Campbell County Evacuation Annex (CCEA)

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Campbell County

Office of Emergency Management

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1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Campbell County Evacuation Annex (CCEA) is to provide mass evacuation strategies for the CCEA's response to emergencies that involve the evacuation of people from an impacted area. This involves coordination and support for the safe and effective evacuation of the population, including people with disabilities and access and functional needs, whom may need additional support to evacuate. Focus areas within this evacuation annex include public alert and warning, transportation, and evacuation terminology. Organizations, operational concepts, responsibilities, and a process to accomplish an evacuation are discussed within this Annex. The Annex outlines local government (Cities and Special Districts), the Campbell County Office of Emergency Management (CCOEM) and State responsibilities for the managed movement of people. This Annex was developed as a functional support document to the Campbell County Emergency Operations Plan (CCEOP); and is consistent with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It is coordinated with the State's emergency plan, compliant with the recommendations from the Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance (CPG) 101 v. 2.0 and is applicable to all locations and to all agencies, organizations, and personnel with evacuation and evacuation support function responsibilities within the Campbell County CCEA.

1.2 SCOPE

The Campbell County CCEA applies to catastrophic mass evacuation preparedness, response, and recovery operations during local emergencies or major disasters and to all CCEA public, private, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with operational responsibilities in a mass evacuation event. The CCEA is defined as an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. This document is intended to provide evacuation strategies and support for catastrophic evacuation events occurring in Campbell County. This Annex is intended to support activation of the Campbell County CCEA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and to provide support to the City EOCs. Coordination and resources of a mass evacuation impacting the County within its geographical boundaries will be coordinated at the CCEA level. In small-scale evacuations, such as those occurring during local fires, at crimes scenes, or due to a localized hazardous materials spill, this annex assumes that such events will be managed by local first responders in the field Incident Command Post (ICP). This typically occurs without an activation of the CCEOC and without activation of this Annex.

1.3 SITUATION OVERVIEW

Campbell County is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and create casualties. The CCEA has experienced several events such as, floods, severe storms, and wildland fire incidents. For more information on threats and hazards refer to the Campbell County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018).

1.4 ASSUMPTIONS

The decision to evacuate will normally be made at the incident level and in accordance with existing plans and protocols if available. The varying capabilities of the local jurisdictions within the CCEA do not permit mass evacuation to be defined by and based solely on numbers. An accurate assessment of the need to initiate the mass evacuation process will consider the following factors and assumptions: • Most all people will evacuate if given clear directions and warnings. However, some few will refuse to evacuate no matter how dangerous the situation.

• No one system exists that can quickly warn every citizen of an evacuation emergency. Effective

public alert and warning will be accomplished only by using multiple systems.

• Mass evacuation may cause evacuees to cross jurisdictional boundaries, requiring a regional response.

• A percentage of the population seeking shelter will have disabilities or other access and functional needs. Individuals in need of additional assistance may include the following:

1. Older Adults (65+) o People with disabilities that use life sustaining medical devices or critical temperature control needs due to a disability
2. Speakers of languages other than English
3. Those with cognitive, hearing, intellectual, mental illness, mobility, respiratory, TBI, vision and all other related disabilities
4. Unaccompanied minors

• Many households have at least one household pet; and of those households, many will not evacuate without their pets.

• Service animals shall remain with the people to whom they are assigned throughout every stage of disaster assistance.

• Caregivers will stay with their clients to provide the appropriate care throughout the duration of the evacuation period.

• Law Enforcement will be the primary agency for managing the evacuation, with other departments in supporting roles.

• Roadways and ground transport will be the primary mode for evacuating persons from the affected area.

• Major roadways may not be available for some period following the emergency.

• Some air evacuation is possible in very early stages of an evacuation.

• Day-to-day mass transit service resources will need to be augmented for additional capacity to meet the demand during an emergency.

• 80% of those evacuating will self-evacuate in personal vehicles.

• 20% of those evacuating will need some kind of transportation assistance, whether via mass transit, obtaining rides from neighbors/friends, paratransit-type vehicles, or other specially designed transportation services.

• State and federal resources will be extremely limited due to high demand during the first few days after a disaster in which there has been widespread damage to access/transportation infrastructure and to suppliers.

• In a major disaster, infrastructure will be affected which will impact mass evacuation operations.

• Each member of the community, whether residents of, or workers in the community, is responsible for preparing their own personal emergency plans.

• Most instances that would require a high-level evacuation in Campbell County will have some warning and therefore some pre-event activities may be accomplished.

1.5 HOW TO USE THE ANNEX

This Annex should be used in conjunction with the Campbell County EOP. It is intended as an operational tool which provides clarity to enhance the Campbell County EOP.

2.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Evacuation Annex will follow basic protocols set forth in the Campbell County EOP. The overall objectives of emergency evacuation operations and notifications are to:

• Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas.

• Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated or partially vacated areas.

• Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other prearranged agreements.

• Control evacuation traffic.

• Provide CCEA evacuation warnings/notifications through the use of RAVE Alert and other available communication mediums, ongoing information, and reentry communications to the public through the Joint Information Center (JIC) in support of the field Incident Commander.

• Ensure the safe reentry of the evacuated persons.

General triggers for EOC activation are presented in this Annex. These triggers are designed to support the County's decisions; however, the decision to evacuate must be made on a case-by-case basis. The variables that must be considered before evacuating a community are complex, and must be carefully thought out. An evacuation will likely cause instances of great community turmoil, economic loss for

persons and local businesses, and in worse case, the loss of life. An evacuation in Campbell County puts great stress on the sick, elderly, and people with access and functional needs, for whom movement from their care provider and/or care facility may be life threatening. In Campbell County, some of the evacuation-related threats, such as wildland fires, flooding from storms and/or dam failure can be predicted with some degree of certainty. People with disabilities and access and functional needs, those in care facilities, and all who need extra time to move to safety should evacuate proactively when advised to do so, especially if living in areas where wildland fire danger is paramount and the forecasted risk is imminent or likely, as an example. A mass evacuation implies area-wide movement of people throughout the county, the EOC will need to coordinate with entities throughout the impacted region to maintain effective control and prioritization of numerous operational events occurring throughout Campbell County and the region in response to the emergency. Once an evacuation order has been issued to the public, intensive proactive support procedures are necessary.

2.1 DECISION TO EVACUATE

Local jurisdictions operating in the field will make the decision to begin an evacuation according to local laws, policies, and authority. The decision to evacuate will depend on the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency, as well as the number of people affected and what actions are necessary to protect the public. Local jurisdictions will activate their own resources and EOC's for an evacuation of their communities based on the local situation. In most cases, anything above a low-level emergency will require the activation of the Campbell County EOC to support the movement of evacuees out of a local jurisdiction and through the county. In certain circumstances, the CCEOC may make recommendations on whether a jurisdiction should evacuate and will help coordinate the evacuation effort. However, the local governing body will continue to have primary responsibility in issuing and authorizing an evacuation order. This authorization can be in the form of an ordinance, resolution, verbally by the County Judge Executive or Mayor of affected city. The decision on whether to evacuate must be carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident. Preparation for evacuation should be an immediate consideration, because evacuation is an effective means of moving people out of a dangerous area. However, due to its complexity and the stress it puts on the population, in some cases, it may not be the best option when other viable options are available. Evacuation of populations pose some inherent safety concerns associated with the rapid movement of large numbers of people away from their resources, support facilities and familiar surroundings. Sheltering-in-place may become the preferred option to avoid exposure to outside environmental hazards, such as radiological or airborne contaminants. This option will require an organized method of securing building entrances, windows, and ventilation systems to prevent outside environmental hazards from entering the building. Building and safety personnel, homeowners, and residents should have contingency plans to move to or create safe spaces or designated safe areas if sheltering-in-place is recommended. If people are not directly impacted by the incident, shelter-in-place provides the advantage over evacuation in that it allows families to stay in familiar surroundings, with easy access to media reports (TV and radio), phones, internet, food, water, and medicines. However, sheltering can only be maintained as personal and emergency supplies last. Shelter-in-place operations also provide the advantage of reducing congestion on major roadways and reducing the strain on mass transportation systems.

2.2 EVACUATION ORDERS

The Campbell County CCEA uses the following guidance for evacuation orders and has adopted the following:

➢ **Evacuation Order** - Requires the immediate movement of people out of an affected area due to an imminent threat to life. Choosing to stay could result in loss of life. Staying may also impede the work of emergency personnel. Due to the changing nature of the emergency, this Evacuation Order may be the only warning that people in the affected area(s) receive.

➢ **Evacuation Warning** - Alerts people in an affected area(s) of potential threat to life and property. People who need additional time should consider evacuating at this time. An Evacuation Warning considers the probability that an area will be affected and prepares people for a potential Evacuation Order.

➢ **Shelter-In-Place** - Advises people to stay secure at their current location by remaining in place as evacuation will cause a higher potential for loss of life.

If an Evacuation Order is signed by the governor or county judge/executive, law enforcement personnel may use force to remove persons who choose to remain in the affected area. KRS 39A.010, 39A.020, or 39A.030. does authorize forcible evacuations, and authorizes officers to refuse admittance of others into the impacted area.

In Campbell County, an evacuation order can be given by the following:

• Governor of the Commonwealth

• County Judge/Executive

• Mayor of impacted city for that city

Responders should clearly inform people they encounter that failure to evacuate may result in physical injury or death and that a future opportunity to evacuate may not exist. People must be informed that there is no guarantee that resources will be immediately available to rescue them will be available.

2.3 EVACUATION COORDINATION PROCESS

If the emergency only impacts a local jurisdiction, the decision to evacuate will be made at the local jurisdiction level with County collaboration considerations in most cases. Based on the information gathered, local jurisdictions will generally make the determination on whether to evacuate communities as the need arises, on a case-by-case basis. The decision to evacuate will depend entirely upon the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency; the number of people affected; and what actions are necessary to protect the public. Local jurisdictions may activate their EOC and conduct evacuations according to their local protocols.

Evacuation operations in the field will be managed and conducted by the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. If the emergency impacts multiple jurisdictions within the CCEA:

• Impacted jurisdictions may activate their EOCs and the CCEOC will be activated, including the CCEOC JIC.

• The CCEOC will begin obtaining situational awareness regarding the scope and severity of the incident and establishing a common operational picture.

• The CCEOC will coordinate with fire, law enforcement, public health, and other relevant support agencies to obtain recommendations on protective actions. The CCEOC will coordinate with jurisdictional emergency management personnel and other public safety personnel. The CCEOC will coordinate with other officials from jurisdictions within the CCEA to identify information, including:

• Gaining regional situational awareness

• Determining response status

• Reviewing status of initial protective actions

• Considering additional protective actions

• Evaluating public information needs

• Determining next steps

• Establishing a regular time to share updates

The CCEOC JIC will coordinate emergency public information to citizens, when activated. The CCEOC may support coordinating the evacuation response including:

• Providing information on transportation for those who need assistance

• Provide support for people with disabilities and access and functional needs

• Coordinate and communicate with the private sector, community groups, and faith-based organizations to utilize their services and resources available to support the response

• Providing shelter for evacuees

2.4 TRANSPORTATION

The primary mode of transportation that will be used during a large-scale evacuation will be the evacuees' private transportation resources. To procure, coordinate, and provide transportation for those people who do not have access to a transportation resource, the CCEOC will use:

• Available public resources

• Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) with public and private transportation agencies Mutual-Aid agreements (MAAs)

2.5.1 TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION

Law Enforcement will be the primary agency for managing the evacuation of people in the field. Through the CCEOC, other supporting departments such as the County's Community Development Agency, Transit Services, Public Works and the Health Department are available to assist based on the needs of the incident. Staging areas may be established to coordinate and receive incoming evacuation transportation resources. The EOC or designated staging area manager will be responsible for coordinating these resources with incoming support agencies and departments. Overall evacuation

routes will be coordinated across jurisdictional boundaries and may require sustained inter-jurisdictional coordination between evacuated and host communities along or near the evacuation routes. Modes of transportation available may include:

- Motor vehicles

- Government assisted motor vehicle transportation resources

- School District

- Transit Authority of Northern KY (TANK)

- Disabled American Veterans (DAV)

- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

- Taxis

- Accessible buses and vans of churches, NGOs, and private schools

- Private shuttle services

- Car pool vans

2.5.2 EVACUATION ROUTES AND CAPACITIES

Primary evacuation routes in Campbell County consist of the major interstates, highways, and prime arterials. Local jurisdictions may want to consider pre-identifying these evacuation routes for probable hazards.

In addition, local jurisdictional EOCs should coordinate with the CCEOC for accessible shelter locations. Evacuation routes are determined based on the location and extent of the incident and include as many pre-designated transportation routes as possible. Important roadway characteristics and factors that are considered when selecting an evacuation route include:

- Shortest route to the designated destination areas

- Routing evacuees away from the hazard or sending them on the safest roadway/path away from the incident

- Ability of proposed routes to accommodate the mode of transportation to be used

- Maximum roadway capacity

- Ability to increase capacity and traffic flow using traffic control strategies

- Maximum number of lanes that provide continuous flow through the evacuation area

- Possible contra-flow plans and routes

- Availability of infrastructure to disseminate real-time conditions and messages to evacuees in-route

- Number of potentially hazardous points and bottlenecks, such as bridges and lane reductions

Traffic conditions are monitored along evacuation routes, and operational adjustments will be made as necessary to maximize throughput.

2.5.3 EVACUATION RESOURCES

As part of the evacuation, transit providers are included in the planning to determine available personnel, resources, and procedures. Transportation includes private vehicles, buses, wheelchair-accessible vehicles, vans, ambulances, military- type transport vehicles, pedestrian evacuation, and other public or private transport. The identification of available transportation resources and coordination of these limited resources is paramount to any evacuation's success.

The following resources may be used to support evacuation:

- Personnel

- Transportation

- Additional resource requirements

TANK, DAV, and Veterans Affairs These buses will be critical in evacuating people from threatened areas to shelter sites. The destination will be situational and will be decided by the incident in coordination with the County's EOC.

Private Transportation. Numerous private transportation resources may also be tasked to support county-wide evacuations. Transportation companies (may be located out of the area) that could potentially support evacuations include:

- Greyhound busses

- Charter (commercial companies) buses

- Trucking companies

- Truck and car rental companies

- Air transportation services

School Buses. School buses may be available from the districts within Campbell County.

2.5.4 SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND OTHERS WITH ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

The evacuation of people with disabilities and access and functional needs pose additional requirements with respect to alert and notification, information dissemination, evacuation, emergency transportation, and sheltering requirements.

People with disabilities and access and functional needs are defined as populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, safety, support, and health care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in the community or long-term care facilities; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or who are transportation

disadvantaged. Many people with disabilities are completely self-sufficient and may be prepared to evacuate.

It is critical that modes of available transportation are identified that can accommodate people with disabilities and other access and functional needs during an evacuation. Transportation that can accommodate personnel in wheelchairs, power chairs, service animals, or other mobility aids needs to be made available. Some potential options can be the use of lift- equipped school buses or vans. The CCEOC will work with law enforcement to provide appropriate transportation resources during an evacuation.

2.5.5 CRITICAL FACILITY SUPPORT

Critical facilities include those that serve the public's interest during an emergency, and as such need focused consideration as to how they are managed in an emergency. Many critical facilities provide governmental functions, such as Fire Stations, Sheriff's/Police Department locations, and water or sewage treatment facilities.

Facilities such as schools, daycare centers, hospitals, assisted living centers, board and care, adult residential facilities, and other facilities with unique evacuation support needs, such as jails. These facilities may include health services or other services, depending on the needs of their consumers. When considering the movement of clients or residents to avoid hazards, whether within or outside of the facility, the jurisdictions will consider the inherent risk that the movement and travel conditions could have on an individual's health. Jurisdictions will involve the County's Health and Human Services Department responsible for activities associated with the EOC's Medical/Health Branch for information and direction on the evacuation of these types of facilities. There are several strategies and protective actions for critical facilities:

> • Sheltering-in-place without moving clients

> • Depending on the degree of risk, facility staff may decide to remain in place because the threat may have less impact on client health and safety than a voluntary evacuation

> • Evacuating to a shelter and the originating facility continues to provide all staff and support services.

Schools, medical facilities, and care facilities choosing to voluntarily evacuate will need to undertake evacuations using their own resources, and should not rely on governmental or public resources (e.g., ambulances or paratransit resources). These facilities are responsible for transportation of the persons in their care. When choosing to voluntarily evacuate, facilities must not rely on Campbell County or other jurisdictions for transportation assistance. Law or regulation requires these facilities to develop Evacuation Plans specific to the needs of their respective populations. Facilities should seek agreements with transportation companies prior to emergencies in order to avoid delays.

2.5.6 CARE AND PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

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 Campbell County Office of Emergency Management and Campbell County Animal Shelter have existing plans to transport and shelter pets in a disaster.

Pets will typically be kept in areas adjacent to the shelters of their owners. Some designated shelters have pre-designated pet areas. Companion animals will be kept in shelters with their owners.

2.5.7 ACCESS CONTROL

As the population vacates areas of homes and businesses, law enforcement secures those areas pending return of residents. Security requirements exceeding the resources available within the CCEOC are requested by the Law Enforcement Coordinator. Before re-entry, the area must be confirmed to be safe and secure. An assessment must be completed to verify that citizens can return to the evacuated area. Those assessments are often comprised of damage assessment teams to include but not limited to county inspectors, state and federal recovery workers and utility workers.

2.5.8 RE-ENTRY

Once an evacuated area has been established as safe for reentry, persons who have evacuated will be allowed to return to their homes. Re-entry will be approved by the EOC Director after consultation with the Operations Chief and clearance from the IC. The Operations Section Chief will designate the Law Enforcement Branch to coordinate the movement of sheltered persons back to their neighborhoods and will work in close coordination with the IC. All involved agencies will need to coordinate for an effective re-entry. For safety reasons, an assessment should be completed before citizens re-enter the evacuated area. This assessment includes an evaluation of the following:

- Damage assessments to buildings and infrastructure
- Mitigate damaged gas or power, water and sewer
- Determine safety of drinking water
- Hazardous materials releases and residual contamination contained
- Debris has been removed from major transportation routes
- Trees and other overhead structures are identified and assessed

Once re-entry is determined, the same public alert and warning systems can be used to disseminate information regarding the opening and re-accessibility of evacuated areas. The EOC will notify shelter staff of the re-entry schedule and procedures. Websites must be updated with re-entry information for the people who evacuated out of county and even out of state. The Campbell County JIC, and 2-1-1 must be kept apprised of current re-entry information as many will be using this service.

People with disabilities and/or access and functional needs, may have lost needed support infrastructure (e.g., ramps), or may find that once easy terrain is now damaged and too difficult to navigate. For such considerations, short-term housing (e.g., hotels, apartments) may be identified that can accommodate their needs until damage to access their homes is fully repaired.

Volunteer support in this re-entry period is crucial, as volunteers can support local jurisdictions and individual neighborhoods/communities with collecting data, providing literature and information, as well as provide other supporting services as directed by the EOC.

3.0 ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 ORGANIZATION

The roles and responsibilities of local, county, State, and federal governments in an evacuation effort are summarized in the following sections. In addition, departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this plan are accountable for developing and maintaining Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which cover those responsibilities.

3.2 ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

To be developed

3.2.1 LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

Each incorporated jurisdiction is responsible for developing an evacuation plan or may adopt this Plan as their own. The decision to order an evacuation will be made by the Incident Commander at the local level based on situational reports. Impacted jurisdictions will be responsible for communicating and coordinating resources with the CCEOC.

3.2.2 COUNTY

In addition to being the local EOC for the unincorporated areas of the county, the County's EOC carries out the CCEA coordination function. When the CCEOC activates in support of the CCEA. Given the extensive impact of evacuations, the EOC management should consider instituting the local emergency proclamation process. A Proclamation of Local Emergency provides:

> • Emergency powers

> • Liability protections

> • Access to standing local mutual-aid agreements (MAAs)

> • Support for applying for recovery assistance from the Kentucky Division of Emergency Management

Specific roles and responsibilities of the positions in the EOC are described in the County's EOP. Each incorporated jurisdiction is responsible for developing an Evacuation Plan or plan as part of its jurisdictional EOP. During an CCEA evacuation, regardless of the jurisdictional boundaries, all agencies/organizations that will support the movement of evacuees during an emergency are responsible for the following:

> • Identifying staffing requirements and maintaining current notification procedures to ensure appropriately trained agency personnel are available for extended emergency duty in the agency DOC, County EOC, or field command posts, as needed.

> • Developing and maintaining procedures to ensure that the current inventory of agency resources and contact lists are available.

> • Developing and maintaining procedures for identification, location, commitment, deployment, and accountability of applicable agency emergency support resources.

• Providing, within capabilities, personnel, equipment, and other assistance to support emergency response and recovery operations.

• Provide situational/operational information in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.

Law Enforcement Interlocal agreement describes the roles and responsibilities of the regional law enforcement, and other support agencies during an evacuation effort.

All other county department's roles in an evacuation effort will be coordinated through the CCEOC. In general, the various county departments will help coordinate evacuation efforts for the incorporated areas and will support the conduct of evacuation operations for the unincorporated areas of Campbell County.

During an evacuation the Law Enforcement ESF Coordinator will be assisted by other law enforcement and support agencies. Law enforcement agencies, highway/roadway/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated.

The law enforcement agencies are the primary agencies for the evacuation coordination of citizens from a threatened area within Campbell County. As part of their EOC responsibility the Law Enforcement ESF Coordinator, will assist in the management of the Evacuation with the affected local jurisdictions that will be responsible for the coordination of resources to implement the evacuation plan. The primary task are:

• Identify the evacuation routes for those evacuating by city and county roadways and onto state and federal highways.

• Gather and provide situation awareness as to effectiveness of evacuation movement.

• Coordinate with transportation agencies within the County that are impacted by the evacuation effort.

Specific county roles and responsibilities (supporting for local jurisdictions) associated with evacuation operations are described in Roles and Responsibilities.

3.2.3 STATE AGENCIES

The Kentucky State agencies with primary roles in evacuation operations are the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Cabinet for Health and Family Services and the Kentucky State Police. These agencies have the responsibilities listed below. In an evacuation emergency the Director of KYEM, in coordination with, and with the approval of the Governor, would aid the evacuation effort specifically through the following activities.

• Support from Cabinet for Health and Family Services

• Coordinating evacuation operations by other State agencies

• Approving all mission taskings to State agencies

• Make, amend, or suspend certain orders or regulations associated with the response in accordance with State law.

• Communicate to the public and help people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident

• Proclaim a State of Emergency

• Request Federal assistance including, if appropriate, a Stafford Act Presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster. This is done if it becomes clear that State capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded

• Provide reports and estimates of state roadways, highways, bypasses, and bridges

• Establishes preferred routes in coordination with CHP in support of assigning effective evacuee corridors

• Activate Changeable Message Signs to inform motorists of roadway conditions

• Update the AM radio message and webpage to provide evacuees with clear directions

• Assessing the conditions of State highways and bridges and estimating the time needed to repair damage

• Determining potential roadway restrictions or closures

• In coordination with KYEM, responding to requests from the affected Operational Areas for essential, supportive services related to the State highway infrastructure to help emergency service workers access affected sites

• Through the Department's Disaster Services Section, support local emergency agencies in providing temporary shelter for those who cannot safely remain in their homes due to a disaster or emergency

• Track resources needed for care and sheltering with other State agencies • Coordinates with the American Red Cross to assist in training for shelter operations)

• Securing routes, regulating traffic flow, and enforcing safety standards for evacuation and re-entry into evacuated areas

• Coordinating interstate highway movement on regulated routes with adjoining states

• Establishing highway safety regulations consistent with location, type, and extent of event conditions

• Support traffic route re-establishment and continuing emergency traffic regulation and control procedures as required

• Provide the EOC with information regarding roadway issues such as infrastructure damage and transportation blockages

• Coordinate with the EOC Law Enforcement Branch as to traffic control strategy

3.2.4 FEDERAL

The overall responsibility for evacuation rests with local government. However, when local capabilities are no longer sufficient to deal with the incident response, local government, through the CCEA, will request assistance from the State. If State resources are insufficient, the Governor will request assistance from the Federal Government. The President may declare a major disaster. The Federal agencies with primary roles in evacuation operations are FEMA, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). These agencies have the responsibilities listed below.

> • Coordinating requests for direct Federal assistance from KYEM and mission assigning other Federal agencies to conduct mass transportation/evacuation operations DOT

> • Implementing response and recovery functions under DOT statutory authorities, including the prioritization and allocation of civil transportation capacity and funding for repairing Federal Aid highways FAA

> • Evaluating information provided by airports regarding conditions (e.g., damage to runways and communications, navigation, and air traffic control systems) and restricting air traffic at airports depending on conditions

3.2.5 COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATEAGENCY RESOURCES

American Red Cross The American Red Cross (Red Cross) was chartered by Congress to be the leading disaster relief organization in the United States. Red Cross is a co-lead for mass care components of federal Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 with FEMA to provide food, shelter, emergency first aid, disaster welfare information, and bulk distribution of emergency relief items. The organization serves as a support agency for public health and medical services by providing mental and disaster health services and other support functions. The Red Cross also feeds emergency workers, provides disaster welfare information capability, provides blood and blood products to disaster victims, and helps those affected by disaster to access other available resources. The Red Cross will coordinate with the appropriate field and local-level agencies and the Campbell County EOC to provide mass care in support of limited evacuation needs, such as snacks and hydration at reception or evacuation centers and sheltering. Public and Private Animal Care the Campbell County Animal Disaster Response Team. Coordinate with the EOC Law Enforcement ESF as to traffic control strategy

4.0 DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

Local jurisdictions will generally make the determination on whether to evacuate communities prior to, during, or following an incident on a case-by-case basis. The decision to evacuate will depend upon the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency; the number of people affected; and what actions are necessary to protect the public. In the unincorporated areas of the County, the Law Enforcement ESF Coordinator will make the determination.

Incident Command Structure - The local incident command structure is responsible for directing on-scene emergency operations and maintaining command and control of on-scene incident operations.

Unified Command - In a large-scale incident, it is anticipated that a transition will be made from the ICS to a Unified Command operation. In a Unified Command, leaders of all participating response forces agree on general objectives, priorities, and strategies for resolving the emergency situation.

Assistance - If the jurisdiction's own resources are insufficient or inappropriate to respond to the evacuation situation, a request will be made for assistance from other jurisdictions. All response agencies are expected to fulfill mission assignments directed by the Incident Commander or the EOC.

5.0 INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

During an evacuation response effort, the CCEOC will utilize information provided by the Incident Commander (IC) and/or Unified Command (UC), and local EOCs to support an evacuation within the CCEA. The CCEOC will analyze the information to assess what has happened during a regional disaster and the appropriate actions to recommend. The CCEOC will use the information obtained to support and/or coordinate an evacuation. Situational awareness is crucial to an effective and successful evacuation. The CCEOC will coordinate with first responders, jurisdictional EOCs, and other supporting agencies to gather incident related information. Information including but not limited to, the type of incident, where it occurred, when it occurred, estimates of injuries, fatalities, and damage estimates are all factors that are relevant to an evacuation. Situational awareness also includes identifying if there are any facilities (schools, hospitals, etc.) in the affected/hazard area, jurisdictions that need to be evacuated, estimates on number of evacuees, and potential transportation and sheltering solutions. The CCEOC can support local jurisdictions in obtaining incident information and provide recommendations regarding evacuation of the local jurisdiction. The CCEOC is responsible for supporting the direction of an evacuation of the unincorporated area. For multi-jurisdictional evacuations, the CCEOC will coordinate with the IC/UC to recommend appropriate evacuation actions. CCEEOC staff are responsible for providing the Policy Group with the current response status, including:

• Which EOCs are activated

• Incident status: cascading or stabilizing

• Resource availability, resources being used, and resources needed

• Responding agencies

First responders are responsible for determining initial protective actions before EOCs and emergency management personnel have an opportunity to convene and gain situational awareness. Initial protective actions should be shared/communicated to local EOCs, the CCEOC, and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation. Initial protective action considerations include:

• What initial protective action (e.g., shelter-in-place or lockdown) have been implemented for the following:

Critical infrastructures and key resources o Healthcare facilities, Schools o Residents, Large workforce facilities, Correctional facilities

• How have individuals with disabilities and other access and functional needs been addressed?

• Has any initial protective action occurred for transportation (e.g., public transit operational, restrictions lifted)? Are they necessary?

• What additional protective actions should be considered/recommended and coordinated with emergency management, and who else should be involved in discussions?

An evacuation coordination checklist, designed to assist with ensuring appropriate information regarding evacuations is collected. The Quick Evacuation

COMMUNICATIONS

Effective, interoperable, reliable, timely, and redundant communications and information management are essential to a successful evacuation effort. Communications considerations include the initial evacuation notification to the public, inter-jurisdictional and intra-agency communication, situation report updates, real- time communication updates to evacuees, and communications with access and functional needs populations.

6.1 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL AND INTER-AGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Inter-jurisdictional and inter-agency coordination will be conducted through the Incident Command Posts, CCEOC, and jurisdictional EOCs, utilizing available communication equipment and infrastructure and using established procedures.

Multiple techniques and systems exist in Campbell County to facilitate the necessary region-wide communication. Those are the following:

• Radio Communications

• Email

• Telephone

• KYEM EOC

EOC 6.2 EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION, NOTIFICATION, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Effective, accessible, and informative notifications to the public will be vital in relaying evacuation or shelter-in-place orders. Notification methods will include the Campbell County RAVE Alert system, use of the local media through television and radio, internet, and social media, etc.

Messages will be sent out in all available formats so that people with all types of disabilities including those who are deaf or hard of hearing or blind can access critical information in a timely manner.

6.3 INITIAL NOTIFICATION

Communicating risks to the public in clear and consistent (i.e. non-conflicting) messages is essential for orderly evacuations. All warning given to the public, whether they receive the message via RAVE Alert, phone, media, loudspeaker, webpage, or other medium, must be consistent. Effective initial communication to the public will enhance the efficiency of the overall evacuation and reduce the associated mental and physical strains. The public is often confused by evacuation information and

unable to make informed decisions on evacuations. Some people will not know if they are in a hazardous area, will evacuate unnecessarily, or may not know when to respond to an order of evacuation. The initial public notification should provide basic information to residents including:

• Whether residents should evacuate or shelter-in-place, the areas that need to be evacuated, with reference to known geographic features

• Why and when residents should evacuate

• The time required for evacuation efforts

• The designated transportation and evacuation points and evacuation routes

• Available transportation options

• Belongings residents should take with them from their homes

• How long the evacuation is expected to last (if known)

• How pets will be accommodated

• Security plans that are in place to protect residential property

• When informational updates will be made available, including where information updates can be found

• Other information deemed appropriate and required before residents evacuate

6.4 EVACUATION INFORMATIONAL UPDATES

The public must be provided with coordinated, frequent, and accurate information of any changes during an evacuation effort. Real-time updates must be communicated to evacuees, including the location of transportation and evacuation points; evacuation routes; roadway and area closures; the availability of hotels, food, fuel, medical and other essential services; traffic conditions; and shelter capacities. Other essential information includes security measures that are being implemented, weather conditions, and any changes to evacuation plans. Real-time informational updates will be provided to evacuees through social media, RAVE Alert, radio stations, television, websites, 2-1-1 Connecting Point, and highway Changeable Message Signs. It is also recommended that local jurisdictions consider posting signs along major evacuation transportation corridors that provide information about emergency numbers or radio stations that can be used during an emergency. The JIC is responsible for providing informational updates to the public and to the media. Depending on the duration of the evacuation, communication methods may vary from the onset of the evacuation to the conclusion of the evacuation. Therefore, it is important that the public understands how they can continue to access informational updates for the duration of the incident.

6.5 COMMUNICATION CONTINGENCY PLANS

In the event of total devastation to all local electronic communications, the JIC will contact neighboring county radio stations to broadcast emergency information to the public in stricken areas. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) can obtain a great deal of information for local governments even when other communications systems are unavailable. RACES will be heavily relied upon to relay information

from the incident site to the EOC. The County of Campbell Utilizes the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES). They have a workspace located within the EOC.

7.0 ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

Each jurisdiction is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an incident. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. For reporting purposes, support entities will document their expenditures and submit them directly to the Finance and Administration Section in the EOC or a designated finance service officer as soon as possible. Resources, as a general term, refer to the personnel, equipment, systems, and supplies, as well as highly specialized services that may be needed. In all cases, the primary agency/coordinator, with continuing representation in the EOC, will serve as the point of coordination to identify resources needed for implementation and response activities. The primary agency will also be responsible for requesting and directing mobilization of the resources. When resources are needed, the primary agency representative will use one or more of the following methods for securing and deploying the needed resources in the most timely and cost-effective manner:

• Resources under the direct control of the primary agency

• Support agencies • Cities and special districts (jurisdictional partners) within the CCEA

• Private-sector vendors or contractors that would have the resources available Each jurisdiction will be responsible for determining the process of procurement. In all cases, the primary agency representative will have information readily available regarding the categories or types of resources relevant to operations to facilitate requesting additional resources.

8.0 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Campbell County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of this Evacuation Plan. Maintenance and update of this plan will be consistent with the overall Campbell County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) maintenance and update policies. At a minimum, the OEM contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this plan with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or if a regulatory change indicates a need. Recommendations for change will be submitted to Campbell County OEM for approval, publication, and distribution. Exercise of the provisions of this plan should occur periodically. Inclusion of State and other partners is strongly encouraged in functional exercises. Each response and support agency will develop internal procedures for administrative support.

9.0 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

There is no mandatory evacuation authority in Kentucky, however the emergency powers provided through the Kentucky Revises Statues and local ordinances.

General emergency management and operations authorities and references are provided in the Campbell County EOP. Key authorities that are uniquely applicable to the issues of transportation and evacuation control include:

• Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

• National Incident Management System (NIMS).

• National Response Framework, 2019. Sets forth roles and responsibilities of federal and certain non-federal entities after catastrophes overwhelm state and local government.

• 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206 The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 92-288, as amended. • 6 U.S.C. 317 – the role of FEMA includes evacuating disaster victims.

• 42 U.S.C. 960(23) – Temporary housing and evacuation of threatened persons are to be included in the scope of hazardous substance removal.

• H.R. 3858 (109th Congress) Amends the Stafford Act to ensure State and local plans address the needs of individuals and household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

• Homeland Security Presidential Directives.

• Kentucky Revised Statues 39.A

APPENDIX 1 - QUICK EVACUATION CHECKLIST

Purpose

This evacuation coordination checklist may assist chief elected officials, public safety personnel, and emergency managers in the CCEA in assessing what has happened during a regional disaster (or the threat of a disaster).

This checklist can be used to guide multi-jurisdictional discussion and coordination by helping to quickly review the status of initial actions that may already be in place and determine if additional protective actions are necessary to protect the public.

Immediate Actions for Any Incident

1. Gain jurisdictional situational awareness

2. Create incident on EOC Forms

3. Determine response status

4. Review status of initial protective actions

5. Consider additional protective actions

6. Evaluate public information needs

7. Determine next steps to coordinate and implement protective actions

8. Establish CCEA led jurisdictional conference call, if necessary

Situational Awareness

If an incident has occurred, what happened (including where and when)?

1. Type of incident (natural disaster, accident, terrorism)?
2. Estimated number of injuries/fatalities?
3. Estimated damage to or status of critical infrastructures (transportation, power, medical, water)?
4. What facilities (schools, health care facilities, large residential complexes, workforce facilities) are in the hazard area?

What jurisdictions/neighboring jurisdictions have been evacuated and/or sheltered?

❑ Estimated number of (residents, animals) evacuated?

1. Estimated number of (residents, animals) that will require accessible sheltering to support access and functional needs
2. Have shelters been identified?
3. Coordination with adjoining jurisdiction(s)?

If incident has not occurred, what is latest information/intelligence about threats to the jurisdiction?

❑ What is the potential impact?

❑ Estimate of potentially affected population?

❑ What neighborhoods should be evacuated?

Response Status

❑ Are emergency operations centers (EOCs) activated and at what level?

❑ Is the incident cascading or is the incident stabilized?

❑ What is the impact on neighboring jurisdictions/zones?

❑ Who is leading the response or investigation?

❑ What resources/agencies are on scene, available, or needed?

❑ What additional resources/agencies are needed?

Initial Protective Actions (Schools, Workforce, and Transportation)

❑ What initial protective action (e.g., shelter-in-place or lockdown) have been implemented for the following:

❑ Critical infrastructures and key resources o Schools o Healthcare facilities o Residents

❑ Large workforce facilities

❑ How have individuals with access and functional needs been addressed?

❑ Has any initial protective action occurred for transportation (e.g., public transit operational, restrictions lifted)?

❑ What other protective actions should be considered, and who else should be involved in discussions?

Additional Protective Actions

❑ What additional protective actions may be needed to protect affected public, schools, workforce, etc.?

❑ Consider evacuation, in-place protection, quarantine, school/work dismissal, reunification, cancellation of public meeting, and closing of government facilities.

❑ Inform health services sector, mass care facilities, and transportation assets; request mutual aid; issue public advisories.

❑ Will additional resources be needed to support protective actions?

❑ What considerations should be made when making protective action decisions? Many factors affect decisions and should be evaluated case-by- case. The following are general considerations.

For a threat or hazard involving local impact, consider partial local evacuation unless addressed below.

❑ For a short air release of toxic chemical (e.g., brief plume), consider initial sheltering-in place of people downwind of release.

❑ For a long air release of toxic chemical (e.g., continuously leak), consider local evacuation of people downwind of release.

❑ For an explosion, consider evacuating the impacted area and consider secondary devices.

❑ For an infectious contamination, depending on type, consider quarantine, requesting strategic national stockpile, and/or mass prophylaxis.

❑ For a hazardous materials release, consider sheltering initially and then evacuation of people downwind.

❑ For a dam failure, use inundation maps to identify areas to be evacuated.

❑ For an earthquake, damage assessments to bridges, overpasses, elevated roadways, utility lines, and roadways will be needed prior to identification of evacuation routes and relayed to the public.

❑ For a wildfire, consider using pilot cars to direct traffic through areas with poor visibility due to smoke.

Emergency Public Information

❑ What should be communicated, when, how (tools and/or mediums

❑ What resources are needed and how are they being coordinated?

❑ For evacuations, there are numerous operations that need to be coordinated. Below is a summary of the major evacuation tasks and the agencies with a lead role for implementing these tasks:

Identify evacuation routes

❑ Identify and establish temporary evacuation points.

❑ Coordinate and manage traffic and provide roadside assistance.

❑ Incident Command/Unified Command works with, local law enforcement ESF coordinator, coordinate and provide transportation for residents, provide support for individuals with disabilities and other access and functional needs, provide shelter for residents, deconflict sites as needed and assist with other response operations as needed.