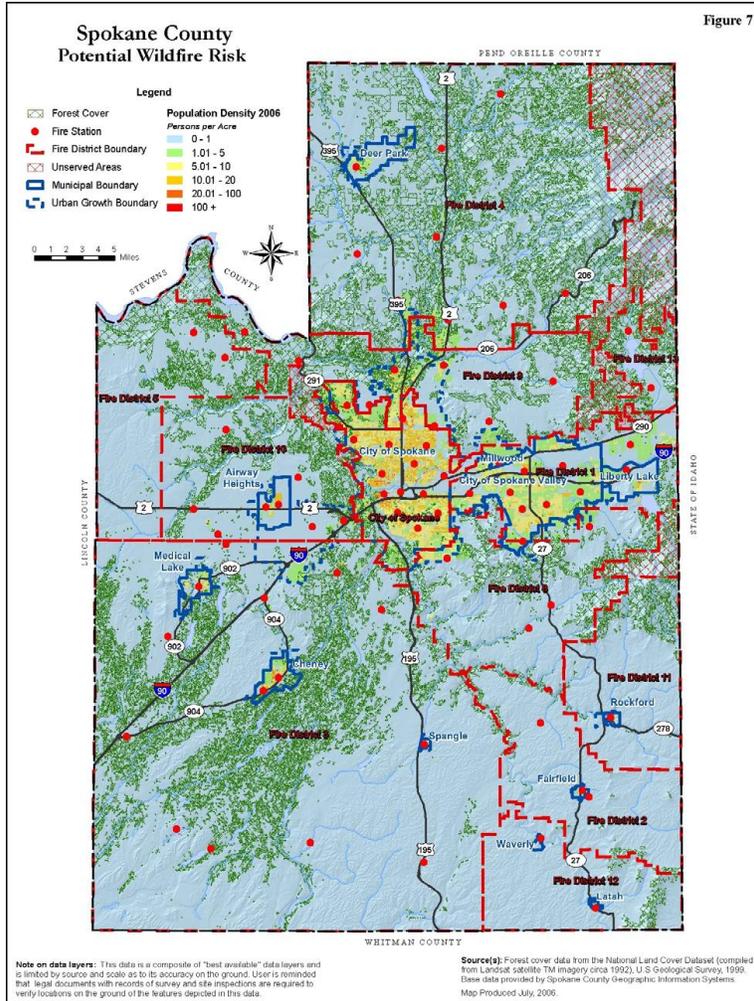


SPOKANE COUNTY

ALL-HAZARDS EVACUATION PLAN

December 18, 2014



All-Hazards Evacuation Plan

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Section 1: All-Hazards Evacuation Plan – Authority, Concept of Operation, and Priorities

Plan Objective	<p>The Spokane County All-Hazard Evacuation Plan is an all-hazard operational plan to be approved by any Incident Commander (IC) when needed.</p> <p>The All-Hazard Evacuation Plan is to be used in determining if, and to what extent, the movement and activities of the public should be controlled during a disaster. Whether directing traffic around the site of an accident or emptying a town, the principles remain the same; <u>assess risk</u> factors, <u>plan</u> an appropriate response, <u>inform</u> the public, then <u>implement the plan</u>.</p>
Authority	<p>The Revised Code of Washington (RCW 38.52) gives the Director of Emergency Management (Sheriff) for Spokane County the authority to carryout the program for emergency management within Spokane County. The Sheriff of Spokane County is designated as the Director by inter-local agreement. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) outlines functional areas of response to include Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement & Security addresses the jurisdictional authority for evacuation and movement in accordance with SB 5315–2007–08, RCW 47.48.060 and RCW 36.28A.140. The law enforcement agency with lead jurisdictional responsibility will direct and control the evacuation utilizing Unified Command Structure.</p>
Mutual Aid	<p>In times of emergency it is the duty of each local law enforcement organization for emergency management to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of existing mutual aid agreements. RCW 38.52.091.</p>
Concept of Operation – Plan Priorities	<p>The primary focus of any first responder is the safety of the citizens. Citizens in the path of a hazard must be informed, consulted and protected throughout the emergency. Emergency managers must always be aware of the impact associated with governmental requests or orders to evacuate homes, businesses and property. The Incident Commander, considering the totality of the effects of the hazard being dealt with, as known to him/her, may give an evacuation directive to save lives in immediate danger.</p> <p>A large-scale evacuation directive is given by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the area affected based on advice from Unified Command that the totality of the effects of the hazard, known as the</p>

incident, places large numbers of citizens in peril. The appropriate law enforcement agency is legally charged with the responsibility of evacuation. In order for adequate planning and decision making to occur before the need, it is important that the law enforcement agency have advance notice and be included in the earliest possible discussion regarding evacuation needs. When possible, Law Enforcement and Fire Services should enter into Unified Command on large-scale incidents that require evacuation.

In issuing an evacuation directive, the authorities plan for an adequate evacuation route and sufficient law enforcement officers to evacuate the residents from a specific area by a specific amount of time and assure the security of the evacuated areas.

**Emergency
Services
Priorities
During an
Evacuation
Event:**

- Ensure effective and efficient emergency response and recovery capabilities to reduce the loss of life and property during and after a disaster;
- Establish and maintain a reliable communications system between public responders and the general public during a disaster;
- Ensure that citizens, including those with special needs, can effectively evacuate from potential disasters;
- Ensure that citizens' private property rights are considered during and immediately after a disaster.
- Ensure that citizens can effectively evacuate and shelter pets and livestock;

Section 2: Spokane County Description, Geography, Climate, Highways

Overview

- The county was established in January 1858.
 - Spokane County has an area of 1,763 square miles, making it 19th in size among the state's 39 counties. Its population in 2011 was 473,761, largest county in eastern Washington and the fourth largest in the state.
 - Spokane County is rectangular, except for a jagged northwest corner. The county is bordered by Stevens and Pend Oreille counties to the north, Kootenai County, Idaho to the east, Lincoln County to the west and Whitman County to the south.
-

Geography

- Spokane County's terrain is varied. The northern county is forested and rugged. Mount Spokane, the highest point in the county is 5,878 feet. The southeast county is a rich agricultural area among fertile Palouse soils. The southwest has channeled scablands rock outcroppings and big lakes. Much of this region is part of the Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge.

Rivers

- The county has two rivers and one major creek.
- Approximately 63.4 miles of the **Spokane River**, outlet for Coeur d'Alene Lake runs east to west through the center of the county bisecting the cities of Spokane and Spokane Valley.
- The **Little Spokane River**, which flows approximately 34.8 miles south from Pend Oreille County to the Spokane River.
- Hangman Creek, 49 miles long in Spokane County, runs north through the southern portion of central Spokane County and empties into the Spokane River in the City of Spokane.

Lakes

- There are major lakes in Spokane County.

Name (driving directions in web link)	• Size
Amber	117 acres 1.8 miles long
Badger	244 acres 2.3 miles long
Bear	35 acres
Chapman	146 acres
Clear	377 acres, 110 ft deep
Deep (Hog Canyon)	53 acres
Downs	425 acres, 2.5 miles long
Eloika	659 acres
Fish	47 acres
Fishtrap	196 acres
Horseshoe	68 acres
Liberty	711 acres
Medical	149 acres

Newman	1200 acres
Silver	486 acre
West Medical	235 acres
Williams	319 acres

Climate

- Because of Spokane County’s location between the Cascade Mountains to the west and Rocky Mountains to the east and north, the county is protected from weather patterns experienced in other parts of the Pacific Northwest. The Cascade Mountains form a barrier to the eastward flow of moist and relatively mild air from the Pacific Ocean in winter and cool air in summer. As a result of the rain shadow effect of the Cascade Mountains, the Spokane County area also has less than half the rainfall of its west-side neighbor, Seattle in King County.
- The average annual precipitation in the Spokane County area is 17 inches (430mm), whereas the Seattle area receives 37 inches (940mm) annually. The most precipitation occurs in December, and summer is the driest time of the year. The Rocky Mountains shield Spokane County from the winter season’s cold air masses traveling southward across Canada, sparing the county from the worst effects of Arctic air in winter.

Highways

Interstate 90	State Route 206 (Mt. Spokane Park)
U.S. Route 2	State Route 290 (Trent)
U.S. Route 195	State Route 291
U.S. Route 395	State Route 902
State Route 27 (Pines)	State Route 904

Section 3: Current Multi-Hazard Environment

Overview

The *All-Hazard Evacuation Plan* is applicable to the array of potential natural, man-made, and or technological hazards identified and ranked in the [Spokane County Mitigation Plan](#) (Department of Emergency Management, 2007 – extract included) of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The occurrence of any of the listed hazards could be the trigger for an evacuation.

TABLE 2: HAZARD EVALUATION

Type of Hazard	Probability	Estimated Losses
Flood	Low to Moderate	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate to High	Moderate to High
Volcano	Low to Moderate	Moderate
Severe Local Storm	Moderate to High	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate	Moderate
Drought	Low to Moderate	Moderate
Landslide	Low	Low
Terrorism	Low	Low
Hazardous Materials	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High
Urban Fire	Moderate	Low

Hazard Identification

Hazard identification is the process of identifying hazards that threaten an area including both natural and man-made events.

- A natural event causes a hazard when it harms people or property. Such events would include storms, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, landslides, and wildfires that strike populated areas.
- Man-made hazard events are caused by human activity and include technological hazards and terrorism.
- Technological hazards are generally accidental and/or have unintended consequences (for example, an accidental hazardous materials release).

The following hazards have previously occurred or could occur in Spokane County: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Fire (wildland/structure), Flood, Hazardous Materials Incidents, Liquefaction, Man-made Hazards, Nuclear Materials Release, Rain-Induced Landslide, Storms, Storm-related Erosion, Terrorism, and Volcano.

Dam Failure

Dam failures can result in severe flood events. When a dam fails, a large quantity of water is suddenly released with a great potential to cause human casualties, economic loss, lifeline disruption, and environmental damage. A dam failure is usually the result of age, poor design, or structural damage

caused by a major event such as an earthquake or flood.

Drought

Drought is related to a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time. While much of the weather that we experience is brief and short-lived, droughts are unique in that they are a gradual phenomenon that in severe cases can last for many years and can have devastating effects on agriculture and water supplies.

Of all the water on earth, only .003% is available fresh water that is not polluted, trapped in soil, or too far underground. During a drought, shared sources of water such as reservoirs, rivers and groundwater for wells are in jeopardy of running dry. Droughts can occur in any climate - arid or humid. In the United States, drought can have major impacts on agriculture, recreation and tourism, water supply, forest and wildfires, energy production, and transportation. Nationwide losses from the U.S. drought of 1988 exceeded \$40 billion, exceeding the losses caused by Hurricane Andrew in 1992, the Mississippi River floods of 1993, and the San Francisco earthquake in 1989.

Earthquake

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of the Earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its occurrence. They usually occur without warning and, after just a few seconds, can cause massive damage and extensive casualties. Common effects of earthquakes are ground motion and shaking, surface fault ruptures, and ground failure. Ground motion is the vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate, causing the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter. Soft soils can further amplify ground motions. The severity of these effects is dependent on the amount of energy released from the fault or epicenter. One way to express an earthquake's severity is to compare its acceleration to the normal acceleration due to gravity. The acceleration due to gravity is often called "g". A 100% g earthquake is very severe. More damage tends to occur from earthquakes when ground acceleration is rapid. Peak ground acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the strength of ground movement. PGA measures the rate in change of motion relative to the established rate of acceleration due to gravity (980 cm/sec/sec). PGA is used to project the risk of damage from future earthquakes by showing earthquake ground motions that have a specified probability (10%, 5%, or 2%) of being exceeded in 50 years. These ground motion values are used for reference in construction design for earthquake resistance. The ground motion values can also be used to assess relative hazard between sites, when making economic and safety decisions.

Another tool used to describe earthquake intensity is the Richter scale. The Richter scale was devised as a means of rating earthquake strength and is an indirect measure of seismic energy released. The scale is logarithmic with each one-point increase corresponding to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves generated by the earthquake. In terms of actual

energy released, however, each one-point increase on the Richter scale corresponds to about a 32-fold increase in energy released. Therefore, a magnitude (M) 7 earthquake is 100 times (10 X 10) more powerful than a M5 earthquake and releases 1,024 times (32 X 32) the energy. An earthquake generates different types of seismic shock waves that travel outward from the focus or point of rupture on a fault. Seismic waves that travel through the earth's crust are called body waves and are divided into primary (P) and secondary (S) waves. Because P waves move faster (1.7 times) than S waves they arrive at the seismograph first. By measuring the time delay between arrival of the P and S waves and knowing the distance to the epicenter, seismologists can compute the Richter scale magnitude for the earthquake.

Spokane County is located in an area of low seismicity. No recent (Quaternary or earlier) faults are mapped in the immediate vicinity. The nearest fault with suspected Quaternary movement is located 77 miles to the southwest in the Snake River valley of southeast Washington (USGS, 1996). Several small earthquakes with magnitudes ranging from 2.8 to 4 were recorded for several years after 2001 in the Latah creek area.

Flood

A flood occurs when excess water from snowmelt, rainfall, or storm surge accumulates and overflows onto a river's bank or to adjacent floodplains. Floodplains are lowlands adjacent to rivers, lakes, and oceans that are subject to recurring floods. Most injury and death from flood occurs when people are swept away by flood currents, and property damage typically occurs as a result of inundation by sediment-filled water. Average annual precipitation in San Diego County ranges from 10 inches on the coast to approximately 45 inches on the highest point of the Peninsular Mountain Range that transects the county, and 3 inches in the desert east of the mountains.

Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A sudden thunderstorm or heavy rain, dam failure, or sudden spills can cause flash flooding. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a flood occurring in a watershed where the time of travel of the peak of flow from one end of the watershed to the other is less than six hours. Types of floods in Spokane County are primarily river, surface water, and flash flooding.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is the phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes loose soils to lose strength and act like viscous fluid. Liquefaction causes two types of ground failure: lateral spread and loss of bearing strength. Lateral spreads develop on gentle slopes and entails the sidelong movement of large masses of soil as an underlying layer liquefies. Loss of bearing strength results when the soil supporting structures liquefies and causes structures to collapse.

Manmade Hazards (HAZMAT)

Manmade hazards are distinct from natural hazards in that they result directly from the actions of people. Two types of manmade hazards can be identified: technological hazards and terrorism. Technological hazards refer

to incidents that can arise from human activities such as the manufacture, storage, transport, and use of hazardous materials, which include toxic chemicals, radioactive materials, and infectious substances. Technological hazards are assumed to be accidental and their consequences unintended. Terrorism, on the other hand, encompasses intentional, criminal, and malicious acts involving weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) or conventional weapons. WMDs can involve the deployment of biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological weapons. Conventional weapons and techniques include the use of arson, incendiary explosives, armed attacks, intentional hazardous materials release, and cyber-terrorism (attack via computer).

Rain Induced
Landslide

Landslides occur when masses of rock, earth, or debris move down a slope, including rock falls, deep failure of slopes, and shallow debris flows. Landslides are influenced by human activity (mining and construction of buildings, railroads, and highways) and natural factors (geology, precipitation, and topography). Frequently they accompany other natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Although landslides sometimes occur during earthquake activity, earthquakes are rarely their primary cause. The most common cause of a landslide is an increase in the down slope gravitational stress applied to slope materials (over steepening). This may be produced either by natural processes or by man's activities. Undercutting of a valley wall by stream erosion or of a sea cliff by wave erosion are ways in which slopes may be naturally over steeped. Other ways include excessive rainfall or irrigation on a cliff or slope. Another type of soil failure is slope wash, the erosion of slopes by surface-water runoff. The intensity of slope wash is dependent on the discharge and velocity of surface runoff and on the resistance of surface materials to erosion. Surface runoff and velocity is greatly increased in urban and suburban areas due to the presence of roads, parking lots, and buildings, which have zero filtration capacities and provide generally smooth surfaces that do not slow down runoff.

Mudflows are another type of soil failure, and are defined as flows or rivers of liquid mud down a hillside. They occur when water accumulates under the ground, usually following long and heavy rainfalls. If there is no brush, tree, or ground cover to hold the soil, mud will form and flow down the slope.

Severe Local
Storm

An atmospheric disturbance manifested in strong winds accompanied by rain, snow, or other precipitation, and often by thunder or lightning. Can include ice storm, tornado, and significant wind event.

Technological
Hazards

Technological hazards involving hazardous material releases can occur at facilities (fixed site) or along transportation routes (off-site). They can occur as a result of human carelessness, technological failure, intentional acts, and natural hazards. When caused by natural hazards, these incidents are known as secondary hazards, whereas intentional acts are terrorism. Hazardous materials releases, depending on the substance involved and type of release, can directly cause injuries and death and contaminate air, water, and soils.

While the probability of a major release at any particular facility or at any point along a known transportation corridor is relatively low, the consequences of releases of these materials can be very serious.

Some hazardous materials present a radiation risk. Radiation is any form of energy propagated as rays, waves or energetic particles that travel through the air or a material medium. Radioactive materials are composed of atoms that are unstable. An unstable atom gives off its excess energy until it becomes stable. The energy emitted is radiation. The process by which an atom changes from an unstable state to a more stable state by emitting radiation is called radioactive decay or radioactivity.

Radiological materials have many uses in Spokane County including: use by doctors to detect and treat serious diseases, use by educational institutions and companies for research, use by the military at FAFB who receives, ships, and stores nuclear material.

The Washington State Department of Health licenses nearly 400 facilities in the state that uses radioactive materials. These are categorized in three major groups: medical, industrial, and laboratory. Hospitals, clinics, laboratories and research facilities routinely use radiation in the diagnosis and treatment of medical and dental patients. Industrial applications include various flow gauges, research and development facilities, and radiography to non-destructively test welds and casting for flaws.

Radioactive materials, if handled improperly, or radiation accidentally released into the environment, can be dangerous because of the harmful effects of certain types of radiation on the body. The longer a person is exposed to radiation and the closer the person is to the radiation, the greater the risk. Although radiation cannot be detected by the senses (sight, smell, etc.), it is easily detected by scientists with sophisticated instruments that can detect even the smallest levels of radiation. Under extreme circumstances an accident or intentional explosion involving radiological materials can cause very serious problems. Consequences may include death, severe health risks to the public, damage to the environment, and extraordinary loss of, or damage to property.

Terrorism

Terrorism is defined by the Code of Federal Regulations as "...unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives."

Following a number of serious international and domestic terrorist incidents during the 1990's and early 2000's, citizens across the United States have paid increased attention to the potential for deliberate, harmful terrorist actions by individuals or groups with political, social, cultural, and religious motives. There is no single, universally accepted definition of terrorism, and it can be interpreted in a variety of ways. However, terrorism is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations as "...the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives" (28 CFR, Section 0.85). The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) further characterizes terrorism as either domestic or

international, depending on the origin, base, and objectives of the terrorist organization.

Urban Fire

An urban fire hazard is one where there is a risk of a fire starting in an urban setting and spreading uncontrollably from one building to another across several city blocks, or within higher-rising buildings.

Volcano

A volcano is a vent in the earth's crust through which molten rock, rock fragments, gases, and ashes are ejected from the earth's interior. A volcano creates a mountain when magma erupts from the earth's interior through a vent in the earth's crust and lava flows onto the earth's surface.

Wildfire

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels and exposing or possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grasses, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. An Urban-Wildland/Urban Interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels. Significant development in Spokane County is located along ridges, canyons, and hilltops at the wildland/urban interface. Areas that have experienced prolonged droughts or are excessively dry are at risk of wildfires.

People start more than 80 percent of wildfires, usually as debris burns, arson, or carelessness. Lightning strikes are the next leading cause of wildfires. Wildfire behavior is based on three primary factors: fuel, topography, and weather. The type, and amount of fuel, as well as its burning qualities and level of moisture affect wildfire potential and behavior. The continuity of fuels, expressed in both horizontal and vertical components is also a determinant of wildfire potential and behavior.

Topography is important because it affects the movement of air (and thus the fire) over the ground surface. The slope and shape of terrain can change the speed at which the fire travels, and the ability of firefighters to reach and extinguish the fire. Weather affects the probability of wildfire and has a significant effect on its behavior. Temperature, humidity and wind (both short and long term) affect the severity and duration of wildfires.

Spokane County's topography, consisting of channeled scablands steppe in the west rising sharply to the east toward the rugged, timbered Selkirk Mountains, when fueled by shrub overgrowth, occasional severe southwest winds and high temperatures, creates an ever-present threat of wildland fire. Extreme weather conditions such as high temperature, low humidity, and/or winds of extraordinary force may cause an ordinary fire to expand into one of massive proportions.

Large fires would have several indirect effects beyond those that a smaller, more localized fire would create. These may include air quality and health issues, road closures, business closures, and others that increase the potential losses that can occur from this hazard. Modeling for a larger type of fire event should be based on Firestorm 1991 which should serve as a guide for fire planning and mitigation in the county.

History of Hazards in Spokane County that Required Evacuation

Natural hazards, man-made, and technological hazards that have harmed the County in the past are likely to happen in the future; consequently, the process of identifying hazards includes determining whether or not the hazard has occurred previously.

Below is a history of hazards in Spokane County that have required some sort of evacuation:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Dam Failure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• May 1986 (Upriver Dam) – Hydropower facility failed by overtopping. Lightning struck and the turbines shut down. Water rose behind dam while trying to restart. Backup power systems failed and could not raise spillway in time. This caused \$11M in damage to the facility. Federal disaster number 769 was assigned for the event. |
| Drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is unknown if any instances of severe drought have created the need for emergency evacuation in Spokane County. |
| Earthquake | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• May 19, 1998 - 2.7 magnitude• March 12, 1999 (Cheney) - 3.0 magnitude• December 30, 2000 (North Spokane) - 2.6 magnitude• June 25, 2001 - 3.7 magnitude• June 27, 2001 - 2.9 magnitude• July 1, 2001 - 2.8 magnitude• July 31, 2001 - 3.2 magnitude• September 28, 2001 - 2.8 magnitude• November 11, 2001 - 4.0 magnitude• November 12, 2001 - 3.3 magnitude• November 13, 2001 - 3.0 magnitude• September 22, 2003 (state line) - 3.3 magnitude• December 28, 2003 (North Spokane) - 2.5 magnitude• December 12, 2004 (North Spokane) - 2.7 magnitude |

Historical Record of Large Floods in Spokane County

Year	Loss Estimate	Comments
1963	Not available	Federal Disaster number 164 assigned for flooding event
1996	Not available	Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated to handle severe floods statewide. These were considered (at the time) the most destructive and costly in the state history. There was loss of life and property. FEMA disaster number 1100 was issued for the incident
1996-1997	Not available	The State EOC activated in response to widespread flooding throughout Washington State. Federal Disaster number 1159 was assigned to the event

Liquefaction

- There is no recorded occurrence of liquefaction in Spokane County.

Man-Made Hazard / Hazmat

INFORMATION FOR THIS SECTION WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE NEW HIVA PLAN WHICH IS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Rain-Induced Landslide

- Spokane County does not have a history of landslide disasters.

Severe Local Storm

- August 1967 (heat) – Spokane County had 11 consecutive days with 90 degrees or warmer. The heat wave effected Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho
- April 5, 1972 (tornado) – a large tornado damaged an area in Western Washington causing loss of life and property damage. That same day tornados also touched down in Spokane County.
- November 1981 (wind) – High winds in Western and Eastern Washington
- December 1995 (rain, flood, wind) – Storms starting in California generated winds of 100 mph continued north causing three states, including Washington, to issue disaster proclamations. FEMA disaster number 1079 was issued for the incident.
- February 7, 1996 (flood) – Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated to handle severe floods statewide. These were considered (at the time) the most destructive and costly in the state history. There was loss of life and property. FEMA disaster number 1100 was issued for the incident
- April 24, 1996 (rain, flood, wind) – The EOC was activated because the state was flooding rivers and high wind warnings. Six counties, including Spokane County, declared states of emergency. The EOC remained activated until April 25th.
- November 19, 1996 (ice storm) – The EOC activated in response to storm

conditions around the state. The city and county of Spokane declared emergency and 100,000 customers were without power for nearly two weeks. FEMA disaster number 1152 was issued for the storm.

- December 4, 1996 (winter storm, ice, wind, and gale) – The EOC activated in response to storms rushing across the state, which caused road closures and power outages. The governor proclaimed emergencies for all of Spokane County. The storm was part of FEMA disaster number 1152.
- December 26, 1996 (winter storm) – The EOC activated in response to fronts pushing across the state causing structures to collapse under the heavy weight of snow. The governor declared a state of emergency for Spokane County. The Washington National Guard had 110 personnel on active duty during the event. FEMA disaster number 1159 was issued for the storm.
- March 19, 1997 (rain and flood) – The State EOC activated in response to widespread flooding throughout Washington State.
- May 31, 1997 (tornado and thunderstorm) – A total of 4 tornados touched down in Spokane and Stevens Counties. Thunderstorms produced hail up to 3 inches in diameter, heavy rain, flash flooding and 80 mph winds.
- November 19, 1998 (winter storm) – The EOC activated for problems associated with forecast high winds. Winds of 80 mph were recorded toppling trees and causing power outages for 15,000 customers.

Technological Hazards /Terrorism

- Spokane County has been the site of several incidents with domestic origins.
- In April 1996 the Phineas Priesthood exploded a pipe bomb at the Valley branch offices of The Spokesman Review newspaper and robbed a Spokane Valley branch of the US Bank ten minutes later.
- The Phineas Priesthood repeated this mode of operation three months later when they placed a pipe bomb at a Planned Parenthood office in Spokane on July 12th. They then robbed the same branch of the US Bank using an AK-47, a 12g shotgun, a revolver, and a 25-pound propane tank bomb. In addition the placement and explosion of a bomb placed at the Spokane City Hall in 1996.
- In February 1999 over 20 letters postmarked out of Kentucky were sent throughout the United States with possible Anthrax. The Planned Parenthood office in Spokane received one of these letters. FBI investigated these incidents.
- January 2011 – a radio-controlled bomb planted along parade route of MLK parade. Bomb neutralized by Bomb Squad. Suspect later identified and arrested.
- Spokane County has received numerous bomb threats to schools, government buildings, religious sites, and commercial facilities over the years. While the majority of bomb threats are hoaxes, authorities have been required to mobilize resources and activate emergency procedures on a fairly regular basis in response.
- 2013 - Ferris High School partial evacuation due to plastic bottle bombs exploded on campus
- HAZMAT: 1994 – Train car chemical leak in downtown Spokane. Train car was moved to the west part of the county to mitigate exposure to populated area.
- HAZMAT: 2012 – Lewis and Clark HS evacuated after a chemical spill inside the school

Urban Fire

- There have been numerous urban fires in the Spokane County area. Some of these fires have required limited evacuation of neighboring buildings or areas based on severity of fire.

Volcano

- Spokane does not have any volcanoes. The nearest volcanoes are within the Cascade Range 225 miles away. Spokane is, however, downwind of 4 volcanoes, Mt. Rainier, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Adams, and Mt. Hood in Oregon. Spokane is at risk only to long-range carriage and fallout from volcanic ash, a potential respiratory hazard for many Spokane County Residents.

Wildfire

- **Major Wildfires in Spokane County**

Date/Name	Acres Burned	Structures Destroyed/Damaged	Deaths
Aug 20, 1910 – Great Idaho Fire	150,000	Not available	85
1987 – Hangman Hills	1,500	24	2
Oct 1991 – Firestorm 1991	35,000	114 homes, 40 buildings	1
Aug 12, 1996 – Bowie Rd	3,000	Not available	0
Aug 14, 1997 – Newkirk Red Lake	1,750	Not available	0
July 10, 2008 – Valleyview	1,200	11 homes	0

Section 4: Spokane County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) and Emergency Notification

Responsibilities The Spokane County [Department of Emergency Management](#) (DEM) coordinates the overall county response to disasters. DEM is responsible for:

- Collection, recording, analysis, display and distribution of information
 - Alerting and notifying appropriate agencies when disaster strikes
 - Coordinating all agencies that respond
 - Ensuring resources are available and mobilized in times of disaster
 - Conducting appropriate liaison and coordination activities with all levels of government, public utilities, volunteer and civic organizations, private industry, and the public
 - Coordinating related public information through the ECC PIO and/or the JIC
-

Emergency Coordination Center

- The Spokane DEM has the responsibility to coordinate the emergency management system. The DEM consults on possible courses of action available for major decisions
 - During emergency operations the DEM Duty Officer is responsible for the proper function of the ECC. Prior to an activation of the ECC, an incident will be supported by the DEM Duty Officer. This Duty officer is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to respond to all levels of [ECC](#) activation. The DEM duty officer also acts as a liaison with state and federal emergency agencies, and neighboring counties.
 - The Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) is the central point for emergency management operations. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies. Coordination and supervision of all services will be through the ECC Manager and Section Chiefs to provide for the most efficient management of resources.
 - All departments involved in disaster operations will be responsible for coordinating communications and accountability with their respective staff members and/or mutual aid resources. Accountability shall include location of deployed resources, hours worked, applicable expenditures, and emergency staff notification.
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[Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\)](#)

- **Comprehensive Emergency Management** emphasizes the interrelationships of activities, functions, and expertise necessary to deal with emergencies. The Spokane Emergency Management System is comprised of all departments, agencies, and organizations that have Statutory Responsibilities are directly involved with a Function to Support Emergency Management System.
- DEM is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Spokane [Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\)](#). The plan addresses various emergency management functions. Topics include Transportation, Communications Systems, Public Works & Engineering, Fire Fighting,

Emergency Management, Mass Care/Housing & Human Services, Resource Support, Public Health & Medical Services, Search & Rescue, HAZMAT Material Response Plan; Agriculture/Natural Resource & Animal Rescue, Energy, Public Safety/Law Enforcement & Security, Long Term Community Recovery, Public Information, and Defense Support to Civil Affairs.

**Evacuation
Notification**

When an evacuation is ordered by law enforcement officials, notification of people in the affected area will be accomplished by multiple means. Disaster updates, evacuations and sheltering information are broadcast on radio and television, and may be displayed on reader boards along stretches of interstate highways. Through Unified Command the decision will be made on what means of notification will be utilized. [ESF #2](#) of the CEMP outlines communication roles in an emergency evacuation.

**Emergency
Alert System
(EAS)**

- EAS is a tool available to assist first responders, in conducting evacuations and warning the public.
- The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a media communications-based alerting system that is designed to transmit emergency alerts and warnings to the American public at the national, state, and local levels.
- Because EAS warning is received by the entire public and not just those in the affected area, it is critical that the information:
 - be accurate as to which areas are affected and which are not
 - is understood within a timely fashion. Lack of clarity and or timeliness can cause widespread confusion and impede a rapid and safe evacuation.
- EAS can do more harm than good, if there is not accurate and timely information
- EAS will announce by voice and video over radio and television the nature of the condition, who is being affected, what to do and where to go.
- For the EAS to be utilized, the IC must believe that there is a life threatening emergency and feel that an area-wide notification is necessary.
- The use of the EAS must go through the IC and their respective dispatch center

**Officials
Authorized to
Activate EAS**

- County Sheriff or trained designee
- County Emergency Manager or trained designee
- National Weather Service

**Safety Advisory
(SA)**

- A safety advisory may not interrupt normal broadcast. A scrolled message is displayed across the television broadcast and may be announced over the radio.
- A SA should advise the public of the nature of the condition, who is affected, and what to do and where to go.
- For the SA to be utilized the IC must believe there is a need to issue an important emergency message (a remote potential of loss of life or serious injury) that does not meet the standard for EAS activation.
- The use of the SA must go through the IC and their respective dispatch center.

Law Enforcement Advisories
Fire Agency Advisories

- Law enforcement officers can use public address systems, personal contact and telephone alerting systems to warn citizens of a need to evacuate.
- Fire agencies will assist with notifications, when available, to warn citizens of a need to evacuate or shelter in place.

Alert Spokane Reverse 911

- Spokane County has implemented an emergency community warning system that is able to send emergency messages via telephone, cellular phone, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) or email to residents and businesses located within Spokane County.
- The system may be used by emergency response personnel to notify specific homes and businesses at risk with specific information about an emergency event.
- There is an online tool for community members to register their cellular phones, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), or email addresses through spokaneprepares.org.

ARES/RACES

- The role of ARES/RACES is outlined in the CEMP [ESF #2](#). The Spokane County Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) is made up of FCC licensed radio operators and operates under the Spokane County Department of Emergency Management.
- They can be used in times of emergency (i.e. emergent or planned evacuation) to communicate the situation as dictated by the Incident Commander
- The Director of the Department of Emergency Management or the DEM Duty Officer can activate the ARES group for transmission of emergency messages.
- RACES provides emergency radio communication links between the ECC and emergency evacuation shelters ([ESF #6](#))
- The link to the Spokane County ARES/RACES Plan is: http://www.spokares.org/ARES_Plan_Master-8.09.html
- The link to the Spokane County ARES home website is <http://www.spokares.org/index.html>

Other Emergency Notification / Communication Resources

- 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)
- Commercial Telephone (wire line, cellular, and wireless telephone)
- Two-way radio: School District radio system, Avista Corp., Ambulance, etc.
- National Warning System (NAWAS); landline voice, intrastate landline voice, located in Spokane County Sheriff Dispatch Center and National Weather Service
- CEMNET state radio direction and control
- NOAA Weather Radio
- OSCCR mobile-to-mobile VHF interoperability channel
- RedNet channel
- SAR Channel
- Spokane Police Department
- Washington State Patrol Communications Center
- HEAR Radio (Hospital Emergency Alert Radio)
- Red Cross
- Military Resources
- Media

Section 5: Law Enforcement Evacuation Overview and Advisements

Sheriff's Department

- The local law enforcement agency within Spokane County having jurisdictional responsibility should enter into Unified Command on large-scale incidents that require evacuation.
 - In the event that Unified Command is not used the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction will be represented by liaison in the Incident Command.
 - When fire officials direct, or if officers/sheriff's deputies see that it is necessary to conduct an evacuation advisory of the community, they will provide the evacuation advisory in the areas with the most imminent threat first.
 - The evacuation advisory will be based on the information known at the time.
-

Evacuation Role Authority and Jurisdiction

- The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) outlines functional areas of response to include Emergency Support Function ([ESF #13](#)) Public Safety, Law Enforcement & Security addresses the jurisdictional authority for evacuation and movement in accordance with SB 5315 – 2007 -08, [RCW 47.48.060](#) and [RCW 36.28A.140](#).
- The law enforcement agency with **lead jurisdictional responsibility** will direct and control the evacuation utilizing the Unified Command structure.
- The enforcement agency having jurisdictional responsibility will take lead and plan for, direct, and control the evacuation and movement through Unified Command.
- Emergency mass movement responsibilities (evacuation) will be divided among state, county and cities ([CEMP](#))
- Law enforcement agencies are typically responsible for enforcing an evacuation order. Each law enforcement agency will retain its own identity and will operate under its own regulations and command structure. Agencies will receive tasking and mission assignments from the **designated lead agency** ([CEMP](#)).

Organization

- The Washington State Patrol has overall authority for coordinating state law enforcement operations and providing additional law enforcement personnel when available.
- The Spokane County Sheriff will exercise overall responsibility for coordinating law enforcement activities within unincorporated Spokane County and contracted cities/town within the county.
- The Spokane City Chief of Police, and other municipal police chiefs, coordinate law enforcement operations within their respective jurisdictions and provide a decision-making representative to the Command Post or ECC.
- The military is responsible for coordinating law enforcement operations on military operations within the county.
- If an emergency occurs which is beyond the capability of local law enforcement agencies, the law enforcement agencies shall be expected to operate under mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions. If additional assistance is required, the Chief of the WSP, under existing laws, shall provide additional resources by activation of the Law Enforcement Mobilization Act.
- Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity such

Road/Area Closures	<p>as a flood, storm, fire earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster, officers of the law may close state highways, county roads or city streets immediately where the menace exists (RCW 47.48.020).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever the chief or another officer of the state patrol determines on the basis of a traffic investigation that an emergency exists or less than safe road conditions exist due to human-caused or natural disasters or extreme weather conditions upon any state highway, or any part thereof, state patrol officers may determine and declare closures and temporarily reroute traffic from any such affected highway (RCW 47.48.031) • Officers of the Law, when acting upon orders from the court or administrative authority granted by BOCC, Health Department, etc. may close an area affected by a disaster and can enforce closure rules that are spelled out in the issuing authority’s order. The issuing authority’s order should contain a directive with specific language that grants officers of the law authority to impose the closure of an area and make an arrest for disregarding the order. The applicable statute in this instance would be RCW 9A.76.020 Obstructing a Law Enforcement Officer.
Other Evacuation Roles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide damage assessment of transportation evacuation routes (ESF #1) • Law enforcement agencies establish a perimeter around any area to be evacuated to keep all people from entering a dangerous area. • Law enforcement will also setup checkpoints to guide evacuees safely out of the affected area. Once people have left the area, law enforcement agencies will patrol evacuated areas to minimize theft/looting if safe to do so. • Law enforcement will make an effort to identify and make a record of which dwellings in the evacuated area remain occupied and by whom, after the order to evacuate has been given. • During an evacuation, law enforcement or other emergency personnel may determine the route(s) of travel depending on the hazard location, behavior wind, terrain, etc. • When requested, as feasible and without jeopardizing their mission, make Search and Rescue units and volunteers available to the ECC to assist in the warning effort (ESF #2) • Law enforcement personnel will, in coordination with DEM, develop and maintain procedures to provide emergency communications and warning support and services when requested from the ECC (ESF #2) • Law enforcement officers can use public address systems, personal contact and telephone alerting systems to warn citizens of a need to evacuate.

**Evacuation Advisements
Level I – Advisement Issued**

- There are three levels of evacuation advisements:
- RESIDENTS ARE WARNED THAT CURRENT OR PROJECTED THREATS FROM HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CURRENT INCIDENT ARE SEVERE.
- This is the time for preparation, and precautionary movement of persons with special needs, mobile property, and pets and livestock.
- Level I evacuation advisements may or may not be accompanied by checkpoints, roadblocks or road closures.

**Level II –
Evacuation
Warning**

- **THIS NOTICE STATES THAT RESIDENTS MUST BE PREPARED TO LEAVE AT A MOMENT’S NOTICE.**
- Dangerous conditions exist that may threaten your residence or business.
- Conditions indicate a good probability that hazards associated with the incident will severely limit our ability to provide emergency service protection.
- Fire and/or law enforcement personnel are working in this area to provide specific information about when to leave and the route(s) to be taken. If conditions worsen, we will make every attempt to contact you.
- If you are absent from your home for more than a short period of time, please leave a note with your name and contact telephone in a visible location.
- Level II evacuation advisements may or may not be accomplished by checkpoints, roadblocks or road closures.
- Citizens are advised that advisements and evacuation levels may change at a moment’s notice.
- Level II evacuation advisements may be the only notice provided.

**Level III
Immediate
Evacuation
Advised**

- **RESIDENTS ARE ADVISED TO EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY.**
- Current conditions present **specific and immediate threat(s)** to the life and safety of persons within this area.
- Conditions indicate that the hazards associated with the incident will severely limit our ability to provide emergency service protection.
- Fire and law enforcement personnel are working in this area to provide specific information on the route(s) to be taken. A temporary shelter(s) has been set up at:

(INSERT SHELTER INFORMATION HERE)
- **IF YOU CHOOSE TO IGNORE THIS ADVISEMENT, YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT EMERGENCY SERVICES MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE.**
- **THIS MAY BE THE ONLY NOTICE YOU RECEIVE.** You will be kept advised as conditions change. Area radio stations have been asked to broadcast periodic updates. These could include: evacuation status, evacuation routes, and sheltering options.
- Roadblocks, road closures, checkpoints and 24-hour patrols may be established in the area. There may be limited-to-no access granted into the affected area(s).
- Residents will not be allowed to return until conditions are safe. All re-entry requests shall be coordinated with the IMT Operations Section Chief before re-entry into evacuated areas will begin.
- Volunteers will not be allowed to enter the area to provide assistance without proper approval from the Incident Commander (*see Civilian Suppression Assistance Requests section below*).

**Wildfire Access
Policy**

- The primary responsibility of the Sheriff, in any circumstance, is to protect peace and safety in the county. During a wildfire or forest fire, the Sheriff’s primary responsibility does not waver. In a wildfire or forest fire, protection of peace and safety in the county means ensuring, as practically feasible under the circumstances, that ordinary citizens do not place themselves in harm’s way by establishing a boundary around the wildfire or forest fire and restricting access to the dangerous area. The Sheriff also attempts, as practically feasible under the circumstances, to notify any residents within the established boundary of the danger, with the Sheriff’s evacuation advisement.

- It is highly recommended that the Sheriff be involved in the incident command for each wildfire or forest fire in their county, so as to best inform themselves of the constantly changing circumstances of the fire.

Private Property Rights during a Wildfire or Forest Fire

- A person does not relinquish their rights as a property owner during a wildfire or forest fire. However, if a person is not on his/her own property or leaves their property during a wildfire or forest fire, the Sheriff or lead law enforcement agency, while carrying out their duty to protect peace and safety in their jurisdiction, may restrict or prohibit access to public and private property.
- A private property owner has the right to protect their own property under any circumstance, including a wildfire or forest fire. A person could be liable and even arrested and criminally prosecuted for fire suppression activities on property other than their own, or for irresponsible fire suppression activities anywhere.
- It is important to note that protection of one's property is limited to the actual protection of a person's own property. This right does not extend the property of others. A person cannot engage in unauthorized or aggressive fire suppression techniques, and this policy in no way encourages or condones the use of firing or burnout operations or unauthorized aviation assets. Such actions can, and often do, create additional hazards, place fire fighting crews in additional danger, and constitute arson.
- To the extent possible deputies engaged in evacuating the public or securing the perimeter of a forest or wildfire, when the Incident Commander has determined it to be safe and appropriate, will allow residents, landowners or others in lawful possession and control of land to perform fire prevention or suppression activities on their **own** property.

Registry of Persons Allowed Access to Property

- [RCW 47.48.060](#) states that: (1) each county sheriff may, until a model policy pursuant to [RCW 36.28A.140](#) is developed and implemented in the sheriff's county, establish and maintain a registry of persons authorized to access their land during a forest [fire] or wildfire. Upon request, the sheriff must include in the registry persons who demonstrate ownership of agriculture land or forest land within the county and who possess equipment that may be used for fire prevention or suppression activities. Persons included in this registry must be allowed to access their property to conduct fire prevention or suppression activities despite the closure of any state highway, county road, or city street under this chapter.

Forcible Removal of Persons

- It is important to note that there is no provision in law that allows a Sheriff or law enforcement officer to forcibly remove a person due to the existence of a wildfire or forest fire alone. A Sheriff or other law enforcement officer may forcibly remove a person under other circumstances that might also exist, such as trespassing or the violation of other laws or ordinances.
- The Sheriff or other law enforcement officer does possess the authority to forcibly remove a minor if the Sheriff or other law enforcement officer determines that the minor is in danger.

Unauthorized Entry to Prohibited Area (wildfire) – Penalty

- [RCW 47.48.040](#) states that: Except as provided under RCW 47.48.060 (above), when any state highway, county road, or city street or portion thereof shall have been closed, or when the maximum speed limit thereon shall have been reduced, for all vehicles or any class of vehicles, as by law provided, any person, firm, or

corporation disregarding such closing or reduced speed limit shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall in addition to any penalty for violation of the provisions of this section, be liable in any civil action instituted in the name of the state of Washington or the county or city or town having jurisdiction for any damages occasioned to such state highway, county road,, or city street, as the case may be, as the result of disregarding such closing or reduced speed limit.

Obstructing a Law Enforcement Officer

- In disaster scenarios that are NOT specific to wildfire/forest fires, and the Sheriff or other law enforcement agency head has obtained authority to close an affected area and enforce the closure directive, the applicable charge for violating the directive would be [RCW 9A.76.020](#) Obstructing a Law Enforcement Officer.

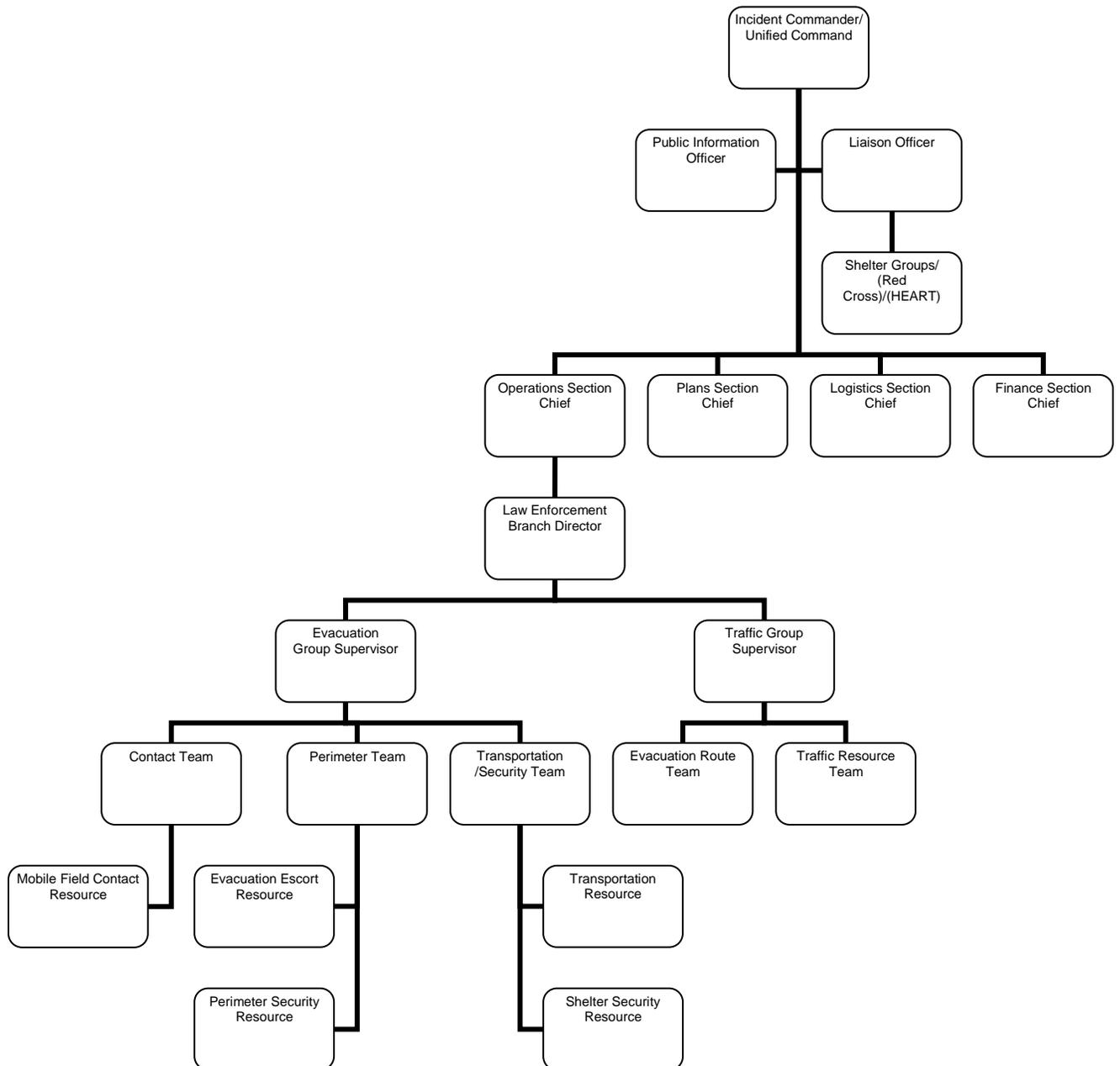
Civilian Fire Suppression Assistance Requests – Sheriff’s Role

- The Sheriff is often approached during a wildfire or forest fire by civilians wishing to assist in fire suppression activities. It is the prerogative of the **incident commander** to determine who is participating in the official fire fighting effort.
- **The Sheriff’s role and responsibility does not change in this circumstance. Depending on the Sheriff’s determined evacuation advisement level, persons not part of the official fire may be prevented from entering the established fire boundary. The role and responsibilities apply to other law enforcement agency heads during wildfire emergency evacuation if applicable.**
- Persons wishing to be granted access and assist in fire suppression activities during a wildfire or forest fire are encouraged to contact their local fire district prior to such a wildfire or forest fire to inquire about the qualifications and requirements of participating in such activities.

Section 6: Evacuation Organization - Law Enforcement Branch

Evacuation Organization

The organizational structure during an evacuation follows the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS is a hierarchy of sections, branches, divisions/groups and units developed to provide an organization, which any agency could readily adopt in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional response. The graphic below is the evacuation organization chart keying on the law enforcement branch.



**Position
Checklist**

The following is a position checklist pertaining to the positions and responsibilities within the evacuation organization structure. The checklist identifies all responsibilities within the different positions. The purpose of the checklist is to assist personnel in understanding and activating positions for an evacuation.

Evacuation Group
Supervisor (EGS)

An (EGS) is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger and the Incident Commander does not have sufficient resources to effect necessary actions. The EGS reports to the Law Enforcement Branch Director when one is assigned to the incident, otherwise to the Operations Section Chief (OSC) or Incident Commander (IC) respectively. The EGS is primarily responsible for preparing and/or revising the evacuation plan, managing any evacuation effort associated with the incident, and coordinating evacuation efforts between the various agencies that may be involved. Duties include those of all needed subordinate positions not filled and:

- Obtain initial and daily briefings from LE Branch Director or OSC: understand “Concept of Operations”.
- Determine and understand local jurisdiction and responsible state agency authorities for conducting an evacuation as a result of the incident.
- Review position descriptions on following pages, evaluate need for additional Evacuation Group resources and order accordingly.
- Evaluate and recommend activation or changes to the public alerting systems (upgrade or downgrade/updates).
- Develop Evacuation Plan to meet incident objectives (i.e. shelter-in-place, immediate evacuation, planned evacuation, etc.).
- Develop trigger points, if time allows, for the evacuation based on number and location of those at risk.
- Identify evacuation routes to be used in correlation with shelter locations.
- Know daily planning cycle and participate with the Planning Sections in the development of the Daily Action Plan, unless urgency of evacuation precludes it.
- Begin shelter preparations or establishment by coordinating with Department of Emergency Management (DEM) and the American Red Cross (ARC) or other pre-designated shelters in the area.
- Coordinate with Humane Evacuation Animal Rescue Team (HEART) to establish livestock and pet holding areas as needed.
- Establish an evacuee briefing site(s). Provide site location(s) to PIO, Perimeter Team Leader and Contact Team Leader.
- Brief PIO on evacuation status/progress.
- Develop the access/re-entry criteria for the affected area. See Washington Re-Entry [WREN](#) pass for further.
- Inform LE Branch Director of all status changes of resources assigned to the Group.
- Review work assignments with Team Leaders daily, usually immediately after the daily Operational Briefing.
- Ensure subordinates are aware of reporting and documentation requirements and comply.
- Revise the Evacuation Plan as necessary.
- Approve and turn in time reports of Team Leaders.
- Complete a Unit Log daily and submit it as directed by the LE Branch Director or Operations Sections Chief

Contact Team Leader

A Contact Team Leader (CTL) is needed when evacuation is possible, probable or people are in immediate danger and Incident Commander (IC) does not have sufficient resources to effect necessary actions. The CTL reports to the Evacuation Group Supervisor (EGS) when one is assigned to the incident, otherwise to the LE Branch director then the Operations Section Chief (OSC) and lastly, the IC. The CTL is responsible for ensuring people in the evacuation area are informed of the current danger level. The CTL coordinates with the Public Information Officer (PIO) and manages assigned contact teams to inform people using any combination of: posting information bulletins in locations specified by the PIO, telephone calls, and direct, house-to-house contact. Duties include those of all needed subordinate positions not filled.

- Obtain briefings from the Evacuation Group Supervisor or the LE Branch Director.
- Review all positions descriptions within your span of control and evaluate need for additional resources
- Review assignments with all contact resources.
- Keep the Evacuation Group Supervisor advised of status changes of resources assigned to the Team.
- Keep the Evacuation Group Supervisor advised of hazardous situations and significant events.
- Coordinate activities with Groups and other Teams.
- Ensure that contact resources are getting the correct message out to the citizens.
- Ensure that all assigned personnel are relieved at reasonable intervals.
- Evaluate performance of all resources assigned to the Team.
- Approve and turn in times for all resources assigned to the Team and maintain a unit log

Mobile Field Contact Resource

Mobile Field Contact Resources are needed when evacuation is possible, probable, or people are in immediate danger and Incident Commander wants to make field notifications but lacks sufficient resources. Each 2-person resource has a driver and a Leader. The number of people in the evacuation area dictates the number of resources. They report to the Contact Team Leader (CTL). Resources visit all known, assessable residences in the evacuation area and notify residents as directed by the CTL. Supplies and equipment required for each resource includes:

- A map identifying all known residences in the area the resource is to cover
- A vehicle appropriately equipped to travel the intended routes.
- A public address phone and speaker.
- A radio that can transmit and receive on a frequency also available to the perimeter team leader.
- Written instructions accompanying a notification message.
- A supply of Pre-evacuation Contact Data Sheets (used in Alert and Warning Phases).

Perimeter Team Leader

A Perimeter Team Leader (PTL) is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger. The PTL reports to the Evacuation Group Supervisor when assigned, or to the LE Branch Director then the Operations Sections Chief and lastly to the Incident Commander (IC). The PTL is also responsible for assembling Evacuation Escort Resources to assist personnel that cannot evacuate themselves.

- Obtain briefings from the Evacuation Group Supervisor or LE Branch Director.
- Review assignments with all Escort and Perimeter Security resources.

- Establish and maintain perimeter control of affected area(s).
- Keep the Evacuation Group Supervisor advised of status changes of resources assigned to the Team.
- Keep the Evacuation Group Supervisor advised of hazardous situations and significant events.
- Coordinate activities with Groups and other Teams.
- Locate perimeter control points and set up checkpoints, roadblocks or road closures as needed.
- Ensure proper equipment is obtained to complete your objective (i.e. barricades, cones, signs, etc.).
- Ensure that information used at checkpoints and roadblocks is accurate.
- Ensure communications between perimeter control points is operable and reliable.
- Set up and manage guide cars, flag stops, traffic directional control and other methods to ensure safe traffic flow in and around the incident.
- Ensure that all assigned personnel are relieved at reasonable intervals.
- Evaluate performance of all resources assigned to the Team.
- Coordinate re-entry requests through the Evacuation Group Supervisor. See law enforcement chapter and applicable RCW's.
- Approve and turn in times of all resources assigned to the Team and maintain a unit log.

Evacuation Escort Resource

An Evacuation Escort Resource is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger and the IC may be faced with a need for Law Enforcement officers to escort people from the evacuation area. The evacuation situation dictates number of resource members needed. They report to the Perimeter Team Leader. Two resource members respond to each Mobile Field Contact resource or other report of any person(s) in the evacuation area: who appears to be incapable of making a reasonable and informed decision due to their physical or mental condition, or is otherwise unable to comply with an evacuation directive, or any minor(s) unaccompanied by a parent or guardian.

- A map identifying all known residences or locations in the area the resource is to respond to and where evacuees are to be taken.
- A vehicle appropriately equipped to travel the intended routes and transport evacuees.
- A public address phone and speaker.
- A radio that can transmit and receive on a frequency available to the Perimeter Team Leader.
- Information and instructions on needs of evacuees being escorted out (i.e. type of handicap – physical or mental).
- Proper documentation for chain of custody of evacuees.

Perimeter Security Resource

A Perimeter Security Resource is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger. The evacuation situation will dictate number of resource members needed. They will report to the Perimeter Team Leader. The Perimeter Security Resource will secure the perimeter of the affected area. They will use road blocks, closures, and checkpoints to control egress and ingress to the area. Roving patrols will also be established to keep the perimeter secure.

- A map identifying the perimeter of the affected area and location of checkpoints, roadblocks, egress and ingress points.
- A vehicle appropriately equipped to perform roving patrols within and around the perimeter.

- A public address phone and speaker.
- A radio that can transmit and receive on a frequency available to the Perimeter Team Leader.
- Information and instructions on actions to be taken when confronting citizens within and around the perimeter.

Transportation Team Leader

A Transportation Team Leader (TTL) is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger. The TTL reports to the Evacuation Group Supervisor when assigned, or to the LE Branch Director then the Operations Section Chief and lastly to the Incident Commander (IC). The TTL is responsible for obtaining means of transportation (i.e. STA busses, school busses, etc.) and transporting evacuees from collection points to designated shelters.

- Obtain briefings from the Evacuation Group Supervisor or the LE Branch Director.
- Review all position descriptions within your span of control and evaluate need for additional resources.
- Review all Memos of Understanding and Mutual Aid Agreements that pertain to transportation vehicles. Refer to [ESF #1](#) in CEMP for Transportation role in emergency evacuation.
- Review assignments with all Transportation Resources.
- Keep the Evacuation Group Supervisor advised of status changes of resources assigned to the team.
- Keep the Evacuation Group Supervisor advised of hazardous situation and significant events.
- Coordinate activities with Groups and other Teams.
- Ensure communications are operable and reliable.
- Ensure that all assigned personnel are relieved at reasonable intervals.
- Evaluate performance of all resources assigned to the Team.
- Approve and turn in times for all resources assigned to the Team and maintain a unit log.

Transportation Resource

A Transportation Resource (TR) is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger. The Transportation Resource reports to the Transportation Team Leader. The TR is responsible for the safe operation of Transportation vehicles and proper documentation of evacuees that are transported.

- A map identifying pickup and drop-off points for evacuees and the evacuation route with checkpoints, roadblocks, and identified hazards.
- A vehicle appropriately equipped to perform mitigation and management of the evacuees.
- A public address phone and speaker.
- A radio that can transmit and receive on a frequency available to the Transportation Team Leader.
- Information and instructions on actions to be taken when transportation problems occur with evacuees.

Shelter Security Resource

A Shelter Security Resource (SSR) is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger. The Shelter Security Resource reports to the Transportation Team Leader. The SSR is responsible for the safety and security of evacuees/personnel that are residing or working within an activated shelter. Depending on the situation they can function as a roving or assigned resource.

- A map identifying all activated shelters
- An appropriately marked vehicle for roving patrol between shelters.

- A public address phone and speaker.
- A radio that can transmit and receive on a frequency available to the Transportation Team Leader.
- Information and instructions on actions to be taken if a problem arises at an assigned shelter.

Traffic Group Supervisor

A Traffic Group Supervisor (TGS) is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger. The TGS reports to the LE Branch Director when assigned, or the Operations Sections Chief and lastly to the Incident Commander (IC). The TGS is responsible for coordinating with the Evacuation Group Supervisor to identify the safest evacuation route and maintain the route(s) safety and security.

- Obtain briefings from the Evacuation Group Supervisor or the LE Branch Director.
- Review all position descriptions within your span of control and evaluate need for additional resources.
- Review assignments with all Evacuation Route Team/Traffic Resources Team.
- Keep the LE Branch Director/Evacuation Group Supervisor advised of status changes of resources assigned to the Team.
- Keep the LE Branch Director/Evacuation Group Supervisor advised of hazardous situations and significant events.
- Ensure information dissemination is made if the evacuation route may or does impact adjacent counties or states.
- Coordinate activities with Groups and other Teams.
- Coordinate with the Evacuation Group Supervisor to determine the safest evacuation route and have back-up routes in place.
- Ensure proper equipment is obtained to complete your objective (i.e. barricades, cones, signs, etc.).
- Ensure that information used at checkpoints and roadblocks is accurate.
- Ensure communications are operable and reliable.
- Set up and manage guide cars, flag stops, traffic directional control and other methods to ensure safe traffic flow along the evacuation route.
- Ensure that all assigned personnel are relieved at reasonable intervals.
- Evaluate performance of all resources assigned to the Team.
- Approve and turn in times for all resources assigned to the Team and maintain a unit log.

Evacuation Route Team

An Evacuation Route Team (ERT) is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger. The ERT Leader reports to the Traffic Group Supervisor. The ERT will check the evacuation route, once it has been established, for obstructions and safety. The ERT will protect the evacuation route to prohibit other traffic from entering or obstructing the route and provide for safe and efficient movement of emergency vehicles, as needed, through or across the evacuation route. The ability to safely pass through the route must be continuously monitored. They may use road blocks, closures and checkpoints to control the flow of traffic along the evacuation route.

- A map identifying the perimeter of the affected area and the evacuation route with checkpoints, roadblocks, and identified hazards.
- A vehicle appropriately equipped to perform mitigation and management of the evacuation route.
- A public address phone and speaker.
- A radio that can transmit and receive on a frequency available to the

Traffic Group Supervisor.

- Information and instructions on actions to be taken when confronting citizens along the evacuation route.

Traffic Resource Team

A Traffic Resource Team (TRT) is needed when evacuation is probable or people are in immediate danger. The TRT Leader reports to the Traffic Group Supervisor. The TRT will provide for safe and efficient flow of traffic around and away from the incident perimeter. The TRT will also check alternate routes for safety and traffic flow potential. They may use road blocks, closures and checkpoints to control the flow of traffic along the evacuation route.

- A map identifying the perimeter of the affected area and the evacuation route with checkpoints, roadblocks and identified hazards.
- Vehicles appropriately equipped to perform mitigation and management of alternate traffic routes.
- A public address phone and speaker.
- A radio that can transmit and receive on a frequency available to the Traffic Group Supervisor.
- Information and instructions on actions to be taken when confronting citizens along the alternate traffic routes.

Section 7: Local Fire Agencies / Districts and Emergency Ambulance Service Role during Emergency Evacuation

Incident Command and Threat Assessment

- Fire services may be responsible for Incident Command in events that include, but are not limited to: urban fire, wildland fire, and HAZMAT incidents. Incident command determines the need for and scope of evacuation and affected areas. Fire Services and Law Enforcement should enter into **Unified Command** on large-scale incidents that require evacuation.
- If the incident is deemed to threaten the identified tactical area(s) Operations will request activation of the appropriate evacuation level based on current and predicted incident status. Upon recommendation by the Operation Sections Chief, the agency decision makers will convene and re-evaluate the threat using the following criteria:
 - Fire Crosses or approaches pre-identified lines;
 - Time of day (i.e. early morning vs. mid-afternoon);
 - Weather (current and expected);
 - Fuels and fire behavior;
 - Sustained run vs. spot fires;
 - Probability of success with available resources

Fire Services Authority

- Fire Services authority in times of disaster are outlined in the CEMP [ESF #4](#)
- If an emergency occurs within Spokane County limits, the local fire protection authority in which the emergency occurs will exercise overall authority for fire service activities and responsibilities.
- Major or multiple fire incidents or disasters will be managed as prescribed by the Spokane County Fire Resource Plan and the Spokane County Field Operations Guide (FOG)

Steps for Evacuation Activation

- The need for a possible evacuation has been identified by Operational personnel
- The request for evacuation has been approved by Unified Command, the Incident Commander or his designee
- Contact communications to place the request as needed
- Unified Command, the Incident Commander or designee will inform the appropriate LE Agency of the Current and predicted situation. This includes:
 - Identify the affected area;
 - Ask that a LE liaison from the affected jurisdiction report to the ICP;
 - Ask that the appropriate evacuation be implemented;
 - Ask for confirmation of shelter activation / location from Red Cross;
 - The IMT IOFR will coordinate the development of a media release of evacuation / shelter decisions

Evacuation Role

- Fire personnel will assist in providing damage assessments of proposed transportation evacuation routes ([ESF #1](#))
- Fire personnel will, in coordination with DEM, develop and maintain procedures to provide emergency communications and warning support and services when requested from the ECC ([ESF #2](#))

- Structural Fire Protection
- The provision of structural fire protection in Spokane County is the responsibility of local jurisdictions and/or Fire Districts.
 - The region’s fire service providers range from career fire departments to rural, volunteer fire companies
 - 11 agencies funded by special districts provide structural fire protection and related first response emergency medical services in the unincorporated area.
 - Currently 11 fire protection districts, four municipal, Spokane International Airport, and Fairchild AFB.
- Wildfire Protection
- The provision of wildfire protection in Spokane County is the responsibility of local jurisdictions and/or Fire Districts
 - At times Spokane County Fire Districts or jurisdictions may enter into Unified Command with the state Department of Natural Resources.
 - 14 fire agencies providing structural fire protection, wildland fire protection, and emergency medical services in the areas of Spokane County
- Civilian Wildfire Suppression Assistance Requests – Fire Services Role
- The Sheriff is often approached during a wildfire or forest fire by civilians wishing to assist in fire suppression activities. It is the prerogative of the **incident commander** to determine who is participating in the official fire fighting effort.
 - The Sheriff’s role and responsibility does not change in this circumstance. Depending on the Sheriff’s determined evacuation advisement level, persons not part of the official fire may be prevented from entering the established fire boundary.
 - **Persons wishing to be granted access and assist in fire suppression activities during a wildfire or forest fire are encouraged to contact their local fire district prior to such a wildfire or forest fire to inquire about the qualifications and requirements of participating in such activities.**
- Emergency Ambulance Service
- The provision of emergency ambulance service is the responsibility of local districts and service areas that have contracted with a private provider for EMS transport in Spokane County.
 - The Emergency Medical Service Committee (Spokane County EMS Council and the East Region Trauma Care Council) responsibility is limited to the review of the determination of need and distribution of ambulance services in the (County and region) unincorporated areas.
 - The Local Emergency Medical Service Committee assures County EMS Council and the East Region Council determine response time criteria for urban, suburban, rural, and wilderness areas of Spokane County a maximum emergency response time in the rural areas of the County, with funding of existing and future ambulance services deriving from districts and service areas, wherever possible.
 - In County areas where district or service area formation cannot be achieved, the County will provide emergency Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulance services at a level commensurate with the availability of funds and the priority assigned to the provision of such services. (In areas referred to as “No Mans Land” where there is no fire protection offered by a local jurisdiction EMS would still be provided by the local private ambulance company if called by the citizen.
 - Most fire agencies provide some level of first responder EMS, ranging from basic Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT-1) to first-response paramedic services (EMT-P). As is the case with fire protection services, funding typically drives the level of EMS provided by the local fire protection agency.

**Spokane County
Fire Resource
Plan**

- While fire service agencies may verbally agree to participate in mutual aid, the preferable and more formal method includes written agreements that describe the terms under which each signatory will provide resources. Common among fire departments/districts, written mutual aid agreements typically establish the procedure for invoking mutual aid and delineate the aid that each participant will furnish without remuneration.

Resource Sharing

- Owing to the nature of fire and emergency response, neighboring jurisdictions often rely upon one another for assistance during emergent events. Though 16 agencies provide structural fire protection and related emergency medical services within the incorporated and unincorporated areas, each of them participates in a number of cooperative efforts through the Spokane Fire Resource Plan.

Individual
Mutual/Auto Aid
Agreement

- Fire and emergency service agencies have mutual aid agreements as a method of further defining the resources they will share among each other. Agencies will use these agreements to specify dispatching procedures, very often including provisions for simultaneous dispatching so as to ensure that the closest resource responds to the incident regardless of jurisdiction. Commonly referred to as Automatic, or “Auto” Aid, these agreements can, and often do, specify jurisdictional regions in which simultaneous dispatching will occur. Many of the agencies in this report utilize individual mutual and/or automatic aid agreements as well as collective agreements.

Other Cooperative
Efforts

- Fire protection and emergency service agencies may choose to share resources other than those used to directly provide emergency response. For instance, one agency may choose to contract with another for vehicle maintenance, dispatching services, training or administrative responsibilities or even comprehensive fire protection and EMS. Common in Spokane County, these types of cooperative efforts often serve to increase organizational efficiency by sharing the financial burden of sundry operations; which, if shouldered by a single agency, would constitute a formidable financial burden and is accomplished through the Fire Combined Communication Center
-

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Fire Protection Districts (FPD)
Fire District 1
Fire District 2
Fire District 3
Fire District 4
Fire District 5
Fire District 8
Fire District 9
Fire District 10
Fire District 11
Fire District 12
Fire District 13

FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Fire Departments
Spokane Fire Department
Cheney Fire Department
Airway Heights Fire Department
Spokane International Airport
Fairchild AFB
Medical Lake Fire Department
Spokane Valley Fire Department

Section 8: Public Works, Transportation and Road Assessment in Times of Evacuation

Public Works Role

- The role of Public Works in times of emergency evacuation are outlined in the CEMP [ESF #1](#)
- Coordinate and report damage assessment of land transportation routes
- Identify alternate emergency land transportation routes
- Deploy Public Works units to areas in need of debris removal or road restoration operations
- Task other department units for assistance when necessary
- Deploy personnel and equipment to evaluate damaged bridges and roadways, and to take actions to restore them to a usable condition
- Assist law enforcement and fire services personnel in saving lives to include: heavy rescue of people in collapsed buildings; clearing of roads and traffic control; construction of emergency access roads; communication support, use of vehicles for transportation, sheltering, and rescue personnel support; provide technical support for the inspection of critical facilities in the county [ESF #3](#)

Other Transportation Resources Role

Spokane Transit Authority

- The role of the Spokane Transit Authority during times of emergency is outlined in the CEMP [ESF #1](#)
- Provide bus transportation services
- Serve as Transportation Operations Center (Command Post + Dispatch Center) when needed
- Provide support in the ECC
- Uses transportation communication links to provide damage assessment information
- Coordinate recovery/replacement of emergency vehicles transporting people
- Coordinate mobilization of emergency transportation services
- Coordinate resource lists with DEM
- Provide vehicles and personnel for emergency use
- Provide medical transport
- Provide vehicles and personnel for emergency use

Ambulance Services

Commercial and Private Bus Companies

Road Assessment

- No portion of the transportation infrastructure may be considered to be free of potential roadblocks during and immediately following a disastrous event. All bodies of water and the stability of over/underpass structures could impede movement along interstate routes, state roads, and highways, county roads and city streets, where crossed. The Spokane River presents a major obstacle if there is any bridge damage
- During an evacuation directive, law enforcement agencies are responsible to arrange for the orderly flow of traffic away from the area being evacuated. They will be assisted by public works agencies in an effort to keep as many routes as possible open to move people away from danger.

Potential challenges on arterials in Spokane County are listed below:

**North of the
Spokane River**

State Route 291

- The convergence of Assembly, Driscoll and Francis
- The convergence of Rutter Parkway with SR291
- The bridge across the Little Spokane River south of Suncrest

North/South Freeway

- The bridge in Mead
- The bridge at Shady Slope Rd
- The bridge at Wandermere

State Route 395

- The bridges at Wandermere across the Little Spokane River
- The bridge at Dragoon Creek
- The bridge at Deer Park

State Route 2 (Newport Highway)

- The North Division “Y”
- The Bridge at Chattaroy Road

State Route 290 (Trent Avenue)

- The feeder routes at Progress and Evergreen
- The bridge across the Spokane River east of Pines Road

Upriver/Wellesley Avenue

- The intersections with Trent
- The fact that it is a two-lane road

**South of the
Spokane River
and East of Latah
Creek**

State Route 290

- The feeder routes cross rail lines
- The bridge over the Spokane River at Pines Road

Interstate 90

- Overpasses
- Bridge across the Spokane River at the State Line

State Route 27 (Pines)

- It is two lanes
- The intersection with Dishman-Mica
- The intersection with Palouse Highway

Dishman-Mica Road

- It is mostly two-lane
- Has multiple feeder roads
- It ends at its intersection with State Route 27

Palouse Highway

- It is two lanes
- It ends at its intersection with State Route 27

Hatch Road

- It is two lanes
 - The bridge across Hangman Creek
- The intersection with State Route 195

**West of Latah
Creek and the
Spokane River**

State Route 195

- The railroad underpass north of Spangle

Cheney-Spokane Road

- It is two lanes

- Merges with State Route 9044 at Cheney

Cheney-Spangle/Wells

- It is two lanes

Cheney-Plaza/Rock Lake

- It is two lanes

Interstate 90

- The bridge over Latah Creek
- The bridge under the high railroad bridge west of Latah Creek
- Overpasses at
 - Garden Springs
 - Geiger
 - State Route 904 in two places
 - Salnave Road

State Route 2

- The railroad overpass at Fairchild Air Force Base
- The bridge over Deep Creek
- The railroad underpass at Espanola

Coulee-Hite Road/Farwell

- It is two lanes

Four Mound/Long Lake Road

- It is two lanes
- There are few services
- Connects out of Spokane County at Devil's Gap in Lincoln Co.

Section 9: Sheltering in Times of Emergency Evacuation

DEM Role in Sheltering

- DEM's role in sheltering for an emergency evacuation is outlined in the CEMP [ESF #6](#)
- The DEM Duty officer will coordinate with Red Cross and other support organizations when shelters are deemed necessary.

American Red Cross (ARC) Role in Sheltering

- Maintains a list of potential shelter sites including agreements with the property owners
- Open and operate shelters as needed in coordination with the ECC
- Provide trained staff to manage the shelters
- Provide for the emergency needs of disaster victims housed in shelters with assistance from other volunteer organizations
- Provide food, clothing, housing, household furnishings, medical bedding and linens, occupational supplies, and other necessities to disaster victims through coordination with other Volunteer Organizations
- Provide health and welfare inquiry services
- Provide Preliminary Damage Assessments/information (PDAs)
- Provide mobile canteen service to victims and emergency service workers with assistance from the Salvation Army
- Secure cooperation of building owners for use of shelter space

Emergency Evacuation Sheltering in Spokane County

- If an evacuation is ordered many residents will comply and choose to go to the home of family and friends in an area outside of the evacuation zone. Some, however, will need to seek refuge in an emergency shelter.
- The local chapter of the [American Red Cross](#) and its network of chapters around the region take the lead in the sheltering effort for displaced citizens based on need.
- The American Red Cross, in collaboration with the Spokane County Emergency Operations Center (ECC), may open shelters in safe areas away from the evacuation zone in anticipation of a disaster, during an evacuation, or after a disaster occurs. The Red Cross notifies local authorities through the ECC of the locations of approved shelters and when they are able to accept evacuees.
- Citizens should go to shelters when Law Enforcement or Fire authorizes order an evacuation of the area in which they reside. Citizens should take a three day supply of clothing and medications with them to a shelter.
- Shelters are intended as short-term emergency housing until disaster victims may return to their homes or locate alternate housing after a disaster. They are not intended to make available more than minimal needs; a roof overhead, relative safety, restrooms and some food and water.

Shelter Types

There are three kinds of shelters:

Red Cross Shelters

- These are pre-identified and inspected by the American Red Cross staff to meet its standards, and have a minimum of trained shelter management staff. They have restrooms and the ability to prepare or distribute prepared meals. Whether before or after a disaster, shelters will be located in safe areas and will provide appropriate services. In most cases they are opened to meet emergent needs of neighborhoods or communities and with strong coordination and communication with emergency managers.

Community Shelters

- These are shelters that may be opened by community groups, local churches or other organizations. They are not Red Cross designated shelters. They may not be pre-identified, nor strategically placed out of the affected area or inspected for safety prior to opening and may be operating with untrained staff. In most cases they are opened to meet emergent needs of neighborhoods or communities not yet advised or aware of activated shelters, and without the coordination and communication with emergency managers. The Red Cross may assist with providing support once Emergency Management learns of a shelter's existence. Feeding will be available and coordinated if needed as an ESF 6 function.

Special Needs Shelters

- These shelters are not for the general public. They are for people who are pre-identified as having specific medical, physical or mental conditions, which make it difficult for them to use a public shelter.
- A need to determine how to provide care for disaster victims with Access and Functional Needs may be identified in consultation with local and state EMA, Red Cross officials and County Health where appropriate. In some cases congregate shelters may be considered due to population, location, etc., where appropriate.

Shelter Sign-in and General Rules

- At Red Cross shelters, evacuees must register and sign in and out. Registration helps locate or reunite family members and identify populations or communities unaccounted for. Shelter rules include; prohibiting weapons, non-prescription drugs, alcohol and smoking. Disorderly and disruptive behavior is not tolerated, and all must be courteous and respectful of others and the facility. While Community shelters are not standardized, it is strongly encouraged that they establish registration and safety policies prior to opening.
-

Animals in Shelters (also see section 9 – Animal Services)

- Pets are generally not allowed in shelters housing people. Service animals are allowed. Pet owners should make arrangements to leave their pets, to include exotic animals, at home, with a friend or family out of the evacuated area, board them, or contact the [Humane Society](#), [SCRAPS](#) of SpokAnimal Care. Refer to Chapter 10 of this document for more information on Animal Services during an evacuation.
- Do not leave pets in cars even in a disaster situation. Whenever possible, animal evacuation areas will be located as close to Red Cross or Community shelter locations as possible.

Emergency Evacuation Shelter Support Resources

- Churches
 - Provide facilities for emergency shelter, feeding, food, and water distribution points, child care facilities as needed
- Colleges and Universities
 - Provide facilities for emergency shelter, feeding, food, and water distribution points, child care facilities as needed
- Community Service Organizations/Volunteers
 - Assist with meeting the needs of special populations and individuals
 - Provide personnel to mass care facilities if requested and available
- Public Health
 - Coordinate with other agencies as necessary to assure that the following services available as soon as possible to the activated reception centers or disaster shelters
 - Medical officer for support and advice
 - Nursing care, including mass inoculations
 - Food sanitarians/inspectors to monitor the quality of food supplies/preparation/service
 - Potable water source
 - Crisis and mental health counseling
 - Record keeping and general administrative support services
 - General health advisories and information
- Hotels/Motels
 - Provide emergency shelter
 - Assist with mass feeding
- Local Grocery Stores with Kitchens
 - Assist with mass feeding
- Local Restaurants
 - Assist with mass feeding
- STA provides buses to serve as mobile temporary shelters
- Parks and Recreation provides facilities for emergency shelter, food, and water distribution points, child care facilities if possible
- Personnel Departments provide for the recruitment of manpower needs the organization and operation of the congregate care facilities (Shelter/mass feeding)
- Public Works
 - Provide structure/damage assessments of potential congregate care facilities (shelter/mass feeding) to ensure habitability
 - According to disaster circumstances provides for the maintenance, repair

and construction of roads and facilities required in support of congregate care facilities (shelter/mass feeding) operations

- Assist in crowd control operations with signing and barricading activities
- Coordinate emergency utility support requirements with public and private utilities
- School Districts provide facilities/properties, if available, for emergency shelter, food, and water distribution points, child care facilities if possible
- Utility (public and private) provide ECC management oversight of utility actions

Section 10: Animal Services

Animal Services during Times of Evacuation

- The purpose of [ESF #11](#) in the CEMP is to coordinate efforts to provide rapid response to events affecting the health, safety, and welfare of human beings and animals. Activities include but are not limited to small and large animal care, facility usage, and providing mass care and sheltering for companion animals and livestock. Wildlife and exotic animals are included in [ESF #11](#) if resources are available and authorized by the department of Agriculture and/or the Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- The ESF addresses all animal rescue and sheltering needs throughout Spokane County and its cities during a major emergency or disaster and the coordination of opening one or more temporary animal shelters through the ECC.
- The coordinating bodies responsible for planning all animal response and recovery activities for the CEMP will be SCRAPS, SpokAnimal CARE, and the Humane Evacuation Animal Rescue Team (HEART). These groups are the primary groups responsible for the rescue (companion/domestic), mass care, and sheltering of animals.
- The Washington State Departments of Agriculture and Fish and Wildlife represent agriculture, wildlife, and non-native wildlife animal health concerns.
- DEM will coordinate with SCRAPS, SpokAnimal CARE, HEART, Departments of Agriculture and Fish and Wildlife to assist in delivery of these services.

Spokane County Regional Animal Protection Service (SCRAPS)

- Spokane County Regional Animal Protection Service (SCRAPS) will perform under Unified Command and be responsible for oversight of animal rescue and sheltering options
- They will activate HEART at the first sign that local animal rescue and sheltering resources may be overwhelmed

Spokane Humane Evacuation Animal Rescue Team (HEART)

- The Humane Evacuation Animal Rescue Team (HEART) is a cooperative effort of representatives from various animal organizations in the Spokane area. The purpose of HEART is to work under the direction of Spokane County Regional Animal Protection Service (SCRAPS) and SpokAnimal CARE in coordinating local volunteers and agencies to provide for animals affected by disaster with:
 - Emergency medical care
 - Evacuation
 - Temporary shelter, food and water
 - Identification

HEART's Mission: To coordinate efforts to provide rapid response to events affecting the health, safety, and welfare of human beings and animals. Activities include but are not limited to small and large animal care, facility usage, and providing mass care and sheltering for companion animals, livestock, wildlife, and exotic animals following a major emergency or disaster.

Information about Spokane's Human Evacuation Animal Rescue Team can be found at <https://www.spokaneprepares.org/heart1.php> or <http://www.pnw-heart.org/2.html>

Important
Evacuation
Numbers

ANIMAL CARE & CONTROL AGENCY DIRECTORY

[Spokane County Regional Animal Protection Service \(SCRAPS\)](#)

2521 N. Flora, Spokane, WA 99206 (509) 477-2532

Emergency: (509) 477-2533

[SpokAnimal](#) C.A.R.E

714 N. Napa, Spokane, WA 99202

(509) 534-8133

[Spokane Humane Society](#)

6607 N. Havana, Spokane, WA 99207

(509) 467-5236

Section 11: Evacuation Plan Forms

- EVACUATION CONTINGENCY PLAN (2 pages)
- INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN FACE SHEET (1 page)
 - Emergency Evacuation Plan (1 page)
 - Evacuation Authorization (1 page)
 - Part I – Threats, Areas, and Objectives (1 page)
 - Part II, A – Evacuation Stages (1 page)
 - Part II, B – Perimeter and Access Control (1 page)
 - Part III – Implementation Plan (5 pages)
 - Part IV, A – Anticipated Resource Requirements (3 pages)
 - Part IV, B – Anticipated Resource Requirements/Associated Costs (1 page)
- PRE-EVACUATION CONTACT (1 page)
- PRE-EVACUATION CONTACT DATA SHEET (2 pages)
- EVACUATION ORDER FORM (1 page)
- ROADBLOCK DATA SHEET (1 page)
- EVACUATION CONTROL FORM (1 page)
- ROAD/AREA NON-FIRE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECURITY CHECK-POINT PERSONNEL (2 pages)
- REFUSAL TO EVACUATE AGAINST AGENCY ADVICE - HOLD HARMLESS FORM (1 page)
- EMERGENCY NOTICE EVACUATION LEVEL I – EVACUATION ADVISEMENT (1 page)
- EMERGENCY NOTICE EVACUATION LEVEL II – EVACUATION WARNING (1 page)
- EMERGENCY NOTICE EVACUATION LEVEL III – EVACUATION ORDER (1 pages)

EVACUATION CONTINGENCY PLAN – Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

1. **Purpose:** This plan is intended to be used in the event that the _____ Incident creates a need for notification and evacuation of the citizens in and adjacent to the incident.
2. **Intent:** The Spokane County Sheriff’s office is legally charged with the responsibility for evacuation. In order to adequate planning and decision making to occur before the need, it is important that the Sheriff’s Department have advance notice and be included in the earliest possible discussion regarding evacuation needs.

Description of the Area:

3. **Evaluation Criteria:** If the Hazard is deemed to threaten the identified tactical area(s) Operations will request activation of the appropriate evacuation level based on current and predicted hazard behavior. Upon recommendation by the Operations Section Chief, the agency decision makers will convene and re-evaluate the threat using the following criteria:

- Fire or hazard crosses or approaches pre-identified evaluation lines
- Time of day (i.e. early morning vs. mid-afternoon)
- Weather (current and expected)
- Fuels and fire behavior
- Sustained run vs. spot fires
- Probability of success with available resources

4. Agency Decision Makers

Incident Commander:	
Cell:	Dispatch:
Operations Section Chief:	
Cell:	Dispatch:
County and/or City Emergency Management:	
Cell:	Dispatch:
County Sheriff :	
Cell:	Dispatch:
Local/County Fire Chief:	
Cell:	Dispatch:
Red Cross	
Cell:	Dispatch:

5. Activation

5.1. Steps for Activation

- (1) The need for a possible evacuation will be identified by Operational personnel with input from the Incident Safety Officer
- (2) Request for evacuation will be approved by the Incident Commander or his designee
- (3) Contact Communications to place the request as needed
- (4) The IC or designee will inform the County Sheriff's Office (or the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction) of the current and predicted situation.
 - Identify the affected area
 - Ask that a liaison from the county report to the ICP, (if Unified Command not already in effect)
 - Ask that the appropriate evacuation be implemented
 - Ask for confirmation of shelter activation / location from Red Cross (DEM)
 - Media release of evacuation / shelter decisions will be coordinated using Unified Command

6. Tactical Area Description:

See Attached Map

7. Evacuation Area Re-Entry

The Incident Management Team (IMT) will provide recommendations to the Sheriff's Office for lowering evacuation levels. The authority having jurisdiction is responsible for applying the change in evacuation level. Considerations for safe re-entry:

- Hazard Situation
- Public and firefighter safety
- Fire behavior/situation
- Fire traffic/activities
- Hazard tree mitigation
- Slope stabilization (rolling/falling debris)
- Utilities secured
- Visibility
- Minimizing economic
- Community integrity

The topics listed above are intended as illustrations of the various types of issues that may be evaluated.

Citizens are advised that the advisory/evacuation level may change at a moments notice. All re-entry requests shall be coordinated with the IMT Operations Section Chief before re-entry into evacuated areas will begin. All requests for re-entry into the evacuated areas shall go through the County Sheriff. Persons entering the area shall provide identification and/or proof of ownership of the property in question. After approval, evacuees will be allowed re-entry based on the current situation.

INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN – Face Sheet

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2013

ORIGINAL PLAN

REVISED PLAN

Prepared by: _____

(printed name and title)

Agency: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Submitted to: _____

(printed name and title)

THIS PLAN CONTAINS:

- EVACUATION AUTHORIZATION (1 PAGE)
- THREATS, AREA and OBJECTIVES (1 PAGE)
- EVACUATION STAGES (1 PAGE)
- IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2 PAGES)
- ANTICIPATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (1 PAGE)
- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (_____ PAGE/S)

INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN – Emergency Evacuation Plan

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

Incident Name: _____

Area Description: _____

As Incident Commander of the _____ incident, I find that certain evacuation actions are necessary to insure the safety of the public and the assigned emergency responders, therefore; I am (we are) issuing the following instructions:

- Evacuation Advisement (Level I)**
- Evacuation Warning (Level II)**
- Evacuation Order (Level III)**

This action is valid for the following area:

Evacuation staging areas or centers will be located at:

Local citizens affected by this action should be told to:

- Prepare for an evacuation
- Evacuate the area and check in at the evacuation staging area or center
- Other (describe): _____

Perimeter Controls:

Establish an Outer Perimeter at:	Use the following perimeter control methods:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Check-Point <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
Establish an Inner Perimeter at:	Use the following perimeter control methods:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Check-Point <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols

 Incident Commander

 Date

 Time

 Principal Executive Officer

 Date

 Time

INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN – Evacuation Authorization

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

1. **AUTHORITY:** Authority for evacuation during this incident is based on the following references:

a. **Legal Authority:**

b. **Disaster Plan:**

2. **RESPONSIBILITY:** The agency responsible for planning, implementing, and managing an evacuation during this incident is identified as the: _____

3. **INCIDENT COMMANDER:** I, _____, have determined the nature of this emergency may pose significant threat to the health and safety of persons within the area described in the attached *Incident Evacuation Plan*.

a. The affected Principal Executive Officer(s) is/are requested to review the attached plan, initiate necessary proclamations or declarations, and grant extraordinary authority for me to implement elements of the evacuation plan as conditions warrant. **OR**

b. The nature of this emergency does not permit prior authorization of evacuation through normal channels. I order the immediate implementation of evacuation efforts as noted in the attached plan. **OR**

c. The evacuation was ordered during the initial assessment of this incident and the attached plan documents the decisions for that action.

Signature of Incident Commander

Date

Time

4. **PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER(S):** As the official(s) having legal responsibility for the approval of evacuations within this jurisdiction:

a. The *Incident Evacuation Plan* has been reviewed, necessary proclamations or declarations have been completed, and the Incident Commander is hereby granted authority to implement elements of the plan as conditions warrant. **OR**

b. The *Incident Evacuation Plan* has been reviewed, and it is my/our decision to withhold approval of the Incident Commander's request for authority to implement elements of the plan. The basis for this decision is attached. This decision may be reviewed and amended as conditions warrant. **OR**

c. I/we have been advised of the Incident Commander's use of extraordinary authority to proceed with evacuation. The basis for that decision has been reviewed and I/we do OR do not authorize continued evacuation efforts.

Name & Title

Date

Time

Incident Evacuation Plan - Part I: Threats, Areas and Objectives

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

A. Threats to Health and Safety:

B. Area Description: As of Date: _____ and Time: _____ this plan is being made is being recommended for the following area(s):

C. Objectives:

1. To identify residents, businesses, public buildings and other areas from which occupants and property may need to be evacuated.
2. To locate and identify special concerns of the incident staff to include persons with conditions requiring extraordinary care, livestock or other property requiring specialized consideration and potentially hazardous materials.
3. To identify resources necessary to accomplish an evacuation.
4. To provide for the timely, safe, orderly evacuation of affected areas as ordered by the Incident Commander.
5. Provide for prompt information dissemination to the affected area.
6. Provide for prompt return of all displaced citizens.

**INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN -
Part II, A: Evacuation Stages
Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014**

Stage 1: Pre-evacuation **CONTACTS** and **BRIEFINGS** of persons within affected area(s).

This stage will be implemented under the following conditions:

Stage 2: (Evacuation Level II) EVACUATION WARNING Good probability of a need to evacuate. Recommend movement of persons requiring extraordinary care, large mobile property and livestock (if feasible). Checkpoints may be used to inform citizens entering the area.

This stage will be implemented under the following conditions:

Stage 3: (Evacuation Level III) EVACUATION REQUEST. Occupants of the affected area(s) are asked to leave within a specified time period, by pre-designated route(s), and report to the designated shelter. Perimeter roadblocks are established.

This stage will be implemented under the following conditions:

Return: Evacuees are allowed to return to their respective properties only after an order is issued by the Incident Commander. Hardship and special needs to be evaluated by IC and LE.

**INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN -
Part II, B: Perimeter and Access Control
Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014**

PERIMETER AND ACCESS CONTROL: Perimeter and access control shall be established to minimize conflicts between civilian and incident traffic. Perimeter and access control shall be accomplished by establishing:

Outer Perimeter

Location	Type of Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block

Inner Perimeter

Location	Type of Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure

INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN – Part III - Implementation Plan

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

A. EMERGENCY IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE: In the event an evacuation is directed by the Incident Commander and time does not permit personal notification of affected person, the following procedure will be utilized.

B. OBSTRUCTION RESPONSE PROCEDURE: The recommended response for persons refusing to cooperate with an evacuation directive is:

C. PRE-EVACUATION ACTIVITIES:

Yes No

Teams will complete pre-evacuation contact data sheets as time and circumstances permit.

Yes No

Resident evacuation information will be provided during initial contact.

Yes No

Resident evacuation forms will be provided during initial contact.

Resident evacuation information will be provided at exit roadblocks.

Resident evacuation forms will be provided at exit roadblocks.

Completed resident evacuation forms should be turned in at:

Exit Roadblock **OR** Evacuation Reporting Site

Yes No

Incident PIO representative will establish a briefing site for residents.

D. TRAFFIC PLAN: Routes and Destinations:

Primary Route:	
Primary Destination:	
Alternate Route:	
Alternate Destination:	

ROADBLOCKS & TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

A. Roadblocks: _____

B. Traffic Control Points: _____

Traffic Control

Location	Type of Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars
	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars
	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars
	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars
	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control

E. EVACUATION SHELTERS: Evacuation shelters for this incident will be set up as follows:

Name & Phone Number	Location	Shelter Manager	Responsible Agency

Public Information Officers will be assigned to shelters as follows:

Shelter	Information Officer	Contact Numbers
		Phone:
		Cell:
		Pager:
		E-Mail:
		Phone:
		Cell:
		Pager:
		E-Mail:
		Phone:
		Cell:
		Pager:
		E-Mail:
		Phone
		Cell
		Pager
		E-Mail
		Phone
		Cell
		Pager
		E-Mail

F. RESOURCE LOCATIONS:

1. Evacuation group staging area:

2. Incident command post and staging area:

3. Evacuation reporting and briefing site(s):

4. Assistance/Evacuation centers (Provide food, overnight shelter and family assistance):

5. Mobile property holding area(s):

6. Livestock holding area(s):

G. COMMUNICATIONS:

a. Radio Frequencies and Telephone Numbers for Evacuation Branch:

	Frequency/Channel	Telephone
Evacuation Group		
Incident Command		
Contact Teams		
Perimeter & Traffic Control		
Security Teams		

b. Public Information Officer:

Name:	
Phone:	Cell:
Pager:	E-mail:
Location of Community Briefings:	
Date and Time for Community Briefings:	
Location of Media Briefings:	
Date and Time for Media Briefings:	

c. Designated marking:

- i. **Signs:** Appropriate closure signs will be posted at the perimeter as needed.
- ii. **Flagging:** (identify color for each category):

Description of Action	Color of Flagging
Resident/Occupant has been personally contacted.	
Occupant has a condition that requires extraordinary care.	
Hazardous materials identified on flagged property.	
Occupant request assistance moving property	
Non-Emergency vehicle permitted within perimeter.	

**INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN -
PART IV, A – Anticipated Resources
Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014**

A. PERSONNEL, VEHICLES AND RADIOS:

Function	LE Sworn	Other Non-Sworn	Support	Vehicles	Radios
Contact/Mapping Teams					
Road Blocks					
Traffic-Fixed Location					
Traffic-Mobile					
Traffic-Escort					
Security-Evacuated					
Security-Property Storage					
Evacuation Center(s)					
Evacuation Group (command)					
Totals Per Shift					

B. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES: (Specify Type and Quantity)

a. Signs: _____

b. Barricades/cones/pylons: _____

c. Lights: _____

i. Warning: _____

ii. Illumination: _____

C. OTHER RESOURCES REQUIRED:

D. SPECIAL NOTE: (Uniform requirements, vehicle accessories, etc.)

E. EVACUATION COSTS WILL BE CHARGED TO:

Incident	Responsible Agency	Requesting Jurisdiction	See Supplement
Submitted by: Name & Title		Date	Time

Initial Request **Supplemental Request**

**INCIDENT EVACUATION PLAN -
Part IV, B. Anticipated Resources/Associated Costs
Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014**

EVACUATION COST MAY INCLUDE:

- Transportation cost for evacuees
- Equipment and Supplies
- Rent for Evacuation Centers
- Food
- Water
- Other (describe): _____

EVACUATION COSTS WILL BE CHARGED TO:

Prepared and Submitted By (Name & Title)	Date	Time
---	------	------

Submitted To	Agency
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- Initial Request** **Supplemental Request**

PRE-EVACUATION CONTACT

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

Date:	Time:		
Name of Person Contacted:			
Address or Location of Contact:			
Number of persons at this location:	Adults		Minors
	Males	Females	Males Females
Transportation Available	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Pets/Animals needing attention	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special Needs or Assistance Required: (explain)			
Phone Number at contact location:			
Emergency Contact Name:			
Emergency Contact Number:			
Electronic media most often on at contact location	Television	Radio	None
Other information:			
Contact Made By:			

PRE-EVACUATION CONTACT DATA SHEET

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

Address:		# OF PEOPLE AT THIS LOCATION
OPS Coordinator:	Incident Map Locator Designation (Scout Parcel)	
From Major Intersection or Landmark		

Principal Contact:		RESIDENCE BUSINESS OTHER
Home Phone:	Business/Contact Phone:	
Property Owner (If Different from Principal Contact):		

Yes No

IF EVACUATION IS NECESSARY, DO OCCUPANTS ANTICIPATE NEEDING ASSISTANCE FROM THE RED CROSS FOR LODGING?

IF NO, WHAT IS THEIR INTENDED LOCATION AND CONTACT PHONE NUMBER?

Yes No 1. Does any occupant have a major medical condition requiring Special attention of the response team? If yes, name the Occupant(s) and briefly describe condition.

Yes No 2. Are there any potentially hazardous materials present on this property? (Explosives, compressed gas cylinders, petroleum products, chemicals) Describe materials and location:

Yes No 3. Are any pets or livestock endangered by this emergency? If so, identify type(s), quantity and location.

Yes No

4. Does the occupant have sufficient resources to relocate livestock if necessary? Are holding facilities (if available) required?

Yes No

5. Does the occupant need a secure storage area (if available) for items removed from the premises? (Vehicles, RVs, Boats, etc.)

Briefly describe buildings:	
Proximity to hazards related to this emergency (fuels, watercourses, etc.):	
Photographs taken?	If yes, by whom?
Type (video, still)?	
Date and Time of Contact	Contact completed by:

EVACUATION ORDER FORM

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

Date: _____ Time: _____

I, _____, issued an **EVACUATION ORDER** for the following individual(s):

This individual(s) was ordered to evacuate from:

This EVACUATION ORDER was issued for the following reasons:

The individual(s) ordered to evacuate:

- Transported themselves out of the area
- Were escorted out of the area by incident personnel

If the evacuee(s) were escorted out of the area by incident personnel, complete the following:	
Name of the Incident personnel that escorted the evacuee(s) out of the area:	
Location to which the evacuee(s) was escorted:	
If the evacuee(s) was a minor, name of the person who accepted responsibility from the escort:	
Evacuee(s) were escorted from the area under restraint	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Signature of person issuing the EVACUATION ORDER: _____

EVACUATION CONTROL FORM

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

Evacuation Form No. _____

Complete the following:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Size of Family: _____

When evacuated, go to _____
(Red Cross Evacuation Center) even if you intend to stay elsewhere. Give this form to the Red Cross. If you do not intend to stay at the evacuation center, please complete the following:

We will be staying at:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Copies to: Law Enforcement
 Red Cross
 Message Center

ROAD/AREA NON-FIRE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECURITY CHECK POINT PERSONNEL

Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014

1. The only personnel authorized to go beyond the checkpoint are:
 - a. Personnel assigned to the incident- i.e., law enforcement, fire crews, fire equipment, and incident management team personnel.
 - b. Vendors providing service to the fire base camp or businesses
 - c. Bona fide residents of the area beyond the checkpoint.
2. Personnel assigned to the fire are not required to sign in/out.
3. Vendor personnel, business staff and residents are required to sign in and out of the area beyond the checkpoint. Use the attached Non-incident Personnel Accountability sheets to log them in and out.
4. The column headings on the sheets are self-explanatory. The purpose of this process is to account for every individual, not every vehicle. So, ***make sure that each individual makes an entry***; that is one row for each person. Don't allow one person to make a single entry for a carload of people.
5. Someone from the Incident Command Post will collect these sheets daily, just prior to your shift change. ***At that time you should transfer data pertaining to individuals who have not signed out to a new sheet.***
6. Pass these instructions and the blank personnel accountability sheets on to the next shift.

ROAD/AREA NON-FIRE PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECURITY CHECK POINT PERSONNEL

(page 2)

County: _____

Road/Area: _____

Non-incident Personnel Accountability

Page # _____ of _____

Name	Destination (e.g. address, business, etc.)	Make, model and color of car or truck	Date/time signed in	Date/time signed out

**REFUSAL TO EVACUATE AGAINST AGENCY ADVICE
 HOLD HARMLESS FORM
 Spokane County All-Hazards Evacuation Plan 2014**

Sheriff: _____

County: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

I have been advised to evacuate this property due to extreme danger and threat to my life-safety which is evident. I refuse to evacuate this property and state that I do understand the hazards and hold harmless the agency responsible for the evacuation

Location where person refused to evacuate property: _____

Address: _____

Date of Birth/Picture ID: _____

EMERGENCY/DEATH NOTIFICATION INFORMATION		
Next of Kin:		
Address:		
City:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:		

EMERGENCY NOTICE

EVACUATION LEVEL I

AN EVACUATION **ADVISEMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR THIS AREA**

- **RESIDENTS ARE WARNED THAT CURRENT OR PROJECTED THREATS FROM HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CURRENT INCIDENT ARE SEVERE.**
- This is the time for preparation and precautionary movement of persons with special needs, mobile property, and pets and livestock.
- Level I evacuation advisements may or may not be accompanied by checkpoints, roadblocks, or road closures

Spokane County Sheriff's Office
1100 W. Mallon Ave.
Spokane, WA 99260

EMERGENCY NOTICE

EVACUATION LEVEL II

AN EVACUATION **WARNING HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR THIS AREA**

- **THIS NOTICE STATES THAT RESIDENTS MUST BE PREPARED TO LEAVE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.**
- Dangerous conditions exist that may threaten your residence or business.
- Conditions indicate a good probability that hazards associated with the incident will severely limit our ability to provide emergency service protection.
- Fire and/or law enforcement personnel are working in this area to provide specific information about when to leave and the route(s) to be taken. If conditions worsen, we will make every attempt to contact you.
- If you are absent from your home for more than a short period of time, please leave a note with your name and a contact telephone in a visible location.
- Level II evacuation advisements may or may not be accompanied by checkpoints, roadblocks, or road closures.
- Citizens are advised that advisements and evacuation levels may change at a moment's notice.

Spokane County Sheriff's Office
1100 W. Mallon Ave.
Spokane, WA 99260

EMERGENCY NOTICE

EVACUATION LEVEL III

AN **EVACUATION ADVISEMENT** HAS BEEN ISSUED FOR THIS AREA

- **RESIDENTS ARE ADVISED TO EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY**
- Current conditions present **specific and immediate threat(s)** to the life and safety of persons within this area.
- Conditions indicate that the hazards associated with the incident will severely limit our ability to provide emergency service protection.
- Fire and law enforcement personnel are working in this area to provide specific information on the route(s) to take. A temporary shelter(s) has been set up at:

SHELTER INFORMATION: _____

- **IF YOU CHOOSE TO IGNORE THIS ADVISEMENT, YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT EMERGENCY SERVICES MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE.**
- **THIS MAY BE THE ONLY NOTICE YOU RECIEVE.** You will be kept advised as conditions change. Area radio stations have been asked to broadcast periodic updates [about evacuations status, evacuation routes, and sheltering options]
- Roadblocks, road closures, checkpoints and 24-hour patrols may be established in the area. There may be limited-to-no access granted into the affected area(s).
- Residents will not be allowed to return until conditions are safe. All re-entry requests shall be coordinated with the IMT Operations Section Chief before re-entry into evacuated areas will begin.
- Volunteers will not be allowed to enter the area to provide assistance without proper approval from the Incident Commander.

Spokane County Sheriff's Office
1100 W. Mallon Ave.
Spokane, WA 99260