



# **Rural Areas Evacuation Guidance for Latah County**

**September 2012**



Latah County  
**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

P.O. Box 8068 ♦ 522 South Adams ♦ Moscow, Idaho 83843  
(208) 883-7208 ♦ fax (208) 883-2280 ♦ e-mail bocce@latah.id.us  
*Jennifer Barrett ♦ Tom S. Stroschein ♦ David McGraw*

**LETTER OF PROMULGATION**

The Rural Areas Evacuation Guide for Latah County, September 2012, is hereby authorized to be the official guide for rural area intergovernmental emergency operations. This guide is designed to provide coordinated city, county, highway and schools districts, fire protection, other governmental agencies and volunteer organizations' efforts prior to, during, and after a threat or actual occurrence of a natural or man-made technological disaster, including hostile attack. This guide is applicable to all elements of city and county governments, and cooperating separate governmental entities assigned responsibilities hereunder. Periodic exercises will be scheduled to provide familiarity with emergency functions.

The signatories to this Rural Areas Evacuation Guide concur with the concepts, requirements, and assignments of the guide.

Any signatory may withdraw its acceptance and participation in the guide by giving a 30-day written notice filed with the Board of County Commissioners.

    *ABSENT*      
Jennifer Barrett  
Chairman, Latah Board of County Commissioners

Date

    *Tom Stroschein*      
Tom Stroschein  
Latah Board of County Commissioners  
*Acting Chair.*

    8-27-2012      
Date

    *David McGraw*      
David McGraw  
Latah Board of County Commissioners

    8/27/2012      
Date

Adopted by the Latah Board of County Commissioners on     8-27-12    

Attest:     *Heaton*      
Deputy Clerk

September 2012

2

## SIGNATURE PAGE / DISTRIBUTION LIST

The following entities are committed to the Rural Areas Evacuation Guide effective implementation as so noted by their authorized signature and date of receipt.

Agency	Number of Copies			
	Signature	Date	Disk	Paper
Bovill Rural Fire District				
City of Bovill				
City of Deary				
Deary Rural Fire District				
City of Genesee				
Genesee City and Rural Fire District				
City of Juliaetta				
Juliaetta Volunteer Fire Department				
City of Kendrick				
Kendrick Volunteer Fire Department				
City of Onaway				
City of Potlatch				
Potlatch Rural Fire District				
City of Troy				
Troy Rural Fire District				
BHS N Central Area Field Officer				
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security				
Idaho State Police				
Latah Board of County Commissioners				
Latah County Disaster Services				
Latah County Prosecuting Attorney's Office				
Latah County Sheriff's Office				
Moscow City and Rural VFD				
North Latah County Highway District				
South Latah Highway District				
Troy Police Department				



## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	9
City of Bovill.....	16
City of Deary.....	19
City of Genesee.....	21
City of Juliaetta.....	22
City of Kendrick.....	24
Onaway.....	27
City of Potlatch.....	29
City of Troy.....	35
Description of the Disaster Declaration Process.....	38
APPENDICES:	
A. Developing an Incident Action Plan.....	42
B. Warning and Information Dissemination.....	43
C. Special Notification Recipients.....	44
D. Transportation (Special Considerations).....	45
E. Suggestions for Individuals: What to Take.....	47
F. Checklist Examples.....	48

## **Acronyms**

AAR.....	After Action Report
ARC.....	American Red Cross
BOCC.....	Board of County Commissioners
BHS.....	Bureau of Homeland Security
DSC.....	Disaster Services Coordinator
EAS.....	Emergency Alert System
EMA.....	Emergency Management Agency
EMT.....	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC.....	Emergency Operations Center
EOP.....	Emergency Operations Plan
FEMA.....	Federal Emergency Management Agency
ISAWS.....	Idaho State Alert Warning System
ISP.....	Idaho State Police
ITD.....	Idaho Transportation Department
IAC.....	Incident Action Plan
IC.....	Incident Command
ICS.....	Incident Command System
NIMS.....	National Incident Management System
NLCHD.....	North Latah County Highway District
PIO.....	Public Information Officer
SLHD.....	South Latah Highway District
SOP.....	Standard Operating Procedures

## What are YOU gonna do about...An Evacuation?

Evacuations are quite common and happen for a number of reasons: wildland fires; fire; floods; mudflows; chemical spills on the roads; to name a few.

When community evacuations become necessary, local officials provide information to the public usually through the media, government agencies, American Red Cross, and other relief organizations provide emergency shelter and supplies. But, as we have said before, you should have enough food, water, clothing and emergency supplies for **at least 96 hours** in case you cannot be reached by relief efforts.

The amount of time to evacuate obviously depends on the type of disaster. So prepare NOW!!

### **BEFORE AN EVACUATION:**

**Learn:** Signs used for your area and, if you're traveling, make a mental note what evacuation signs look like in case something happens while on the road. Learn the evacuation routes.

**Make A Plan:** Develop a Family Emergency Plan (so you know where to meet if separated; how to contact everyone; have a disaster supplies kit ready to go, etc.). If you don't have transportation, make arrangements with friends, family and neighbors so you have a way to evacuate. Don't hesitate to ask for assistance.

**Think About Your Pets:** Make a plan for your critters, and pack supplies for them in your disaster supplies kit.

**Where Do We Go?** Talk with your family and decide, in advance, where you would go in case you can't return home for weeks or months. If your home is damaged or destroyed or you're forced to leave your home due to on-going threats (like flooding), you will need to find temporary or permanent living quarters. This could mean staying in a public shelter or hotel, living with friends or relatives, or renting a home or apartment in the middle of all the chaos, so you need to discuss several options. Then, write down your various options and share them with relatives and friends.

**Paperwork and Money:** Put important paperwork (wills, photo IDs, insurance policies, list of bank and credit card numbers, etc.) in a portable fireproof container (and have copies in an off-site safe area) so you have identification to get access to your bank or to set up new accounts, if you have to relocate long-term to another area.

**Fill'er Up:** Keep car fueled up – stations may close during an emergency. (Try to stay in the habit of having at least half a tank of gas at all times.)

**Learn To Shut Off:** Know where and how to shut off electricity, gas, and water at main switches and valves. Ask local utilities for instructions (keep a wrench handy).

**Review Tips On Basic Needs:** You can go to the [www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov) web site for more information.

## **DURING AN EVACUATION:**

**Listen:** Keep up on news reports for latest information.

**Grab and Go:** Grab your Disaster Supplies Kit (water, food, clothing, emergency supplies, insurance/financial records, etc. ready to go).

**What Do I Wear?** Put on protective clothing (long sleeve shirt and pants) and sturdy shoes; may even want to grab a jacket, gloves hat or cap.

**Shut Off Utilities:** Turn off main water valve, gas and electricity (if authorities tell you to do so).

**Secure Home:** Close and lock doors and windows, unplug appliances, protect water pipes (if freezing weather), tie down boats, etc.

**Take Quick Pictures:** Use your camera (ie, disposable; phone camera) to take some shots of your home and property for a last minute inventory of things.

**Pets:** Make sure you take pets in secure carriers and bring food, water and leashes/harnesses with you. Grab medical records so you can provide immunizations are current. Realize some shelters may NOT accept pets, so have a backup plan on where you'll go. If you have no alternative but to leave your pet(s) at home, confine it to a safe area inside with dry food and plenty of water. Leave bathroom door open and toilet lid up (or remove lid completely), so they can access additional water (but only if the toilet is free of chemicals). If you must leave your pet(s) outside – don't change it!

**Large Animals:** Make arrangements, in advance, to evacuate livestock and/or large animals. If you must turn them loose, prepare halters for horses that include your name and phone numbers, or spray paint your number on the animals and leave lots of food and water out.

**Alert Family/Friends:** Let others know where you are going (or at least leave a message or note in clear view explaining where you can be found). If pets are left on the property, put a note in clear view to alert rescue workers.

**Twitter, MySpace, Flickr, etc:** Social networking sites allow users to stay current on evacuation and recovery efforts. You may not have access to the Internet during or after a crisis, but text messages can sometimes get through when cell and phone systems are down. You can sign up free-of-charge for the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Warning System (ISAWS). You can go to [www.isaws.org](http://www.isaws.org) to enroll.

### **Things To Avoid:**

- bad weather = leave early enough so you're not trapped
- shortcuts = may be blocked; stick to the recommended evacuation routes
- flooded areas = roadways and bridges may be washed out
- downed power lines

## **I. Introduction**

Some disasters make an area dangerous to life. One response to the occurrence or threat of a disaster is to evacuate – for people and animals to move away from the affected area. The evacuation process is not routine so confusion, stress and even panic can occur. Managing an evacuation may require resources from many autonomous agencies in multiple jurisdictions, so an understanding by each agency can make the process work smoother.

## **II. Purpose**

This guidance is written to provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of all or part of the rural areas in Latah 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.

## **III. Scope**

The guidance is designed to:

- A. Establish responsibilities
- B. Outline evacuation tasks and procedures
- C. Identify resources that may be needed
- D. This guidance covers evacuation for only the rural areas of the County. A separate document for evacuation exists for the City of Moscow and University of Idaho (UofI)
- E. This guidance does not cover re-entry after an evacuation

## **IV. Policies**

### **A. Authority for Evacuation Activities:**

1. Idaho Code 46-1008(5)(e – g) give the Governor the authority to: (e) direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the State if he deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response or recovery; (f) prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation; (g) control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein.

Authority to compel people to evacuate resides solely with the Governor. Local authorities can only request people to evacuate.

2. Idaho Code 40-1310(8) POWERS AND DUTIES OF HIGHWAY DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS states that: The Highway District Board of Commissioners shall have the exclusive general supervisory authority over all public highways, public streets and public rights-of-way under their jurisdiction, with full power to establish design standards, establish use standards, pass resolutions and establish regulations in accordance with the provisions of Title 49, Idaho Code, and control access to said public highways, public streets and public rights-of-way. Thus, the commissioners of either the North Latah County Highway District (NLCHD) or the South Latah Highway District (SLHD) may close county roads.

3. Idaho Code 40-604 (County Commissioners and Highway Officers) gives county commissioners the authority to: designate county highways, or parts of them, as controlled-access highways and regulate, restrict or prohibit access to those highways so as best to serve the traffic for which the facility is intended.

Thus, county commissioners can also close or restrict county roads.

4. The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) controls state highways. Idaho Code 40-310(10) authorizes ITD to: close or restrict the use of any state highway whenever the closing or restricting of use is deemed by the Board to be necessary for the protection of the public or for the protection of the highway or any section from damage. The ITD engineer for Region II is the appropriate contact.

5. Idaho Code 67-2901(5)(h) gives the Idaho State Police (ISP) the authority to: regulate traffic on all highways and roads in the State. An ITD employee stated that this included the authority to close a highway.

## B. Applicable Planning and Procedure Documents

- Latah County Emergency Operations Plan (April 2008)
- Each community should have a emergency plan

## V. Situation and Assumptions

### A. Situation

1. A hazard analysis and vulnerability assessment has been completed. The hazard analysis identifies the types of threats, the areas, and population in the jurisdiction most vulnerable to these threats. The County also completed the All Hazard Mitigation Plan, which includes the Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan (July 2011). A North Central Idaho Hazardous Materials (hazmat) Flow Study was finalized in 2011.

2. The following hazards are among those that could result in evacuation:

- a. Flood: heavy snow pack, early and rapid thaws and heavy summer storms are a continuous flood threat.
- b. Flash flooding: weather events leading up to flash flooding conditions will be obvious and should allow adequate warning and evacuation.
- c. Severe winter storms: lack of electrical power or transportation as an affect of the storm could result in limited evacuation.
- d. Wildfire
- e. Natural gas leak: an event of this type would likely result in a limited evacuation.
- f. Hazardous materials: there are facilities in the area that store or distribute hazmat. An accidental release could result in a limited evacuation in the immediate area. In addition to fixed facilities, trucking firms use state and county highways to move unknown quantities of hazmat through and near communities. A transportation accident could result in evacuation anywhere along the transportation routes.
- g. Release of radiological materials: release as a result of transportation accidents could result in evacuations similar to but possibly larger than those related to hazmat spills.
- h. Earthquake: although earthquakes do not usually allow evacuations before the event, evacuations may be required after the event to permit rehabilitation and reconstruction of an area.
- i. Volcanic debris (ash) from an eruption.

- j. Civil disobedience.
- k. Terrorist attack
- 3. Some people will have special evacuation needs.
- 4. Commercial public transportation serving the rural communities usually is minimal.

## B. Assumptions

1. This guidance applies to incidents in which a local response agency has depleted its resources through the County.
2. Evacuation operations will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which includes:
  - a. Using the Incident Command System (ICS)
  - b. Using the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) selected by the jurisdiction
3. Saving human lives is the highest operational priority. Other priorities include protecting property, saving livestock, and saving the economics of the County. Many people at risk will evacuate when local officials recommend that they do so. The proportion of the population that will evacuate typically increases as a threat becomes more obvious to the public or increases in severity. Yet some people will refuse to leave, some people not at risk will leave, and some people will leave and then return.
4. Most evacuees will use their personal vehicles to evacuate.
5. Transportation will need to be provided for evacuees without personal vehicles. Ill or functional needs individuals will require vehicles (and personnel) with special transportation capabilities.
6. The resources needed to effect the evacuation will diminish as the severity of the emergency situation worsens. This includes availability of law enforcement, fire, medical, communication, transportation services, utilities, food and water.
7. While some emergency situations are slow to develop, many occur without warning and may have to be conducted with minimal preparation time and resources.
8. In most emergency situations, the majority of evacuees will seek shelter with relatives or friends, or in commercial accommodations rather than in public shelter facilities.
9. A delayed evacuation order could endanger lives and result in civil disorder.
10. The present government structure will be preserved during the disaster, unless the emergency requires otherwise.
11. Stranded motorists could present significant problems during an evacuation situation.

## VI. Concept of Operations

### A. General

The operations involved in an evacuation include:

1. Deciding on the scope of the evacuation.
2. Notifying the public and the agencies needed to effect the evacuation.
3. Controlling the movement of evacuees.
4. Transporting evacuees who cannot transport themselves.
5. Protecting property in the evacuated area.

## B. Roles and Responsibilities

Since ICS is used, the Incident Commander (IC) is the person in charge until the incident is over.

Each existing Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) assigns responsibilities to agencies or departments or individuals, but the assignments and position names depend upon the jurisdiction. The following paragraphs broadly define the functions.

1. The **Chief Official** is responsible for proclaiming a disaster emergency. Should the Chief Official not be available, there should be a policy that provides succession such as City Supervisor or City Council Chair/President.
2. The **Emergency Management Agency (EMA)** is responsible for maintaining the jurisdiction's EOP (including this guidance), activating and operating the EOC and liaison with other agencies.
3. The **Law Enforcement Agency** is responsible for orderly movement of evacuees and the protection of evacuated areas.
4. The **Public Information Officer (PIO)** is responsible for communicating information to the public, and to special functional needs individuals.
5. The **Transportation Agency** is responsible for determining and maintaining usable roads for egress from the affected area, posting signage on emergency routes, and assisting with transportation for those who have no means of evacuating.
6. The **Fire Service Agency** is responsible for fire protection in the vacated area. This agency may also be called upon to assist with warning the population and evacuation of those who are not mobile.
7. The **Health Services Agency** is responsible for coordinating health-related services, including transportation of ill or functional needs patients.
8. The **Mass Care Agency** is responsible for sheltering evacuees.
9. The **Animal Care and Control Agency** is responsible for the evacuation of farm and companion animals, and the care and control of animals left behind.

## VII. Tasks in Support of Evacuation

### A. Mitigation Phase

EMA will review the hazard vulnerability to determine possible risks that might occur.

### B. Preparedness Phase

1. Emergency Management Agency
  - a. Develop and maintain agreements with school districts for use of buses for emergency transportation. The agreement will include at least these points:
    - Licensing buses for emergency transportation use
    - Procedures for requesting buses
    - Procedures for returning buses
    - Liability and indemnification of the parties
    - Requirements for bus drivers
  - b. Agreements with public carriers (such as Valley Transit and taxi companies) for the use of their vehicles for emergency transportation.

c. Review evacuation plans for functional needs facilities within know risk areas, and determine possible need for evacuation support. Detect that multiple facilities plan to use the same, limited resources for evacuation transportation.

2. Notification Agency

a. Maintain contact information for those organizations that require special notification.

b. Maintain contact information for agencies (e.g., Area Agency on Aging; Disability Action Center, etc.) that work with homebound individuals. Include after-hours contact numbers for these agencies.

c. Maintain a list of people with functional needs who would require special transportation. The list should include for each individual:

--How to identify the person such as: name, age, physical attributes

--How to locate the person, e.g., street address, telephone number(s)

--What sort of assistance is needed such as: oxygen, wheelchair, etc

--Caregiver information (name, telephone, address, availability)

d. Maintain a list of organizations and individuals who could transport those who do not have private vehicles or need some assistance.

C. Response Phase

The operational aspects of an evacuation are covered in this section. All of the agencies noted above are involved in one or more parts of the response phase:

1. Decide on the need for an evacuation. The IC at an emergency scene determines that the evacuation is necessary. The factors considered in the IC's assessment include:

a. The nature of the threat(s)

b. The location(s) of hazard(s)

c. The probability or possibility of increasing danger

d. The expected impact upon the population

2. Activate the EOC. Significant, multiple-agency resources will be necessary to effect the evacuation, and these resources can best be managed through the EOC.

a. EMA is responsible for activation tasks

b. EMA coordinates assistance requirements with: other jurisdictions using mutual aid agreements, and the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (IDAHO BHS)

3. Develop a written Incident Action Plan (IAC) for the specific evacuation. Some information to consider in developing the plan is in **Appendix A**.

4. Issue the evacuation recommendation or order.

a. Evacuation is an action taken in response to a disaster; therefore, a formal disaster declaration is issued by the Chief Official, coordinating with EMA and legal staff.

b. In situations where rapid evacuation is critical to the immediate and continued health and safety of the population, the IC may recommend evacuation of people at risk in and around an incident scene, and direct and control the required evacuation. The formal declaration process occurs as rapidly as practicable.

5. Communicate the need for evacuation to the public, including the formal issuance of an order. Several channels for notification may be used. See **Appendix E** for suggestions on what evacuees should take with them, if time permits. Individuals/families should already have a preparedness kit ready to go at all times.

6. Control the movement of evacuees. This primarily involves the transportation and law enforcement agencies. Other agencies may be peripherally involved.
  - a. The transportation agency provides maps of primary and alternate evacuation routes, including routes for emergency vehicles to travel into the affected area. They also provide barricades and barriers to restrict entry to evacuated areas and other areas where entry must be controlled.
  - b. The law enforcement agency, assisted by the transportation agency, establishes traffic control points at opportunistic locations based upon the expected traffic origins and destinations. Consider these factors:
    - route assignment and departure scheduling
    - road capacity expansion
    - entry control for outbound routes
    - traffic flow, including dealing with breakdowns
    - minimizing the need for resources to control traffic
  - c. Pilot vehicles and fixed traffic control points linked by radio might be used to control traffic.
7. Transport individuals who are unable to evacuate due of physical limitations.
8. Protect property and access to the evacuated area:
  - a. The law enforcement agency is responsible.
  - b. Roadblocks supplemented by mobile patrols will be used 24 hours per day.
  - c. There will be a need for some essential personnel to enter or remain in an evacuated area. Names are supplied to law enforcement. Non-responder vehicles and people will be logged into and out of the evacuated area.
9. Handle animals
  - a. The safety of animals is secondary to that of humans, except for certified companion animals.
  - b. The Sheriff's Mounted Posse and Animal Control are responsible for the control of pets and livestock.
10. Assist other jurisdictions. If another jurisdiction (e.g. Lewiston) must be evacuated, it is possible that evacuees could travel to areas in Latah County. Keep the following in mind:
  - a. Assessment of the situation, declaration of a disaster, and protection of evacuated areas are functions of the original jurisdiction, and would be unlikely to involve local people.
  - b. Planning the operation requires communication with originating jurisdiction.
  - c. Notification and information dissemination are largely the responsibility of the jurisdiction being evacuated. It is likely that requests for assistance will be made to the local notification agency, and media will be used to contact evacuees. Local citizens should be advised of the evacuation operation, since it could affect their ability to use roads or conduct business.
  - d. Local resources will be required to handle movement of evacuees. The participating agencies are expected to work with agencies with the originating jurisdiction.

## **VIII. Direction and Control**

- A. NIMS using Unified Command, if necessary, is used for evacuation planning and execution.
- B. Delegation of tasks and authority is performed using ICS.

## **IX. Administration and Logistics**

### **A. Administration**

#### **1. Reporting**

Large-scale evacuations should be reported to state agencies and other jurisdictions that may be affected in the situation reports prepared and disseminated during major emergency operations.

#### **2. Records**

a. Activity Logs = The IC and, if activated, the EOC and Unified Command shall maintain accurate logs recording evacuation decisions, significant evacuation activities, and the commitment of resources to support evacuation operations.

b. Documentation of Costs = Expenses incurred in carrying out evacuations for certain hazards, such as radiological accidents or hazmat, may be recoverable from the responsible party. Hence, all departments and agencies will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies consumed during large-scale evacuations.

#### **3. Post Incident Review**

For large-scale evacuations, the EMA shall organize and conduct a review of emergency operations by those who are tasked. The purpose of the review is to identify needed improvements in this guidance, procedures, facilities and equipment.

4. For Latah County, the EMA and IC will completed the After Action Report (AAR). It will be approved by the Chief Official prior to submission to IDAHO BHS.

## **X. Maintenance**

A. The Latah County Disaster Services Coordinator (DSC) is responsible for developing and maintaining this guidance. Recommended changes should be forwarded as needs become apparent.

B. This guidance will be revised periodically and updated in concert with the schedule of the Latah County EOP.

C. Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this guidance are responsible for developing and maintaining Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) covering those responsibilities.

D. Local drills, tabletop, functional and full-scale exercises shall periodically include an evacuation scenario based on the hazards faced by the jurisdiction.

## **City of Bovill**

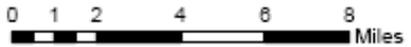
Bovill is located approximately 8 miles northeast of Deary at Intersection Highways 8 and 3. Highway 8 enters the town from the west from Deary and then south from Elk River. Highway 3 enters Bovill from the north from Clarkia.

The location of the town site in the “saucer-like” floodplain guarantees periodic flood impacts. The residents have long recognized their vulnerability to flood. Residences in Bovill area have a high risk of experiencing smaller periodic floods as well as catastrophic flooding during base flood events.

Bovill does not have any differing levels of risk associated with severe weather than Latah County, as a whole. Snow accumulations in this part of the County will likely be greater due to the higher elevation.

Homes and businesses within the community of Bovill are at low risk to wildland fire. Although forest land is in close proximity, it does not abut the community. Homes on the periphery would be at highest risk in the event of a large wildland fire. The homes within the community are well protected by residential landscaping, streets, and other characteristics associated with the urban landscape. There is little infrastructure that is at risk to wildland fire. It is very likely that main travel routes would be jeopardized in the event of a fire in the area, but escape routes are available in multiple directions.

Please review your section of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation/Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan for more detailed information.

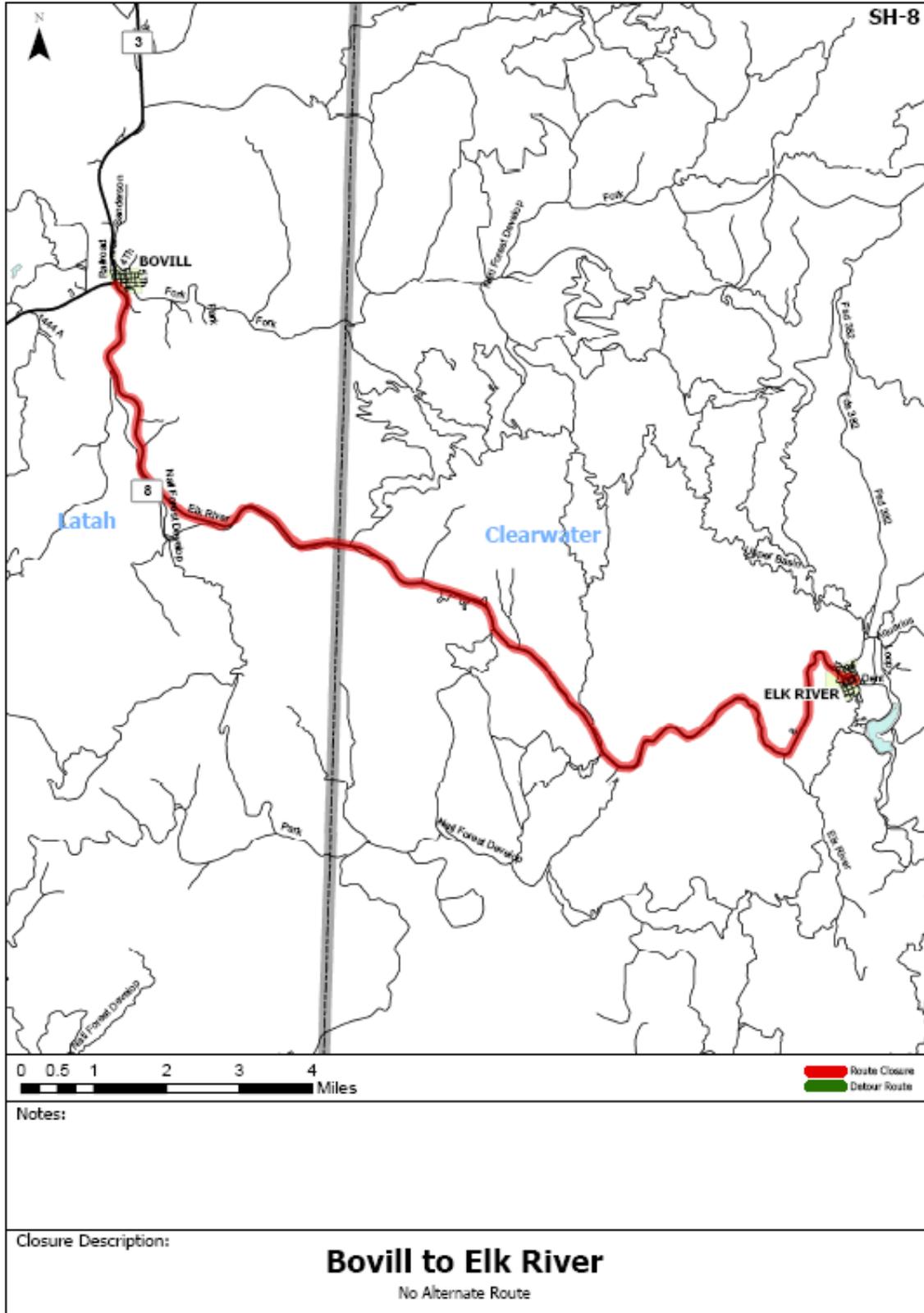


Notes:

Closure Description:

### Bovill (SH-8) to SH-6

West on SH-8/SH-3 to SH-9, north to SH-6, north to SH-3



## **City of Deary**

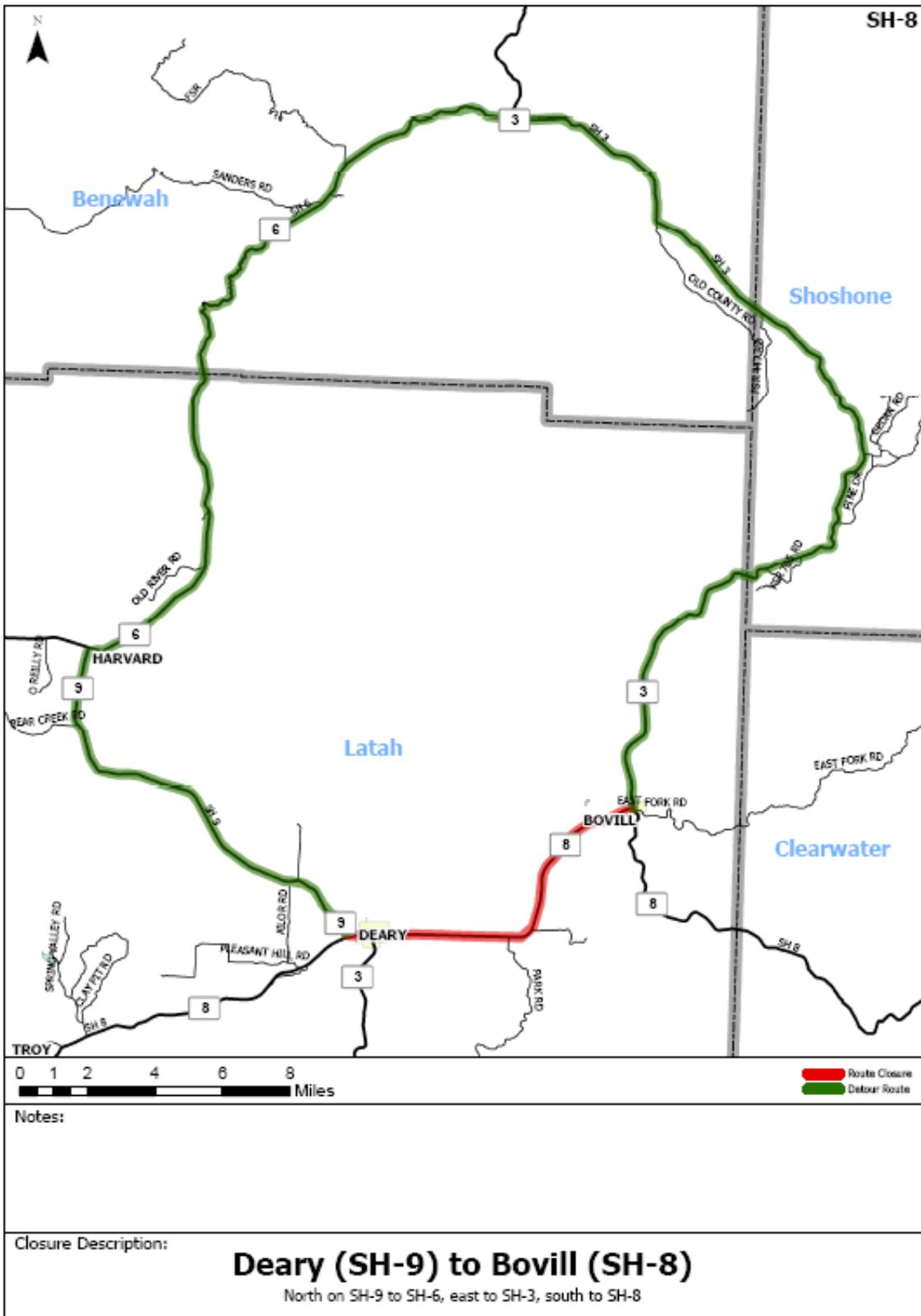
Deary is located east of Troy approximately 12 miles along Highway 8 between the junctions of Highway 3 from the south and the Harvard-Deary cut-off (Highway 9) from the north.

Most of the residents in the Deary area have a low risk of experiencing major flood damage or long-term disruption of business. Due to the inadequate sized culvert under the railroad, the residences of the 5<sup>th</sup> Street trailer park and surrounding areas have a much higher risk due to the nature of the under-sized culvert. Flood impacts are mainly limited to disruption of road travel, and limited localized flooding of structures.

Deary does not have any differing levels of risk associated with severe weather than Latah County, as a whole.

Landscape in the Deary area is a combination of steppe-prairie that has been largely converted to agricultural fields and timber stringers. The fuels immediately adjacent to Deary are a mix of light, flashy grass, agricultural and forest. Fuels in the timbered areas can be described open pine and mixed conifer. Risk in the Deary area is isolated to the north end, where wildland fuels mix with residential development on the flanks of Potato Hill. Access to some homes may be difficult to narrow roads and lack of adequate turn-arounds.

Please review your section of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation/Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan for more detailed information.



## City of Genesee

Genesee is located approximately 14 miles south of Moscow, lying just east of Highway 95. It is located in the southwestern portion of Latah County, on the Nez Perce-Latah County line just to the east of Highway 95.

Floods in the area are the result of two different types of weather events: rain-on-snow and thunderstorms. Rain-on-snow events tend to last for several days. Thunderstorms are localized summer events that are typified by intense rain fall in a localized area. The major impacts from both types of flooding are restricted use of several streets in the eastern portion of town. Residences in the Genesee area have moderate risk of experiencing major flood damage or long-term disruption of business. Flood impacts are mainly limited to disruption of road travel and limited localized flooding of structures.

Genesee has a low probability of experiencing damaging landslides. While small, low angle slumps may occur on eyebrows of the surrounding hills, these will be infrequent and likely the result of water saturation or a major earth disturbance.

Genesee does not have any differing levels of risk associated with severe weather than Latah County, as a whole.

The majority of homes and structures in the Genesee vicinity are at low risk of loss to wildland fire. It is surrounded entirely by agricultural fields, with little native vegetation in the vicinity. The few patches of timber in the area are usually associated with home sites, and pose very little direct threat to homes and resources within the area.

ITD did not have an evacuation map for Genesee. Suggestions would be to use Highway 95N and 95S, depending on the incident. Also use the Genesee-Juliaetta or other back roads (if open) to evacuate the area.

Please review your section of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation/Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan for more detailed information.

## **City of Juliaetta**

Juliaetta is located at the base of Fix Ridge on the northern banks of the Potlatch River, and between the Middle Potlatch Creek and Little Potlatch Creek drainages. Highway 3 runs through Juliaetta.

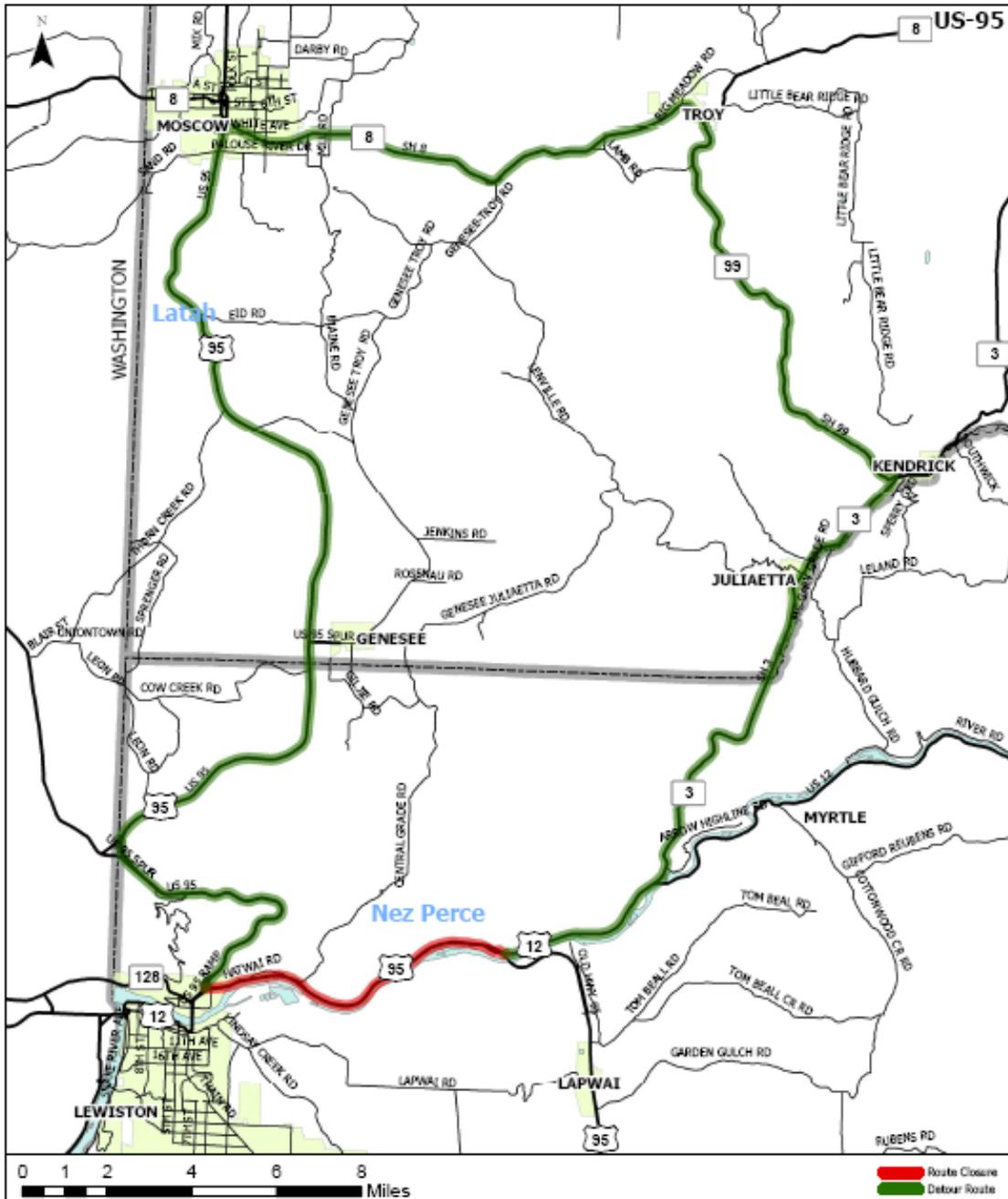
Portions of Juliaetta on the south side of State Highway 3 are within the floodplain, including several homes and a few industrial facilities and other businesses. Access into and out of the community could pose a serious problem during a major flood event. Many roads, bridges and culverts would restrict traffic.

Juliaetta is less impacted by severe weather extremes than the majority of Latah County. Due to its lower elevation and location in a protected canyon, this area does not typically receive significant snow accumulations or high wind events. Juliaetta does not have any differing level of risk associated with thunderstorms, hail or drought than Latah County, as a whole.

Juliaetta is located in the bottom of the Potlatch River canyon. Large areas of landslide deposits dominate the geology around the community as a result of the movement of sedimentary materials interbedded with basalt flows. Landslides have been occurring since ancient times. The slope instability throughout the area is evident by these types of slides.

Homes and businesses immediately adjacent to State Highway 3 corridor are at low risk to wildland fire. Fires starting low on the steep slopes would quickly spread up and away from most homes and businesses. However, homes on midslope locations are at a much elevated risk. Roads in this area are quite steep, although they appear to be wide enough to accommodate most emergency traffic. The road network in the area provides for an alternative escape route to the north in the event an escape to the south was compromised. However, the available roads are steep with many switchbacks, slowing egress.

Please review your section of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation/Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan for more detailed information.



Notes:

Closure Description:  
**US-95/US-12 Jct. to US-95/US-12 Split**  
 North on US-95 to SH-8, east to SH-99, south to SH-3, southwest to US-12, west to US-95

## **City of Kendrick**

The City of Kendrick's primary access routes are State Highways 3 and 99, and Cavendish Road from the south.

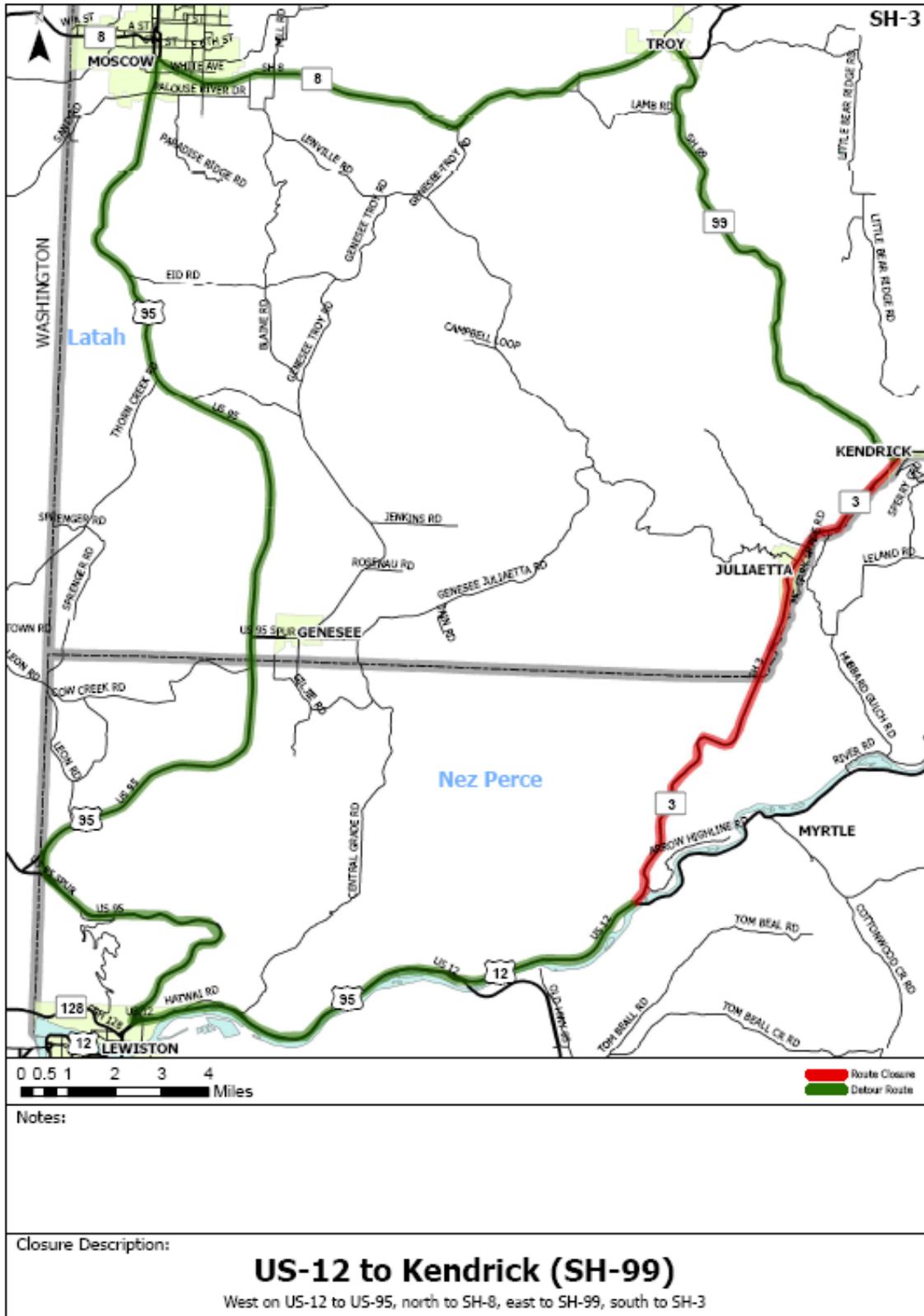
Nearly the entire community is located in the floodplain. Floods in the area are generally the result of rain-on-snow events. Thunderstorms may also affect the community. These events are usually typified by intense rain fall in an area and flooding occurs rapidly, overwhelming the carrying capacity of the nearby streams and rivers. All of the community's access roads dip in and out of small drainages and cross small streams that may provide impassable in major flood events.

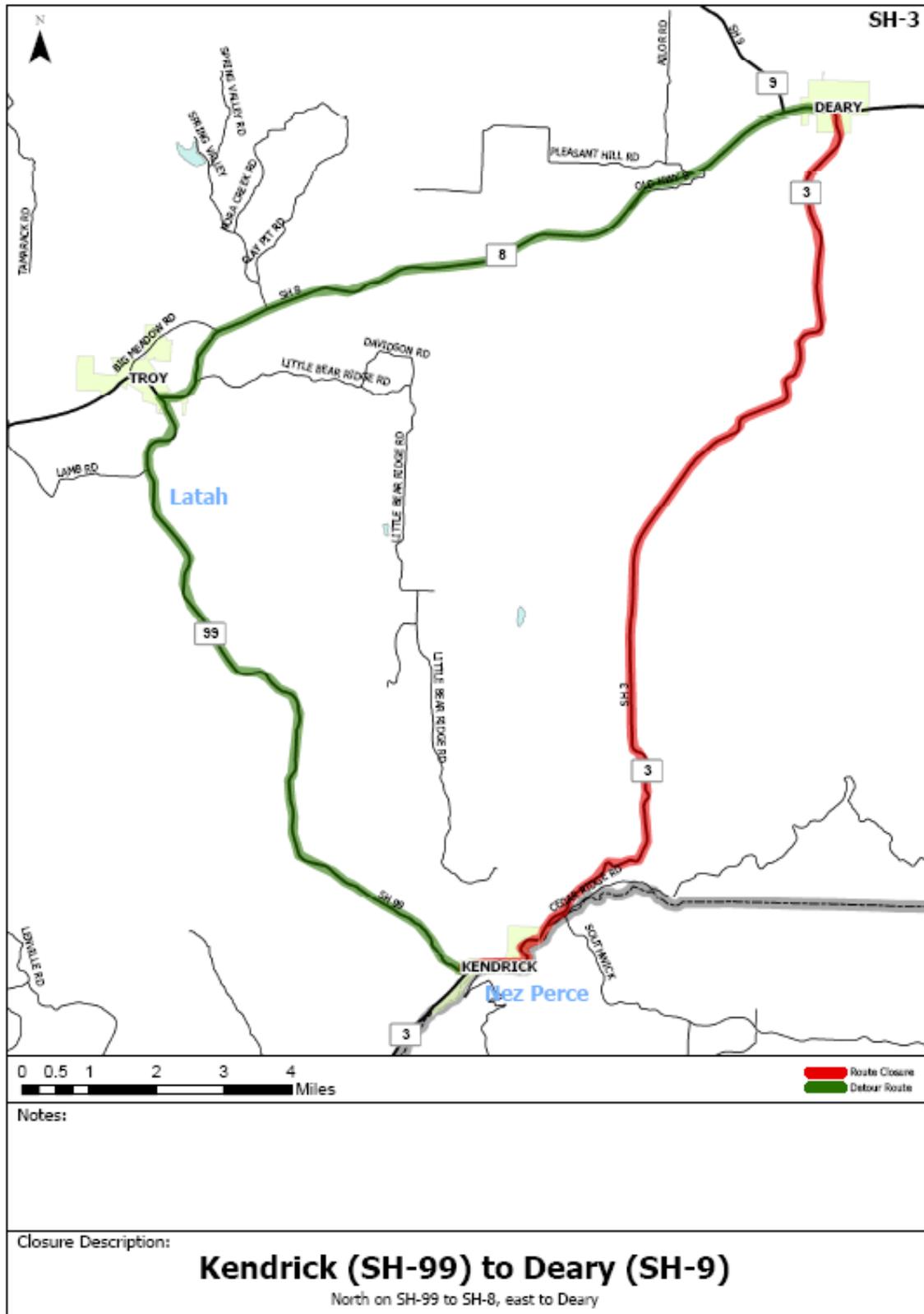
Kendrick is located in the bottom of the Potlatch River Canyon. Large areas of landslide deposits dominate the geology around the community as a result of the movement of sedimentary materials interbedded with basalt flows. Landslides have been occurring since ancient times. Although recent years have not seen a high level of activity, the slope instability remains.

The city is less impacted by severe weather extremes than the majority of Latah County. Due to its lower elevation and location in a protected canyon, this area does not typically receive significant snow accumulations or high wind events. Kendrick does not have any differing level of risk associated with thunderstorms, hail or drought than Latah County, as a whole.

Most areas have some southerly aspect resulting in hot, dry environmental conditions. The thin soils in the area also have very low moisture retention ability, resulting in dry vegetative species composition. The combination of steep slopes, south aspects and xeric species composition result in a landscape that is very fire prone. Homes and businesses immediately adjacent to State Highway 3 corridor are at low risk to wildland fire. Fires starting low on the steep slopes would quickly spread up and away from most homes and businesses. Homes on midslope locations are at a much elevated risk. Fires originated below the steep slopes leading to homes in these areas would burn with very rapid rates of spread and at high intensities.

Please review your section of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation/Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan for more detailed information.





## **City of Onaway**

Onaway is located just northeast of Potlatch in an area surrounded by agricultural fields on Highway 6, east of Highway 95N in the Palouse River Valley.

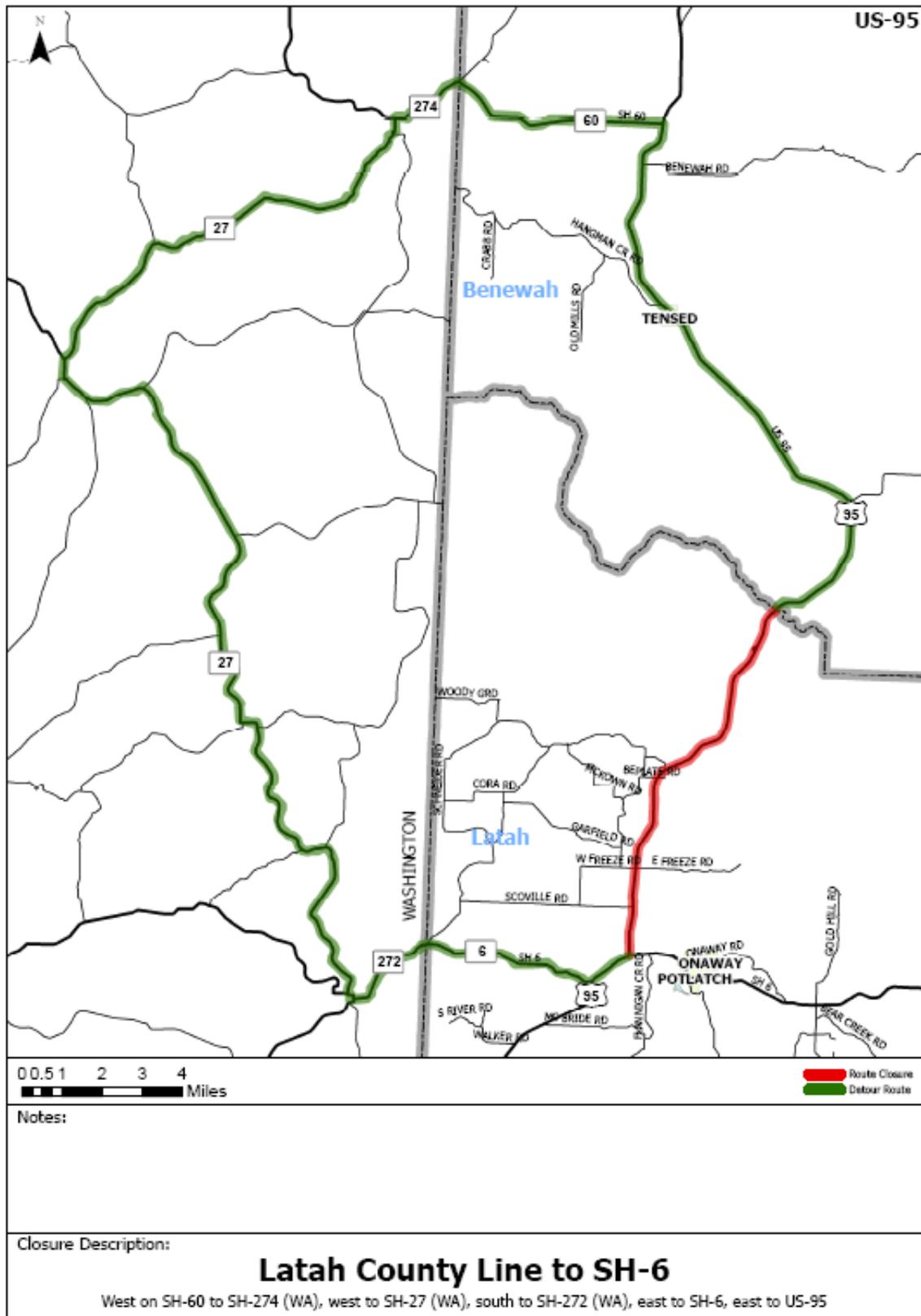
Onaway has no resources at risk from flood events.

The City has very low probability of experiencing damaging landslides. It is probable that small slides will occur on the cut and fill slopes of some roads. This type of slide is generally small with little permanent damage to the road or other infrastructure; however, there is some risk of traffic being delayed temporarily while road crews clear the debris and stabilize the bank.

The City of Onaway does not have any differing levels of risk associated with severe weather than Latah County, as a whole.

The fuels immediately adjacent to the Potlatch and Onaway are primarily agricultural, with very little wildland fuel in the vicinity. The majority of homes and structures in the Potlatch-Onaway vicinity are at low risk of loss to wildland fire.

Please review your section of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation/Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan for more detailed information.



## **City of Potlatch**

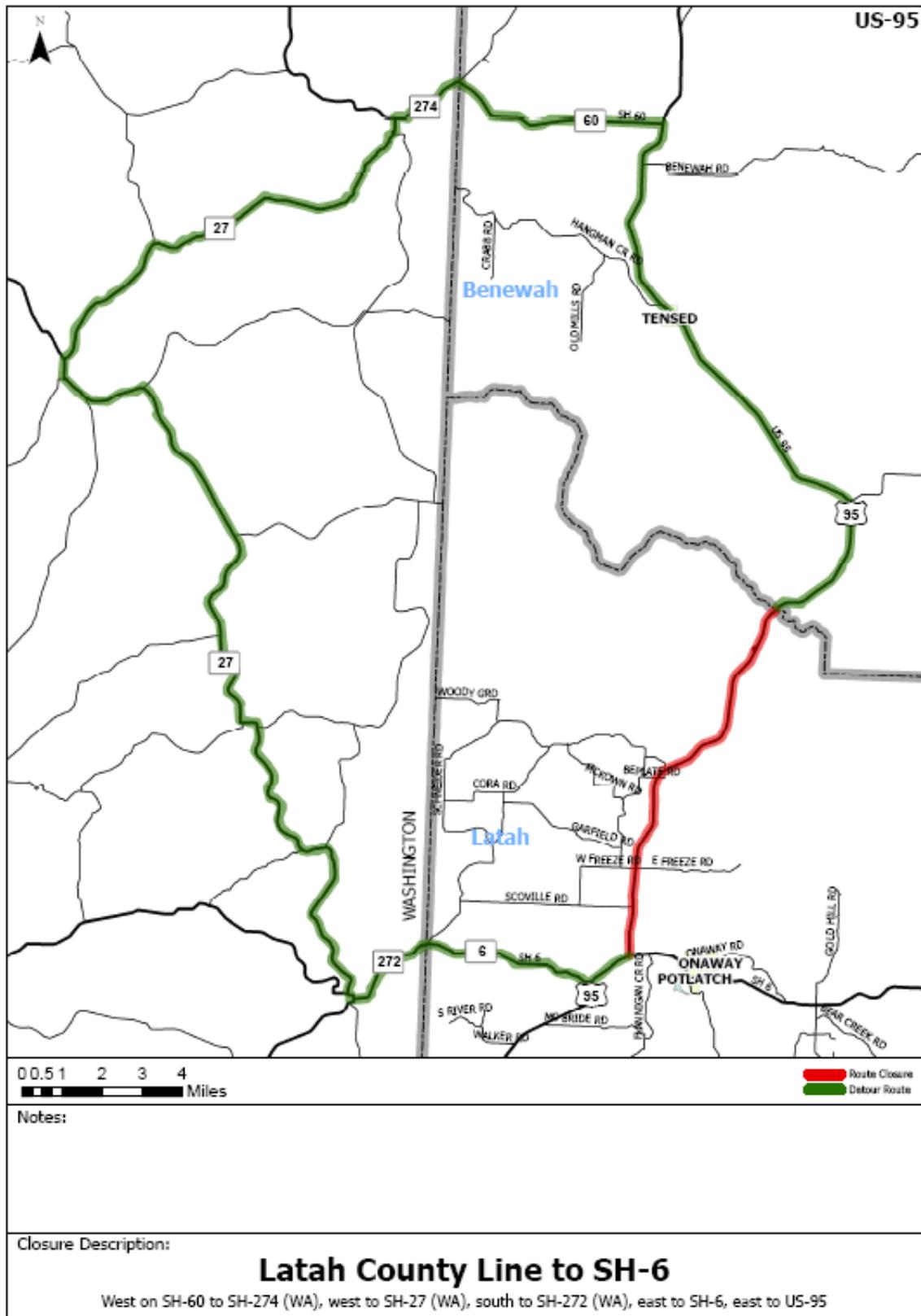
Potlatch is located approximately 17 miles north of Moscow near the intersection of Highway 6 and US Highway 95 in the Palouse River Valley. The valley continues to broaden to the west from Princeton toward Potlatch and Onaway.

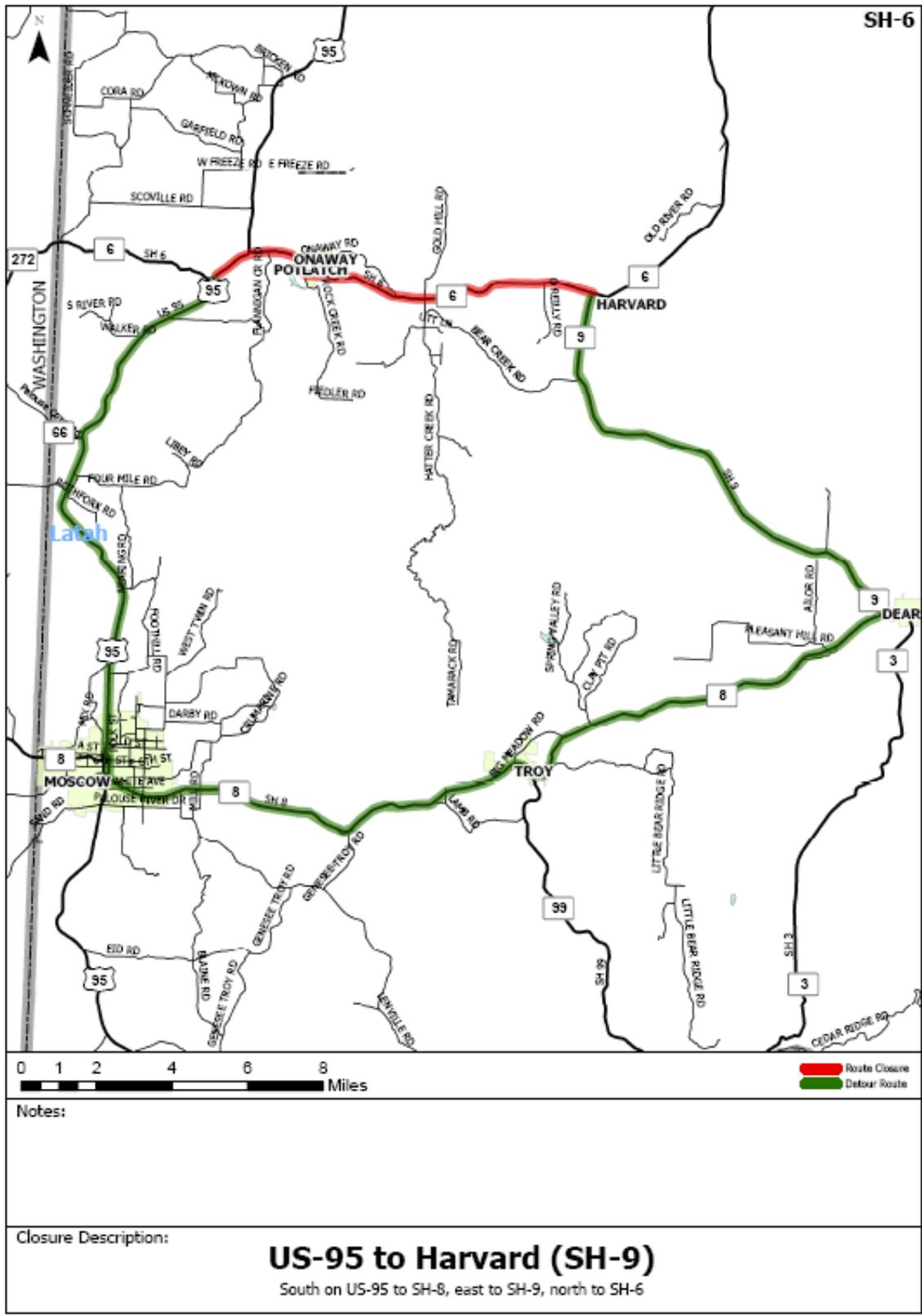
The Palouse River flows along Potlatch's southern and western boundary, but the river's floodplain does not directly impact any structures or critical infrastructure within the City limits. As in the past, a major flood event would overtop Highway 6 near its intersection with US Highway 95.

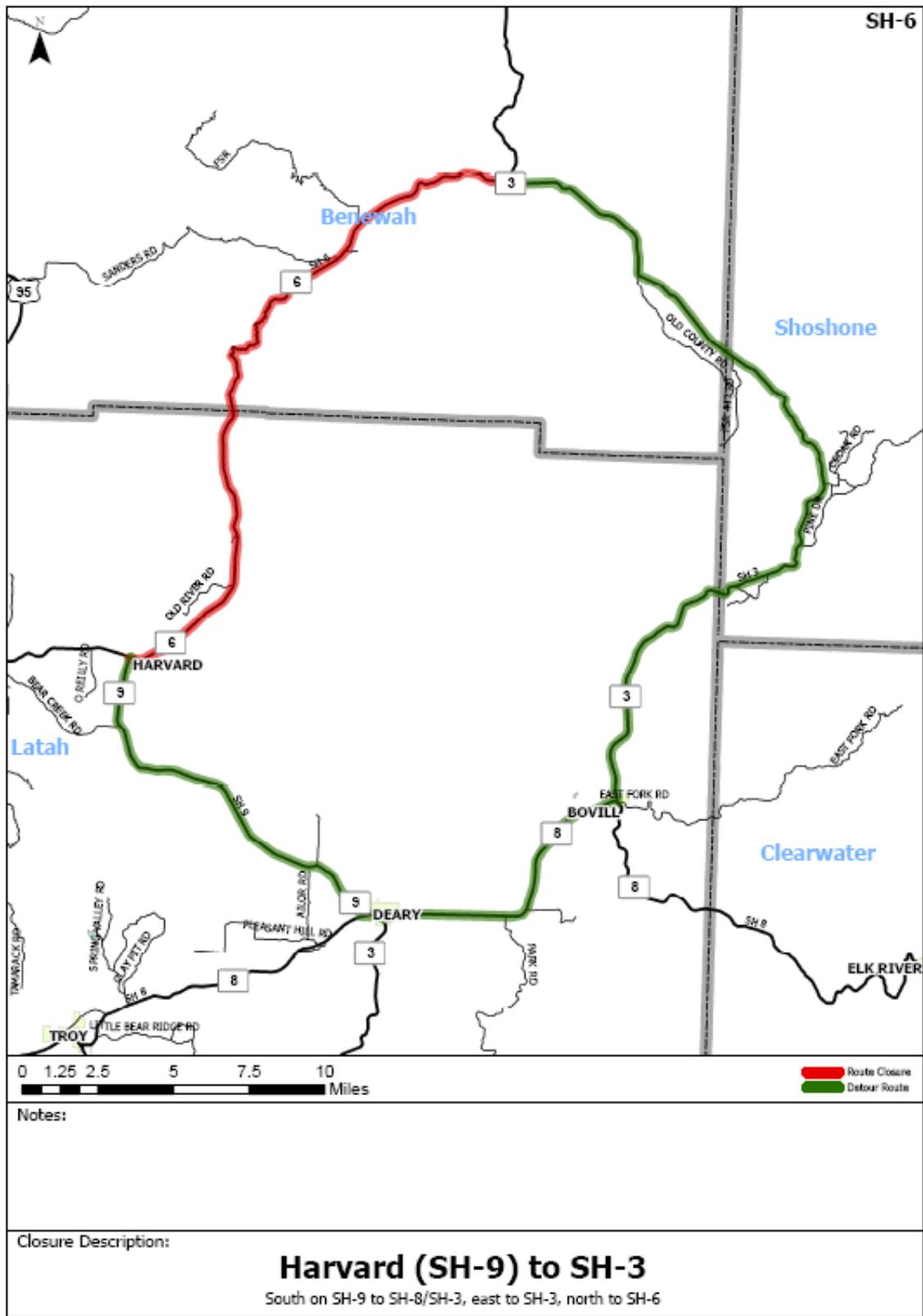
The City does not have any differing levels of risk associated with severe weather than Latah County, as a whole. However, Potlatch currently has little built infrastructure designed to channel stormwater. Stormwater runoff has created gullies and ditches along some of the city streets. Because much of Potlatch is located on a hillside, stormwater can be very problematic.

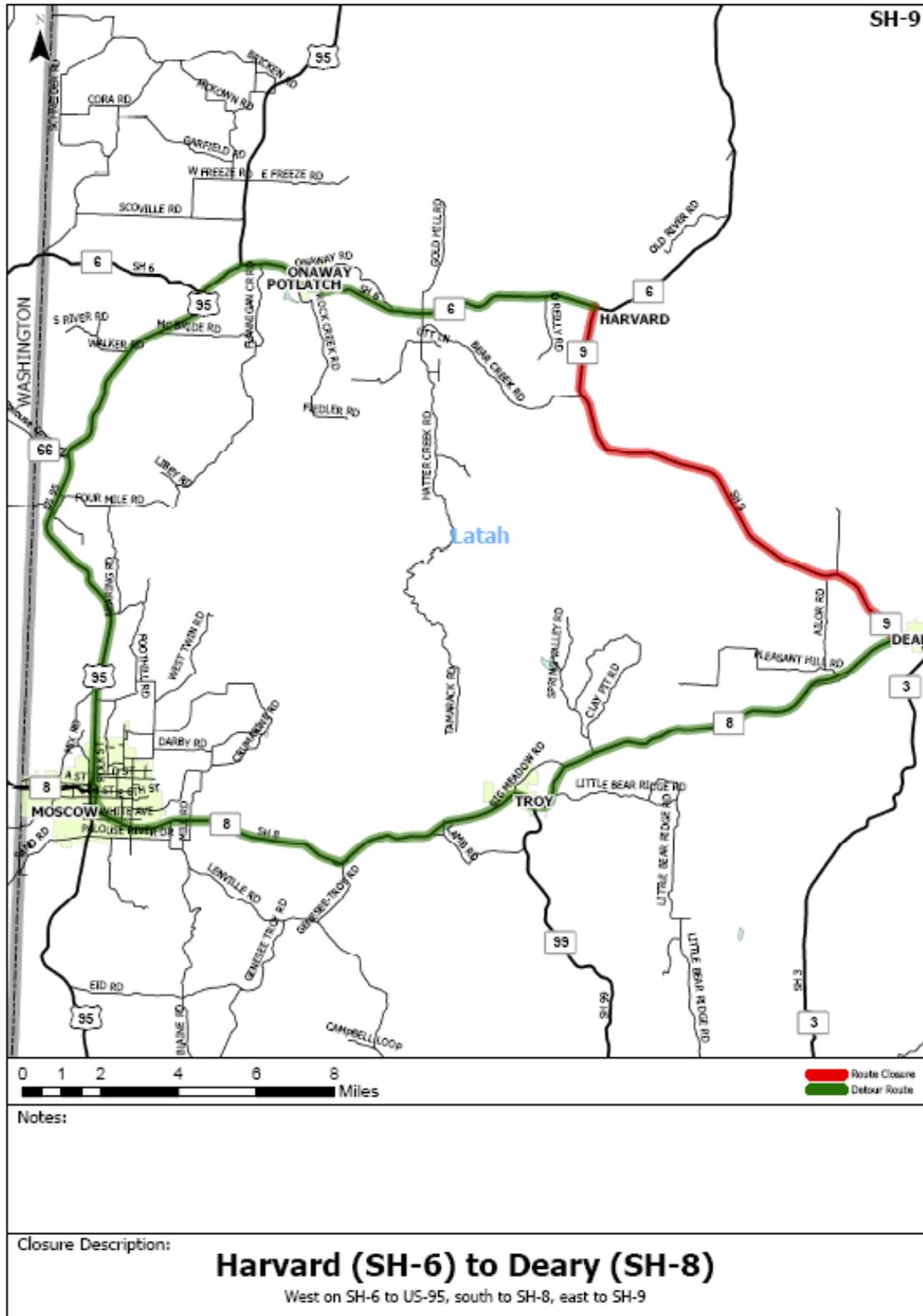
The majority of homes and structures in the Potlatch-Onaway vicinity are at low risk of loss to wildland fire. Risk does increase toward late summer and fall as crops cure and become available to burn. However, there are generally few homes that would be threatened in the event of an agricultural fire. There are a number of secondary routes throughout the area that would provide adequate escape routes in the event of a large wildland fire. The potential for these routes to be compromised for any duration due to wildland fire is very low.

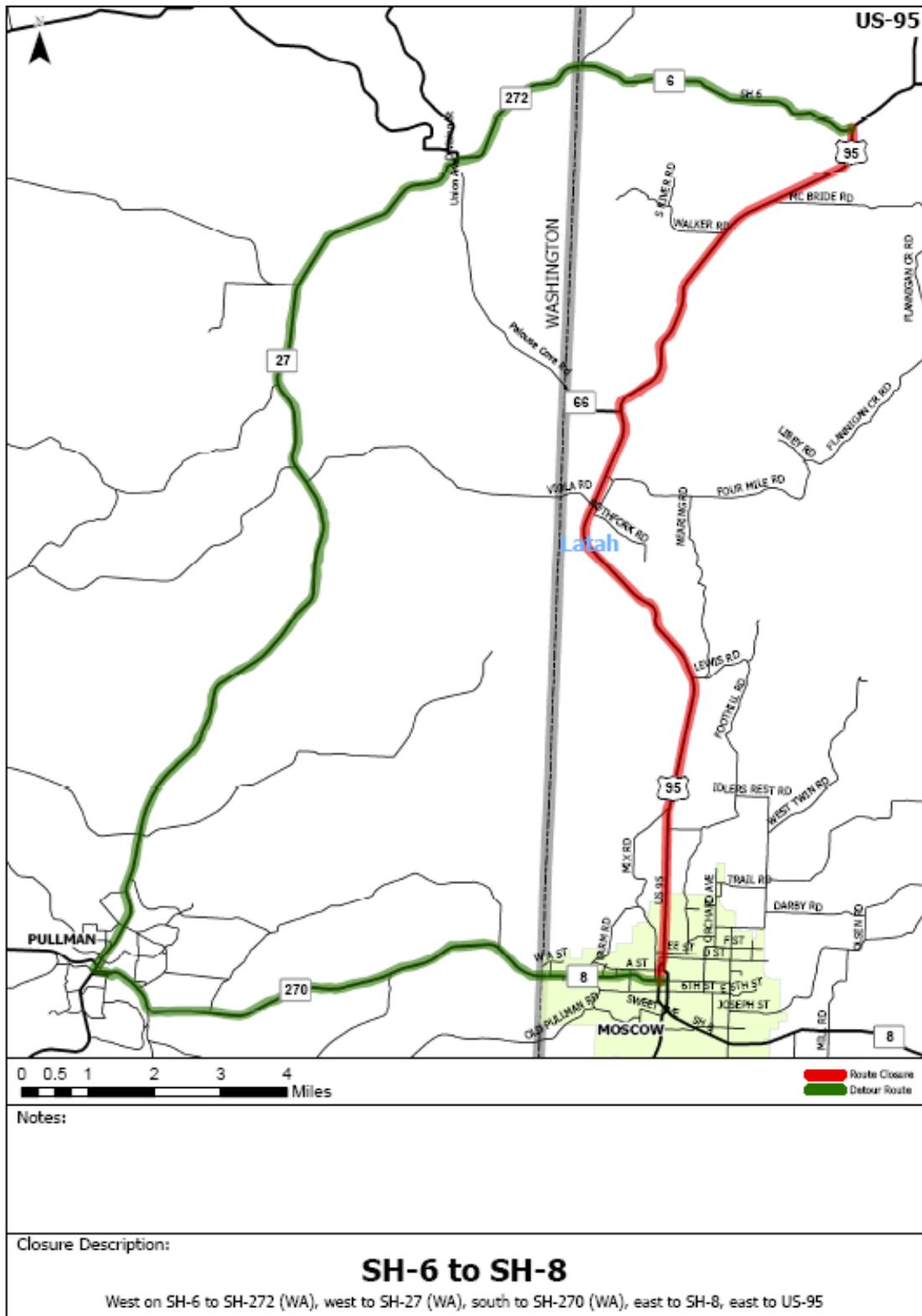
Please review your section of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation/Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan for more detailed information.











## **City of Troy**

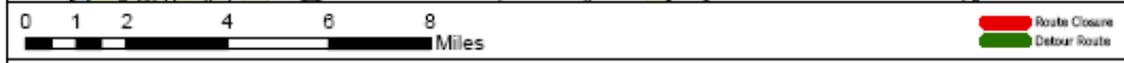
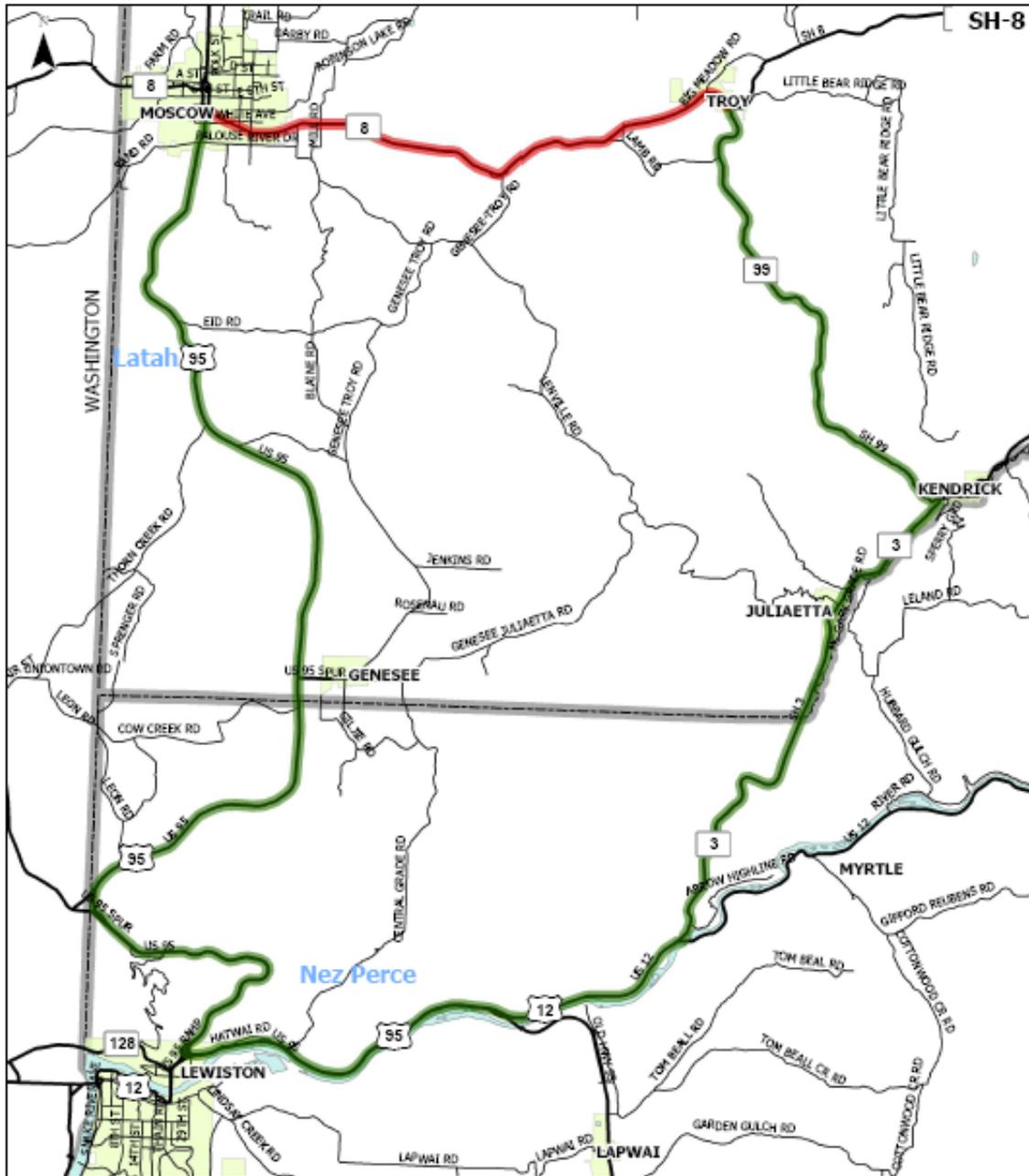
Troy is located approximately 11 miles east of Moscow on Highway 8, near junction Highway 99.

Floods in the area are the result of rain-on-snow events, which occur when significant snow pack exists within the hydrologic watershed surrounding Troy. Often melting occurs while the ground is frozen and the water cannot be absorbed into the soil, resulting in increased overland flows. Flood waters recede slowly as rain-on-snow events tend to last for several days. Major impacts from flooding in Troy are the restricted use of Highways 8 and 99. Critical infrastructure located within the floodplain includes the city hall and fire station. Roads and bridges are the most affected infrastructure during flood events; however, alternative routes to all parts of town are available.

Troy does not have any differing levels of risk associated with severe weather than Latah County, as a whole.

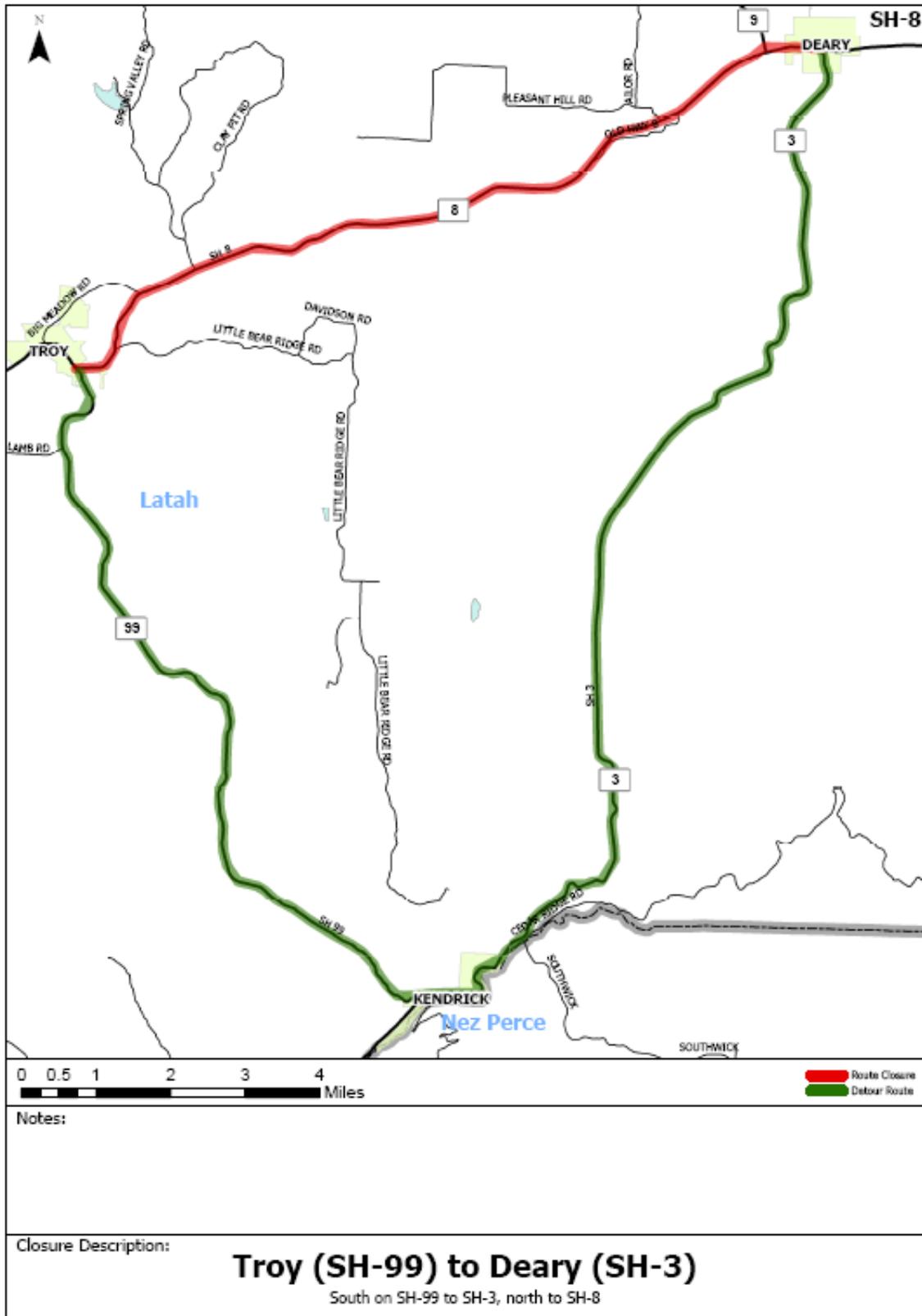
Overall wildland fire risk to the community is quite low, with isolated areas of moderate risk outside the community center along Randall Flat, Dutch Flat Roads, and toward Tamarack Road. North Idaho Cedar Products presents some unique challenges for the community. There are multiple roads throughout the area that are suitable as escape routes. The availability of agricultural lands surrounding the periphery of town to burn is seasonally dependent, with live crop moisture remaining high into mid-July. Fuel types, such as wheat, have the potential to burn at high intensities with very rapid rates of spread. However, the light/flashy fuels burn out quickly with little residual heat following passage of the flaming front.

Please review your section of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation/Community Wildland Fire Protection Plan for more detailed information.



Notes:

Closure Description: **Moscow (US-95) to Troy (SH-19)**  
 South on US-95 to US-12, east to SH-3, north to SH-99, north to SH-8



## Description of Disaster Emergency Declaration Process

Local disaster emergency activities and requests for county and/or state assistance will be made in accordance with the following procedures:

### City Governments in Latah County

1. City government will respond to a disaster emergency within their respective corporate boundaries, and coordinate their activities in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures and Mutual Aid Agreements.
2. When a disaster emergency is or is likely to be beyond the scope of control of the City, the Mayor or City Council of an incorporated city may proclaim a disaster emergency pursuant to Idaho Code 46-1011. Right after the City proclaims a disaster, the proclamation should be forwarded by voice with a follow up hard copy to the Latah County Disaster Services. **If there are three signatures the proclamation is valid for 30 days. If there is only one signature it is valid for 7 days, but can be extended. The proclamation can be terminated at any time.**

Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing, or terminating a disaster shall be given prompt attention and filed with the Latah County Recorder, Latah County Disaster Services and the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security (BHS).

3. When a city disaster emergency has been proclaimed, the Mayor will govern by proclamation and has the authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the City.

### Latah County Government

1. Upon receipt of the proclamation of a local disaster emergency from an incorporated city within the County, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) Chairperson will:
  - Provide available assistance requested to contain the incident, such as personnel and resources.
  - Notify Idaho BHS that a situation exists which may require the proclamation of a county local disaster emergency.
2. In the event an emergency situation exists in an unincorporated area of the County that may affect lives and property, the County will take necessary measures to bring the situation under control, utilizing all county resources to do so.
3. If the situation in an incorporated or unincorporated area is beyond the control of the County, the BOCC Chairperson will proclaim a local disaster emergency in accordance with Idaho Code 46-1011. Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing, or terminating a disaster shall be given prompt attention and filed with the Latah County Recorder, Latah County Disaster Services and Idaho BHS. **If there are three signatures the proclamation is valid for 30 days. If there is only one signature it is valid for 7 days, but can be extended. The proclamation can be terminated at any time.**

In the event the County has declared a disaster emergency, Latah County Disaster Services Coordinator will notify Idaho BHS that the County has implemented its Emergency Operations Plan. The notification will state that the County has committed all available resources to the response. If state supplemental assistance is needed to assist the County's response effort, the type of assistance should be clearly stated.

**Disaster Declaration Resolution**  
(Example Only – Not to be utilized et al)

(City Letterhead)  
(Name of City)  
City Council

**WHEREAS**, there is a threat to life and property in \_\_\_\_\_ (City) as the result of \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy snow accumulation; rain and potential flooding, as examples); and

**WHEREAS**, a local disaster emergency as defined in Section 46-1002, Idaho Code, is in existence in \_\_\_\_\_ (City) due to the imminent threat to life and property created by existing and potential \_\_\_\_\_; and

**WHEREAS**, in accordance with Idaho Code, the effect of such declaration is to activate the recovery aspects of any and all applicable local or intergovernmental disaster emergency plans and to authorized the furnishing of aid and assistance thereunder;

**NOW THEREFORE**, be it resolved and declared by the \_\_\_\_\_ (Mayor; City Council) of Latah County, Idaho as follows:

A disaster emergency exists within \_\_\_\_\_ (City) created by existing and potential \_\_\_\_\_, creating an imminent threat to \_\_\_\_\_ (life, property, infrastructure as examples).

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Council

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

**Local Proclamation of Termination of Local Emergency  
(Example)**

**WHEREAS**, a local emergency presently exists in the City of \_\_\_\_\_, Latah County Idaho, in accordance with the proclamation thereof by the City Council on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_, as a result of conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by (fire, flood, storm, or other cause) \_\_\_\_\_; and

**WHEREAS**, the situation resulting from said conditions of extreme peril is now deemed to be within the control of the normal protective services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of and within said City of \_\_\_\_\_, Latah County, Idaho;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the City Council of the City of \_\_\_\_\_, Latah County, Idaho, does hereby proclaim the termination of said local emergency.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
City Council

ATTEST:  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

## Appendix A – Developing an Incident Action Plan

Any plan developed under ICS has four elements:

1. What do we want to do?
2. Who is responsible for doing it?
3. How do we communicate with each other?
4. What is the procedure if someone is injured?

Within the scope of this guidance, the answer to the first question includes these objectives:

1. Deciding on the scope of the evacuation
2. Notifying the public and the agencies needed to effect the evacuation
3. Controlling the movement of evacuees
4. Transporting evacuees who cannot transport themselves
5. Protecting property in the evacuated area

Expect to use this information to develop the tactics:

1. The threat(s). Type of threat may influence the direction of urgency of the evacuation.
2. The area(s) that are threatened.
3. The urgency of the situation. Rising floodwaters in eastern Latah County may give more time to plan than an ash cloud carried on a 10 mph wind from Mt St Helens.
4. An estimate of the number of people threatened.
5. Estimates of the number of people who would need special transport.
6. The time of day and day of week that people will be expected to be moving.
7. Special events that could bring more people into jeopardy or could affect the movement of evacuees.
8. The current and expected weather.
9. The political situation.
10. The availability of resources to effect an evacuation:
  - law enforcement
  - fire services Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) for ill and injured patients
  - transportation facilities for those who cannot drive
  - transportation workers to distribute and erect barricades and other traffic control devices
  - available evacuation routes and their conditions (supplied by ITD)
11. Availability of shelters outside the affected area:
  - decisions as to which shelters are used depend upon the available routes from the affected areas and the availability of shelters. In general, priority should be given to minimizing the distance evacuees need to travel.
  - information on available shelters is available from American Red Cross (ARC) and DSC.

## Appendix B – Warning and Information Dissemination

The following warning methods may be available:

1. Broadcast media (radio and television stations).
2. Emergency Alert System (EAS).
3. Fire siren for an extended period.
4. Internet service providers serving the local area. Although this is technically feasible, it requires pre-planning and in-place agreements.
5. Idaho State Alert Warning System (ISAWS). This is a free service through Idaho BHS that you can sign up for.
6. Door-to-door, face-to-face by personnel from law enforcement and other agencies.
7. Telephone-based interactive community notification system, which is not currently in place.

Evacuation recommendations to the public include this information:

1. The reason for the evacuation, i.e., the threat.
2. The urgency of the evacuation. Warning may start with notification of a potential evacuation. This might be followed by more urgent notification. Suggested levels are:
  - Voluntary: given advance warning and time permitting, citizens are asked to voluntarily leave the designated area. Livestock and valuable, but unwieldy, items should be moved.
  - Highly Recommended: citizens are asked to immediately leave the designated area.
  - Mandatory: citizens are required to leave the designated area. A mandatory evacuation can only be issued by the Governor of Idaho.
3. The location of areas to be evacuated with reference to know geographic features, such as roads and rivers. Include information on areas that are less affected and not affected.
4. Evacuation routes, including road conditions and the recommendation that drivers should plan for delays and slowness.
5. Restricted or closed routes.
6. Actions to take if a vehicle breaks down.
7. Recommendations for gathering points for those without access to private vehicles.
8. Restrictions on the transportation and care of animals.
9. See Appendix E on Suggestions for Individuals of items to take.
10. Directions to citizens to check in at a designated site to declare their intent to leave and destination.
11. Appropriate special groups will be contacted by telephone, radio, runner, or other method.

The law enforcement agency will gather and coordinate information about persons refusing to cooperate with evacuation requests. The information collected includes: person's name and address; reason for refusal; name and address of next of kin upon death or injury of the person(s) refusing to evacuate. Officers will explain that responder safety will not be compromised in any rescue attempt.

Information will continue to be disseminated during the incident. On a scheduled basis, evacuees will be informed via media of the progress of the incident, plans for affected areas and returning evacuees.

## **Appendix C – Special Notification Recipients**

The notification agency is expected to track organizations of:

- large groups of people
- groups of people who are not expected to be able to provide transportation for themselves

As part of the notification task in an evacuation, the agency will notify the appropriate person in the organization. The agency's documentation includes full information about the name or title of the person to be notified, contact telephone number(s) and address. These types of groups should be documented:

- public and private schools
- hospitals
- nursing homes
- group homes

## **Appendix D – Transportation (Special Considerations)**

Not all people will be able to self-evacuate. Some are physically incapable of moving themselves (ill and injured), and some do not have private vehicles. All of these groups will require special processing.

City mayors and council members are responsible for notifying their employees as to the situation. They may ask assistance from the local fire department (and other organizations) to notify residents of their community.

School districts are responsible for children until they are in their parent's or designated alternate adult's custody, and will evacuate children who cannot be returned to their parents. If K-12 schools are in session and the scope of the hazard is significant, there will be many parents attempting to pick up children, especially at elementary schools. Traffic control by law enforcement will be needed.

Responsibilities include these aspects of evacuation:

1. Ensuring assigned personnel are trained and knowledgeable of evacuation procedures.
2. Closing and evacuation of their facilities.
3. Arrangements for use of suitable host facilities.
4. Requesting emergency assistance from local government, if assistance cannot be obtained from other sources such as school buses from your school district.
5. Reporting progress and problems to the EOC.

For individuals in the community who are mobile (or not) but without private vehicles, here are some ideas: ride sharing with neighbors; school buses (prior agreement with the school district is required).

Each community should maintain a list of those individuals who will require attendants and special vehicles. The local fire department might have available resources.

## Appendix E – Suggestions for Individuals: What to Take

This information is distilled from various sources, and should not be taken as an absolute list. Other resources are: American Red Cross and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Ready.gov web sites.

### 1. Example of some items to provide immediate shelter:

- Extra clothing consistent with current and expected weather..
- Sturdy shoes (an extra pair, if possible).
- Outerwear, including hat suitable for sheltering from bad weather. Also include blankets and sleeping bags.

### 2. Example of some items to sustain life for a short period:

- You should have 2-4 liters of water per person per day.
- Non-perishable and ready-to-eat food. Make sure to include a can opener.
- Required medications and special dietary food.
- Infant and pet supplies.
- Eyeglasses, hearing aids, dentures, disability-related equipment with extra batteries.
- Cash, credit cards, check and savings account books, health insurance, driver's license, etc. with a water resistant bag for them.
- First-aid kit.

### 3. Example of some items to help recovery easier:

- All you important documents such as: birth certificate, insurance papers, prescriptions, tax records, to name a few.
- Photographs or videos of your home contents (if you did them earlier).
- Family photographs, videos, and other keepsakes.
- Address book.
- Keys for your home, vehicle, etc.

### 4. Example of some items to help make life enjoyable for a short period:

- Toiletries.
- Games and toys for children.
- Additional clothing, underwear, pillows, towels.
- Cell phone, flashlight, camera, radio, extra batteries.

Other considerations are your pets, making sure you have the things they need. Also jewelry and heirlooms are not replaceable.

## **Appendix F – Checklist Examples**

1. Chief Official, Incident Command and Emergency Management
2. Public Information Officer and Notification
3. Law Enforcement
4. Fire Service and Transportation
5. Health Services, Mass Care and Animal Control
6. Animal Control

## **Checklist for Chief Official**

- \_\_\_ Receive briefings on the situation and response activities from the IC.
- \_\_\_ Submit a disaster/emergency declaration to EMA. EMA, in turn, will notify IDAHO BHS.
- \_\_\_ Received an After AAR prepared by the IC and EMA for submission to IDAHO BHS.
- \_\_\_ Hold scheduled briefings with EMA to obtain status update information.

## **Checklist for Incident Command**

- \_\_\_ Assess the situation and decide on the need for an evacuation.
- \_\_\_ Direct the relocation of at-risk essential resources (personnel; equipment; supplies) to safe areas.
- \_\_\_ Time permitting, brief the Chief Official on the situation.
- \_\_\_ Create a written Incident Action Plan and manage the execution of the IAC.
- \_\_\_ Maintain activity logs of evacuation decisions, significant activities, and the commitment of resources to support evacuation operations.
- \_\_\_ Document the costs associated with carrying out the evacuation.
- \_\_\_ With EMA, complete an After Action Report for the Chief Official and submission to IDAHO BHS.

## **Checklist for Emergency Management**

- \_\_\_ Perform tasks necessary to activate the EOC.
- \_\_\_ Coordinate resource requirements with other jurisdictions using mutual aid agreements and IDAHO BHS.
- \_\_\_ Coordinate all requests for evacuation support beyond existing local incident resources.
- \_\_\_ Develop and maintain situation map showing damaged/destroyed highways and evacuation routes.
- \_\_\_ Provide information about progress and problems to appropriate individuals in the EOC.

## **Checklist for Public Information Officer**

- Disseminate emergency information from the IC and Chief Official(s) advising the public of evacuation actions to be taken.
- Coordinate with area news media for news releases.
- Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC), if needed.
- Establish a designated press area for press conferences and staging.
- Continue to keep evacuees and the general public informed about evacuation activities, and any actions that they should take.
- Disseminate information on appropriate actions to protect and care for pets and farm animals that are to be evacuated or left behind.
- Obtain and disseminate information to relatives and the general public of the status of schools and other businesses in the community.
- Provide information about progress and discovered problems to the EOC and IC.

## **Checklist for Notification**

The Notification Agency operates to support the incident PIO/JIC. Since the PIO is responsible and accountable, release of information must be cleared with the PIO.

- Notify the public of the need to evacuate. Recommendations and warnings should clearly describe the reason, urgency, locations affected and not affected, evacuation routes, and other information as deemed necessary.
- Notify the appropriate special groups (Appendix C) of the evacuation order. Notification may be by telephone, radio, runner or other method. Contact each affected special organization and advise the appropriate official(s) of the need to evacuate.
- Provide information about progress and notification/communication problems to the EOC.

## Checklist for Law Enforcement

\_\_\_ Establish traffic control points in conjunction with transportation agencies. Consider these factors:

- Route assignment and departure scheduling
- Road capacity expansion
- Entry control for outbound routes
- Traffic flow, including dealing with breakdowns
- Minimizing the need for resources to control traffic

\_\_\_ Obtain traffic control officers. Preferred sources depend upon the location of the control points:

- ISP should man state highways
- Latah County Sheriff's Office (LCSO) should man county highways
- Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) trained for traffic control
- Highway districts

\_\_\_ Gather and coordinate information about persons refusing to cooperate with evacuation requests. Information collected includes at least the person's name and address, reason for refusal, plus the name and address of next of kin or other relative upon the death or injury of the person(s) refusing to evacuate.

\_\_\_ Protect property in evacuated areas and limit access to those areas.

\_\_\_ Allow essential personnel to enter or remain in an evacuated area, based upon information from the IC.

\_\_\_ Provide security during the transfer of people, especially those who are mobility-impaired.

\_\_\_ Coordinate law enforcement activities with other emergency services.

\_\_\_ Assist in warning the public.

\_\_\_ Provide information about progress and problems to the EOC.

## **Checklist for Fire Service**

- \_\_\_ Provide fire protection for the vacated area, if it is feasible and can be done safely.
- \_\_\_ Assist in warning the public.
- \_\_\_ Assist in evacuating special needs groups, as requested and capable.
- \_\_\_ Provide information about progress and problems to the EOC.

## **Checklist for Transportation**

- \_\_\_ Develop and provide the IC with maps of safe primary and alternate routes from the affected area(s). Include routes for emergency vehicles to travel into the area(s) and describe bridge limits.
- \_\_\_ Verify structural safety of routes (roads, bridges, etc.) that will be used for evacuation.
- \_\_\_ Assist in keeping evacuation routes open.
- \_\_\_ Provide barricades and barriers to restrict entry to evacuated areas, and other areas where entry must be controlled.
- \_\_\_ If the evacuation will affect state or federal highways, coordinate with ITD.
- \_\_\_ Assist law enforcement in providing traffic control.
- \_\_\_ Coordinate transportation for evacuees without vehicles or who need assistance in evacuating, determining and establishing pickup points if necessary.
- \_\_\_ Coordinate all transportation relating to relocation of essential resources.
- \_\_\_ Provide information to the PIO on pickup points or special pickup routes for those who require transportation so that this information may be provided to the public.
- \_\_\_ Provide information about progress and problems to the EOC.

## **Checklist for Health Services**

- \_\_\_ Monitor evacuation of special needs and coordinate evacuation assistance, if requested.
- \_\_\_ Provide information about progress and problems to the EOC.

## **Checklist for Mass Care**

- \_\_\_ Report locations and capacities of available shelters to IC.
- \_\_\_ Provide care for evacuees.
- \_\_\_ Provide information about progress and problems to the EOC.

## **Checklist for Animal Control**

- \_\_\_ Coordinate arrangements to provide temporary facilities for pets arriving at shelters with evacuees.
- \_\_\_ Provide shelter managers with information on procedures for handling evacuees with pets.
- \_\_\_ Based on information received on the high-hazard areas in the jurisdiction, make an initial estimate of the numbers and types of animals that may need evacuation.
- \_\_\_ Coordinate with the IC to arrange travel routes and schedules for timing for evacuation of farm animals, animals in kennels, veterinary hospitals and wildlife (as appropriate) from the risk area.
- \_\_\_ Coordinate with the state veterinarian and regional brand inspector for livestock inspection and shifting.
- \_\_\_ Provide information about progress and problems to the EOC.