tactical employment of fire, law and emergency medical resources, as well as the decision to warn, or evacuate or shelter-in-place is the purview of the IC, and is executed from the Incident Command Post (ICP). Evacuation orders issued during an active emergency response are coordinated under the direction of Incident Commanders acting in Unified Command. It is imperative that all agencies affected by the response, or having critical infrastructure affected or potentially affected by the incident, or which act solely in a support role, initially respond and send representation to the ICP. All agencies should self-refer to the ICP whenever possible rather than waiting on a request to do so.

Note: Attachment E is a guide for both fire and law incident commanders who are considering or ordering an emergency evacuation. The Attachment contains general information on the technical aspects of ordering an evacuation as well as a check list for incident commanders.

Upon the opening of an incident Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by the County, the IC may release some of agency representatives to the EOC. The senior County representative on-scene or OES meets with the Unified Command to better understand the direction the incident is taking and ascertain the best location for an incident EOC, and potentially, an incident base. With that information, the senior County representative also consults with ARC to ensure any requested County support or facility owner/manager concerns are addressed to facilitate the opening and operation of shelters and evacuation centers.

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Once alerted, the local Emergency Management Organization (EMO) reports to and works from the incident EOC to provide emergency management and County coordinated support. Upon arrival on-scene, OES assumes direction of active emergency management of the incident from the incident EOC. The EMO maintains communications with the Auburn EOC (if activated) as well as with regional and state agencies, assisting agencies, and the ICP. It coordinates non-tactical matters such as emergency care and shelter, animal services, provision of DPW traffic control assets, damage and safety assessments, evacuation centers and Local Assistance Centers used during recovery, etc. It is through the EMO that the decision to issue a proclamation of local emergency is made and information needed for preparation is provided. Locations that can potentially be used for an incident EOC have been pre-designated and are listed at Attachment D.

- *Traffic Control*

CHP is primarily responsible for traffic control, however, other agencies such as the Sheriff's Office and the Department of Public Works can and often do assist on an as-needed basis. Potential issues include access and egress for emergency vehicles and evacuees alike, and minimizing or preventing unauthorized traffic entering the affected area. The Unified Command establishes evacuation priorities, and CHP further designates the supporting routes. Placer County Department of Public Works (DPW) and CAL TRANS support traffic control with traffic control implements and personnel, as requested.

The primary roads in the area, Interstate 80 (I-80) and State Highways 28, 89 and 267 comprise the major evacuation routes. Depending on the location and movement of the incident, the Unified Command designates which is or are to be used for evacuation and which for emergency vehicle ingress and egress. When necessary, surface streets will also be designated for evacuees and for emergency vehicle traffic. A map of the major road networks is at Attachment A.

- *Transportation*

Once students and school sites are secured, school or Tahoe Area Regional Transit (TART) buses may be utilized for evacuations, if required. This may be a viable option during severe winter storms when roads are not passable to normal vehicular traffic. Other buses besides those mentioned above, if available in the area, will also be considered for use. Contact information for buses is at Attachment B.

There may also be instances where boats could be used for ferrying evacuees

across or down the lake due to lakeside road destruction or landslides that close the roads. The U.S. Coast Guard Station Lake Tahoe may be contacted for assistance in coordinating this resource.

- *Resources and Support*

  Discipline-specific mutual aid for fire, law enforcement and emergency medical services is requested through the single resource ordering point at the ICP. Requests for additional or other resources such as animal services, public works, Red Cross, etc. are requested through (1) agency or OES representatives at the ICP, (2) Dispatch, or (3) once established, through the incident EOC. Requests unable to be filled locally are processed and forwarded by the activated EOC to the State Regional EOC (REOC) for fulfillment by regional, state, or federal resources.

- *Communications*

  Responders, mutual aid resources and contributing agencies use existing radio communications systems on frequencies coordinated through PSAPs. Additional mobile communications support is available and is requested either through Dispatch or directly from the Communications Coordinator in the EOC. Cellular and satellite phones, as available with local agencies and personnel as well as with responding and supporting agencies, are used as local service and prevailing weather allows. Amateur radio operators, living or working on the eastern slope and in the Auburn area are also available and will be requested by OES to support any major incident involving an evacuation. Requests for Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS), used to prioritize emergency communications traffic when local communications are overwhelmed, are requested by Incident Command or by the EMO Communications Coordinator.

- *Care and Shelter*

  The Division of Human Services in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) coordinates mass care shelters as delineated in the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The American Red Cross (ARC) normally opens and operates one or more pre-designated shelters and evacuation centers (Attachment C), but County staff responsibility remains with Human Services. Shelters will be selected based on near- and long-term site security (based the direction of movement of fire or flooding, etc.) and ease of access.

  The Medical/Health Operational Area Coordinator is a position jointly held by the Public Health Officer and the Executive Director of Sierra-Sacramento Valley EMSA (S-SV), responsible during an evacuation for assessing immediate medical needs, coordinating medical evaluations and all other

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tasks assigned by the Health and Safety Code. Mental health counseling of evacuees is coordinated by the Adult System of Care Division of HHS.

- ***Animal Services***

   Shelters to accommodate pets/domestic animals (hereinafter "pets") will be set up by Animal Services. However, care and evacuation of pets remains the responsibility of the pet owner. Animal Services coordinates emergency evacuation and care of pets when owners are precluded from entering an area or if pets have had to be abandoned due to the incident or the owner's absence. Pet volunteer organizations may also be available to assist in sheltering. Pets evacuated will be transported to designated areas and held in more permanent custodial care until the incident is resolved or the animal(s) is/are claimed by owners. Local facilities will be designated and promulgated to the public by Animal Services at the time of the incident.   Owners able to transport their own pets or animals during an emergency, but who still require temporary shelter, will be directed by Animal Services via traffic control, road signage or public service announcements to emergency holding areas.

b.   ***Extended Response***: Unified Command continues in the field in response to the incident. The EMO operates from an incident EOC on the eastern side or from the EOC in Auburn depending on the needs of the incident. The principal focus of extended response concentrates on those activities necessary to ensure rapid reentry and comprise, among other things, damage and safety assessments and preparation and coordination with local, state and federal officials for set up and operation of Local Assistance Centers/Disaster Recovery Centers.

7. Evacuation Responsibilities by Agency
As an evacuation is only one aspect of a larger incident, all Departments and agencies listed below retain responsibility for completing EOP-listed tasks in addition to these evacuation-specific responsibilities.

A. Eastern Side Special Districts

1) Fire Protection Districts/Fire Departments
- Provide Advanced Life Support (ALS) emergency medical services, i.e., engine company ALS
- Provide ALS transport (NTFPD and TFPD only)
- Assist law enforcement with alerts, warning and evacuations as available
- Provide technical fire and geographic area expertise to Unified Command

2) Tahoe Truckee Unified School District
- Open and support use of requested school(s) for use as emergency shelters or evacuation centers.
- Provide school buses to assist in incidents/evacuations, as requested.

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B. Placer County Agencies

1) Placer County Deputy CEO – Tahoe
- Senior County representative at incident pending arrival of Program Manager, OES, or designee.
- In consultation with OES and the IC and considering the physical characteristics of the incident, select location for Incident EOC. Coordinate sites for emergency shelters/evacuation centers and ensure their operational status.
- Serve as Incident EOC Director pending arrival of OES, and direct EMO members of County staff on eastern side to report to EOC.

2) Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- Provide County emergency management support of the evacuation as part of a larger, more significant incident such as forest fire, flood, etc.
- Activate the Emergency Management Organization in Auburn or at the Incident EOC on the Eastern Slope, as appropriate. This includes County Public Information Lead/Team if activation hasn't already occurred
- Coordinate with Local, State (CalOES, CALFIRE, CHP, CAL TRANS, etc.) and federal agencies as well as other public and private entities, if deployed, for support and to provide current incident operational information.
- Consider long-term ramifications of the evacuation and begin planning for return of evacuees.
- Begin planning and coordination for incident recovery.

3) Placer County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)
- Alert and warn all persons and businesses to be evacuated, including the use of the emergency notification system, as required.
- Implement evacuation – notify residents and businesses, and certify areas as clear of inhabitants, transients, those using recreational facilities, etc.
- Provide mobile communications support for the evacuation, as requested.
- Provide Search and Rescue team support as requested to support the evacuation or evacuees.

4) Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Coordinate and prepare advisories, warnings, updates and evacuation orders for broadcast to responding agencies, school authorities, media, and the public.
- Include evacuation information in Joint Information Center (JIC) operations and provide it to media, the public, and other jurisdictions.

5) Department of Health & Human Services (HHS)

♦ **Human Services Division**

Provide or coordinate with ARC and other agencies for the opening and operation of shelters for evacuees.

♦ **Adult System of Care**
Provide or coordinate mental health services for evacuees

♦ **Environmental Health**
- As a member of Damage and Safety Assessment Teams, provide technical, environmental health expertise to IC for determining advisability of allowing reentry into evacuated areas during active response operations.
- Coordinate or provide testing of evacuated areas for hazardous materials, environmental health hazards and infectious diseases.

♦ **Animal Services**
- Provide or arrange transport and care of abandoned pets and those unable to be transported by their owners.
- Coordinate and manage holding areas for pets of evacuees for those unable to care for their pets or those in emergency shelters

6) **Department of Public Works - Tahoe**
- Assist evacuation with traffic closure level analysis and traffic control equipment, as requested
- Provide evacuation support (vehicles, personnel, etc.) as requested.
- Assist with maintaining County road access as requested in matters such as clearing downed trees, snow and mudslide removal and flood affect abatement.
- Participate in Safety and Damage Assessment Teams, as needed.

7) **Planning Department – Tahoe**
Land Use Manager for Tahoe Area is second in order of seniority among Placer County agency heads on the eastern side.

8) **Building Department – Tahoe**
Participate in Safety and Damage Assessment Teams, as needed

9) **Facility Services Department**
Participate in Safety and Damage Assessment Teams, as needed

C. **State Agencies**

1) **California Highway Patrol**
- Provide evacuation traffic control.
- Determine primary and alternate evacuation routes.
- Assist PCSO, as requested, in alerting, warning and evacuations.

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2) California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS)
Assist CHP as requested with traffic control

3) California State Parks
Provide disposition and status of visitors and staff in park facilities before, during and after an evacuation.

D. USDA Forest Service
Provide disposition of visitors and staff in forests before, during and after an evacuation.

E. Other Agencies

1) American Red Cross
Open and operate emergency shelters or evacuation centers, as necessary, and coordinate local volunteer support of the shelters.

2) Sierra-Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency (S-SV)
In conjunction with the Placer County Public Health Officer, execute all Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator tasks regarding provision of medical care for evacuees, coordination of medical and health resources, etc. per provisions of the Public Health and Safety Code, Sections 1797.150-153.

3) Out of County Mutual Aid Providers
Law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services mutual aid providers in Nevada and El Dorado Counties and the State of Nevada are requested to maintain familiarity with this plan to provide mutual aid as requested.

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Attachments:
A.   Maps: Road Networks and Key Emergency Facility Locations
B.   Important Phone Numbers/Contact Information including Media
C.   Contact Information for Shelters and Evacuation Centers
D.   Alternate EOC Locations
E.   Immediate Emergency Evacuation Guidelines for Incident Commanders

NEVADA COUNTY

80

Donner Lake

Donner

Southside
Highlands

*Lake
Van Norden*

Cisco Grove

Rainbow

Troy

Big Bend

Serene
Lakes

SODA SPRINGS RD

Eder

Cisco

PLACER COUNTY

LEGEND

☐	Potential EOC Location
●	Evacuation Center
●	Potential Evacuation Center
▨	Placer County
▨	Lake
▬	Interstate
▬	Highway
▬	Road

The Cedars

Soda Springs

N

DATA DISCLAIMER:
The features on this map were prepared for geographic
purposes only and are not intended to illustrate legal
boundaries or supercede local ordinances. Official
information concerning the features depicted on this map
should be obtained from recorded documents and local
governing agencies.

SODA SPRINGS RD

ATTACHMENT A-1

CISCO GROVE TO DONNER LAKE

ALDER CREEK RD

Tahoe Donner

Alder Creek Middle School

89

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Glenshire Elementary School

MARTIS PEAK RD

Veterans Hall

Truckee Elementary School

DONNER PASS RD

Truckee Community Center

GLENSHIRE DR

Church of the Mountains

NEVADA COUNTY

267

Truckee Seventh Day Adventist Church

Donner Lake

Sierra High School

Ponderosa Palisades

Truckee-Tahoe Airport

Tahoe Truckee High School

Southside Highlands

Andover

Sierra Mountain Community Ed Ctr

SCHAFFER MILL RD

PLACER COUNTY

Eder

TAHOE AREA REGIONAL TRANSIT

NORTHSTAR DR

267

MARTIS PEAK RD

Coldstream Alternative School

Kings Beach Elementary School

LEGEND

🟨	Potential EOC Location
🔴	Evacuation Center
🟠	Potential Evacuation Center
⬜	Placer County
🟦	Lake
▬	Interstate
▬	Highway
—	Road

Kingswood Estates

Tahoe Estates

Wood Vista

Kings Beach United Methodist Church

89

NATIONAL ST

Tahoe Marina Estates

Tahoe Vista

Kings Beach

Brockway Vista

28

Brockway

N

HWY 28 / NORTH LAKE BL

Carnelian Bay

North Tahoe Conference Center

Ridgewood

MT WATSON RD

Lake Tahoe

Squaw Valley

Carnelian Heights

DATA DISCLAIMER:
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SQUAW VALLEY RD

MEADOWS RD

North Tahoe High School

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Burton Creek Sheriff's Substation

North Tahoe Middle School

WATSON RD

Dollar Point

Lake Forest

TRUCKEE AND NORTH SHORE

L:\REQUESTS\OES_RRodriguez\EastSlopeEvacPlan_150304\ARCMAP\ReferenceMaps_150304.mxd (3/4/2015)

SQUAW VALLEY RD

North Tahoe High School

28

North Tahoe Middle School

Burton Creek
Sheriff's Substation

ALPINE MEADOWS RD

Dollar Point

Lake Forest

MT WATSON RD

Alpine Meadows

Tahoe Lake
Elementary School

TAHOE CITY PUD

CUSTOMS HOUSE

Tahoe City

Rampart

89

Fairway Community Center

Comstock Acres

Tahoe
Woods

Noel Porter Retreat Center

Talmont

WARD CREEK BL

Twin Peaks
Estates

Sunnyside

Pine Land

Tahoe Park

Timberland

HWY 89 / WEST LAKE BL

Lake Tahoe

PLACER COUNTY

BLACKWOOD CANYON

Idlewild

Tahoe Pines

Homewood

Chambers Lodge

Chamberlands Estates

Tahoma Meadows

MCKINNEY RUBICON SPRINGS

89

Meeks Bay

EL DORADO COUNTY

LEGEND

Potential EOC Location

Evacuation Center

Potential Evacuation Center

Placer County

Lake

Interstate

Highway

Road

N

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governing agencies.

Attachment E
Immediate Emergency Evacuation Guidelines
To be used by first-arriving fire and law enforcement on a threat to health and public safety causing consideration of an immediate emergency evacuation

1. **Identify map *control features* and event condition *trigger points* for directly affected or potentially affected areas.**

    ▪ ***Control features*** are grid lines or map symbols for such things as schools, churches, hospitals, railroads, or other easily identifiable objects or landmarks.

    ▪ ***Trigger points*** - are resource, weather or incident specific conditions that once arrived at are cause for immediate action. Examples are nearness of a fire to a structure or landmark, increasing wind speeds at a fire, approach of a rain storm, or the lack of needed resources. Any one of these can cause either an Evacuation *Order* to be issued or an Evacuation *Warning* to be changed to an Evacuation *Order*.

2. **Law enforcement and fire Incident Commanders collaborate and issue, through Dispatch, an evacuation warning, order or shelter in place order:**

    ▪ **Evacuation Warning:** To warn the residents and the public in a potentially threatened area being considered for evacuation (Advise both the public and the media, and use map grids or *control features* to identify the limits of the area).

    ▪ **Evacuation Order:** To evacuate areas under immediate threat (use map grids or *control features* to identify the specific area).

    ▪ **Shelter In Place Order:** To direct residents to remain in place (issued due to hazardous conditions such as narrow roads, poor visibility, toxic gases, etc.)

3. **Use Traffic Control Points (TCP) and Closure "levels":**

    ▪ **Level 1 -** Residents only; Escorts may be required.
    ▪ **Level 2** - Closed to all traffic except fire, law, emergency medical services, and critical resources, e.g., public works, power, telecommunications, etc. Escorts may be required.
    ▪ **Level 3** - Closed to all traffic except fire and law.
    ▪ **Level 4** - Closed to all traffic. Area blocked or not safe even for fire or law.

Examples of warning or evacuation orders:

    ▪ **"An Evacuation Warning has been issued for the Alpine Meadows Subdivision as a Potential Threat Area.** No closures are in affect at this time, however if the fire reaches Secret Town Canyon, an **Evacuation Order** will be issued and **Level 1** road closure implemented. Affected area is grids A3, A4 B3, B4, C3, and A5 of the Compass Map 2002 Placer County Street and Road Atlas.**"**

    ▪ **"An Evacuation Order has been issued for the Sunnyside/Timberland area as an Immediate Threat Area. Level 3** road closure is in affect (closed to traffic except fire and law). Affected area is all area south of Ward Creek Boulevard/Pineland Drive and north of Blackwood Canyon Road. Two TCPs are set up on West Lake Boulevard – one at Pineland Drive and one at Blackwood Canyon Road **"**

EVACUATION CHECK LIST

___**Use standardized map symbols and grid identifiers if possible**

___**Determine and consider direction of spread/threat**

___**Notify and update dispatch (PCSO, ECC – Grass Valley or Camino)**

___**Notify Duty Chief**

___**Request PCSO Sergeant (or higher) for evacuation, if not already present**

___**Establish Incident Command Post (ICP) with law, fire, others**

___**Request County OES and PIO resources**

___**If evacuation is significant, form Evacuation Branch and designate director**

___**Assess threat with other ICs and request appropriate fire and law resources**

___**Establish evacuation task force of fire/rescue, medical (ambulance) and law enforcement to evacuate non-ambulatory civilians in the threat area.**

___**Establish resource staging area(s)**

___**Determine threatened areas and road closure level**

___**Request dispatch use emergency notification system (Everbridge (Placer County), CodeRED (Nevada County), Nixle (Town of Truckee), etc.) to notify affected area, if necessary**

___**Identify trigger points and action to be taken when reached**

___**Establish traffic control points (use CAL TRANS, DPW, etc., if available)**

___**Establish evacuations routes**

___**Identify and establish evacuation centers**

___**Identify and establish potential "safe haven" locations**

___**Contact Media for information dissemination (use PIO if at scene, if not utilize dispatch). Instruct media to inform the public to call 911 if unable to evacuate.**

___**Establish MCI or Medical Group, as needed**

___**Notify Red Cross or appropriate agency**

___**Consider logistics, e.g. food, water, sanitation, blankets, shelters, counselors**

___**Request animal evacuation groups, if necessary**

___**Consider transport (school or public buses) for large groups (campers, church groups, senior citizen centers, etc.)**

___**Request DPW or CALTRANS keep roads physically cleared of obstacles and wrecks**

___**Assess feedback from command staff and field; Assess future incident potential**

___**Brief public officials, politicians, media, etc. as required/requested**

Distribution:

American Red Cross
Alpine Springs County Water District
CA Department of Fish & Game
CAL FIRE – NYP Ranger Unit
CAL FIRE – Truckee FFS
CA Highway Patrol (CHP)
CA State Parks – Tahoma Office
CA Transportation (CALTRANS) – District 3
Meeks Bay Fire Protection District
Nevada County:
- o Sheriff's Office
- o Office of Emergency Services
- o Town of Truckee
North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District (Nevada)
North Tahoe Fire Protection District
North Tahoe Public Utilities District
Northstar Community Service District
Placer County:
  County Executive Office including
  - o Asst Dir, Emergency Services
  - o County Executive Officer Rep at Tahoe
  Facility Services
  Health and Human Services (HHS) including
  - o Adult System of Care
  - o Animal Services
  - o Environmental Health
  - o Human Services
  Office of Emergency Services (OES)
  Planning Department including
  - o Tahoe Office
  Public Information Officer (PIO)
  Public Works including
  - o Senior Engineer – Tahoe
  - o Tahoe Area Regional Transit
  Sheriff's Office including
  - o Field Operations and Auburn Dispatch
  - o Tahoe Captain
Liberty Utilities
Squaw Valley Public Service District
Tahoe City Public Utility District
Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency
Tahoe-Truckee Unified School District
Truckee – Town
Truckee Donner Public Utility District
Truckee Fire Protection District
Truckee Sanitary District
Truckee Tahoe Airport
US Coast Guard – Tahoe

Distribution (Continued)

US Forest Service
- o Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
- o Tahoe National Forest – Truckee

Washoe County, Nevada Sheriff's Office – Incline

TRUCKEE POLICE ANNEX

TOWN OF TRUCKEE
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Emergency Operations Plan

Evacuation Annex (DRAFT)

Town of Truckee, CA | 2024

The Town of Truckee Evacuation Annex is designed to provide the Town of Truckee with information on evacuation protocols. While no plan can provide a complete set of actions for every conceivable emergency situation, the procedures in this plan are intended to be flexible enough to account for a wide variety of scenarios with varying responsibilities for emergency response personnel.

TOWN OF TRUCKEE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FOREWARD

The Town of Truckee Evacuation Plan (the Plan) is designed to provide the Town of Truckee with information on evacuation protocols. While no plan can provide a complete set of actions for every conceivable emergency situation, the procedures in this Plan are intended to be flexible enough to account for a wide variety of scenarios with varying responsibilities for emergency response personnel. Officials within the Town of Truckee's public safety agencies and Office of Emergency Services have the authority to modify the procedures established in this Plan during an emergency situation to improve the Town's response, as needed.   The Plan is a living document and can be updated as needed by contacting the Town of Truckee's Office of Emergency Services.

PLAN CONCURRENCE

Department/Agency	Title	Name	Signature of Representative	Date
Town Manager				
Police Department				
Community Development				
Public Works				
Administrative Services				
Animal Services				
Town Clerk / Communications				
Truckee Fire Protection District				
Cal-Fire				
Nevada County Office of Emergency Services				
Sierra College				
Tahoe Truckee Unified School District				

Tahoe Forest Hospital District				

PLAN REVISIONS

Date	Section	Description

Table of Contents

Section 1

Introduction, Assumptions, Responsibilities

Introduction

Purpose

This Evacuation Plan (the Plan) provides guidance for the evacuation, relocation, or shelter in place of an affected population within the Town of Truckee during an emergency event. These events could include natural disasters, homeland security emergencies, and technical fault incidents. The Plan addresses the roles and responsibilities of emergency responders as well as references to the Alert and Warning Annex for the alert and warning systems that should be utilized to notify the affected population. This plan is designed for use by public safety personnel as a guide and resource to developing incident specific evacuation plans. Community members should refer to the Evacuation Guides that have been produced by the Town of Truckee Office of Emergency Services in developing their own family specific plans of what to do in an emergency.

Goals

Incident Commanders should consider these overarching goals during an emergency incident:

- The safety of first responders and public safety personnel, including recognized volunteers and staff from other Town departments, who are involved in evacuation, security, and repopulation operations.
- The timely notification of the public, with clear and accurate messaging, of the intended protective actions the affected population should take.
- The need to safely and efficiently guide and move the affected population from the area of danger to an area of safety.

Objectives

The objectives of this Evacuation Plan are to provide a comprehensive guide that:

- Provides for the safety of emergency personnel and recognized volunteers based on industry best practices for the personnel and recognized available Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Guides the development of an incident specific plan that moves people out of the threatened areas to safe locations in an efficient and safe manner.
- Pre-plans potential evacuation traffic control points to ensure a rapid, smooth exit from the threatened areas based on expected and historical events.
- Provides a method to plan for transportation of individuals with limited mobility, including those with disabilities and individuals lacking access to personal vehicles, out of the threatened area.
- Provides information to develop incident specific Temporary Refuge Areas when necessary.
- Provides for the protection and security of evacuated areas.
- Provides a method to procure, allocate, and use additional personnel and resources from mutual aid or other sources to the extent needed.

- Provides a method to develop a collaborative repopulation plan working with both public and private entities that allows return to the affected areas as soon as practical and safe.

Background & Assumptions

The most probable large-scale evacuation scenario facing the Town of Truckee is a wildfire event, with a hazardous materials incident being next. A complete evacuation of the Town is unlikely for either of these scenarios given the topography, prevailing weather conditions, fuel loading, and transportation corridors in the area. A more likely scenario is an evacuation of a neighborhood or subdivision (Evacuation Management Zone); however, planning must account for a complete evacuation of the town.

Other scenarios such as a winter weather event or earthquake would more likely result in a shelter-in-place response versus an immediate evacuation. A winter weather event could also include flooding, however widespread flooding such as was seen in 1997, has largely been mitigated with stream channel realignment and improvements. Localized storm water flooding still exists in many parts of the Town, but widespread evacuations would not be expected from these events. Less likely events are dam failures (unrelated to an earthquake) or terrorist type activities. Events of these types are impossible to completely discount as many of the dams in the area are classified as "High Hazard" by the US Army Corp of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation. There also exists large, high-value terrorist target infrastructure in the area and events striking one of these targets would follow similar plans as noted above.

It is also important to understand when developing evacuation assumptions, the Town of Truckee lies at the intersection of 2 major state highways providing access from Interstate 80 to the northern half of the Lake Tahoe basin and surrounding areas. For winter reference, historically the Truckee area becomes gridlocked during winter events when I-80 (westbound) over Donner Summit is closed or has chain restrictions. This is primarily due to most visitors to the Truckee and Lake Tahoe areas wanting to leave to the west, towards Sacramento and the Bay Area, along with restricted roadway access due to winter storms.

During the summer months when the threat of wildfires is greatest, these traffic conditions do not exist and I-80 is generally available in both directions for egress from not only the Town of Truckee, but from the surrounding communities and North Lake Tahoe basin area. Traffic engineers use a theoretical model of approximately 1,600 vehicles an hour per lane for carrying capacity on Interstate and State Routes, providing a capacity of 6,400 vehicles an hour on Interstate 80 in both directions using all lanes. A key for the use of this capacity is the establishment of traffic control points for the orderly flow and movement of vehicles out of the area from surface streets to Interstate. During a summer emergency event, traffic will be forced to use the routes selected by law enforcement to exit the area safely, not necessarily the route drivers would normally choose for return to their primary residence.

Wildfires

As a rural mountain community, wildfire events pose the greatest risk to Truckee, particularly if a fire ignition occurs in conjunction with a strong wind event. The community is built in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) where structures are interspersed with vegetation of varying types.

Large, damaging, and costly wildfires have occurred in the Truckee area. Recent wildfires significant in terms of acreage are the Donner Ridge Fire (1960 – 44,812 acres) and Martis Fire (2001 – 14,126 acres). Several smaller fires and fires of a more historical nature have burned through the Truckee area with almost all of the areas within the Town of Truckee having had a wildfire event in the past 100+ years. The Cal-Fire Fire Hazard Severity maps (2007 FHSZ) predict a high likelihood that such fires could occur again in several areas of the Town.

Wildfire risks are even more pronounced in certain parts of the community, particularly where homes are located within areas of dense vegetation and where steep slopes and other similar conditions exist. Cal-Fire and Truckee Fire Protection District, which provide a joint wildland fire response to the Town of Truckee, identify a number of high-risk areas in the community based on topography and prevailing weather conditions:

- The southwest aspect of the Glenshire and Juniper Hills subdivisions above the Martis Valley
- The area to the west of the Tahoe Donner subdivision in the path of the Donner Burn (1960)
- The Interstate 80 corridor
- The Coldstream Canyon area to the south of Town limits
- Any fire ignition within a subdivision (WUI area)

Hazardous Materials

Several hazardous materials incidents have occurred within the Town of Truckee and nearby areas including a large underground Liquified Propane Gas (LPG) leak in the center of Town (tank since removed), an LPG building explosion, a chlorine release from the sewer treatment plant, service line failure resulting in natural gas leaks in the Glenshire area, a diesel fuel release from the Kinder Morgan pipeline on Donner Summit, and a large gasoline tanker spill on I-80 that flowed into Donner Lake. While none of these incidents resulted in large-scale evacuations of residents and mostly resulted in localized impacts, they are reminders of the potential for hazardous materials incidents within the Town limits and surrounding areas.

- **Interstate 80** runs through roughly the centerline of the Town from west to east. Traffic volumes, the winding character of the Interstate, and snow and ice make this corridor especially dangerous during the winter months. In addition to the character of the interstate, the remoteness of the Town from outside help creates even a greater potential for a rapidly expanding major incident. Assistance from areas outside the Town could be unavailable for a

period of four to eight hours with no weather issues and potentially unreachable in the winter months.

- **Union Pacific Railroad** runs through Truckee, crossing Donner Summit from Reno to the Roseville area. Currently it is estimated 20-30 trains per day travel through Truckee, with approximately 7% of UPRR's over-all commodity loads being hazardous materials. UPRR has retrofitted the Donner Summit rail line to carry additional cargo and now lists the Donner Summit rail line as a hazardous materials route for crude oil.

- **Kinder-Morgan Pipeline** carries refined petroleum oils from Richmond/Benicia refineries to their Reno/Sparks terminal via an 8" pipeline crossing Donner Summit and then running on the southern edge of town along the south side of Donner Lake. The pipeline then runs along the UPRR track to the area of the SR-267 by-pass bridge where it turns north and exits Town limits under Prosser Reservoir ultimately running to the Reno/Sparks terminal.

- **Stationary Hazardous Materials** are stored in bulk quantities at the West River St. bulk fuel plant (primarily gasoline and diesel fuels), the Truckee – Tahoe Airport facility (primarily aviation fuel), and the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency (Martis Valley – primarily inhalation chemicals such as Chlorine and similar products). Other smaller bulk fueling stations exist in several locations within the Town.

Earthquakes

Major earthquakes could cause significant damage to Truckee. There has been seismic activity felt in Truckee in recent years, including a magnitude 6+ earthquake in 1966, a magnitude 3.6 earthquake in 1998, a magnitude 4.5 earthquake, centered six miles south of Truckee, in June of 2004, and a swarm of 28 earthquakes with the largest being 3.9 in June of 2017. While none of these faults are designated as Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones, which identify fault areas considered to be of greatest risk in the state, several pipelines, including sewage, vehicle fuel, and natural gas, run across many of the local faults, along with several bridges and dams. There are approximately 30 buildings, primarily located within the Historic Downtown, that are identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan as unreinforced masonry and are vulnerable to an earthquake.

Evacuation Planning

For planning purposes, as a general rule, a lane of traffic on a 2-lane residential type street can accommodate 500 vehicles per hour. Experience has shown this can be increased to approximately 1,000 vehicles per hour with active traffic control. The US Census Bureau reports that the average full-time household in Truckee contains 2.62 people with approximately 2.0 cars per household[1]. Approximately 50% of the residences in Truckee (out of a total of 12,936) are owner-occupied. This leaves approximately 6,500 homes as secondary residences [2]. This secondary population and associated vehicle count will fluctuate depending on the time of year. The majority of these secondary residences are located in the Tahoe Donner subdivision (approximately 5,400 or 85% of the secondary homes)[3] and Donner Lake areas.

1 – U.S. Census Quick Facts - https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/truckeetowncalifornia
2 – www.townoftruckee.com
3- Tahoe Donner Home Owner's Association

The amount of time for a population group to evacuate will fluctuate considerably based on a range of variables noted above. These variables include full-time population versus visitors, knowledge of the area, situational awareness, emergency notification message reach, evacuation route knowledge, and perception of danger. Within each population ranges exist different actions by evacuees. For instance, a visitor not familiar with the area and given a pre-event warning may leave sooner based on a perception of danger than a full-time resident with the same information who is familiar with the area and feels less of a perception of danger. While some research has been conducted in this area, there are no concrete studies for planners to use in determining the different groups evacuation times. To advance this knowledge, the Town is actively partnering with academia to provide funding and support to provide avenues for research in this area.

Other factors that could change evacuees' behaviors include when there may be multiple days of notice that an emergency situation may occur, such as during a winter weather event. In other instances, such as a wildfire, a community may receive notifications with a few hours or even less to evacuate. Evacuation planning needs to take all these possibilities into account.

When planning for an evacuation, whether short-range event-driven or long-range scenario-based planning, the following should be considered by Incident Commanders or Emergency Managers:

- What is the nature of the area to be evacuated?
- Is it full-time or secondary residents?
- Is it daytime or night-time?
- What percentage of the population was notified?
- Why is the evacuation needed (e.g., what is the risk to community members, and is the risk sufficient that other options, such as sheltering in place, are not feasible)?
- What areas may need to be evacuated?
- How many people will need to be evacuated in each instance?
- What are the best evacuation routes out of the impacted area?
- What is the current population level (residents and tourists) and how long will it reasonably take to clear the impacted area?
- What personnel and resources (including mass transit-type transportation) are needed to evacuate the impacted area(s) safely and effectively?
- How will access to the evacuated area(s) be controlled once people are evacuated?

Roles and Responsibilities

Town of Truckee Police Department

The Town of Truckee Police Department (TPD) personnel are responsible for coordinating evacuation efforts in the Town of Truckee, including drafting and issuing evacuation orders. TPD personnel will provide evacuation notifications, traffic control, and perimeter control, in coordination with other Town Departments such as the Office of Emergency Services, Public Works, and other law enforcement agencies. Once evacuations are complete, TPD has the responsibility for protecting private and public property in all areas that were evacuated within its jurisdiction. TPD will assist with the Repopulation Plan when requested by the Incident Commanders. TPD personnel should be equipped with visual aids or tools to communicate evacuation orders to the deaf and hard of hearing, people with cognitive disabilities, and non-English speakers.

In order to effectively carry out these duties, TPD will likely need mutual aid assistance. Surrounding law enforcement agencies, including the California Highway Patrol and other state and federal agencies, may assist on an emergency mutual aid basis prior to a formal request through the Nevada County Sheriff's Office for mutual aid. If a mutual aid request cannot be met with Nevada County Operational Area resources, a Mission Number will be obtained from the Region level through the Cal-OES Law Enforcement Branch and additional resources obtained through the Sheriff's Office and Cal-OES. This includes out-of-state level assistance. A proclamation of a local emergency is not required to request mutual aid resources.

In the event resources are requested from the State of Nevada (primarily in the event resources are blocked from responding from west of Truckee), a request must be made through Cal-OES Law Enforcement Branch and the Governor's Office for out-of-state mutual aid resources.

Office of Emergency Services - Emergency Services Manager

The Emergency Services Manager (ESM) will ensure information is shared among all active departments, activate and staff the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as appropriate, and lead the public alert and warning group in conjunction with the Public Information Officer (PIO) as outlined in the Town's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Incident Command System (ICS). The ESM, or their designee in the Incident Command System (ICS), will maintain contact with the Incident Command Post (ICP) to provide requested assistance and supplies. In the event the EOC has not been opened, the ESM will contact the ICP for an initial briefing and determine the need for an EOC activation. Once the EOC is activated, the ESM will brief the EOC Policy Group.

Truckee Fire Protection District

The Truckee Fire Protection District (TFPD) provides an "All-Risk" response to the Town of Truckee and surrounding areas. The District has 8 stations, 6 of which are in the Town limits, and has specialists in the areas of Structural Firefighting, Vehicle Extrication, Confined Space Resue, Airport Rescue Firefighting, Hazardous Materials response, Urban Search and Rescue, High Angle Rescue, Swift Water and Ice Rescue, Dive Rescue Operations and Wildland Firefighting.

TFPD, along with Cal-Fire and USFS assets, adheres to the closest resource philosophy, and responds to all wildland fires in the Town limits and surrounding areas, regardless of whether the fire is on Local Responsibility Area (LRA), State Responsibility Area (SRA), or Federal Responsibility Area (FRA). The ICS command structure is used on all incidents and an Incident Command Post (ICP) will be jointly staffed fire and law enforcement as appropriate.

Cal-Fire Wildland Protection Contract (wildfire response)

The Town of Truckee and TFPD annually sign a contract with Cal-Fire to provide wildland fire coverage for the Town of Truckee. The coverage includes all wildland responses to the Local Responsibility Area (LRA) at the same level provided to the State Responsibility Area (SRA) by Cal-Fire. As of 2018, the LRA includes approximately 8,000 acres within the Town limits. Generally, a Cal-Fire Battalion Chief will assume the Incident Command role for Fire for wildfire incidents within the Town of Truckee and surrounding SRA wildfires, however TFPD or USFS Command Officers may assume this role initially as needed. A Unified Command of Fire and Law Enforcement will be developed as soon as possible to ensure the best use of resources and sharing of information and decision making.

Town of Truckee Public Works

Public Works personnel will assist with road closures and traffic control as requested by TPD or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Public Works will provide traffic control signs and devices as designated in the pre-plans where possible to each intersection in the affected areas.

Town of Truckee Animal Services

The Town of Truckee provides animal control services for the Town and will assist with surrounding areas as requested. Town Animal Services, along with other authorized organizations (primarily the Truckee Humane Society), will lead the evacuation of animals and the establishment of a temporary animal shelter if necessary. A separate Annex is included in this plan covering the responsibilities and procedures for the Animal Services unit. The Animal Services unit will provide a representative to the EOC once activated, to assist with setting animal related evacuations.

Community Volunteers (VIPs, CERT, Spontaneous Volunteers)

Community volunteers may be managed or directed by any designated Town or Fire District employee. Volunteers will be utilized as needed, ensuring for their safety. Volunteers should not be used in any area where Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), other than CERT gear, is required.

Public Information Officer (EOC)

The EOC Public Information Officer (EOC - PIO), when activated, will ensure that information on evacuation orders, status of the wildfire, safety information, and repopulation plans are shared with the public as soon as possible through close collaboration with the ESM, Incident Commanders (IC), and Incident PIO's. Information releases will be pre-approved by the IC's or ESM unless it is an emergency lifesaving message. The EOC-PIO, in conjunction with the Incident PIO's, will organize a Joint Information Center (JIC) as needed and ensure personnel are assigned to monitor Social Media and other feedback loops from the public.

Nevada County Office of Emergency Services – Operational Area

American Red Cross

The American Red Cross (ARC) may be available to provide resources for a Temporary Evacuation Point or full shelters upon request in the Truckee area for smaller scale incidents. Generally, any medium to large scale incident will involve evacuation out of the immediate Town area either to Reno or the Sacramento area. Reno and Gold Country ARC managers are aware of this and have agreed to provide support in those locations as needed. Support can be requested via the National Disaster Dispatch at (855) 891-7325. If evacuating out of Town limits, IC's should ensure the effected County Office of Emergency Services (Nevada, Placer and Washoe) are notified.

Evacuations to the State of Nevada (Reno, Sparks, Washoe County) will require notification of those emergency managers in order to determine shelter locations and responsibilities. This should be done as early as possible when an event occurs that could necessitate the use of resources to provide the most time possible to develop these plans. Additionally, Cal-OES and Nevada Department of Emergency Management must also be notified as soon as possible.

Whole Community Approach

The Town of Truckee strives to incorporate the Whole Community perspective in their emergency planning. By planning for the Whole Community, complexities in the diversity of Town of Truckee and Nevada County are assimilated into the Town's planning strategy.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that in 2023 approximately 3.7% of Truckee's full-time population had some form of disability[1]. In addition, 16.5% of full-time residents were at least 65 years of age[2]. The most common disability in Truckee is an ambulatory difficulty, but other forms of disabilities may include hearing or vision challenges, cognitive difficulties, or difficulties with self-care and independent living. Some community members may have multiple disabilities, while others may not be officially recognized as having a disability but may still have special care needs. In approximately 18.4% of the households, a language other than English is spoken[3]. The trends continue to rise each year.

1, 2, 3 – U.S. Census Quick Facts - https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/truckeetowncalifornia

As a community that places a high importance on inclusion and meeting the needs of all individuals, Truckee is committed to ensuring disaster planning and emergency response and recovery operations take into consideration the needs of the Town's disabled population. Furthermore, the Town of Truckee is committed to maximizing compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and providing the best service to our residents and visitors. As such, the Town of Truckee adheres to the guidelines outlined below:

- Disabilities will not prevent access to services or facilities provided by the Town of Truckee.
- The Town of Truckee will not exclude or deny benefits of any type based on a disability or access or functional need.
- The Town of Truckee will work to accommodate people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs in the most integrated setting possible.
- During all phases of disaster response, the Town of Truckee will make reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures, if necessary, to ensure programmatic and architectural access to all.
- The Town of Truckee, through the American Red Cross or other recognized shelter group, will shelter people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs with their families, friends and/or neighbors when feasible in the most integrated setting possible.

Disabilities and Access and/or Functional Needs

Evacuation of people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs takes more time than the general population, so early evacuation triggers are an important aspect of effectively evacuating these residents. When possible, Incident Commanders and Emergency Managers should pre-plan with appropriate agencies for the different needs of these populations. Agencies such as High Sierra Seniors, Meals on Wheels, and Tahoe Forest Hospital District maintain lists of service users that

may provide Incident Commanders and Emergency Managers valuable information in planning for special needs. These lists are available from the different agencies and the Town of Truckee Office of emergency Services.

- People with disabilities are not necessarily among the portion of the population that may need evacuation assistance. Many people with disabilities live independently, are fully self-sufficient and will self-evacuate.

- People with disabilities can lose their support system and become dependent on assistance if separated from their mobility device or durable medical equipment. Such equipment is essential to maintaining independence and will be evacuated with the user whenever possible.

- Situations may arise where attempting to transport certain types of medical equipment or devices with an individual is impractical due to the physical size or volume of the equipment and the space available on the evacuation vehicle. In these cases, responders should be prepared with additional vehicles specifically for the transport of such equipment. Those vehicles should closely follow the evacuation vehicle of the affected individual(s).

- Many people who are ordinarily self-sufficient may have functional needs due to physical or emotional trauma or temporary lack of resources or accommodations.

- Transit-dependent populations (e.g. people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs and households without a vehicle) will require public transportation to evacuate.

- Transportation able to accommodate people in wheelchairs, scooters, or other mobility aids must be made available. Mobility devices and durable medical equipment should be transported with the evacuee. Evacuee will only be separated from their mobility device(s) and durable medical equipment under the most life-threatening conditions. If these conditions exist, appropriate plans will be in place to ensure durable medical equipment and mobility devices are available at the destination. A coordinated equipment labeling and tracking system will be necessary to ensure individuals are not separated from their mobility devices. Services animals will always be transported with their owner.

- People who are blind or have low vision will need additional assistance during transport because they cannot rely on their traditional orientation and navigation methods. Evacuees with cognitive disabilities, as well as people with dementia, should be transported with their caregivers or other mental health professional, when possible, for their own safety.

- Buses and paratransit vehicles will most likely be the primary resources used to evacuate people with critical transportation needs. Medical transportation should be reserved for those with injuries and acute medical issues.

Evacuation of Animals

The Town of Truckee Animal Services and Truckee Humane Society have jointly developed an evacuation guide and plan for the Animal Shelter and community involving animal evacuations included as an Annex to this plan.

Service animals are essential to the continued independence of persons with access and functional needs and should be evacuated with the person. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires service animals be permitted in any area accessible to the general public. This includes public transportation, shelters, and any other location where evacuees may be present.

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 was established and amends the Stafford Act. PETS require evacuation plans take into account the needs of individuals with household pets (specifically small animals such as dogs and cats) and service animals, prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency. Livestock, exotic pets and other large animals are not covered by the PETS Act.

If local resources become overwhelmed, the EOC will request assistance through the OA EOC and/or the Regional EOC from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, which is the lead agency for the California Animal Response Emergency System.

Evacuation of Schools and Child Care Centers

Public schools and school districts are required to have safe school and emergency plans in place to safeguard students, staff, and visitors. Public schools may or may not have adequate resources, including transportation, depending on the specific incident to support their students and staff during an evacuation order. Public schools may evacuate or relocate to another school site during an emergency. Parent and student reunification orders are the responsibility of the school district and must be obtained and communicated to others in an expeditious and inclusive way.

Private schools may need additional assistance in a large-scale evacuation due to the limited number of transportation resources available during an emergency. Institutions without pre-existing plans and transportation resources may be dependent on public transportation for evacuation.

Pre-school and Child Care Centers are required to communicate with the California Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division in the event of a facility evacuation or other unusual incident. Some Child Care Centers may require additional transportation support. Some Child Care Centers, such as Discovery Pre-School and Playdate, have excellent community networks for notifying parents and other day care providers during an incident and can be a good resource for IC's to use in an incident.

If any portion of the Town is evacuated, the TTUSD should be advised so they do not release children in an evacuation area and end up with unaccompanied minors without a home to go to. Many schools draw from cross-town or even cross-region for students, meaning students may not live in the area directly surrounding a school site. Depending on specific incident evacuation plans, schools may keep the children on campus, if safe, until guardians arrive to pick them up. If a school site is unsafe, or parents cannot enter an area, the school, in conjunction with the IC's will determine a reunification

location and notify parents of this location. Law Enforcement personnel should be assigned to these locations to assist with resource management and to ensure the ICP is aware of needs or concerns.

Public Schools

Name	Age Range	Address	Phone Number
Truckee High School	9-12th Grade	11725 Donner Pass Rd.	(530) 582-2600
Alder Creek Middle School	6-8th Grade	10931 Alder Dr.	(530) 582-2750
Truckee Elementary	K-5th Grade	11991 Donner Pass Rd.	(530) 582-2650
Glenshire Elementary	K-5th Grade	10990 Dorchester Dr.	(530) 582-3720
Sierra High School	9-12th Grade	11661 Donner Pass Rd.	(530) 582-2640
Coldstream Alternative School	9-12th Grade	11661 Donner Pass Rd.	(530) 582-2640
Placer County Community School			

Private and Charter Schools (some may border the Town)

Name	Age Range	Address	Phone Number
Sierra Expeditionary (SELS)	K-12th Grade	11603 Donner Pass Rd.	(530) 582-3701
Forest Charter School	K-12th Grade	10725 Pioneer Trail	(530) 550-7205
Tahoe Expeditionary Acad (TEA)	K-12th Grade	9765 Schaffer Mill Rd.	(530) 546-5253
Golden Valley Tahoe School	K-4th Grade	908 Northstar Dr.	(530) 717-3019

Pre-Schools (child care centers)

Name	Age Range	Address	Phone Number
Discovery Pre-School		10063 Highway Rd.	(530) 587-6966
Play Date		10114 Dorchester Dr.	(530) 582-0441
TFH Pre-school		10121 Pine Ave.	(530) 587-6011
Lengua Viva Pre-school		1070 Frates Ln.	(530) 582-9434
Headstart at Truckee Pines		10100 Estates Dr.	(530) 587-3062
TDRPD After School Programs		Truckee El, Glenshire El, Community Rec Center	
TDRPD Pre-school		8924 Donner Pass Rd.	(530) 582-7720

Sierra College Truckee Campus

Special Needs Populations

Tahoe Forest Hospital District:

Hospitals are required to develop and implement a hospital evacuation plan as part of their Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Hospitals are generally responsible for coordinating with Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and receiving facilities to provide on-going medical care for evacuated patients through Control Facilities (CF) and Medical Health Operational Area Coordinators (MHOAC).

The Tahoe Forest Hospital District (TFHD) provides medical services to the eastern slope of the Sierra's from Plumas to El Dorado counties at several locations in the Truckee and Tahoe City area, along with operating the Incline Village Community Hospital. Tahoe Forest Hospital in Truckee is an Acute Care (Level III Trauma center) hospital with an emergency department, surgical unit, ICU, cancer center, OB wing, and Long Term Care (LTC) unit. The Emergency Department has 20 beds, the Med-Surg floor has 20 beds, the ICU 6 beds, and the OB wing has 8 beds for a total of 54 beds in addition to 10 potential patients in the surgical area and 36 possible patients in the LTC unit. TFHD is also the Control Facility for EMS for eastern Sierra, Nevada, and Placer counties.

> *Tahoe Forest Hospital (main Hospital, Emergency Department, ICU, Long Term Care)*
> 10121 Pine Ave., Truckee, CA 96161
> (530) 587-6011
>
> *Primary Care Clinic*
> 10978 Donner Pass Rd., Truckee, CA 96161
> (530) 582-1212
>
> *Tahoe Forest Cancer Center*
> 10121 Pine Ave., Truckee, CA 96161
> (530) 582-6450
>
> *Multi-Specialty Clinics and Physical Therapy*
> Located near the main campus, several off-site facilities exist that are connected to TFH. Additional clinics are operated at several local ski resorts on a seasonal basis.

In the event of an incident locally, or regionally, that could affect the hospital, TFHD will normally activate its Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) team, including an onsite Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for the hospital located near the main lobby entrance. TFH, TFPD, and TPD/Town EOC will share information through a co-located liaison group either in the hospital EOC or the Town EOC as is most appropriate for the incident. The back-up Control Facility (REMSA Dispatch) and the Nevada County Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) will be contacted to advise of the circumstances when an Evacuation Warning, Evacuation Order, or Shelter in Place is instituted.

If an Evacuation Warning is issued for the area of the hospital, TFH will attempt to reduce patient census through medically approved patient discharges, delay of discretionary procedures, and the rescheduling of appointments in the Multi-Specialty and Primary Care Clinics.   Non-essential personnel may be sent home as appropriate under the hospital's evacuation plans. Patients in the LTC unit may be moved to another facility or released to family/relatives/friends as appropriate within the plan for the LTC facility. The Town EOC, if activated, will assist with locating transportation for LTC patients as appropriate.

Depending on the incident, the goal will be to Shelter in Place patients that cannot be discharged or otherwise released from the hospital's care. Sheltering in Place will depend on the nature of the incident, the defensibility of the facility, and the ability to inhabit the facility. The decision to Shelter in Place or institute an evacuation will be made between the HICS IC and incident IC through the liaison group. If an Evacuation Order is expected, as much notice will be provided to the HICS team as possible.

If an Evacuation Order for the area of the Hospital is given, and Shelter in Place is determined to not be a viable alternative, the event IC will ensure a Fire Command Officer is assigned to coordinate medical (EMS) transports. TFH will be responsible for providing a patient census, along with an approximate number of patients at the different levels of care needed for transport (Basic Life Support - BLS, Advanced Life Support - ALS, Critical Care) to the Fire Command Officer. The LTC unit will attempt to use non-EMS transportation when medically appropriate.

In addition to local EMS transport, the back-up CF (REMSA Dispatch) will provide additional transport resources and destinations of receiving hospitals for patients as needed based on the hospital's census and requests by the Fire Command Officer. TFH Staff will be responsible for moving patients to the transportation staging area once the appropriate level of transportation has arrived. EMS transport personnel will follow similar protocols as followed in a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) as far as receiving and documenting outgoing patients. The Law Enforcement Branch will be responsible for ensuring adequate traffic control personnel for ambulance ingress and egress. The expected route for ambulance ingress will be from I-80 (westbound) to Central Truckee exit to Donner Pass Rd. to Levon Av. to the Emergency Department ambulance bay. The expected ambulance egress route will be Donner Pass Rd. to SR-89 to I-80 east or westbound as appropriate to reach the receiving facility. It may also be advisable to stage inbound ambulances at a nearby location to better facilitate ingress and egress movement.

In the event of a No Notice immediate evacuation of the hospital (such as an internal fire in the building), the event IC will assign a Fire Command Officer to coordinate transportation of patients. The Fire Command Officer will attempt to match the level of care to the transportation available, however it may be necessary to select an intermediate location (such as a school or other public building) to initially transport to and then arrange transport with the appropriate level of care to a receiving facility.   The LTC unit will follow their plans, however EMS units may need to provide transport as an Inter-Facility Transfer to a receiving destination in a No Notice situation.

Tahoe Forest Hospital Home Healthcare and Hospice Program

Homeless

The unhoused population in Truckee is highly variable and this variability is often dependent on weather and seasons. Many of the local homeless encampments are in areas with a high potential for wildfire issues and responding personnel should be aware of the potential effects of a wildfire could have on the encampments.

The Truckee area does not have an unhoused full-time shelter locally. During the winter, at certain times based on expected weather, a short-term emergency warming center may be opened. Several day programs exist to provide meals, showers, and limited clothing supplies for the unhoused.   In the event of an evacuation of an unhoused population, they will be transported and sheltered with general evacuation populations following emergency procedures detailed in this plan. Incident Commanders should realize that a Shelter in Place Order will likely be ineffective for a homeless encampment and other arrangements will need to be made.

Truckee-Donner Senior Apartments

The Senior Apartments are located at 10400 Estates Dr. and are a combination of 1 and 2-bedroom single story residences grouped in several unconnected buildings. There is a kitchen and day use area located on-site that serves lunch and is part of the Sierra Seniors Meals on Wheels program. The apartments have a manager who does not live on-site. Many of the residents are elderly and over the age of 55, however some residents have medical issues allowing them to live in the apartments under the age of 55. There is no full-time medical or assistance staff onsite and this is considered an independent living facility.

While some of the residents have transportation, many do not. Many of the residents are medically dependent on oxygen and other similar medical devices. Many of the residents have pets, some that are Service Animals. The buildings are in a well-protected area with appropriate defensible space and TFPD has identified this location as one that would likely qualify for a Temporary Refuge Area (TRA). TRA's are areas where fire units would shelter in place the residents rather than attempt to evacuate them. This would be an event specific decision based on circumstances at the time. See the section on Temporary Refuge Areas for further details on these locations.

Sierra Seniors and Meals on Wheels Programs

The Sierra Seniors and Meals on Wheels program works closely with the Town of Truckee Office of Emergency Services to provide services to this population. The Sierra Seniors and Meals on Wheels are co-located in the Truckee Donner Senior Apartments; however, they have no affiliation with the

apartments. The Meals on Wheels program serves over 100 people in the Truckee and North Lake Tahoe area with approximately 40-60 of those in the Truckee basin. The program shares its user list with the Town of Truckee OES as needed in the event of an emergency so the location of these people is known to first responders. Sierra Seniors and the Town of Truckee OES have worked with the clients to understand the issues surrounding an evacuation and the lack of resources, however IC's should be ready to assist this group as needed.

Nevada County Detention Center (Truckee)

The Nevada County Truckee Detention Center is a type 1 Holding facility with 12 beds. The Detention Center takes in street arrests from the Truckee Police Department, CHP, Nevada, Placer, and Sierra counties, along with other state and federal law enforcement agencies. All local arrestees are processed and held, if necessary, at the facility for up to a maximum of 96 hours. 2 inmate workers (Nevada and Placer Counties) can be housed at the facility for extended periods of time.

Onsite Immediate Evacuation (out-of-buildings)

- On-duty Detention Officer shall immediately notify Jail Watch Commander in Nevada City and request assistance of local law enforcement as needed.

- After security arrangements have been made, inmates and arrestees may be evacuated to a safer area outside the jail facility. The manner and direction of the evacuation is the responsibility of the Nevada County Sheriff and shall be determined by the circumstances at the time.

- If conditions permit, inmates and arrestees will be placed in restraints before leaving the facility. If that is not possible, inmates and arrestees will be placed in restraints as soon as practical.

Offsite Evacuation (out-of-compound)

- Detention Officer shall immediately notify Jail Watch Commander in Nevada City and request assistance of local law enforcement as needed (local law enforcement may not be available if it is a widespread evacuation scenario).

- After security arrangements have been made, inmates and arrestees may be evacuated to a safer area outside the jail facility. The manner and direction of the evacuation is the responsibility of the Nevada County Sheriff and shall be determined by the circumstances at the time.

- If the jail facility is not usable, the Jail Watch Commander will arrange transportation of inmates to the Wayne Brown Facility or other jail location as appropriate.

Section 2

Notification, Evacuation, Shelters

Notification & Warning

Evacuation Notices & Terminology

The Town of Truckee Police Department and Office of Emergency Services utilizes the following terminology when issuing public notices related to emergencies (this terminology is also located in the Alert and Warning Annex of the Town's EOP):

Pre-Event Advisories:

- Typically issued prior to a known imminent event by a responsible agency where the potential for life threatening conditions is expected. These events can be weather events (Red Flag Warnings and Watches, Blizzard Warning and Watches, etc.) or other large-scale disaster type events that are imminent and likely to occur.

- These advisories may originally be issued by partner agencies such as the National Weather Service or Truckee Fire Protection District and may be rebroadcast by Town agencies.

- After receiving these Advisories, community members should be prepared to take action as directed and closely monitor the developing situation in case evacuations are necessary.

- If at any time the public feels threatened, they should take immediate action.

<u>Do not wait for official notification, if you feel threatened, leave now.</u>

Evacuation Warning:

- The Town of Truckee Police Department may issue an Evacuation Warning strongly urging persons and their animals in designated evacuation areas to relocate to safer locations when high risk for loss of life and property exists and future evacuation of the designated area is likely.

- Personal discretion is allowed, but not advised. People with access and functional needs and those with large animals or others needing additional time to evacuate should leave when they receive the Evacuation Warning.

- If at any time the public feels threatened, they should take immediate action.

<u>Do not wait for official notification, if you feel threatened, leave now.</u>

Evacuation Order:

- Truckee Police Department may issue Evacuations Orders telling all persons in designated evacuation areas to relocate for their own safety immediately, without delay.

- Evacuation Orders mean extreme risk for loss of life and property exists.

- An Evacuation Order and Mandatory Evacuation Order mean the same thing.

- Persons who refuse to comply with an Evacuation Order will likely not be forcibly removed from their homes. However, they should not expect rescue or other lifesaving assistance after the onset of the emergency event.

- The public will not be allowed to return to an evacuation area once they have left or if not in the area when it is evacuated.

Shelter-In-Place:

- A Shelter in Place Order advises people to stay secure at their current location. This tactic shall only be used if evacuation will cause a higher potential for loss of life and is most likely to be used in hazardous materials scenario or similar situation where sheltering in place provides a significant safety advantage to evacuating due to airborne issues.

- The concept of Sheltering in Place is an available option in those instances where physical evacuation is impractical. This procedure may be effective for large facilities that house a high percentage of non-ambulatory persons; i.e., hospitals and convalescent homes. In this case, consideration should be given to assigning incident personnel to monitor the safety of citizens remaining in place.

- Sheltering in Place attempts to provide a safe haven within the impacted area. When using structures, this involves closing all doors and windows, shutting off outside air supply to the facility and waiting for the hazard to pass.

Temporary Refuge Area (TRA)

- A TRA is a designated location that is considered to provide a greater level of survivability than staying in place when unable to evacuate due to road or environmental conditions.

- A TRA may be used by incident personnel to shelter a group of people otherwise unable to evacuate.   If unable to make it to a designated evacuation route, civilians may be directed to seek shelter at a TRA.

- TRA locations are generally not planned prior to an event. They are developed when no other exit is possible and are used during an event to increase survivability chances of otherwise trapped civilians.

- Civilians should not expect a TRA will be developed and should leave as soon as Evacuation Warnings and Orders are received rather than relying on a TRA.

- Although the decision to use a TRA ultimately rests with the Incident Commander, situations may arise where incident personnel must take immediate action to protect civilians.

Public Alerting and Warning Systems

When the decision to announce an Evacuation Warning, Order, or Shelter in Place has been made, Town personnel assigned to the PIO section should follow the procedures outlined in the Emergency Notification Annex of the Town's Emergency Operation's Plan (EOP). The Annex follows the California State Alert and Warning Guidelines for Emergency Notifications. The public will be alerted through the following systems:

Mass Notification - Landline, Opt-in Cell, Text, and Email

- **Code-Red** – The system is maintained by the Nevada County Office of Emergency Services and may be accessed by the Town of Truckee OES (ESM), Town PIO's, Watch Commanders or Nevada County Office of Emergency Services (OES) personnel to send emergency messages to inform the public of recommended protective actions, evacuation orders, and the Town's emergency response activities. To activate Code Red call the Town of Truckee OES first, unless there is an immediate threat to life. If unable to reach the OES/ESM, contact the TPD Support Services Manager or the County OES personnel. It is likely during a large-scale evacuation the dispatchers in the Regional Dispatch Center will not have the staff to send Code-Red notifications.

IPAWS Alerts

- **Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)** – This system may be activated by the Town of Truckee OES (ESM), TPD Support Services Manager, or the County OES Manager. Geolocated emergency messages will be sent by cell tower location to cell phones, no system registration is required for the end user. These messages can be sent by the Code-Red system.

  Cell phone messages will reach the majority of people with cell phones in the Town and there will likely be over reach, resulting in larger than expected response to the suggested protective action in the message.

- **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** – The system for notifying the public by AM/FM radio (Reno and Truckee stations), local television (Reno and Sacramento stations), and freeway message boards can be activated by the ESM, TPD Support Services Manager, or the County OES Manager the Code-Red system as part of an IPAWs/WEA message.

Other Alerts

- **AM 1670 – Truckee CARES** – The Town of Truckee OES (ESM) or TPD Support Services Manager have the ability to place a message on the local low power community AM radio channel. This can be done via internet and will cover most of the main part of the Town. If needed the transmitter is portable and can be moved to a better coverage area.

- **Local Media** – The PIO or JIC will make contact with television, radio, and the print media to request message distribution. Evacuation Orders and Warnings will generally be made a priority by media groups.

In Person Alerts

- **Public Address (PA) Systems** – Police, Fire, and Public Works vehicles have public address systems that may be used.

- **Vehicle Sirens** (Hi-Lo) – Police and Fire vehicles are outfitted with a distinctive Hi-Lo siren to warn the public of the need to seek further information. Police and fire units may drive through an affected area with these sirens activated to warn residents, however there is no guarantee this will be done and residents should not wait to hear these sirens to leave.

- **Electronic Message Boards** – Electronic signage can be used to alert residents of hazards, evacuation orders, and protective actions.

- **Door-to-Door Canvassers** – Police and fire personnel may do door-to-door notifications, however there is no guarantee this will be done and residents should not wait for these notifications to leave. Incident Commanders and the ESM can supplement staff by utilizing the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Volunteers in Police Services (VIPS), Town Employees, and other organized/uniformed groups where and when it is safe to do so.

Social Media

- The Incident and EOC PIO's may post to the Town and Police Department's social media sites: Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor, Instagram, and/or websites.

- Incident and EOC PIO's may activate the emergency banner on the Town's website to pass along emergency/evacuation information.

Press Conference

- The Incident and EOC PIO's may conduct a press conference on the Town's response efforts to provide public information on the evacuation process, shelter locations, and evacuation routes. The press conference should have an American Sign Language interpreter and be conducted in multiple languages.

Traffic Movement & Control

Evacuation Routes

When an Evacuation Warning or Order is issued, the Law Enforcement Branch will select the best routes from the threatened area to safe locations, ideally with a goal to clear not just the immediate area, but adjoining subdivisions and evacuation routes in case further evacuations are needed. To the extent possible, evacuation routes should be selected before emergency conditions develop. In furtherance of this goal, the Town of Truckee Office of Emergency Services, in collaboration with the Truckee Fire Protection District has developed a two-page Emergency Evacuation Guide that is available to the community both in printed form and on the Town's websites. A copy is also attached as an Annex to this Evacuation Plan.

For areas not covered by site-specific plans, the best evacuation routes will be selected at the time of the hazard event. As the emergency situation progresses, the Law Enforcement Branch will receive regular updates on the condition of the road network from field personnel, adjusting the designated evacuation routes accordingly. All changes in evacuation routes must be clearly and immediately communicated to traffic control staff, transportation staff, access control personnel, the EOC, and the Public Information Officers.

When evacuation activities begin, the appropriate personnel will assist with evacuating community members away from the threatened areas. Initial evacuations may be of small targeted areas and civilians will be directed out of the area to any local shelters that are established. Targeted traffic control and door to door notifications, along with P.A. systems can be used at this level.

As soon as an evacuation reaches a moderate size (50 - 100 homes) or more, Incident Commanders and the Emergency Services Manager will ensure the affected population is being directed out of the Truckee area completely with the goal of moving people to either Reno or Sacramento where appropriate large level services are available for evacuees. In the event this occurs, Emergency Managers of these areas (Washoe County and Placer County, along with the Island Region of Cal-OES) will be notified of the evacuation so they may start preparing to receive evacuees. The Nevada County Office of Emergency Services may assist with these notifications.

Ideally, moderate to large scale evacuations out of the area should be clearly routed to I-80 using traffic control points to the extent possible with a goal to clear not just the immediate area, but adjoining subdivisions and evacuation routes in case further evacuations are needed. The number of routes and roadway capacity needed to accommodate evacuating community members will depend on the time and day of the evacuation activities, and the number of people evacuating. At this point in the process, priority will be given to staffing Traffic Control Points (see Attachments) to ensure gridlock does not develop or is reduced as much as possible.

Possible evacuation routes include:

- **Interstate 80 (East and Westbound)** – providing access to communities east and west of Truckee. I-80 generally, based on traffic capacity, has sufficient capacity in either direction to handle most evacuation scenarios, including a town wide evacuation. If there is construction on the freeway at the time of an evacuation, Cal-Trans should be contacted to remove as much construction impacts as possible.

- **State Route 89 (North)** – providing access to communities north of Truckee and is a potential secondary route to Reno. Primary eastern egress route from the Tahoe Donner subdivision. Primary egress route for Prosser Lakeview Estates and Prosser Heights areas.

- **State Route 89 (South)** – providing access to communities south of Truckee and potential secondary route via US-50 to Sacramento. Depending on conditions, may be providing egress from the west shore of Lake Tahoe. If using SR-89 (South) Placer County Sheriff and CHP should be immediately notified so as to assist with traffic control in their area and potentially stop inbound traffic to Truckee from the north and west shores of Lake Tahoe.

- **State Route 267** – providing access to communities south and east of Truckee and potential secondary route to Sacramento via US-50 or Reno via NV SR-431 (Mt Rose Highway). Depending on conditions, may be providing egress from the north shore of Lake Tahoe. If using SR-267 Placer County Sheriff and CHP should be immediately notified so as to assist with traffic control in their area and potentially stop inbound traffic to Truckee from the north shore of Lake Tahoe.

- **Donner Pass Rd.** – a major arterial road running east – west across Truckee.

- **Northwoods Blvd.** – a major arterial road for egress from western side of Tahoe Donner subdivision to Donner Pass Rd.

- **Alder Creek Rd** – a major arterial road for egress from eastern side of Tahoe Donner subdivision to SR-89 (North).

- **Brockway Rd.** – a major arterial road running east – west from downtown Truckee to SR-267 providing egress to subdivisions located on the south side of Town.

- **Glenshire Dr.** – a major arterial road for egress from Glenshire and Olympic Heights subdivisions to I-80 (both east and west of these subdivisions.

Evacuation routes themselves may be affected by an emergency situation, which can reduce their capacity or render them impassable. Law enforcement officers may patrol evacuation routes if sufficient staffing levels exist to ensure that they are safe for community members. Additionally, because some of the possible evacuation routes run through surrounding communities, the capacities of these routes are likely to be impacted if the communities surrounding Truckee are also compelled to

evacuate. The Law Enforcement Branch shall coordinate with representatives of other communities to minimize congestion on these routes.

General Evacuation Routes have been pre-planned and approved by TPD, TFPD, and Cal-Fire. Incident Commanders will determine which areas will be evacuated depending on the exact event and the Traffic Group will develop specific evacuation routes. If a Traffic Group has not been formed, the Law Branch or Law Incident Commander will be responsible for making these decisions.

In general, the following evacuation routes exist for each of the areas of the Town:

Tahoe Donner, Prosser Heights, China Camp

- **West Side of Tahoe Donner:** Northwoods Blvd. to Donner Pass Rd. westbound to I-80
- **East Side of Tahoe Donner:** Alder Creek Rd. to SR-89 southbound to I-80
- **Prosser Heights, China Camp:** SR-89 southbound to I-80

Prosser Lakeview Estates, Grey's Crossing, Old Greenwood, and surrounding areas

- Exit to SR-89 southbound to I-80.

Glenshire, Olympic Heights, and surrounding areas

- **East side of Glenshire and The Meadows:** Glenshire Dr. eastbound to I-80
- **West side of Glenshire and Olympic Heights:** Glenshire Dr. westbound to Donner Pass Rd eastbound to I-80

Sierra Meadows, Ponderosa Palisades, and surrounding areas

- **Sierra Meadows:** Martis Valley Rd. to Brockway Rd. eastbound to SR-267 northbound
- **Ponderosa Palisades:** Palisades Dr. to Brockway Rd. Eastbound to SR-267 northbound

Gateway Area, West River St. corridor, and Downtown West

- Exit to I-80

Downtown East, Railyard, and E. River St.

- Donner Pass Rd. eastbound to I-80

Donner Lake and Deerfield areas

- **Donner Lake:** Donner Pass Rd. to Donner Lake Rd. to I-80
- **Deerfield:** Deerfield Dr. to SR-89 northbound to I-80

Public Transportation

The US Census Bureau also reports that 10.3% of households in Truckee do not have access to a private vehicle, and even households with access to a private vehicle may require evacuation assistance. It is the responsibility of the Law Enforcement Branch to determine how many vehicles must be provided and of what type. This information will be passed to the Logistics Section of the EOC, which will locate and request the vehicles and their operators through mutual aid or other methods. Tahoe-Truckee Area Regional Transit (TTART) and local school districts may be able to provide buses. When transportation is being provided to the Reno area for shelters, it may be necessary to establish Transportation Assembly Points, where individuals needing transportation can gather in centralized locations, due to the long turnaround times for busses going to Reno.

Public Transportation (Initial Collection)

Buses and paratransit vehicles can be requested from Tahoe-Truckee Area Regional Transit (TTART) and Tahoe Truckee Unified School District (TTUSD) depending on the time of day and year. Either could be available during an emergency, however TTUSD buses will likely not be available if school is in session. At other times of the year, drivers will likely need to be called in staff the buses. TTART capacity has been reduced with the advent of micro transit services in the Town of Truckee town limits. The micro transit system could provide an additional resources, especially for AFN groups.

Additional transportation vehicles may be available from local resort operators such as Tahoe Donner HOA, Northstar CSD, and Olympic Valley CSD. It is also possible Nevada County Transit may have buses and paratransit vehicles available from western county, which can be obtained through Nevada County EOC. The Logistics' section, once the Town EOC is open, will need to determine the requirements of requestors and attempt to locate the correct vehicles.

In the event buses are used inside the different subdivisions, consideration should be given to using the Special Events routes shown on the attached map. These routes have been used previously and are effective at making relatively quick loops through the subdivisions with pre-determined stop locations. Buses will return to a Transportation Assembly Point (TAP) to drop passengers before making return trips. The goal of the bus routes is to move people out of the affected areas as efficiently as possible and may not include bringing them to a final destination, particularly if the buses are not filled to capacity during the initial trip.

Transportation Assembly Points (TAPs)

Transportation Assembly Points (TAPs) can serve as transportation hubs where evacuees can be picked up by family, friends or be transported to shelters by public transportation. Evacuees may arrive at TAPs by bicycle, public transit, paratransit, or private vehicles. An example of a TAP is the Truckee Airport which has large spaces for riders, is an identified secondary pet shelter, and offers basic amenities until evacuees can be moved to a final destination.

Key criteria for these sites include:

- Not encumbered by current evacuation operations plans (i.e. schools and other public facilities may already be committed as shelters, staging areas, etc.)

- Availability of parking

- Ease of ingress and egress for the public (e.g., easy to get to without getting lost, sufficient parking available)

- Ease of ingress and egress for transit and paratransit vehicles (e.g., appropriate and accessible passenger loading areas, turning radius greater than 50 feet)

- Accessible to individuals with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs

- Restroom facilities, nighttime lighting, and water supply when possible

- Back-up power supply to sustain operation of essential equipment

- Space for holding pets awaiting evacuation

Route #7 - Squaw Valley

Downtown Truckee

89

Squaw Valley Rd @ Chamonix Place (TART Bus Stop)

Victor Dr
Winding Creek Rd
Indian Trail Rd
Creeks End Ct
Russell Rd
Wayne Rd
Squaw Valley Rd
Eric Rd
Squaw Ridge Rd
Christy Hill Rd
Christy Ln
Squaw Peak Rd
Village at Squaw Valley (TART Bus Stop)

Route #6 - Northstar

Downtown Truckee
With one stop at Hampton Inn @ TART Bus Stop

267

Basque Dr
Northstar Dr
Ridgeline Dr
Highlands Dr
Highlands View
Sawmill Heights (TART Bus Stop)
Big Springs Dr
Silver Strike
Aspen Grove
Currant Rd
Grouse Ridge Rd
Village at Northstar (Post #7)

SHUTTLE ROUTES

★ Downtown Truckee @ Train Depot
Route #1 - Prosser
Route #2 - Glenshire
Route #3 - Sierra Meadows
Route #4 - Tahoe Donner
Route #5 - Donner Lake
Route #6 - Northstar
Route #7 - Squaw Valley

E. Alder Creek Rd
Alder Creek Rd
Paine Rd
Rainbow Dr
Pine Cone Rd
Schussing Way
Ghirard Rd
Prosser Dam Rd
Manchester Dr
Dorchester Dr
Glenshire Dr
Berkshire Cir
The Strand
Somerset Dr
Hennes s Rd
Fjord Rd
Hillside Dr
Slalom Way
Ski View Lp
Hansel Ave Way
Mulhebach Way
Snowpeak Way
Swiss Ln
Chamonix Rd
Hansel Ave
Davos Dr
Tormatt Dr
Copenhagen Dr
Davos Dr
Lausanne Way
Alder Dr
Rue Ivy
Edwin Way
Comstock Dr
Highland Ave
Ski Slope Way
Northwoods Blvd
Olympic Blvd
Glenshire Dr

Donner Lake Rd
Moraine Rd
Summit Dr
Donner Pass Rd
Richards Blvd
James Ave
Donner Pass Rd
80
Coldstream Rd
89
West River St
Brockway Rd
Estates Dr
Reynold Way
Schaffer Dr
Palisade Dr
Martis Valley Rd
267
S. Shore Dr
Donner Lake
Silver Fir Dr
Ponderosa Dr
Golden Pine Rd

To Squaw Valley
(see #7 Squaw Valley Route map)

To Northstar
(see #6 Northstar Route map)

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TRUCKEE

Shelters

Procedures for Establishing Care or Shelter in Truckee

In the event community members are displaced by emergency situations, shelters may be established to provide a temporary place to stay. Incident Commanders will contact the Town of Truckee Office of Emergency Services if a Shelter or Care Facility needs to be opened. There are 12 designated facilities in the American Red Cross (ARC) in Truckee that can serve as shelters for community members. It will take approximately 2 to 4 hours from the confirmation of the request by the American Red Cross to begin accepting community members.

Shelters in the town of Truckee are run and staffed by the ARC, which has supplies for sheltering stored in Truckee (approximately 75-100 beds, with additional ADA style beds). In order for the Town to receive cost recovery for shelter services, any shelter must be designated as an official shelter. A shelter can be designated as such by being opened and operated by the American Red Cross, or if the American Red Cross officially sanctions a shelter that is operated by the Town of Truckee or another organization.

Truckee Designated Shelter Sites

Name	Address	Capacity[1,3]
Alder Creek Middle School	10931 Alder Creek Dr., Truckee	341 / 170
Community Arts Center	10046 Church St., Truckee	70 / 35
Community Recreation Center	8924 Donner Pass Rd., Truckee	371 / 185
Glenshire Elementary School	10990 Dorchester Dr., Truckee	320 / 160
Sierra Bible Church	11460 Brockway Rd., Truckee	25 / 12
Sierra High School	11661 Donner Pass Rd., Truckee	45 / 22
Sierra Mountain Comm Ed Cen	11603 Donner Pass Rd., Truckee	100 / 0
School District Office	11603 Donner Pass Rd., Truckee	375 / 187
Tahoe Forest Church	10315 Hirschdale Rd., Truckee	120 / 47
Truckee Elementary School	11911 Donner Pass Rd., Truckee	1 / 0
Truckee High School	11725 Donner Pass Rd., Truckee	455 / 227
Veterans Building	10214 High St., Truckee	79 / 39
Total Capacity		2,302[2] / 1,084[1,3]

1 – Local American Red Cross personnel and supplies will limit this to approx. 75 persons total.
2 – Capacity for "Temporary Sheltering" without cots or sleeping areas
3 – Capacity with cots or sleeping areas. A "0" means the facility has not been surveyed

Section 3

Evacuated Area Security

Curfew and Other Laws – Declaration of Local Emergency

If the Town Manager, or their designee, declares a Local Emergency, he/she may also institute a curfew or other laws and rules to assist in the securing of an evacuated area. A Local Emergency declaration also provides for limited immunity of emergency actions of public employees and governing bodies to assist in dealing with the incident. If the Town Manager, or their designee, declares the Local Emergency, the Town Council must, within 7 days, ratify the action.

Access Control

Once an area has been evacuated, the Truckee Police Department is responsible for providing security and controlling access for the evacuated area(s). This helps to reduce exposure to hazardous conditions that are present in the impacted area(s), and helps protect personal property and buildings that are unattended. Security activities will be carried out with manned access control points and barricades at key locations around the perimeter of the area, such as main roads into the evacuated area. Barricades should be established at all entry points, regardless of whether they are manned or unmanned, and all unmanned areas of the perimeter shall be patrolled periodically. The Police Department will issue special entry passes allowing authorized personnel access to evacuated areas, if necessary, in accordance with established policies.

The Police Department, with or without a Local Emergency declaration, may request mutual aid through the Nevada County Sheriff's Office to assist in securing an evacuated area. If a mutual aid request cannot be met with Nevada County Operational Area (OA) resources, a Mission Number will be obtained from the Region level through the Cal-OES Law Enforcement Branch and additional resources obtained through the Sheriff's Office and Cal-OES. This includes state level assistance such as the CHP or other State agencies.

In the event resources are requested from the State of Nevada (primarily in the event resources are blocked from responding from west of Truckee), a request must be made through Cal-OES Law Enforcement Branch and the Governor's Office for out of state mutual aid resources.

Section 4

Repopulation

Repopulation Planning

TFPD / Cal-Fire will be the lead on repopulation planning in most incidents with assistance from Truckee Police personnel, ESM, American Red Cross, PIO, and Public Works.

Repopulation criteria shall take into account emergency worker safety and the community needs. Control of repopulation to an evacuated area shall be accomplished during planning meetings and coordinated with media releases and incident action plan instructions. Local residents may be allowed to repopulate with escorts or while mop-up operations and infrastructure repair continue if the situation allows. Consideration should be given as to whether sufficient medical services, especially if Tahoe Forest Hospital has been evacuated, exist before repopulating the area

Coordination with assisting and cooperating agencies is critical to the success of repopulation planning. Ultimately it is a law enforcement decision based on TFPD / Cal-Fire input to approve repopulation of citizens back into an area previously closed or evacuated. While input may be received from a variety of resources, repopulation meetings are generally held with only law and fire command staff to facilitate decision making.

Site Safety Assessments

The impacted areas must be thoroughly inspected to ensure essential infrastructure services have been restored and it is safe for residents to return to their homes.

When the Incident Commander(s) determine(s) the incident risk has passed, they will coordinate with affected jurisdictions and the EOC to conduct a safety assessment of the evacuated area including:

- Structural integrity of buildings, roads, and trees
- Integrity of gas lines, water lines, and sewer lines
- Assessment of debris and contaminant hazards
- Assessment of drinking water quality
- Assessment of the availability of medical services
- Assessment of accessibility of travel paths for people with disabilities, including residents and recovery personnel

Phased Re-entry

Re-entry may be phased to manage the number of people entering the disaster area, and prioritized for public safety purposes.

Phase I

Allows the re-entry of personnel playing key roles in restoring normal services and ensuring public safety in the impacted area following a disaster. Phase I agencies and groups may include:

- Law Enforcement and security agencies (including private security for facilities and residential communities)
- Fire/Emergency Medical Services (EMS)/Search and Rescue Teams
- Animal Care Officers
- Official damage assessment teams
- Infrastructure and utilities repair personnel
- Facility/industry emergency response teams
- Debris clearing and removal crews
- Non-profit partners with a direct service responsibility
- Other personnel at the direction of the EOC

Phase II

Allows for the re-entry of residents and business owners who can prove they live, own, rent, lease, or otherwise need access to the restricted areas. In some cases, re-entry during this phase may be temporary as safety and security issues warrant.

Phase III

Allows for the re-entry of additional groups that are critical to long term recovery. These groups may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Relief workers
- Health and Human Services
- Insurance agents
- Retail Store Management and Staff
- Hotel/Motel Staff (to prepare for receiving of State and Federal relief agencies)

Phase IV

Allows for the resuming of normal access for residents and the demobilization of checkpoints and emergency personnel.

The public will be notified of the re-entry status through emergency broadcast radio, television, press releases, Nixle, Red Cross, Internet, informational phone lines such as 211, community briefings, and informational updates at shelters.

Checkpoints and Routes

Law enforcement will establish/maintain Traffic Control Points along access routes to facilitate re-entry and maintain the security of evacuated areas.

Transportation resources will have to be coordinated to return evacuees requiring transportation assistance from evacuation points or shelters back to their communities.

Identification will be required of anyone wishing to re-enter evacuation zones. If possible, a mobile credentialing system for all evacuees and emergency workers will be implemented. To expedite the identification process while maintaining security, credentials should identify the individual, agency (if applicable), specific level of access, and the timeframe of allowed access.

Relief workers should have an identification card from their organization and be able to prove they are fulfilling an assigned role or mission.

Section 5

Attachments

Attachment I -- Incident Responsibility Checklist

Responsible Department/Agency	Actions
Incident Commanders	▪ Notify ESM which Evacuation Management Zones (EMZ) will be evacuated. ▪ Activate Incident Support Team (IST). ▪ Send initial community notifications ▪ Develop Evacuation Plan and Traffic Control Points as necessary. ▪ Continue to update ESM of significant events related to the event ▪ Create repopulation plan before allowing residents to return.
Emergency Services Coordinator (ESM)	▪ Receive call/text from Watch Commander on emergency/disaster location and status. ▪ Activate Incident Support Team (IST). ▪ Contact neighboring jurisdictions' Emergency Managers to provide information updates and advise of possible Mutual Aid requests. ▪ Disseminate current status information and EOC activation level to the Police Operations Commander and Chief of Police. ▪ Activate mass notification systems and send out evacuation notifications as appropriate in conjunction with IC's and PIO. ○ Consider: Nixle, CodeRed, Wireless Emergency Alerts. ▪ Send current information for the general public to the PIO to post on social media.
TPD Command Staff	▪ Monitor information received from the Town's ESM and IC's. ▪ Ensure TPD personnel respond as needed for evacuation, traffic control, and security of Evacuation Zones.
Public Information Officer	▪ Monitor information received from the Town's ESM. ▪ Activate mass notification system and send out evacuation alert in conjunction with ESM. ○ Consider: Nixle, Code Red, Wireless Emergency ▪ Disseminate information on event status, evacuation routes, Temporary Evacuation Point location(s), shelter location(s), etc. as necessary. ▪ Post current event information for the general public to Twitter, Website, Facebook, and Nextdoor. ▪ Monitor social media for rumors, questions, and information. ▪ Request that ESM to open a hotline and activate 211 ▪ Ensure public information is available in multiple languages.
Public Works	▪ Monitor information received from the Incident Commanders and ESM. ▪ Support evacuations as requested (i.e. provide personnel, barricades for traffic control/road closures, cones, signage, etc). ▪ Support the Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP) as requested.

Attachment II -- Evacuation Management Zones (EMZ)

The US Census Bureau reports that the average full-time household in Truckee contains 2.54[1] people with approximately 2.0[2] cars per household.

EMZ	Parameters	Number of Residential Properties	Approximate Nighttime Population	Approximate Daytime Population	Approximate # of Cars
1	Glenshire / Martis Peak / Juniper Hills	1661	3,910	3,026	830
2	Gateway Area / Downtown West	469	1,008	6,792	234
3	Downtown East / Railyard	497	1,086	1,443	248
4	Donner Lake / Deerfield	1,642	1,045	1,385	821
5	Tahoe Donner / Prosser Heights	949 ft[3] 5,378 pt[3]	4,714[6]	2,064[6]	475[3] ??[6]
6	Ponderosa Palisades / Sierra Meadows	1,155	2,549	1,346	577
7	Prosser Lakeview / Grey's Crossing / Old Greenwood / Olympic Heights	1,185	2,045	954	592
	Town of Truckee	12,936[4,5]	16,357[6]	17,010[6]	??[6]

1 - Town of Truckee Facts (https://www.townoftruckee.com/home/showdocument?id=9207)

2 - https://datausa.io/profile/geo/truckee-ca/#housing

3 - Approximately 949 homes (15%) are owner occupied in Tahoe Donner (TDHOA)

4 - Approximately 6,343 homes (49.5%) are owner occupied in Truckee (US Census)

5 – Approximately 1,215 residences other than Tahoe Donner area are 2nd homes

6 – This figure does not include 2nd home or tourist populations.

Attachment III – Critical Facilities in Truckee

A critical facility is a building or site that is important to meet community needs and provide government services. These facilities can include local government buildings and sites, private facilities, and key pieces of infrastructure. Critical facilities help provide basic needs and ensure continuity of government functions following an emergency.

Name	Address	Function
Town of Truckee Town Hall		
Truckee Police Department		
Town of Truckee Corp Yard		
Town of Truckee Animal Services		
USFS		
Cal-Trans Yard		
Tahoe Forest Hospital		Hospital
Tahoe Forest Hospital MOB		
Tahoe Forest Hospital Cancer Center		
Tahoe Forest Hospital Billing Center		
Tahoe Forest Hospital Multi-Specialty Clinic		
Nevada County Courts		
Nevada County Detention Fac.		
California Highway Patrol Ofc.		
CHP Donner Pass Inspection Fac		
Truckee High School		

Truckee Elementary		
Sierra High School		
TTUSD District Office & Warehouse		
Alder Creek Middle School		
Glenshire Elementary		
TTUSD Bus Facility		
Truckee Tahoe Airport		
TDRPD – Main Office & Pool		
TDRPD Community Center		
TDRPD Regional Park		
TDRPD West End Beach		
TDRPD Boat Launch		
TFPD Station #96		
TFPD Station #95		
TFPD Station #94		
TFPD Station #93		
TFPD Station #92		
TFPD Station #91		
Senior Center		
TDPUD Main Office		

TDPUD Airport Well		
TDPUD Glenshire Well		
TDPUD Riverside Sub		
TDPUD Downtown Substation		
TDPUD Pioneer Trl Sub		
TDPUD Tahoe Donner Sub		
TDPUD electrical connections		
TSD Main Office		
(need to list all TSD pump stations)		
TTSA Sewer Treatment Facility		
UPRR Railyard		

Attachment IV -- Traffic Control Points

Traffic Control Points (TCPs) will be established at key intersection and access points for evacuation routes, to help ensure a smooth flow of traffic. In some situations, traffic control personnel may need to control vehicle flow outside of the hazard area in order to minimize conflicts with evacuating traffic. These preselected TCP's can be adjusted during the evacuation as needed.

Traffic control personnel will monitor the progress of evacuation activities and implement any changes in traffic control strategies in consultation with the Traffic Group Supervisor. The Town should have towing services on standby to assist disabled vehicles and ensure that they do not impede the flow of traffic. Public Works will provide barricades and signs as needed.

List of Traffic Control Point Locations:

TCP #1   Donner Pass Rd and Northwoods Blvd

TCP #2   Donner Pass Rd and I-80 (Donnergate Area)

TCP #3   Alder Creek Rd. and SR-89 (North)

TCP #4   SR-89 (north) / SR-267 and I-80

TCP #5   Northwoods Blvd and Northwoods Blvd

TCP #6   Donner Pass Rd and Glenshire Dr

TCP #7   Glenshire Dr. / Hirschdale Rd and I-80

TCP #8   Glenshire Dr and Martis Peak Rd

TCP #9   Brockway Rd and Palisades Rd

TCP #10   Brockway Rd and Martis Valley Rd

TCP #11   Brockway Rd. and SR-267

Additional Traffic Control Point Locations:

I-80 E/B west of Town (summit area) – stop eastbound I-80 traffic to allow for egress from Town

I-80 W/B east of Town (stateline) – stop westbound I-80 traffic to allow for egress from Town

SR-267 and Schaffer Mill Rd. – control traffic as needed to prevent gridlock northbound SR-267

SR-267 and Northstar Dr. – stop northbound traffic and turn back to Northstar and Kings Beach

SR-89 (South) and Squaw Valley Rd. – stop northbound traffic and return to Tahoe City

SR-89 (North) and Donner Pass Rd. – flow southbound traffic to I-80 through Roundabout

Donner Pass Rd. and South Shore Dr. – flow traffic to west or east as conditions warrant

TCP #1
(Donner Pass Rd. and Northwoods Blvd.)

Goals: Flow traffic out of Tahoe Donner subdivision. Prevent intersection gridlock.

Objective: To flow southbound traffic from Northwoods Blvd. to westbound Donner Pass Rd. to I-80. Prevent westbound Donner Pass Rd. traffic from reentering subdivision or gridlocking Donner Pass Rd. west of Northwoods Blvd.

Personnel Needed: 2 officers and 2 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 75 traffic cones, 7 barricades, CMS Signboards as available
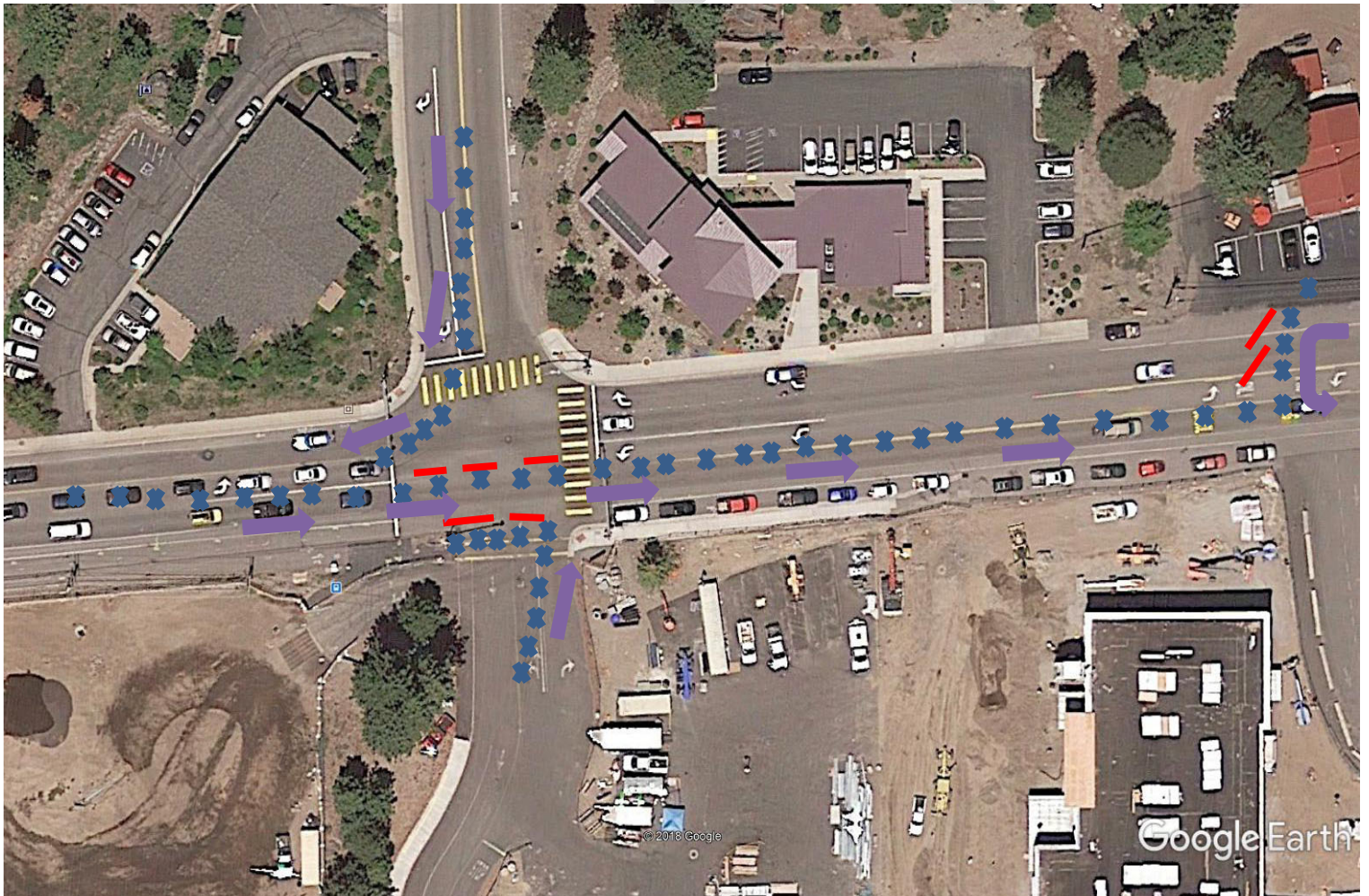
TCP #2
(Donner Pass Rd. and I-80 -- Donnergate Area)

Goals: Prevent gridlock on Donner Pass Rd.

Objective: Flow traffic to W/B I-80 using long and short ramps as needed to prevent back-up onto Donner Pass Rd. If W/B I-80 is unavailable due to incident, force traffic onto I-80 E/B to Reno.

Personnel Needed: 2 officers and Cal-Trans personnel as needed and available

Equipment Needed: ?? traffic cones, ?? traffic control signs

CMS Signboard Pointing to Sacramento and Reno on-ramps

Close ramp ASAP – take #2 lane when possible to allow free-flow onramp traffic

Close W/B off-ramp to DPR

Priority to W/B DPR traffic to E/B 80 – No E/B DPR traffic past Coldstream
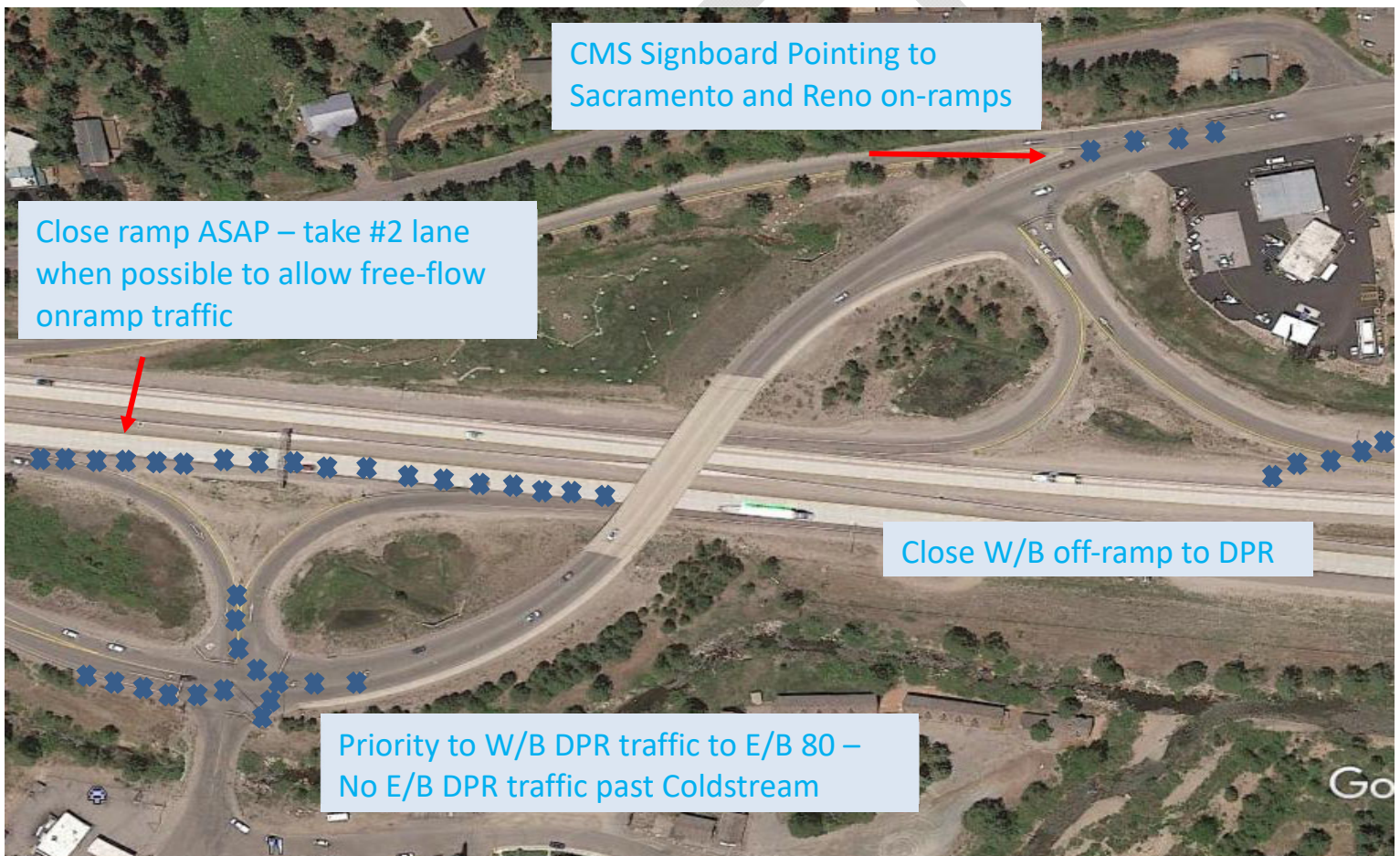
TCP #3
(Alder Creek Rd. and SR-89 (North)

Goals: Flow traffic out of Tahoe Donner subversion

Objective: Flow traffic to I-80 using southbound SR-89. If vehicles wish to go N/B accommodate as possible. Prevent traffic from entering Tahoe Donner subdivision.

Personnel Needed: 1 officer and 1 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 15 traffic cones, 1 barricade, CMS signboard as available
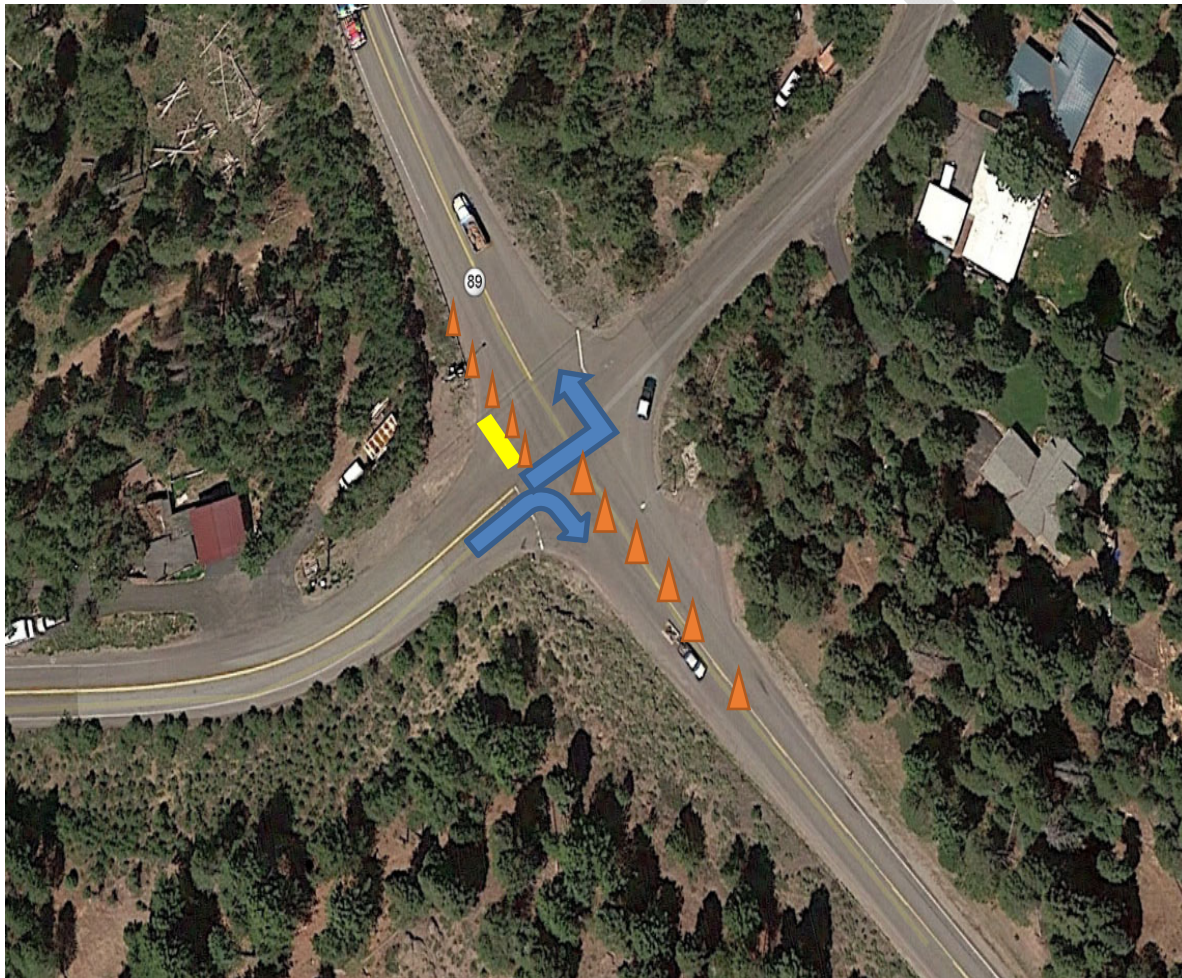
TCP #4
(SR-89 (North) / SR-267 and I-80)

Goals: Flow traffic onto east or westbound I-80 as incident conditions dictate

Objective: Prevent intersection gridlock giving priority to southbound traffic. Depending on incident, northbound SR-267 traffic will be directed to eastbound 80 to divert from area

Personnel Needed: 3 officers + Cal-Trans personnel

Equipment Needed: ?? traffic cones, ?? barricades, ?? traffic control signs, ?? CMS signboard
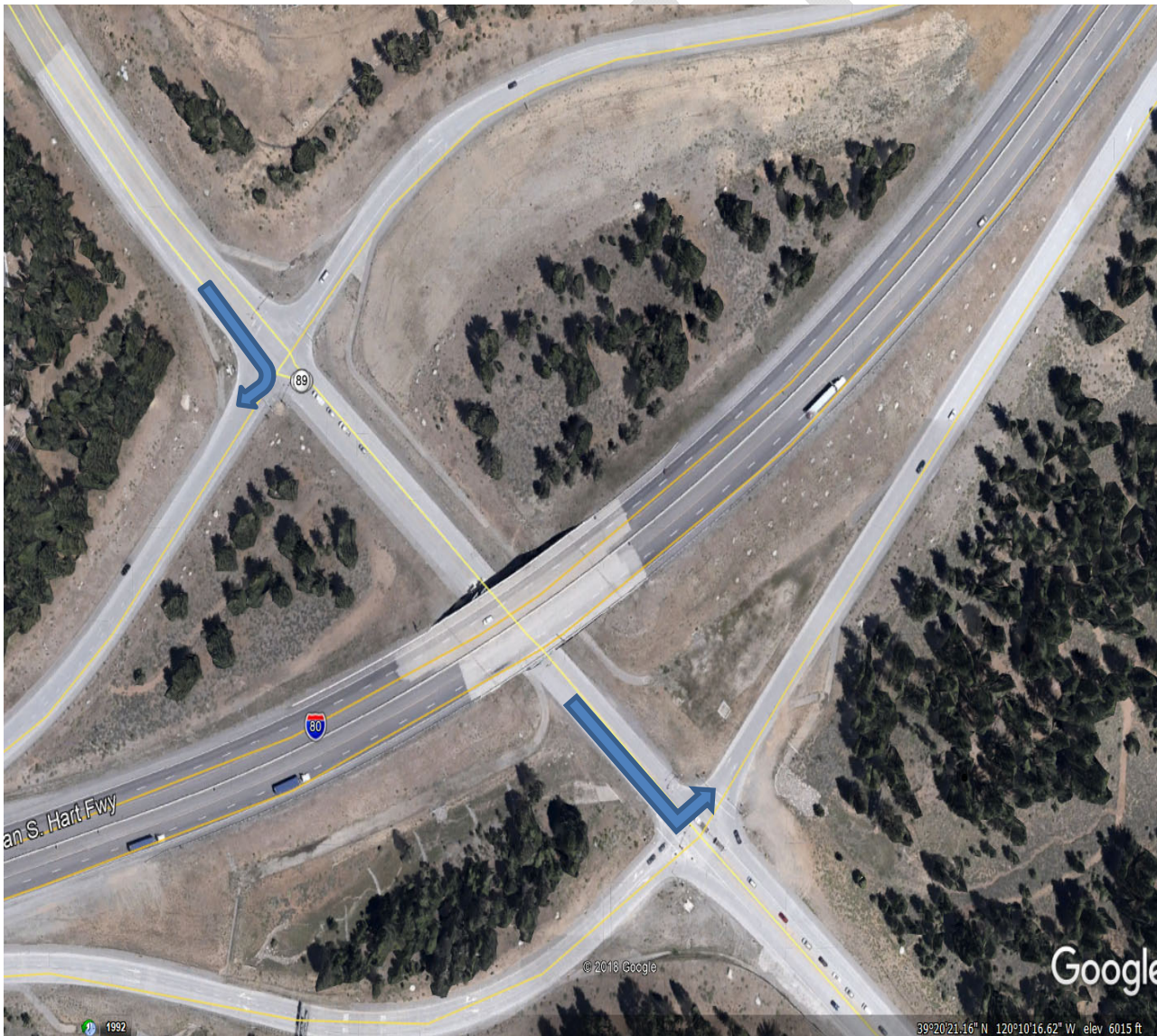
TCP #5
(Northwoods Blvd. and Northwoods Blvd.)

Goals: Prevent intersection gridlock. Provide priority flow to most affected subdivision location.

Objective: Flow traffic out of Tahoe Donner subdivision while giving preference to traffic from most affected area.

Personnel Needed: 1 officer and 1 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 25 traffic cones and 2 barricades
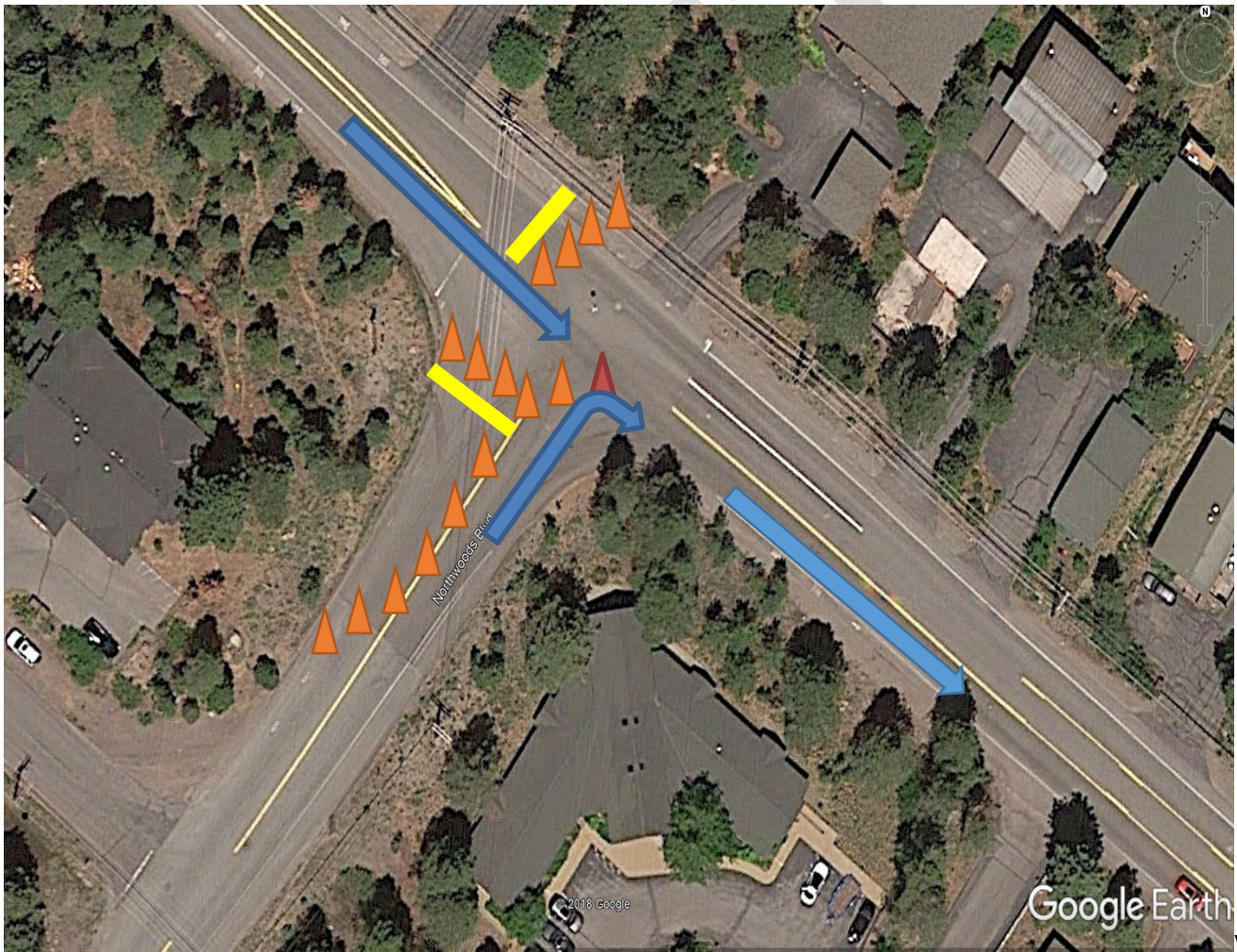
TCP #6
(Truckee Way and Glenshire Dr.)

Goals: Prevent intersection gridlock. Provide priority flow to vehicles exiting Glenshire subdivision.

Objective: Flow traffic out of Glenshire subdivision to eastbound Truckee Way to I-80 while holding Downtown traffic if not a safety risk.

Personnel Needed: 1 officer and 1 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 30 traffic cones

TCP #7
(Donner Pass Rd. and Glenshire Dr.)

Goals: Prevent roundabout gridlock. Provide priority flow to vehicles exiting Glenshire subdivision.

Objective: Flow traffic out of Glenshire subdivision while holding Downtown traffic if not a safety risk.

Personnel Needed: 1 officer and 1 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 15 traffic cones

TCP #8
(Glenshire Dr. / Hirschdale Rd. and I-80)

Goals: Flow traffic out of Glenshire subdivision. Prevent traffic from impacting Glenshire subdivision by exiting freeway.

Objective: Flow traffic out of Glenshire subdivision to I-80 east and westbound as incident conditions dictate. Prevent vehicles from exiting I-80 to Hirschdale Rd. from either east or westbound as conditions dictate.

Personnel Needed: 2 officers and 2 non-sworn personnel (to block ramps)

Equipment Needed: Caltrans traffic cones and 2 traffic control signs E/W I80

TCP #9
(Glenshire Dr. and Martis Peak Rd.)

Goals: Prevent intersection gridlock. Provide priority flow to most affected traffic direction.

Objective: Flow traffic out of Glenshire, Meadows, Juniper Hills subdivisions as needed while giving preference to traffic from most affected area.

Personnel Needed: 1 officer and 2 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 15 traffic cones and 3 barricades.
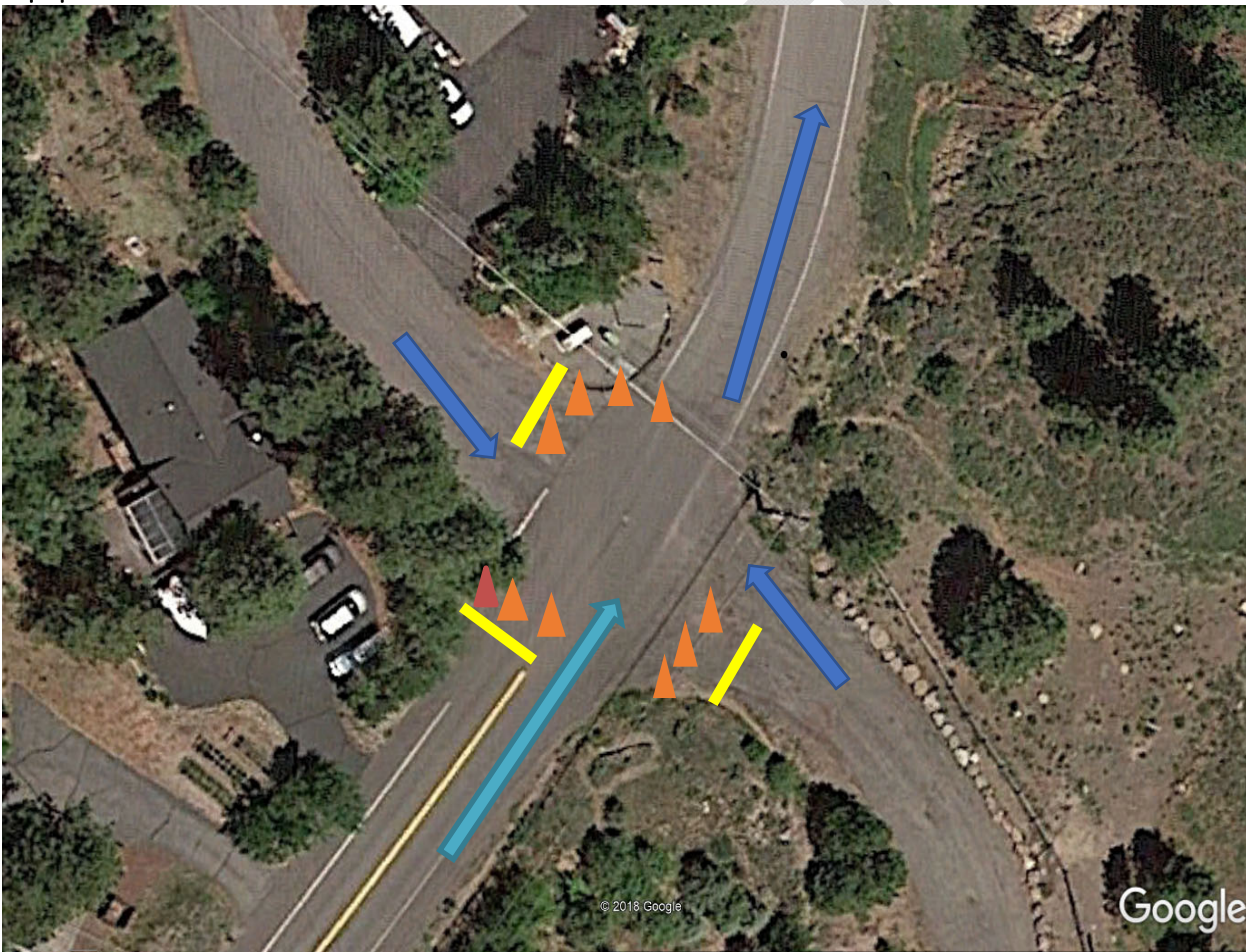
TCP #10
(Brockway Rd. and Palisades Rd.)

Goals: Flow traffic off northbound Palisades Dr. to SR-267

Objective: Flow traffic out of subdivision using eastbound Brockway Rd to SR-267. Prevent traffic from entering southbound Palisades Dr. into subdivisions. Prevent traffic from turning westbound Brockway Rd. into Downtown area.

Personnel Needed: 2 officers and 0 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 25 traffic cones and 2 barricades.
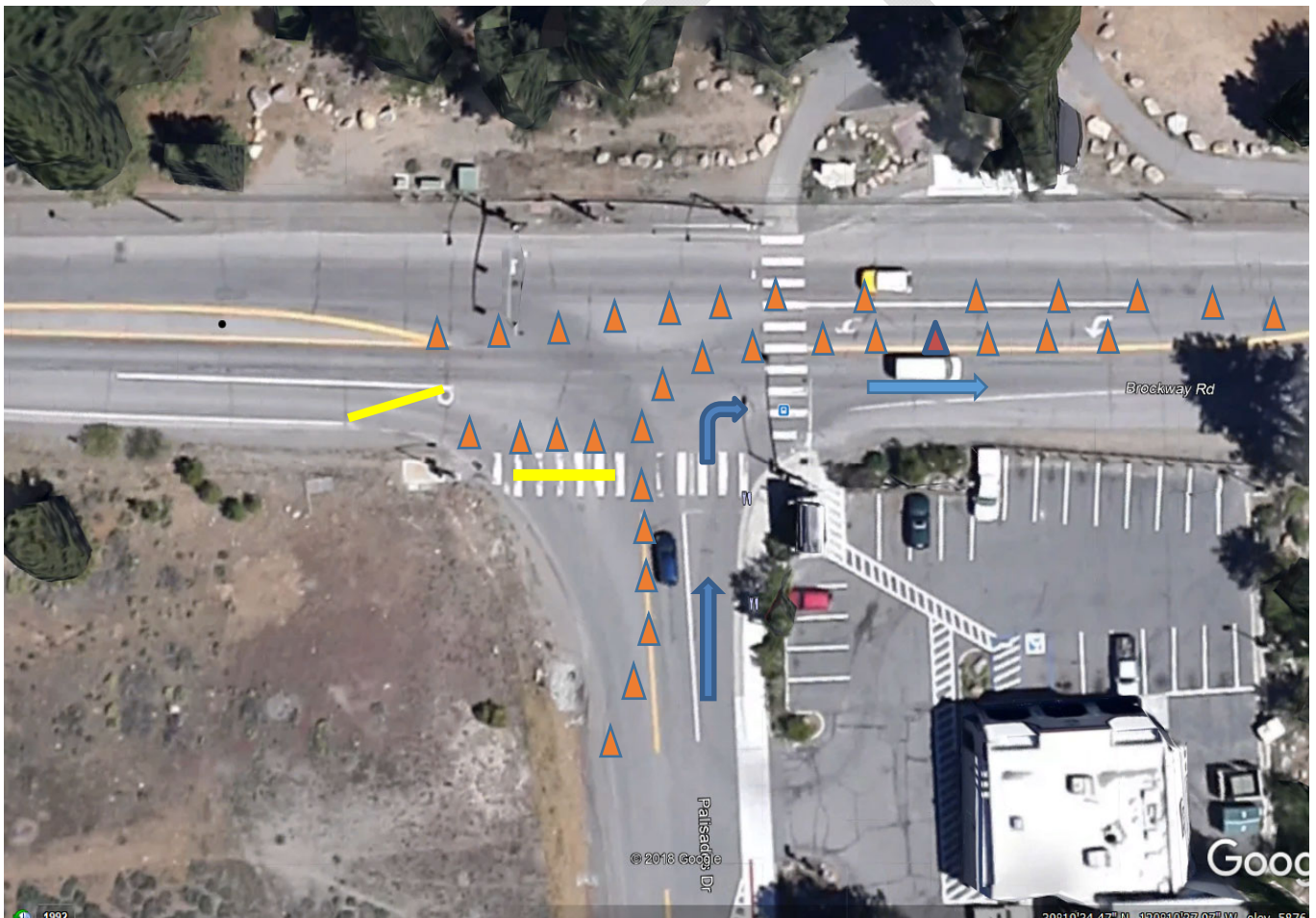
TCP #11
(Brockway Rd. and Martis Valley Rd.)

Goals: Prevent intersection gridlock. Provide priority flow to most affected traffic direction.

Objective: Flow traffic out of subdivision using eastbound Martis Valley Rd. to SR-267. Prevent traffic from entering southbound Martis Valley Rd. into Sierra Meadows subdivision. Prevent traffic from turning westbound Brockway Rd. into Downtown area.

Personnel Needed: 1 officer and 2 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 25 traffic cones and 3 barricades
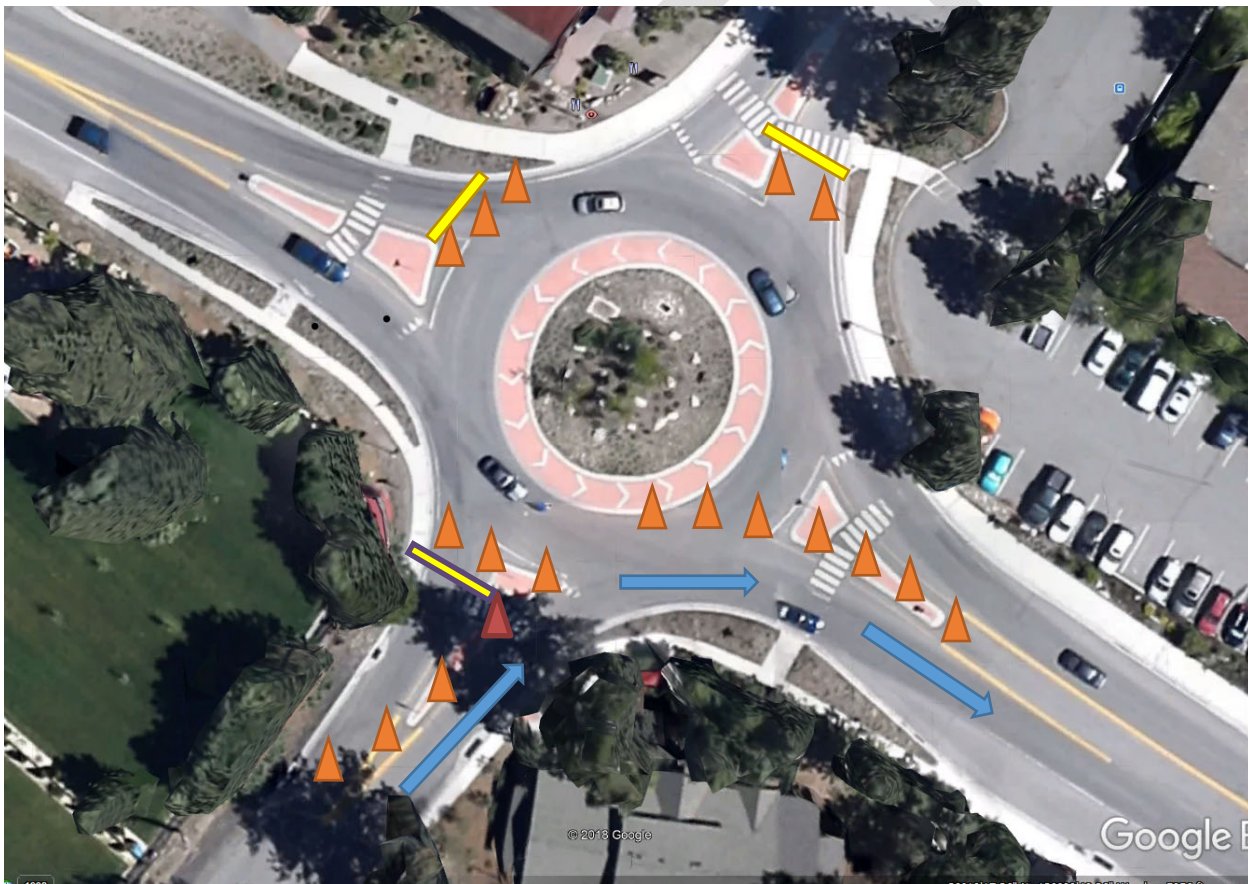
TCP #12
(Brockway Rd. and SR-267)

Goals: Prevent intersection gridlock. Provide priority flow to most affected traffic direction.

Objective: Flow traffic eastbound from Brockway Rd. to northbound SR-267. Prevent traffic from entering westbound Brockway Rd. Prevent traffic from turning westbound Brockway Rd. into Downtown area from northbound SR-267.

Personnel Needed: 2 officers and 0 non-sworn personnel

Equipment Needed: 50 traffic cones, and 1 barricade

Attachment V – Required Personnel and Equipment List – Interstate Closure

Evacuation Warning

	Location	Agency	TPD Sworn Personnel	Town Personnel	CHP Personnel	Cal-Trans	Town Cones	Cal-Trans Cones	A-Frame Barricades	Town CMS	Cal-Trans CMS
	Strike Teams (Pre-Position)	Multi	10		10		200	200			
1	I-80 @ Boca E/B On-Ramp	CHP									
2	I-80 @ Boca W/B On-Ramp	CHP									
3	I-80 @ Boca W/B Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans									1
4	I-80 @ Boca E/B Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans									
5	Glenshire @ Whitehorse	TPD								1	
6	Glenshire @ Polaris Turnout	TPD									
7	Glenshire @ Highland	TPD									
8	Glenshire @ Olympic	TPD									
9	Glensire @ Truckee Wy	TPD								1	
10	I-80 W/B @ Overland	CHP - CalTrans									1
11	I-80 E/B @ Overland	CHP - CalTrans									
12	I-80 E/B @ 188A Off-Ramp (Truckee Wy)	CHP - CalTrans									1

13	I-80 E/B @ 188B Off-Ramp (SR 267)	CHP - CalTrans									
14	I-80 W/B @ SR 89(N) Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans									1
15	SR 267 @ I-80	TPD									
16	SR 89(N) @ I-80	TPD									
17	SR 267 @ Soaring Way	TPD								1	
18	SR 267 @ Schaffer Mill	CHP									
19	Brockway @ Martis Valley	TPD									
20	Brockway @ Palisades	TPD								1	
21	I-80 W/B @ Central	CHP - CalTrans									
22	I-80 E/B @ Central	CHP - CalTrans									
23	I-80 W/B Off-Ramp @ SR-89(S)	CHP - CalTrans									1
24	I-80 E/B Off-Ramp @ SR 89(S)	CHP - CalTrans									
25	SR 89(S) @ I-80 E/B On-Ramp	TPD									
26	SR 89(S) @ I-80 W/B On-Ramp	TPD									
27	SR 89(S) @ Mousehole	TPD								1	
28	SR 89(S) @ W. River St	CHP									
29	SR 89(N) @ Alder Creek	TPD								1	
30	Northwoods & Northwoods	TPD									

31	DPR @ Northwoods	TPD							2	
32	I-80 W/B @ Coldstream	CHP - CalTrans								
33	I-80 E/B @ Coldstream	CHP - CalTrans								1
34	DPR @ Donner Lake Rd	TPD								
35	DPR @ South Shore Dr	TPD								
36	I-80 W/B @ DLI	CHP - CalTrans								
37	I-80 E/B @ DLI	CHP - CalTrans				?				1
Totals			10	0	10		200	200	8	7

Evacuation Order

	Location	Agency	TPD Sworn Personnel	Town Personnel	CHP Personnel	Cal-Trans	Town Cones	Cal-Trans Cones	A-Frame Barricades	CMS
1	I-80 @ Boca E/B On-Ramp	CHP			1					
2	I-80 @ Boca W/B On-Ramp	CHP			1					
3	I-80 @ Boca W/B Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
4	I-80 @ Boca E/B Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
5	Glenshire @ Whitehorse	TPD	1							

6	Glenshire @ Polaris Turnout	TPD	2	1						
7	Glenshire @ Highland	TPD	1							
8	Glenshire @ Olympic	TPD	1							
9	Glensire @ Truckee Wy	TPD	3	2						
10	I-80 W/B @ Overland	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
11	I-80 E/B @ Overland	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
12	I-80 E/B @ 188A Off-Ramp (Truckee Wy)	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
13	I-80 E/B @ 188B Off-Ramp (SR 267)	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
14	I-80 W/B @ SR 89(N) Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
15	SR 267 @ I-80	TPD	2							
16	SR 89(N) @ I-80	TPD	2							
17	SR 267 @ Soaring Way	TPD	2	2						
18	SR 267 @ Schaffer Mill	CHP			2					
19	Brockway @ Martis Valley	TPD	1							
20	Brockway @ Palisades	TPD	1							
21	I-80 W/B @ Central	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
22	I-80 E/B @ Central	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
23	I-80 W/B Off-Ramp @ SR-89(S)	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
24	I-80 E/B Off-Ramp @ SR 89(S)	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				

25	SR 89(S) @ I-80 E/B On-Ramp	TPD	1	1						
26	SR 89(S) @ I-80 W/B On-Ramp	TPD	1	1						
27	SR 89(S) @ Mousehole	TPD	2							
28	SR 89(S) @ W. River St	CHP			2					
29	SR 89(N) @ Alder Creek	TPD	1	1						
30	Northwoods & Northwoods	TPD	2							
31	DPR @ Northwoods	TPD	3	2						
32	I-80 W/B @ Coldstream	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
33	I-80 E/B @ Coldstream	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
34	DPR @ Donner Lake Rd	TPD	1	1						
35	DPR @ South Shore Dr	TPD	1	1						
36	I-80 W/B @ DLI	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
37	I-80 E/B @ DLI	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
Totals			28	12	21					

Post Evacuation Security

	Location	Agency	TPD Sworn Personnel	Town Personnel	CHP Personnel	Cal-Trans	Town Cones	Cal-Trans Cones	A-Frame Barricades	CMS
1	I-80 @ Boca E/B On-Ramp	CHP								
2	I-80 @ Boca W/B On-Ramp	CHP								
3	I-80 @ Boca W/B Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
4	I-80 @ Boca E/B Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
5	Glenshire @ Whitehorse	TPD	1							
6	Glenshire @ Polaris Turnout	TPD	1	1						
7	Glenshire @ Highland	TPD								
8	Glenshire @ Olympic	TPD	1							
9	Glensire @ Truckee Wy	TPD	2	2						
10	I-80 W/B @ Overland	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
11	I-80 E/B @ Overland	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
12	I-80 E/B @ 188A Off-Ramp (Truckee Wy)	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
13	I-80 E/B @ 188B Off-Ramp (SR 267)	CHP - CalTrans								
14	I-80 W/B @ SR 89(N) Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
15	SR 267 @ I-80	TPD								

16	SR 89(N) @ I-80	TPD								
17	SR 267 @ Soaring Way	TPD	1	1						
18	SR 267 @ Schaffer Mill	CHP			2					
19	Brockway @ Martis Valley	TPD	1							
20	Brockway @ Palisades	TPD	1							
21	I-80 W/B @ Central	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
22	I-80 E/B @ Central	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
23	I-80 W/B Off-Ramp @ SR-89(S)	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
24	I-80 E/B Off-Ramp @ SR 89(S)	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
25	SR 89(S) @ I-80 E/B On-Ramp	TPD								
26	SR 89(S) @ I-80 W/B On-Ramp	TPD								
27	SR 89(S) @ Mousehole	TPD								
28	SR 89(S) @ W. River St	CHP			1					
29	SR 89(N) @ Alder Creek	TPD	1	1						
30	Northwoods & Northwoods	TPD								
31	DPR @ Northwoods	TPD	2	2						
32	I-80 W/B @ Coldstream	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
33	I-80 E/B @ Coldstream	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
34	DPR @ Donner Lake Rd	TPD								

35	DPR @ South Shore Dr	TPD	1	1						
36	I-80 W/B @ DLI	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
37	I-80 E/B @ DLI	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
Totals			12	8	17					

Repopulation

	Location	Agency	TPD Sworn Personnel	Town Personnel	CHP Personnel	Cal-Trans	Town Cones	Cal-Trans Cones	A-Frame Barricades	CMS
1	I-80 @ Boca E/B On-Ramp	CHP								
2	I-80 @ Boca W/B On-Ramp	CHP								
3	I-80 @ Boca W/B Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
4	I-80 @ Boca E/B Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
5	Glenshire @ Whitehorse	TPD	1							
6	Glenshire @ Polaris Turnout	TPD								
7	Glenshire @ Highland	TPD								
8	Glenshire @ Olympic	TPD								
9	Glensire @ Truckee Wy	TPD	2	2						

#	Location	Agency								
10	I-80 W/B @ Overland	CHP - CalTrans								
11	I-80 E/B @ Overland	CHP - CalTrans								
12	I-80 E/B @ 188A Off-Ramp (Truckee Wy)	CHP - CalTrans								
13	I-80 E/B @ 188B Off-Ramp (SR 267)	CHP - CalTrans								
14	I-80 W/B @ SR 89(N) Off-Ramp	CHP - CalTrans								
15	SR 267 @ I-80	TPD								
16	SR 89(N) @ I-80	TPD								
17	SR 267 @ Soaring Way	TPD	1	1						
18	SR 267 @ Schaffer Mill	CHP								
19	Brockway @ Martis Valley	TPD								
20	Brockway @ Palisades	TPD								
21	I-80 W/B @ Central	CHP - CalTrans				1	?			
22	I-80 E/B @ Central	CHP - CalTrans				1	?			
23	I-80 W/B Off-Ramp @ SR-89(S)	CHP - CalTrans								
24	I-80 E/B Off-Ramp @ SR 89(S)	CHP - CalTrans								
25	SR 89(S) @ I-80 E/B On-Ramp	TPD	1							

26	SR 89(S) @ I-80 W/B On-Ramp	TPD	1							
27	SR 89(S) @ Mousehole	TPD								
28	SR 89(S) @ W. River St	CHP								
29	SR 89(N) @ Alder Creek	TPD	1	1						
30	Northwoods & Northwoods	TPD								
31	DPR @ Northwoods	TPD	2	2						
32	I-80 W/B @ Coldstream	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
33	I-80 E/B @ Coldstream	CHP - CalTrans			1	?				
34	DPR @ Donner Lake Rd	TPD								
35	DPR @ South Shore Dr	TPD								
36	I-80 W/B @ DLI	CHP - CalTrans				?				
37	I-80 E/B @ DLI	CHP - CalTrans				?				
Totals			9	6	6					
	1 Traffic Control Response Team - 5 cars, 2 officers each with 1 supervisor									

Attachment VI – Emergency Evacuation Guide

Town of Truckee Evacuation Routes

Evacuation Routes ———

All routes lead to I-80 on-ramps
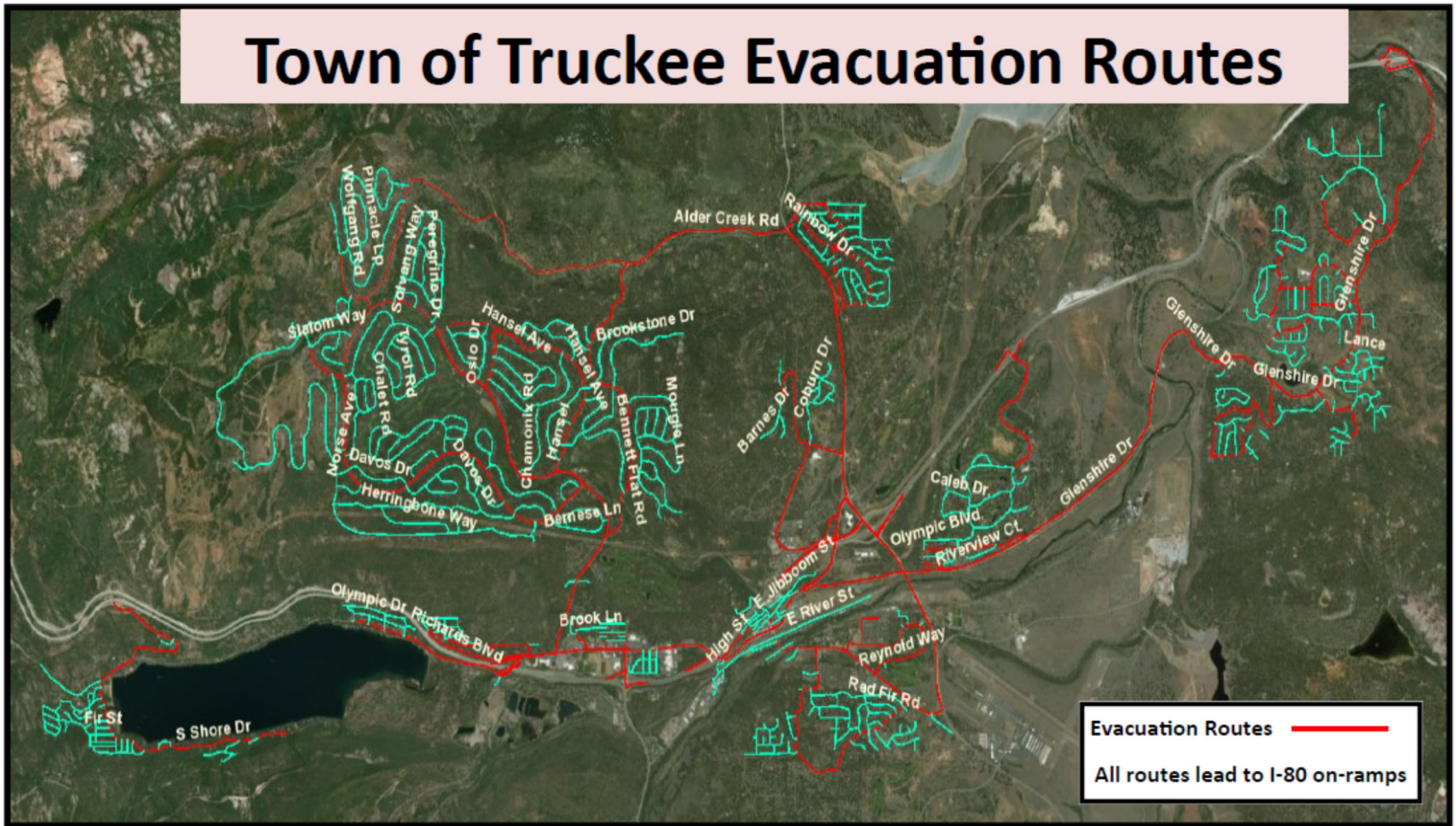
- Be prepared for evacuation before the incident occurs.
- Go to Ready, Set, Go —Wildfire is Coming (http://www.readyforwildfire.org/Ready-Set-Go-Campaign/)
- Have a plan, know the routes, and have a bag pre-packed with medications, important papers, and clothes for 3 days.
- Don't forget to prepare for your pets.

Notification systems are not perfect and are not guaranteed to work in an emergency.

Evacuate if you think you are in danger.

WASHOE COUNTY ANNEX

Evacuation, Sheltering, and Mass Care Plan

Washoe County Emergency Management and Homeland Security Program

July 2020

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

Washoe County Evacuation, Sheltering, and Mass Care Plan

Process

The Washoe County Evacuation, Sheltering, and Mass Care Planning Team recommended that the Board of County Commissioners adopt the Washoe County Evacuation, Sheltering, and Mass Care Plan during a regularly scheduled Board of County Commissioners Meeting and that a resolution be prepared to document its adoption.

Resolution

The official resolution was adopted on March 25, 2008 and is included below.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Washoe County's Emergency Management and Homeland Security Office led a statewide evacuation, mass care, and sheltering initiative and the efforts of this initiative have resulted in the County's all-hazards evacuation Plan; and

WHEREAS, Washoe County conducted a capabilities gap analysis and integrated local first responder and non-governmental agency input as part of this process, to consider strategies for evacuating and sheltering the population against the natural, technological, and human caused risks to which the County is vulnerable; and

WHEREAS, Recent events have shown that the County must remain ever vigilant to eliminate or reduce the risk to human life, property and the environment posed by hazards; and

WHEREAS, The Evacuation Plan's purpose is to provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of all or any part of the population of Washoe County if it is determined that such action is the most effective means available for protecting the population from the effects of an emergency situation; and

WHEREAS, The Evacuation Plan is a living document: now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Washoe County Board of Commissioners, on behalf of the residents of Washoe County, adopt the Washoe County Evacuation Plan, and further direct that the County Emergency Manager assist in informing the public and community of the evacuation and mass care strategies recommended by the plan, as well as periodically updating the plan to ensure that it remains timely and relevant.

ADOPTED this 25th day of March, 2008.

Robert M. Larkin, Chairman

ATTEST:

Washoe County Clerk

1. Introduction

1.1. Authorities

Authorities for this plan are referenced in the Washoe County Regional Emergency Operations Plan (REOP) in the Authorities and References section. The cited authorities cover all emergency operations. In addition to the authorities in the Washoe County REOP, Washoe County Code (WCC) 65.330 provides specific evacuation authority.

1.2. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation, sheltering, and mass care of all or any part of the population of Washoe County if it is determined that such action is the most effective means available for protecting the population from the effects of an emergency situation.

It is recognized that the community in Washoe County takes care of its own and many emergency actions are performed as a matter of course. This plan serves to provide a formal framework within which the County can execute evacuation/sheltering operations in extraordinary circumstances where defined guidance is necessary for effective and efficient service provision.

It is recognized that during a major event the capacity of the County to respond will be limited or overwhelmed. Regional assistance in the form of intercounty agreements, mutual aid, or state-requested resources will support existing County capabilities. Please refer to the State Evacuation, Sheltering, and Mass Care Plan for information related to state and interstate coordination.

1.3. Definitions

Catastrophic incident. Any natural or human-caused incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic incident could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to state, local, tribal, and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.

Congregate sheltering. Temporary housing where large numbers of people share sleeping, eating, and bathroom arrangements in a large facility.

Evacuation. The National Incident Management System defines evacuation as an organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Functional needs populations. Also referred to as special needs populations, this describes members of the community who have needs before, during, and after an emergency incident in functional areas. These needs include, but are not limited to, maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in the community with physical, mental, or medical care needs may require assistance after exhausting their usual resources and support networks.

Large-scale emergency. The existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons or property within the territorial limits of Washoe County, which conditions are, or are likely to be, beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the County and which requires the combined efforts of other political entities.

Local (small-scale) emergency. An event which requires response of emergency forces over and above normal working functions, but which is manageable within local capability.

Major disaster. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the president, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Stafford Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Non-congregate sheltering. Individual temporary housing such as hotel rooms or other similar accommodations.

Persons with disabilities. Individuals with disabilities are defined as persons who have physical or mental impairment that limit major life activities, have an ongoing or chronic condition, or even if they don't have such a condition, are regarded by the community as being disabled. Individuals with disabilities include people who use wheelchairs, people who are blind or visually impaired, people who are deaf or severely hard of hearing, people with severe emotional impairments, people with severe intellectual impairments, people with medically related needs such as diabetics, people with seizure disorders, and many others that require unique assistance.

Pet-care facility. A facility used by the County to house pets and animals that require shelter during an emergency. Pet-care facilities may be co-located with other shelters housing the human population.

Shelter in place. Shelter in place is the action of seeking immediate shelter indoors and awaiting further instructions. People may need to shelter in place following a release of hazardous materials to the outside air or in anticipation of extreme weather conditions or other emergency that would require such action. The hazardous materials may be chemical, biological, byproducts of a fire (smoke, ash, etc.), or other harmful contaminants. During extreme circumstances, sheltering in place could also include additional precautions, such as turning off fans, air conditioning, and forced air heating systems or HVAC systems to reduce any potential for air contamination in the event of a chemical or biological release.

Special facilities. Certain facilities that house or serve functional needs or vulnerable/at-risk populations that cannot care for themselves during emergencies and/or require unique support services. Such facilities include:

- Schools and day care centers, where students require supervision to ensure their safety.
- Hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, clinics, dialysis centers, and other freestanding health care delivery agencies where patients need specialized health care personnel and equipment to maintain their health.
- Correctional facilities, where offenders require security to keep them in custody.

Visitor/non-resident population. Individuals visiting or staying in a place outside their usual place of residence. Visitor population includes business and leisure travelers present in the jurisdiction, whether for single day or overnight stays.

Vulnerable or at-risk population. Individuals in the community who cannot comfortably or safely access and use standard resources offered in disaster preparedness, relief, and recovery. Vulnerable or at-risk populations include small children, senior citizens, sex offenders, substance abusers, inmates, the homeless community, pregnant women, poverty-stricken individuals, those with cultural/ethnicity differences, and those who refuse to communicate.

2. Concept of Operations: Evacuations

2.1. Evacuation

A. Evacuation is one action for protecting the public from the effects of a hazard. There are two categories of evacuation:

    1. **Physical evacuation:** The population is protected by moving away from a hazard.

    2. **Sheltering in place:** The population is protected by remaining inside a building, home, or enclosed vehicle. Additional SIP procedures are provided in Section 3.8 – Shelter-in-Place Procedures.

B. In planning for evacuation, the characteristics of the hazard and its magnitude, intensity, speed of onset/progress, and anticipated duration are all significant factors that determine the scale of evacuation. Evacuation size can vary by the number of people to be evacuated, the distance people must be moved to ensure their safety, the need for shelter facilities, and the extent of traffic control and security required.

C. The County must be prepared to conduct both small-scale (e.g., single facility or limited local) and large-scale (e.g., extensive local, regional, statewide) evacuations at all times of the day both from known hazard areas and from unexpected incident locations. A General Evacuation Checklist, provided in Appendix A, has been developed to guide the execution of evacuation operations.

D. There are two types of evacuations:

    1. **Voluntary:** Persons perceive the hazard and leave the area of their own volition. No official assistance is required.

    2. **Ordered:** For ordered evacuations emergency shelter and feeding are supplied. There may be two instances of ordered evacuations:

      a. Recommended

        Upon decision of the Incident Commander (IC) or declaration of a local emergency, endangered persons are advised to evacuate to a safe area. Citizens have the right to stay in their homes and/or on their property and may not evacuate so long as they are not interfering with response operations or endangering their well-being. In the event that house-to-house notification is undertaken, evacuation support personnel should attempt to note the names and addresses of people contacted, addresses of homes where contact was not made, which individuals evacuated, and those who refused to leave. The information will be documented and forwarded to the Incident Command Post and/or the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC).

      b. Mandatory (Involuntary)

        While the authority for mandatory evacuations rests with the governor under NRS 414.060, under the International Fire Code, Fire Command has the authority to physically remove persons from their homes and/or property should those individuals pose a threat to themselves

or others, due to the fire conditions. Mandatory evacuation will be undertaken only during existence of state of emergency or declaration of disaster and according to NRS 414.060 allows the governor "To provide for and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area or areas within the State and to take such steps as are necessary for the receipt and care of those persons." If Fire Command gives such an order, the fire services agency with jurisdiction may be assigned to assist in involuntary evacuations.

E. The following sections in this plan provide additional evacuation information:

- Section 8: Evacuation and Traffic Management
- Appendix A: General Evacuation Procedures and Checklist
- Appendix D: Evacuation Resources

2.2. Evacuation Decisions

A. Ultimate authority for direction and control for County Emergency Management and operations, including evacuation, resides with the Washoe County Board of County Commissioners (BCC). The REOP gives incident-specific authority for response decisions to the IC or, if one is established, to the Unified Command (UC). In addition, the Fire Chief has specific evacuation authority conferred by the Uniform Fire Code. In Nevada, the governor may order an evacuation during a state of emergency or declaration of disaster. If the governor is unable to communicate with a stricken area, a local government may have authority under an emergency plan to order an evacuation. (See Nevada Revised Statutes 414.040 through 414.070.)

B. The decision to recommend an evacuation of the populace in and around the area of an incident site rests with the IC or UC managing the incident. For larger scale or multiple location emergencies, the County Manager or Washoe BCC (CC 65.330) will declare an emergency allowing the IC or designee to issue the recommendation for evacuation. In the event a state of emergency or declaration of disaster has been issued by the governor, the governor may order the mandatory evacuation in accordance with NRS 414.070.

1. **Execution of decision – Small scale**

Evacuation recommendation issued verbally by the IC on scene. The IC and incident command post staff will implement the decision. As support is required or the incident expands, WCEM staff may assist in implementing the evacuation decision. Regional procedures for issuing evacuation recommendations and opening shelters are included on the next page.

2. **Execution of decision – Large scale**

During large-scale evacuations, the regional procedures for issuing evacuation recommendations and opening shelters will be used. The IC/UC will issue the evacuation recommendation and WCEM will send the accompanying alert.

3. **Execution of decision – Fast moving**

In the case of a fast-moving disaster the County Emergency Manager or designee may make the evacuation decision within a compressed timeline. Evacuees may be directed to gather at pre-

identified rally points activated based on the geography and response to the incident.

C. The IC or, for large-scale evacuations, the UC shall assess the need for evacuation, plan evacuations, and coordinate support for the evacuation effort. Mechanisms to mitigate problems associated with evacuation traffic, and procedures for personnel and equipment assigned for emergency operations is described in Section 8 – Evacuation and Traffic Management.

Evacuation decisions should resolve the following issues:

1. what areas or facilities are at risk and should be evacuated;

2. how the public will be advised of what to do;

3. what evacuees will need/be allowed to take with them;

4. what travel routes should be used by evacuees;

5. what transportation support is needed;

6. what assistance functional needs or vulnerable/at-risk populations will require;

7. what traffic control is needed;

8. whether the anticipated duration of the evacuation will make it necessary to activate shelter and mass care facilities;

9. how evacuated areas will be secured;

10. what resources will be needed to conduct the evacuation;

11. what resources will be contracted; and

12. what accommodations will be made for evacuation of pets and service animals.

D. Evacuations due to emergencies that occur without warning may have to be planned quickly and carried out with only those resources that can be mobilized rapidly. Pre-incident planning is critical to identifying probable evacuation areas, routes, resources, and tactical operations. Probable evacuation areas and routes are shown in Section 8 – Evacuation and Traffic Management.

E. Subject matter experts, working with the Planning Section, will be consulted where appropriate to provide input in determining the area, distance, and duration of evacuation and consult on public health and safety issues.

2.3. Transportation

A. Individuals.

It is anticipated that most individuals will evacuate via the use of personal vehicles. People who do not own or have access to vehicles may need assistance in evacuating. Provisions must be made to furnish public transportation during an emergency evacuation for these individuals as well as those who are visiting the area.

B. Functional Needs or Vulnerable/At-Risk Populations

Functional needs and vulnerable/at-risk individuals may need evacuation assistance and transportation. Although functional needs facilities are required to have evacuation plans and provide transportation for residents, available resources may not be adequate, and assistance may be needed from the County. Requests for assistance will be made through the REOC to the Emergency Shelter Council (ESC).

C. Special Facilities

Public schools will be evacuated by the Washoe County School District. Private schools and day care centers have limited transportation resources available for evacuation. Many other special facilities rely on commercial or contract transportation companies for their specialized transportation needs. Local government may receive requests to provide additional transport. Requests for assistance will be made through the REOC to the ESC for medical facilities. These requests will be handled as resources are available.

D. Public Transportation Information

Public information messages will be released that emphasize the need for citizens to help their neighbors who lack transportation or otherwise need assistance. The Regional Transportation Commission may have additional information to provide to individuals requiring assistance with evacuation and/or transport to shelter facilities. These messages can significantly reduce requirements for public transportation during an evacuation.

E. Transportation Resources.

1. Backup Support

Emergency mass transportation may be provided with consent by Washoe County School District (school buses), Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) of Northern Nevada (buses), Regional Emergency Medical Services Authority (REMSA), and local fire agencies (ambulances), Nevada National Guard, and other appropriate vehicles. In the case of large-scale evacuations with advance warning, pick-up points may be designated, or a telephone bank established to receive and process requests for transportation.

2. Equipment and Supplies

A regional resource list is contained in the Washoe County WebEOC Resource Module. In addition, inventories of transportation resources are maintained by each County agency.

3. If the County's transportation resources are overwhelmed, it may rely on other jurisdictions to provide assistance. Partner agencies might include Placer County's Tahoe Area Rapid Transit (TART), RTC Intercity, and the South Tahoe Area Transit Agency (STATA).

F. Refueling Stations

When warranted by the situation, the County may activate refueling stations at key locations along major evacuation routes to provide fuel for vehicles used by evacuees. The County may also activate refueling stations for first responder vehicles.

G. Transportation of Animals and Livestock

In the event of an emergency requiring evacuation of all or part of the population, resources to transport pets and livestock will be limited. Washoe County Regional Animal Services will coordinate with the public and private sector to prioritize this function.

2.4. Traffic Control

A. Actual evacuation movement will be controlled by the Washoe County Sheriff's Office in conjunction with Reno/Sparks Police Departments, County and City Public Works, Nevada Highway Patrol, and the Nevada Department of Transportation. Evacuation routes are outlined in Section 8.7.

B. When possible, two-way traffic will be maintained on all evacuation routes to allow continued access for emergency vehicles. While contraflow may eventually be established along some routes, two-way traffic should be maintained prudently.

C. Traffic control devices, such as signs and barricades, will be provided by the Washoe County Community Services Department (roads), Nevada Department of Transportation, Nevada Highway Patrol, city police and fire departments when time permits.

D. First responder agencies will request wrecker and towing services through Washoe County Dispatch when needed to clear disabled vehicles from evacuation routes.

E. The County may enhance traffic management during evacuations by requesting additional messaging be posted on the Nevada Department of Transportation electronic highway signs. Nevada Department of Transportation Public Information Officer: (775) 888-7777.

2.5. Warning and Public Information

A. The IC will decide if an evacuation warning should be issued in and around an emergency site. The REOC is responsible for implementing the evacuation warnings.

B. Advance Notice of Possible Evacuation

1. For slow developing emergencies, advance warning will be given to affected residents as soon as it is apparent an evacuation may be required. Advance notice may be disseminated through the media and the use of the CodeRed Notification System. Advance warning will address suitable preparedness actions, such as securing property, assembling disaster supplies, fueling vehicles, identifying evacuation routes, and establishing shelters.

2. Advance warning will be made to special facilities in a threatened evacuation area as early as possible. Such facilities will be requested to review and be prepared to implement their evacuation plans. Facility staff may report any requirements for assistance to first responders or to the REOC.

3. The functional needs and vulnerable/at-risk populations will also be given advance notice. Notifying and preparing this segment of the population for evacuation will likely require additional time and resources and the County will use all available means to notify these populations regarding evacuation, sheltering, and mass care information.

4. Any special circumstances or requests for assistance should be reported to on-scene authorities or the REOC. Agencies that have information and registries on special populations within the County should report this information to the ESC to assist with providing proper advance notice.

C. Evacuation Warning

1. Evacuation warning should be disseminated through all available warning systems. Systems to provide alert or warning used by Washoe County include, but are not limited to:

   a. television, radio, and cable news broadcasts;
   b. Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcast on television, radio, and cable;
   c. CodeRED;
   d. limited use of standard warning systems such as sirens, electronically operated horns, and public address loudspeakers systems;
   e. house-to-house notification by law enforcement, Community Emergency Response Teams, search and rescue, fire, or other emergency response personnel;
   f. neighborhood watch/assistance programs; and
   g. Washoe County School District ConnectEd internet and telephone notification system.

2. Warning messages alert the public to a threat and provide basic instructions. They are necessarily short and to the point. Such messages will be critical for individuals with cognitive disabilities who require simple message delivery, explanation, and instruction. The public will often require amplifying information on what to do during an evacuation. The Public Information Officer (PIO), through the Joint Information Center, will ensure that such information is provided to the media in a timely and consistent manner for further dissemination to the public. Provisions will be made, using available resources, to disseminate information to individuals with functional communication needs, including the blind, hearing impaired, and non-English speakers.

   a. Hearing/Speech Impaired

   Additional warning systems to be used for disabled populations include open-captioned television, telecommunication devices for hearing/speech impaired (Real-Time Text or RTT) and use of American Sign Language to deliver emergency messages.

   b. English as a Second Language/Non-English Speakers

   English as a second language equipment is able to relay emergency messages in any language

used by the participant, including Spanish. Washoe County also works closely with the University of Nevada–Reno (UNR) Language Bank to accurately translate messages. Washoe County will relay multilingual messages, if necessary.

3. Amplifying instructions for an evacuation may include information on the location of shelter and mass care facilities, specific evacuation routes, guidance on securing evacuees' homes, and the need for evacuees to take certain items with them during an evacuation. When schoolchildren are evacuated, parents/guardians need timely information regarding when and where to reunite with their students.

4. In the case of immediate evacuation, route siren and speaker-equipped vehicles through the affected area(s). When possible, use two or more vehicles, the first to get the attention of the people and a second to deliver the evacuation message. Door-to-door notification should be considered for large buildings and in rural areas where residences may be some distance from the road.

5. Special facilities may be notified directly by on-scene authorities or by the REOC staff. However, if both the incident command staff and the REOC are making notifications, a specific division of responsibilities for notification should be made so that no facilities are inadvertently overlooked.

6. Law enforcement personnel will sweep the evacuation area to ensure all those at risk have been advised of the need to evacuate and have responded. Persons who refuse to evacuate will be left until all others have been warned and then, time permitting, further efforts may be made to persuade these individuals to leave. Those persons refusing to evacuate during a "mandatory" evacuation shall be noted and their information and information on their next of kin will be provided to the Incident Command Post or the REOC.

7. When the need for evacuation is resolved, evacuees will be advised when it is safe to return to their homes and businesses. This is usually conducted by the media in coordination with messaging provided by the Joint Information Center (JIC).

D. Joint Information Center

The Joint Information Center is located at the REOC and is activated by the Washoe County, Reno, Sparks, and partner agency PIOs during events that require large-scale or regional evacuation and mass care operations. Public Information Officers from local, state, and federal jurisdictions as well as other private sector and nongovernmental organizations coordinate and disseminate information from the Joint Information Center.

2.6. Communications Systems

Interoperable communication systems among response agencies are critical in the coordination of evacuation and SIP operations. All response agencies in Washoe County are members of the 800 MHz Joint Operating Committee, an interoperable radio system that allows all users the ability to coordinate evacuation and SIP operations. Redundant communication systems are available through the use of amateur radio operators at the REOC.

2.7. Non-Resident/Tourist Evacuation and Sheltering

A. Due to the location of Washoe County—on a major interstate corridor, near major recreational areas, and adjacent to other counties within Nevada and California that have a high likelihood for evacuation—consideration for evacuation management, along with shelter and mass care operations, is essential.

B. Non-resident and tourist populations will be considered when planning, conducting, and recovering from disasters or emergencies requiring evacuation, sheltering, and mass care. The planning effort must incorporate the expected increase in population due to tourism to anticipate the increase in transportation, shelter, and medical resource needs.

C. In the event evacuees from neighboring jurisdictions require shelter, Washoe County will determine the shelter option for management and support. WCEM will report back to the neighboring jurisdiction as appropriate.

2.8. Animal Evacuation

A. House Pet Evacuation

House pets are to be evacuated with the pet owners. Pet owners are responsible for the continued care of their animals including food, water, exercise, and sheltering. The goal for all Washoe County shelters is to be pet friendly with pets allowed to shelter next to or near their owners in an on-site holding and care area, if possible. If not possible, animals will be sheltered at the closest off-site location available.

B. Livestock Evacuation

Although the significant loss of livestock may not adversely affect the economy of the County, negative public perception will be an issue. The University of Nevada at Reno Experiment Station operates the Main Station ranch and the Valley Road Field Laboratory in Reno. Livestock losses at these facilities would be a significant issue for the university. In addition, freed livestock remaining in an evacuated area may create a safety concern for emergency responders and the public. Residents should be prepared to evacuate their livestock themselves. Washoe County Regional Animal Services is potentially available to assist in livestock evacuation. Golden Valley Park, Bartley Ranch, Hidden Valley Regional Parks, and the Reno-Sparks Livestock Events Center are potential livestock shelters within the County.

Agriculture and natural resources related responsibilities may include the following:

  1. Lead Agency – Washoe County Regional Animal Services

   • Coordinate with local, state, and federal authorities to rescue/shelter animals.
   • Serve as the lead agency to provide animal resources with regional partners and the private sector.
   • Coordinate with the PIO for the release of public information regarding issues related to animals in disasters.

  2. Support Agencies

   • Washoe County Emergency Management and Homeland Security will alert the region when

activation for agricultural and natural resources is necessary.

- University of Nevada, Reno, will provide advice, assistance, and resources to address agricultural and natural resources issues.
- Nevada National Guard, upon approval of the governor, will assist with aviation and ground transportation of feed and water for livestock.
- Code 3 Associates, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, International Fund for Animal Welfare, and Humane Society of the United States are national groups that can deploy to support our County upon request in a disaster for evacuation and sheltering.
- All Washoe County employees may assist in the transportation of food and water to distribution sites as directed through the REOC.
- Washoe County Parks and Open Spaces will assist the region with natural resources expertise and serve as a lead department for natural resources issues.
- Washoe County Health District will provide food safety/food borne disease prevention consultation and regulatory oversight regarding agricultural-related food sources, storage, preparation, and/or distribution facilities.

2.9. Evacuation Area Access Control and Security

A. Security in evacuated areas is extremely important. Those who have evacuated may not do so in the future if their property has been damaged or stolen during their absence.

B. Law enforcement will establish a perimeter with access control points to limit entry into evacuated areas and, where possible, conduct periodic patrols within such areas to deter theft by those on foot. To the extent possible, fire departments will take measures to ensure continued fire protection within evacuated areas.

C. If an evacuated area has sustained damage and cannot be reoccupied for an extended period of time, it may be desirable to implement a permit system to limit access to emergency workers, homeowners, business owners, utility workers, and contractors restoring damaged structures and removing debris.

2.10. Washoe County as a Host to Evacuees

A. In the event that Washoe County receives evacuees from other locations, resources associated with evacuation and sheltering operations could be taxed even though Washoe County is not directly impacted by the disaster.

B. Requests for Washoe County to host evacuees, whether from another county or from outside the state, will be made to the REOC through the State Emergency Operations Center using the Incident Command System (ICS). Although County resources will be used to support evacuees from other jurisdictions, Washoe County will retain responsibility for directing how those resources are identified, distributed, and managed.

C. It should be noted that transportation and sheltering resources that have been designated for Washoe County could also be employed for hosting situations. This Evacuation, Sheltering, and Mass Care Plan will be activated to govern response and recovery efforts.

D. If the situation arises where a large-scale evacuation in a neighboring jurisdiction requires Washoe County to host a significant number of evacuees, the County may activate the REOC or become part of the UC managing the emergency. In this situation, Washoe County will coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions to track hosted evacuees.

2.11. Demobilization and Reentry

A. Operations to return evacuees to their homes or businesses require the same consideration, coordination, and control as the original evacuation. For all incidents, the IC will make the recommendation to allow the return of evacuees and the message will be coordinated by the REOC/JIC and disseminated through the media.

B. The following conditions should prevail in the evacuated area before evacuees are authorized to return:

    1. The threat prompting the evacuation has been resolved or subsided.

    2. Sufficient debris has been removed to permit safe travel on roads and bridges.

    3. Downed power lines have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired; and any other significant safety hazards have been eliminated. However, utility services may not be fully restored.

    4. Adequate water is available for firefighting, drinking, and sewer systems.

C. For return and reentry, it may be necessary to provide transportation for those who lack vehicles. Information on transportation options should be provided to all shelters. Traffic control along return routes may also be required.

D. Public information intended for returnees should address such issues as:

    1. documenting damage for insurance purposes;

    2. caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances;

    3. cleanup instructions; and

    4. removal and disposal of debris.

3. Concept of Operations: Mass Care and Sheltering

3.1. Shelter Organizational Structure

A. When a shelter is required in response to an evacuation or emergency, the Washoe County Emergency Manager will identify and confirm the need for a shelter to be activated. No other agency has the authority or responsibility to activate a shelter in Washoe County.

According to Nevada Revised Statue 414.090, "each political subdivision in which any emergency or disaster described in NRS 414.020 occurs may enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such an emergency or disaster, protect the health and safety of persons and property and provide emergency assistance to the victims of such an emergency or disaster." This authority allows Washoe County Emergency Management and Homeland Security (WCEM) to provide for sheltering operations along with many other emergency response capabilities.

B. Once it is determined that a shelter is required, the Washoe County Emergency Manager will contact the Emergency Shelter Council (ESC) to coordinate shelter locations, operations, and supporting agencies and staffing required.

C. A shelter, small or large, requires specific operational teams to achieve a safe and fully operational facility for the shelter residents. These operational teams are the participating agencies necessary for shelter operations and who have roles and responsibilities at a shelter activated by Washoe County, as follows:

    1. Shelter Command Team

        a. Washoe County Emergency Management and Homeland Security
        b. Washoe County Human Services Agency, Shelter Command
        c. Washoe County Communications

    2. Shelter Safety Team

        a. Washoe County Security
        b. Washoe County Regional Police as required including Reno Police Department, Sparks Police Department, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, and Washoe County School District Police
        c. Community Emergency Response Team
        d. Nevada National Guard
        e. Nevada Highway Patrol

    3. Shelter Site Services Team

        a. Washoe County Community Services Department
        b. Washoe County Technology Services

    4. Shelter Government Services Team

        a. Washoe County Health District
        b. Washoe County Regional Animal Services

5. Federal agencies supporting Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6

    a. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
    b. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
    c. Other federal agencies as required

6. Nongovernmental organizations

    a. American Red Cross, Northern Nevada Chapter – Utah/Nevada Region
    b. Northern Nevada Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

See Section 3.4 for the Shelter Operations Teams and their roles and responsibilities supporting shelter operations.

3.2. Shelter Activation, Model, and Agreements

A. Once shelter activation is determined, a shelter location, its model, and shelter agreements are to be agreed on and actioned, unless an agreement is already in place.

B. Depending on the anticipated shelter population and expected duration, the model for shelter operations needs to be determined prior to activating any Washoe County supporting agencies or selecting the shelter location. These model types include:

Shelter Model 1: Washoe County Shelter

The Shelter Command Team (WCEM, WCHSA, and Washoe County Communications) will be established to provide administrative control of the shelter facility and oversee the Shelter Safety Team, Shelter Site Services Team, Shelter Government Services Team, and the nongovernmental organizations. This model provides that Washoe County accepts liability and fiduciary responsibility, while community partners including the American Red Cross may serve as the major supporting agencies providing dormitory, feeding, and distribution of donated goods operations, logistics, materials and technical support, and staffing.

Shelter Model 2: Red Cross Shelter

These shelters are organized by the American Red Cross (ARC) with administrative control of the shelter facility and the services provided including planning, shelter operations management, and every aspect of the services and staffing provided at the shelter. This includes liability and fiduciary responsibility. Washoe County and its agencies do not provide support or services to this shelter model.

Shelter Model 3: Red Cross/Partner Shelter

These shelters are similar to Model 2, with a primary difference being the majority of the volunteer staffing is to be provided by the partner agency. The partner agency's staff will be trained by the ARC in advance. They will volunteer as a group under the administrative control and as a part of the ARC disaster relief operation. Partner agency personnel will be expected to operate the shelter as ARC volunteers. The ARC will plan, organize, direct, and control the services provided at the shelter. The shelter will be, therefore, under the administrative control of the ARC. Washoe County and its agencies do not provide support or services to this shelter model.

Shelter Model 4: Independent Shelter

These shelters are organized by community agencies or organizations not activated by Washoe County or the ARC. The community agency or organization has determined to retain administrative control and does not require or request the support of Washoe County or the ARC. The community agency or organization is responsible for all liability and fiduciary responsibilities for their operations. Washoe County and its agencies do not provide support or services to this shelter model.

C. Roles and responsibilities for the above shelter models are outlined in formal agreements with MOUs, with updates required every 36 months. Table 3 provides a summary of the general roles and responsibilities and status of agreements.

Table 3: Shelter Model Roles and Responsibilities Summary

Responsibilities	Model 1 Washoe County Shelter	Model 2 Red Cross Shelter	Model 3 Red Cross/ Partner Shelter	Model 4 Independent Shelters
Administrative management & control	Washoe County	Red Cross	Red Cross	Community agency or organization
Dormitory, feeding, and distribution of goods management and staffing	Red Cross	Red Cross	Red Cross	Community agency or organization
Shelter operations expenses	Washoe County	Red Cross	Red Cross	Community agency or organization
Liability	Washoe County	Red Cross	Red Cross	Community agency or organization
Reporting and Communication	Washoe County	Red Cross	Red Cross	Community agency or organization
Agreement Status				
	MOU as needed	Standard shelter agreement	Standard shelter agreement	None

3.3. Shelter Locations

A. Pre-identification and cataloging of mass care facilities including temporary shelters and special facilities, short-term housing, and long-term housing is critical for quick allocation and operational readiness when mass care services are required. Facilities need to be vetted to ensure they are optimal for use as a mass care site, whether for sheltering or supporting operations.

B. Each venue and/or site will require use agreements between the venue/site owner and the County. These agreements establish roles and responsibilities, available use areas, extent of use, availability, venue/site management, maintenance and service management, use and service fees, security, damage assessment, insurance, concessionaire and union requirements that will impact operations, and other items that are required by either party entering into the agreement.

C. Shelter operations are only successful if a location is able to support the 24-hour operational schedule that is required for mass care. Understanding a site's infrastructure and its capabilities is critical and needs to be assessed as part of the allocation process. A building or a site's infrastructure requires constant maintenance and servicing to ensure safe operations. The County, as part of the use agreement process, needs to understand how a site is being maintained and serviced. If not part of the use agreement, the County and its agencies or a third-party service agreement will be required to support or provide these services, including:

- heating, ventilation, and air conditioning maintenance and servicing;
- water and waste maintenance and servicing;
- general interior build, maintenance, and servicing;
- housekeeping;
- trash (including all required waste streams) staging and removal; and
- vector control.

Each of these services during shelter operations is a 24/7 requirement to ensure all systems are fully functional during the mass care operational period. These services (if not included as part of the use agreement for the site) will need to be updated yearly with the County agencies or the third-party service providers.

D. Depending on the type of disaster or incident, shelter sites or supporting facilities may have been impacted by the disaster or incident and require the following additional operational assessments and activities prior to shelter allocation and operations commencing:

1. Safety inspection – a structural, infrastructure, or service connection and capabilities safety review.

2. Disease mitigation – special construction or assembly for disease spread mitigation and separation. Additionally, sites may be considered best used for quarantine operations from general sheltering operations. These sites may require special connections to services and/or the implementation of temporary infrastructure and services to provide the necessary measures to contain contagion or to support and/or centralize health care operations.

3. Recovery use – consider if the facility is best suited for use in supporting community recovering operations that could be hindered if used as an ongoing shelter site or supporting operations site.

4. Temporary infrastructure – consider if a facility can be used as a shelter site that may not be currently vetted for use as it does not meet shelter capabilities with the use of temporary infrastructure. Additionally, a site can increase the overall shelter capacity with the addition of temporary infrastructure or services.

5. Nontraditional sites – what nontraditional sites can be considered (with the use of temporary infrastructure) to supplement shelter capacity requirements including RV, tent or open-air sheltering, non-resident sheltering, and services only locations.

6. Migration operations – if County maximum capacities are met, implementation of migration operations and services should be considered. It is recommended that these services are activated once 75% shelter capacity is reached for the County.

E. When relocating to a shelter is not feasible or recommended, sheltering in place may be necessary (see Section 3.8 – Shelter-in-Place Procedures).

3.4. Non-Congregate Shelters/Special Operations Shelters and Sites

A. Non-congregate shelters and sites may be required during a pandemic, outbreak, or other incident that requires isolation or special build out requirements provided to minimize the spread or to provide for dedicated medical services. These shelters may be required during a specific event or concurrent with a disaster. It may be ideal to coordinate and manage private hotel/motel rooms rather than a large, fixed facility. The ESC and WCEM will be responsible for coordinating such non-congregate shelters. Contracts for non-congregate shelters should be in place pre-disaster if possible.

B. The WCHD is tasked with identifying the need for special operations shelters and sites to align with the requirements for public health and safety. The WCHD is to coordinate with WCEM and ESC to confirm requirements and special provisions necessary to meet public health and safety protocols.

C. If it is required that a fixed-facility shelter be established, the same procedures for a Model 1 shelter shall be used. This may require additional safety considerations as defined by the WCHD. However, the following may be used as guidelines when a non-congregate shelter must be established in a fixed facility:

1. Health screenings prior to entry for all staff and evacuees

2. Separate ingress and egress for potentially infected individuals

3. Separate restrooms for potentially infected individuals

4. Separate feeding areas for potentially infected individuals

5. Separate medical treatment areas for potentially infected individuals

6. Additional ventilation considerations for isolated areas for potentially infected individuals

7. Additional personal protective equipment (PPE) supplies including N95 masks, gloves, body isolation gowns, face shields, surgical masks

8. Additional space requirements for sleeping areas including 6 ft of separation between individual sleeping surfaces

9. Additional partition walls to separate individual areas

D. Special conditions shelters or mass care sites will need to consider mass care along with emergency assistance as follows:

1. Mass care isolation or special provisions provided for sheltering, feeding, distributions of emergency supplies, and reunification operations.

2. Isolation or special provisions provided for assistance for people with access and functional needs, including those with disabilities, household pets, service and support animals, and mass evacuee support.

3.5. Special Function Facilities

A. Special function facilities are responsible for the welfare and safety of their students, clients, patients, and inmates. All of these facilities are required to maintain an emergency plan that includes provisions for an emergency evacuation; however, in order to effectively implement those plans, they must be warned of emergencies.

1. Schools, Day Care Centers, and Foster Care

   a. If evacuation of public schools is required, students will normally be transported on school buses to other venues outside of the risk area, where they can be reunited with their parents/guardians. It is essential that the public be provided timely information on these arrangements. In the case of a large-scale emergency with advance warning, schools will generally be closed and students returned to their homes so they can evacuate with their families.

   b. Private schools and day care centers, including adult day care facilities, typically maintain limited transportation resources and may require local government assistance in evacuating.

   c. Washoe County ensures that children in the legal care of the County are safely evacuated. Although the Washoe County Human Services Agency oversees the foster care program, individual foster care facilities are responsible for the evacuation and shelter children in their care.

2. Hospitals, Health Clinics, and Drug Treatment Centers (including mental health)

   a. Hospital evacuations are conducted in accordance with the Mutual Aid Evacuation Annex to the Washoe County District Board of Health Multi-Casualty Incident Plan. Information on patient evacuation and distribution are contained within the Mutual Aid Evacuation Annex.

   b. If evacuation of these facilities is required, patients should be transported with appropriate medical support to a comparable facility. The facility operator will work with the field ICS Medical Branch Unit to make arrangements for suitable transportation and coordinating use of appropriate host facilities.

   c. Accredited health care facilities with specialized information and requirements. Such facilities are responsible for continuity of medical care, evacuation, and patient tracking. Such a facility may request assistance with evacuation and/or shelter considerations.

d. Evacuated patients will not be housed in shelter and mass care facilities with the general public. A medical needs shelter may be established to accommodate the requirements of other special facilities if necessary and feasible.

3.6. Functional Needs and Vulnerable or At-Risk Populations

When learning about how to be prepared and what to do during an emergency, functional needs populations can find additional information on the internet and by contacting the WCEM office directly. Local emergency management offices have brochures and informative materials for what citizens can do to be better prepared for emergency events.

Special procedures for addressing populations with functional needs can be found in Appendix B: Functional Needs Populations. The following is a detailed description of the types of support individuals within each functional need category may require:

- **Maintaining Independence.** Individuals requiring support to be independent in daily activities may lose this support during an emergency or a disaster. Supplying needed support to these individuals will enable them to maintain their pre-disaster level of independence.

- **Communication.** Individuals who have limitations that interfere with the receipt of and response to information will need that information provided in methods they can understand and use. They may not be able to hear verbal announcements, see directional signs, or understand how to get assistance due to hearing, vision, speech, cognitive, or intellectual limitations, and/or limited English proficiency.
- **Transportation.** Individuals who cannot drive or who do not have a vehicle may require transportation support for successful evacuation.
- **Supervision.** Before, during, and after an emergency, individuals may lose the support of caregivers, family, or friends or may be unable to cope in a new environment (particularly if they have dementia, Alzheimer's, or psychiatric conditions such as schizophrenia or intense anxiety). If separated from their caregivers, young children may be unable to identify themselves; and when in danger, they may lack the cognitive ability to assess the situation and react appropriately.
- **Medical Care.** Individuals who are not self-sufficient or who do not have adequate support from caregivers, family, or friends may need assistance with sustain the medical needs of their chronic or acute conditions. These individuals require support of trained medical professionals

A. Some functional needs citizens will require special evacuation assistance, transportation, shelter facilities, and medical care during major evacuations. Emphasis for providing support may be needed for the following functional need groups:

1. Medication Required

    Some evacuees may not have access to their prescribed medications or oxygen. Medical treatment at a shelter may be provided by the ARC or other nongovernmental organizations. If not, the WCHD may provide additional support requests as coordinated through the REOC.

2. Homebound Elderly

    Homebound elderly may need transportation assistance. Transportation for individuals requiring assistance—as identified by first responders or personnel coordinating the evacuation—will be

coordinated through the REOC.

3. Economically Isolated

Persons of limited financial means may need transportation assistance during evacuations. Pick-up points should be identified during evacuation warnings. Once it is safe for reentry, the County should provide transportation back to the evacuated area.

4. Public Transportation Dependent

Persons dependent on public transportation may also need transportation assistance.

5. English as a Second Language, Non-English Speakers, Culturally Isolated

In addition to warning and emergency public information, signage at transportation pick-up points and shelter facilities should also be bilingual. If warranted by the situation, a translator may be stationed at shelters with a significant ESL or non-English speaking population. The ARC may establish a bank of translators for large-scale incidents, and all callers needing language assistance should be directed to this bank.

3.7. Shelter-in-Place Procedures

A. The decision to shelter in place will be made by the County Emergency Manager in conjunction with the ESC or communicated by the County PIO. Once the decision has been made, the Emergency Manager will instruct the community to shelter in place. This notification will be made using all means of communication available.

Example Instances of Shelter-in-Place Procedures

Hazardous Incident Recommendations

In the event of a critical incident where hazardous (including chemical, biological, or radiological) materials may have been released into the atmosphere either accidentally or intentionally, a decision to shelter in place may be the preferred method of safely waiting out the release. The following recommendations should be considered:

- Designate a safe room with no windows that can open or are opened. Rooms that have little or no ventilation are preferred.
- Close any open windows and doors if you cannot move.
- Duct tape or cover any cracks or gaps in doors, vents, windows, outlets, and drains.
- Close the fireplace.
- Only come out when you are told that it is safe by authorities.

Please note: The heating and ventilation system of your home should be shut down or changed to re-circulate air to prevent drawing in outside air.

Weather Recommendations

A severe weather event such as a tornado or wind event may necessitate you shelter in place until the threat of bad weather has passed. Relocating from within your home or normal work area to a space that has no windows or to a lower floor may increase your chances of survival. It is recommended that you:

- Designate a safe room:
  – Move to the basement of the building (they usually provide the best protection).
  – Move to an interior room with no windows, or a hallway on the lowest floor possible.
  – Move to an interior stairwell if all rooms have windows.
- Stay in the center of the room away from doors and windows.
- Stay in place until the danger has passed.

Prepare for the Unexpected

Individuals and families within the community should be made aware of basic precautionary measures to take to increase their level of preparedness by having the following:

- shelter-in-place/disaster supply kit, for up to 72 hours
- knowledge of evacuation routes
- communication and pet-care plans, if necessary understanding of shelter-in-place procedure

Shelter-in-Place Kit

- plastic sheeting for windows
- duct tape, scissors and covering materials
- wet towels and rags for vents and under doors
- drinking water in jugs (~2 gallons/per person)
- battery-powered radio with emergency station numbers taped on the side and extra batteries
- hard-wired telephone to report life-threatening conditions
- working flashlight and extra batteries
- nonperishable food and snacks

3.8. Initiation of Shelter in Place

The Emergency Manager, after consultation with Incident Command shall make the determination when a situation requires the shelter-in-place procedures to be initiated.

The Emergency Manager, or his/her designee will

1. direct the protocol of shelter-in-place procedures,

2. trigger warning and alert networks,

3. notify the community of the situation and the message to be sent on reverse 9-1-1, and

4. notify the media of the situation and develop a message for television and radio broadcasts.

   Voice message: A situation has occurred within the vicinity that requires you to stay inside until the emergency authorities tell you it is safe. Please remain in your home or work location. Stay tuned to [insert emergency radio broadcast channel] for all emergency information, please be prepared to evacuate to a shelter site and mass-care facility if instructed to do so by governmental authorities.

3.9. Concept of Operations

General

- Actual evacuation movement will be controlled by the Washoe County Sheriff's Office in conjunction with Reno/Sparks Police Departments, County and City Public Works, Nevada Highway Patrol, and the Nevada Department of Transportation.
- When possible, two-way traffic will be maintained on all evacuation routes to allow continued access for emergency vehicles. While contraflow may eventually be established along some routes, two-way traffic should be maintained prudently.
- Traffic control devices, such as signs and barricades, will be provided by the Washoe County Public Works Department, City Police and Fire Departments, and the North Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District upon request when time permits.
- First responder agencies will request wrecker and towing services through Washoe County Dispatch when needed to clear disabled vehicles from evacuation routes.
- The County may enhance traffic management during evacuations by posting messages on the Nevada Department of Transportation electronic highway signs.
- Additional evacuation resources that may be available for use including RTC buses, school buses, ambulances, medical transport vans, and similar can be found in Appendix D: Evacuation Resources.

Traffic Control

Traffic control is the primary responsibility of the County Sheriff's Office and local police departments. Law enforcement agencies will rely on mutual aid to provide additional personnel as available.

Additional traffic control resources may be provided by the Nevada State Highway Patrol Northern Command.

Emergency Refueling

Fuel needs for smaller-scale evacuations will be handled by day-to-day operations of local fuel stations and suppliers.

In the event of a large-scale evacuation directing traffic through the County, the County will assist in coordination of emergency refueling.

- Public education regarding individual preparedness in maintaining a sufficient amount of fuel in personal/business vehicles.
- Pre-identification of emergency refueling sites along evacuation routes.
- Identification and coordination with County fuel stations/suppliers for supply and transportation of fuel.

Should fuel needs overwhelm local capacity, the County can access additional resources through the Nevada Office of Energy or through the State Emergency Operations Center (ESF #12 – Energy), when activated.

Evacuee Care and Respite

For most evacuation scenarios, care and sheltering of evacuees in transit will be addressed by the procedures outlined in this plan.

In the event of a large-scale evacuation through the County the following actions will be taken:

- Pre-identification of evacuee shelters, evacuation points, care sites and rest areas along evacuation routes.
- Coordination with the ARC and local health agencies to provide mass care services to evacuees moving through the County.
- Local medical facilities should be notified about the evacuation and should be prepared to address issues of evacuees with medical needs.

Figure 10: Zone 6 Evacuation Routes – Incline Village/Crystal Bay