

HAMILTON COUNTY INDIANA



MASS EVACUATION PLAN

MASS EVACUATION SECTION

I. AUTHORITY

See Hamilton County CEMP Basic Plan – Section II – A

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of all or any part of the population of Hamilton County if it is determined that such action is the most effective means available for protecting the population from the effects of an emergency situation.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

EMA	Emergency Management Agency
CEMP	Hamilton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDHS	Indiana Department of Homeland Security
PIO	Public Information Office or Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

B. Definitions

Special Facilities Facilities that require unique attention because they house or serve populations that cannot take care of themselves during emergency situations and/or require unique support services. Such facilities include:

- Schools and day care centers, where students require supervision to ensure their safety.
- Hospitals and nursing homes, where patients need specialized health care personnel and equipment to maintain their health.
- Correctional facilities, where offenders require security to keep them in custody.

IV. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. There are a wide variety of emergency situations that might require an evacuation of portions of the local area.
 - a) Limited evacuation of specific geographic areas might be needed as a result of a hazardous materials transportation accident, major fire, natural gas leak, tornado damage, or localized flooding/flash flooding.

- b) Large-scale evacuation could be required in the event of a major hazardous materials spill, terrorist attack with chemical agent, or extensive flooding.
2. Indiana has no mandatory evacuation law. Hence, the Hamilton County Commissioners may only recommend evacuation of a threatened area, not mandate it. However, when the County Commissioners have issued a local disaster declaration, they may take action to control re-entry into a stricken area and the movement of people and occupancy of buildings within a disaster area.

B. Assumptions

1. Most people at risk will evacuate when local officials recommend that they do so. A general estimate is that 80 percent of those at risk will comply when local officials recommend evacuation. The proportion of the population that will evacuate typically increases as a threat becomes more obvious to the public or more serious.
2. Some individuals will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat.
3. When there is sufficient warning of a significant threat, some individuals who are not at risk will evacuate.
4. Some evacuation planning for known hazard areas can and should be done in advance.
5. While some emergency situations are slow to develop, others occur without warning. Hence, there may be time for deliberate evacuation planning or an evacuation may have to be conducted with minimal preparation time. In the case of short notice evacuations, there may be little time to obtain personnel and equipment from external sources to support evacuation operations.
6. The need to evacuate may become evident during the day or at night and there could be little control over the evacuation start time.
7. In most emergency situations, the majority of evacuees will seek shelter with relatives or friends or in commercial accommodations rather than in public shelter facilities.
8. Most evacuees will use their personal vehicles to evacuate; however transportation may need to be provided for evacuees without personal vehicles.
9. When a countywide mass evacuation is recommended, shelters will not be opened in Hamilton County.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Evacuation is one means of protecting the public from the effects of a hazard; protection is achieved by moving people away from the hazard. In planning for evacuation, the characteristics of the hazard and its magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, and anticipated duration are all significant factors. These will determine the number of

people to be evacuated, the distance people must be moved to ensure their safety, the need for reception facilities, and the extent of traffic control and security required.

2. We must be prepared to conduct both small-scale and large-scale evacuations at all times of the day both from known hazard areas and from unexpected incident locations. A General Evacuation Checklist (Appendix 2) has been developed to guide the execution of evacuation operations.

B. Evacuation Decisions

1. The Incident Commander or, for large-scale evacuations, the EOC shall assess the need for evacuation, plan evacuations, and coordinate support for the evacuation effort. Evacuation planning should resolve the following questions:
 - a) What areas or facilities are at risk and should be evacuated?
 - b) How will the public be advised of what to do?
 - c) What do evacuees need to take with them?
 - d) What travel routes evacuees should use?
 - e) What transportation support is needed?
 - f) What traffic control is needed?
 - g) Does the anticipated duration of the evacuation make it necessary to activate shelter and mass care facilities?
 - h) How will evacuated areas be secured?

Evacuations that must be conducted because of incidents that occur without warning may have to be planned quickly and carried out with only those resources that can be mobilized rapidly.

2. The decision to recommend evacuation of the populace in and around the area of an incident site rests with the Incident Commander managing that incident. In general, the Mayor shall issue recommendations for large-scale evacuations.

C. Hazard Specific Evacuation Planning

Hazard-specific evacuation planning information will be developed for certain known hazards and included as appendices to this or other annexes. These appendices will describe the potential impact areas for known hazards, the number of people in the threatened area, and any special facilities affected. Such appendices should also identify potential evacuation routes and, where appropriate, transportation pickup points or assembly areas.

1. Likely major evacuation areas, other than hazardous materials or flood risk areas, and the potential evacuation routes for those areas are described and depicted in Appendices 2 and 3 to this annex.
2. Hazardous materials risk areas and potential evacuation routes from those areas are described and depicted in the LEPC Response Plan.

D. Transportation

1. Individuals. It is anticipated that the primary means of evacuation for most individuals will be personal. However, some individuals do not own vehicles and others will need assistance in evacuating and provision must be made to provide public transportation for these individuals.
2. Special Facilities. Public schools normally have their own transportation resources; some private schools and day care centers may also have some transportation assets. Most other special facilities rely on commercial or contract transportation companies for their specialized transportation needs. Unfortunately, many of these providers cannot provide sufficient equipment to evacuate a sizeable facility on short notice. Hence, local government may be requested to assist in providing transport.
3. School buses, city buses, ambulances, and other vehicles may provide emergency transportation. See CEMP Transportation ESF for transportation guidance; see CEMP Resource Management ESF for transportation resources. In the case of large-scale evacuations with advance warning, pickup points may be designated or a telephone bank established to receive and process requests for transportation.
4. Public information messages that emphasize the need for citizens to help their neighbors who lack transportation or need assistance can significantly reduce requirements for public transportation during an evacuation

E. Traffic Control

1. Actual evacuation movement will be controlled by the law enforcement agencies involved.
2. If at all possible, two-way traffic will be maintained on all evacuation routes to allow continued access for emergency vehicles
3. For large-scale evacuations where time permits, traffic control devices, such as signs and barricades, will be provided by the Hamilton County Highway Department and other local Public Works Departments upon request.
4. Law enforcement will request wrecker services needed to clear disabled vehicles from evacuation routes.

F. Warning & Public Information

1. The Incident Commander will normally arrange for warning people to be evacuated in and around an incident site. The EOC will normally disseminate warning for large-scale evacuations beyond the incident site or where evacuation is being conducted because of an imminent threat.
2. Advance Notice of Possible Evacuation
 - a) For slowly developing emergency situations, advance warning should be given to affected residents as soon as it is clear that evacuation may be required. Such advance notice is normally disseminated through the media. Advance warning

should address suitable preparedness actions, such as securing property, assembling disaster supplies, and fueling vehicles, and identifying evacuation routes.

- b) Special facilities should also be provided advance warning. Such facilities should be requested to review and be prepared to implement their evacuation plans and to keep the EOC informed of their status and any requirements for assistance.

3. Evacuation Warning

- a) Evacuation warning should be disseminated through all available warning systems.
- b) In the case of immediate evacuation in and around an incident site, route alerting using siren and speaker-equipped vehicles moving through the affected area is usually effective. When possible, two vehicles should be employed -- the first to get the attention of the people and a second will deliver the evacuation message. Door-to-door notification should be considered for large buildings and in rural areas where residences may be some distance from the road.
- c) Special facilities may be notified directly by on-scene authorities or by the EOC staff. However, if both the incident command staff and the EOC will be making notifications, a specific division of responsibilities for notification should be made so that no facilities are inadvertently overlooked.
- d) Law enforcement personnel should sweep the evacuation area to insure all those at risk have been advised of the need to evacuate and have responded. Persons who refuse to evacuate will be left until all others have been warned and then, time permitting, further efforts may be made to persuade these individuals to leave.

4. Emergency Public Information

- a) Warning messages disseminated through warning systems alert the public to a threat and provide basic instructions. They are necessarily short and to the point. The public will often require amplifying information on what to do during an evacuation. The Public Information Officer (PIO) will insure that such information is provided to the media on a timely basis for further dissemination to the public. Provisions must be made to disseminate information to individuals with special needs, including the blind and hearing impaired. Specific public information procedures are contained in Annex I (Emergency Public Information).
- b) Amplifying instructions for an evacuation may include information on the location of shelter and mass care facilities, specific evacuation routes, guidance on securing their homes, and the need for evacuees to take certain items with them during an evacuation. When school children are evacuated, parents need timely information on where to pick them up.
- c) When the incident that generated the need for evacuation is resolved, evacuees must be advised when it is safe to return to their homes and businesses.

G. Special Facilities

- 1. Special facilities, such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care facilities, and correctional facilities are responsible for the welfare and safety of their clients, patients, and inmates. Virtually all such facilities are required to have an emergency plan that includes provision for emergency evacuation, but in order to effectively implement their plans they must be warned of emergency situations.

2. Schools & Day Care Centers

- a. If evacuation of public schools is required, students will normally be transported on school buses to other schools outside of the risk area, where their parents can pick them up. It is essential that the public be provided timely information on these arrangements. In the case of a large-scale emergency situation with advance warning, schools will generally be closed and students returned to their homes so they can evacuate with the families.
- b. Private schools and day care centers, including adult day care facilities, typically do not have significant transportation resources and may require government assistance in evacuating.

3. Hospitals, Nursing Homes, & Correctional Facilities.

- a. If evacuation of these facilities is required, patients and inmates should be transported, with appropriate medical or security support, to a comparable facility. The facility operator is responsible for making arrangements for suitable transportation and coordinating use of appropriate host facilities. In the case of short-notice or no-notice emergency situations, facilities may be unable to make the required arrangements for transportation and may need assistance from local government with transportation and in identifying suitable reception facilities.
- b. Medical patients and prisoners should not be housed in shelter and mass care facilities with the general public.

H. Handling Pets During Evacuations

1. Evacuees who go the homes of relatives or friends or commercial accommodations with their pets do not normally pose difficulties during evacuation. However, evacuees with pets seeking public shelter can create potential problems. For health reasons, pets are not allowed in emergency shelters operated by the American Red Cross and most other organized volunteer groups. However, a number of studies have indicated that some people, particularly the elderly, will not leave their homes if they cannot take their pets with them. And when people have left pets behind during evacuations, emergency responders have sometimes had to return to the evacuated area to round up and remove those pets and other animals. Hence, it is desirable to make reasonable arrangements for evacuees who come to public shelters with pets. The Animal Control Department should coordinate these arrangements.
2. Depending on the situation and availability of facilities, one or more of the following approaches will be used to handle evacuees arriving with pets:
 - a. Providing pet owners information on nearby kennels, animal shelters, and veterinary clinics that have agreed to temporarily shelter pets.
 - b. Directing pet owners to a public shelter that has covered exterior corridors or adjacent support buildings where pets on leashes and in carriers may be temporary housed.
 - c. Setting up temporary pet shelters at fairgrounds, rodeo or stock show barns, livestock auctions, and other similar facilities.

I. Access Control & Security

1. In an evacuation, the security of evacuated areas is extremely important. Those who have evacuated may not do so in the future if their property has been damaged or stolen during their absence. Law enforcement should establish access control points to limit entry into evacuated areas and, where possible, conduct periodic patrols within such areas to deter theft by those on foot. To the extent possible, fire departments will take measures to insure continued fire protection.
2. If an evacuated area has sustained damage and cannot be reoccupied for an extended period of time, it may be desirable to implement a permit system to limit access to emergency workers, homeowners, business owners, utility workers, and contractors restoring damaged structures and removing debris.

J. Return of Evacuees

1. Return of evacuees to their homes or businesses in evacuated areas requires the same consideration, coordination, and control as the original evacuation. For limited incidents, the Incident Commander will normally make the decision to return evacuees and disseminate it as appropriate. For large-scale evacuations, that decision will normally be made by the County Commissioners and disseminated through the media.
2. The following conditions should prevail in the evacuated area before evacuees are authorized to return:
 - a) The threat that caused the evacuation has been resolved.
 - b) Sufficient debris has been removed to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.
 - c) Downed power lines have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated. However, utility services may not have yet been fully restored.
 - d) Structures have been inspected and determined to be safe to reoccupy.
 - e) There is adequate water available for firefighting.
3. For return and re-entry, it may be necessary to provide transportation for those who lack vehicles and traffic control on return routes.
4. Public information intended for returnees should address such issues as:
 - a) Documenting damage for insurance purposes.
 - b) Caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances.
 - c) Cleanup instructions.
 - d) Removal and disposal of debris.

K. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation
 - a) Where possible, undertake mitigation for known hazards that have in the past led to evacuation.

- b) Discourage development, particularly residential construction, in potential risk areas, including floodplains, areas downstream from suspect dams and dikes, and areas adjacent to facilities that make, use, or store hazardous materials.
- c) Seek improvement to preplanned evacuation routes if needed.
- d) Enhance warning systems to increase warning times and reduce the need for hasty evacuations.

2. Preparedness

- a) Identify areas where previous major evacuations have occurred and additional areas that may require large-scale evacuation in the future due to known hazards. See Appendix 2 for potential major evacuation areas other than hazardous materials risk areas; hazardous materials risk areas are described in the LEPC Response Plan. Determine the population of risk areas and identify facilities that may require special assistance during evacuation (hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.) to determine potential transportation requirements.
- b) To the extent possible, identify individuals with special needs who would require assistance in evacuating and maintain contact information for those individuals.
- c) Identify primary and alternate evacuation routes, taking into account road capacities.
- d) Review the disaster preparedness plans of special facilities and advise facility operators of any changes that may be needed to make them more workable.
- e) Include evacuations in the scenario of periodic emergency drills and exercises.
- f) Conduct public information programs to increase citizen awareness of possible reasons for evacuation, preplanned evacuation routes, availability of transportation, the need to take appropriate food, clothing, and other disaster supplies during an evacuation, and the desirability of helping neighbors who may need assistance during an evacuation.
- g) Promulgate procedures for protecting government resources from known hazards by relocating them.

3. Response

See the General Evacuation Checklist in Appendix 1

4. Recovery

- a) Initiate return of evacuees, when it is safe to do so.
- b) Coordinate temporary housing for those who cannot return to their homes.
- c) Provide traffic control for return.
- d) Initiative recovery activities for evacuees who have suffered loss of or damage to their homes or businesses.
- e) Carry out appropriate public information activities.

VI. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Our normal emergency organization, described in Section 1 Figure 1 of the CEMP Basic Plan will plan and carry out evacuations and the return of people to their homes or businesses.
2. Incident Command System (ICS) – Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Interface
 - a) As noted previously, the Incident Commander will normally determine the need for, organize, and conduct limited evacuations in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. If large-scale evacuation is required, our County Commissioners should make the recommendation for such evacuation to the public.
 - b) A division of responsibility for evacuation tasks should be agreed upon between the Incident Commander and the EOC. The Incident Commander will normally manage evacuation operations at the scene, while the EOC coordinates operations beyond the incident site, such as coordinating traffic control along evacuation routes, arranging for the activation of shelter and mass care facilities, and advising other jurisdictions of the evacuation.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The County Commissioners will:
 - a) For emergencies and disasters, recommend that citizens evacuate, when appropriate.
 - b) Approve release of warnings, instructions, and other emergency public information relating to evacuation.
 - c) Coordinate evacuation efforts with other local governments that may be affected by the evacuation, where appropriate.
 - d) Direct the relocation of essential resources (personnel, equipment, and supplies) that are at risk to safer areas.
 - e) Direct the opening of local shelter and mass care facilities, if needed.
2. The Incident Commander will:
 - a) Identify risk areas in the vicinity in the incident site and determine protective actions for people in those risk areas.
 - b) If evacuation of risk areas and special facilities is required, plan, organize, and conduct the evacuation with the resources assigned.
 - c) Request support from the EOC to assist in coordinating evacuation activities beyond the incident site, such as activation of shelter and mass care facilities, if required.
3. EMA will:
 - a) Develop and maintain evacuation planning information for known risk areas, including population of the area, and primary evacuation routes.
 - b) Review the evacuation plans of special facilities within known risk areas and determine possible needs for evacuation support.

- c) Coordinate evacuation planning to include:
 - 1) Selection of suitable evacuation routes, based on recommendations from law enforcement.
 - 2) Movement control, based on recommendations from law enforcement.
 - 3) Transportation arrangements.
 - 4) Shelter and mass care arrangements.
- 4. Common Tasks of All Organizations
 - a) If time permits, secure and protect facilities in evacuation areas.
 - b) If time permits, relocate essential equipment, supplies, and records to non-risk areas.
- 5. Police Departments will:
 - a) Recommend evacuation routes to the Incident Commander or EOC staff.
 - b) Assist in evacuation by providing traffic control.
 - c) Protect property in evacuated areas and limited access to those areas.
 - d) Secure and protect or relocate prisoners.
 - e) Coordinate law enforcement activities with other emergency services.
 - f) Assist in warning the public.
 - g) Provide information to the PIO for news releases to the public on the evacuation routes.
- 6. Fire Departments will:
 - a) Be responsible for fire protection in the vacated area.
 - b) Assist in warning the public
 - c) Assist in evacuating the aged, the handicapped, and other special needs groups.
- 7. Public Information Officer (PIO) will:
 - a) Disseminate emergency information from the Mayor advising the public of evacuation actions to be taken.
 - b) Coordinate with area news media for news releases.
- 8. Hamilton County Highway Department & Jurisdictional Public Works will:
 - a) Provide traffic control devices upon request.
 - b) Assist in keeping evacuation routes open.
 - c) Provide barricade and barrier to restrict entry to evacuated areas and other areas where entry must be controlled.
- 9. The EOC will
 - a) Coordinate transportation for evacuees without vehicles or whom need assistance in evacuating, determining and establishing pickup points if necessary.
 - b) Coordinate transportation assistance for the evacuation of special facilities.
 - c) Coordinate all transportation relating to relocation of essential resources.
 - d) Provide information to the PIO on pickup points or special pickup routes for those who require transportation, so that this information may be provided to the public.

10. The American Red Cross will:

- a) For short-term evacuations, coordinate with EMA and the operators of government-owned buildings schools, churches, and other facilities for use of their facilities as temporary evacuee holding areas.
- b) For other than short-term evacuations, coordinate with EMA, the Salvation Army and other service organizations to open shelters and activate mass care operations. See the CEMP Shelter & Mass Care ESF for further information

11. EMS will:

Monitor evacuation of hospitals and nursing homes within their jurisdictions and coordinate evacuation assistance, if requested.

12. Animal Control will:

- a) Coordinate arrangements to provide temporary facilities for pets arriving with evacuees.
- b) Be prepared to provide shelter managers with information on procedures for handling evacuees with pets.

13. Special Facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, correctional facilities) will:

- a) Close and supervise evacuation of their facilities.
- b) Coordinate appropriate transportation for evacuees and en route medical or security support.
- c) Arrange for use of suitable host facilities.
- d) Request emergency assistance from local government if assistance cannot be obtained from other sources.
- e) Ensure assigned personnel are trained and knowledge of evacuation procedures.
- f) Disseminate public information to advise relatives and the general public of the status of their facilities and the patients, students, or inmates served by those facilities.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

1. The County Commissioners have the general responsibility for recommending evacuation, when that is the most suitable means of protecting the public from a hazard.
2. In situations where rapid evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the on-scene Incident Commander may recommend evacuation of people at risk in and around an incident scene and direct and control the required evacuation.
3. Large-scale evacuations and evacuations conducted on the basis of imminent threat where there is no current incident scene will normally be coordinated and directed by the EOC.

B. Evacuation Area Definition

1. Areas to be evacuated will be determined by those officials with the authority to recommend evacuation based on the counsel of those individuals and agencies with the necessary expertise, the use of specialized planning materials or decision aids, the recommendations of state and federal agencies, and, where appropriate, advice from other subject matter experts. Evacuation recommendations to the public should clearly describe the area to be evacuated in with reference to known geographic features, such as roads and rivers.
2. The hazard situation that gave rise to the need for evacuation should be continually monitored in case changing circumstances, such as an increase in rainfall or wind shift, change the potential impact area and, thus, the area that must be evacuated.

C. Lines of Succession

1. The lines of succession for succession of declaring a local disaster emergency are outlined in Section III Concept of Operations section of the CEMP under (E) Continuity Planning.
2. Lines of succession for each department and agency head shall be according to the standard operating procedures established by each department.

D. Evacuation Movement

1. Rest and Refueling Facilities

Evacuees should use service stations within Hamilton County for rest, refueling, and minor vehicle maintenance. Service stations should be encouraged to extend their operating hours during the initial stages of the evacuation. Other jurisdictions are expected to identify rest and refueling facilities within their area.

2. Disabled Vehicles

Disabled vehicles should not be permitted to block evacuation routes; they should be removed from roadways as soon as possible. Law enforcement units should be prepared to assist stranded motorists as towing and repair services may be degraded as the evacuation proceeds.

E. Traffic Direction and Control

1. Evacuation traffic control points to be operated by law enforcement personnel have been pre-selected. These traffic control points are depicted on the Map of Evacuation Routes (Appendix 2) by black dots and are listed by name in Appendix 4.
2. Additional traffic control points may need to be established. Local law enforcement personnel should be prepared to establish and operate them soon as it is clear which areas have been designated.

3. Law enforcement personnel staffing traffic control points should provide regular reports to the EOC on the size of the evacuation traffic flow through each traffic control point.

F. Coordination of Reception Facilities

1. Although special facilities are responsible for arranging reception facilities for their clients, the Hamilton County Emergency Management Agency should be prepared to assist in this effort, if required, by coordinating with emergency management officials in host areas to identify suitable reception facilities. As noted above, prisoners and medical patients cannot be housed in shelters for the general population.
2. EMA, assisted by local American Red Cross representatives, should maintain contact with shelter management officials in host areas to coordinate shelter openings and closings and identify shelters where public transportation vehicles should discharge evacuees. To reduce some of the closest public shelters be earmarked for those using public transportation. Information on the reception area shelters to be used by those arriving via public transportation must be provided to the Transportation Officer.

G. Public Information

1. The designated Hamilton County Public Information Officer(s) should disseminate information on evacuation procedures through all available media.
2. Provisions should be made to disseminate evacuation information to special needs populations, including the blind, the hearing-impaired, and non-English speaking individuals.

H. Coordination With Reception Areas

Regular coordination should be maintained with emergency management officials in those counties which are hosting evacuees from the local area in order to provide information to evacuees. The purpose of this coordination is to provide evacuees information on current conditions in the evacuated area, notify people when they can return to evacuated areas, and coordinate return routes and, if necessary, public transportation for those evacuees who require it.

I. Hazardous Materials

Hamilton County has a number of facilities which handle, transport, or store hazardous materials. Damage to these facilities by a natural or manmade disaster may release toxic materials, complicating response and recovery efforts. A list of facilities handling hazardous materials is maintained by the Hamilton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and jurisdictional fire departments.

J. Security of Evacuated Areas

1. Access control points will be established to limit access to evacuated areas and patrols will be established to maintain security in evacuated areas. Access control points cannot be selected in advance, but law enforcement personnel should be prepared to establish and operate them soon as it is clear which areas have suffered significant damage.

2. In general, access to storm-damaged areas should be limited in order to reduce public exposure to dangerous conditions and curtail theft of property from vacant homes and businesses. Access should initially be limited to:
 - a) Emergency service and public works personnel;
 - b) Utility company employees engaged in restoring utility services;
 - c) Contractors restoring damaged building, clearing roads, and removing debris;
 - d) Commercial vehicles delivering food, essential supplies, life support equipment, construction supplies, and related material;
 - e) Residents of the affected area, when it is determined that it is safe to reenter the area to salvage belongings and make repairs; and
 - f) Media representatives.
3. Before announcing the decision to authorize a general return of residents to an evacuated area, local officials should notify emergency management officials in those counties which may be affected by the return traffic flow in order that traffic control resources can be deployed.

K. Refuge of Last Resort

Some individuals will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat. Residents who have chosen not to evacuate and who do not feel safe in their homes (especially in mobile homes or low-lying areas) can go to a refuge of last resort.

The Refuge of Last Resort for Hamilton County is located at the Hamilton County 4-H Fairgrounds, 2003 Pleasant Street, in Noblesville.

This refuge of last resort will not be manned by law enforcement or officials and there will be no supplies available at the refuge of last resort.

Evacuees must bring water, food, bedding, personal items and personal entertainment devices with headphones.

L. Public Service Limitation Policy

Depending on the nature of the disaster causing an evacuation public safety personnel and equipment may not be able to respond to requests for emergency assistance. Personnel and equipment may have to be pulled off the streets and put in safe locations until after the incident has subsided.

VIII. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS
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A. Level 4 - Normal Conditions.

See the mitigation and preparedness activities in section CEMP Evacuations ESF.

B. Level 3 - Increased Readiness. Increased Readiness may be appropriate if there is a greater than normal threat of a hazard which could necessitate evacuation. Level 3 readiness actions may include:

1. Reviewing information on potential evacuation areas, facilities at risk, and evacuation routes.
2. Monitoring the situation.
3. Informing first responders and local officials of the situation.
4. Checking the status of potential evacuation routes and shelter/mass care facilities.

C. Level 2 - High Readiness. High Readiness may be appropriate if there is an increased risk of a hazard that necessitates evacuation. Level 2 readiness actions may include:

1. Monitoring the situation.
2. Alerting response personnel for possible evacuation operations duty.
3. Coordinating with special facilities to determine their readiness to evacuate.
4. Checking the status of resources and enhancing short-term readiness if possible. Monitoring the availability of transportation assets and drivers.
5. Advising the public and special facilities to monitor the situation.

D. Level 1 - Maximum Readiness. Maximum readiness is appropriate when there is a significant possibility that evacuation operation may have to be conducted. Level 1-readiness actions may include:

1. Activating the EOC to monitor the situation and track resource status.
2. Placing first responders and transportation providers in an alert status; placing off-duty personnel on standby.
4. Updating the status of resources.
5. Checking the status of evacuation routes and pre-positioning traffic control devices.
6. Updating plans to move government equipment to safe havens.
6. Selecting shelter/mass care facilities for use.
7. Providing information to the public on planned evacuation routes, securing their homes, and what items they need to take with them. Preparing to issue public warning if it becomes necessary.

IX. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. Reporting

Large-scale evacuations should be reported to IDHS and other jurisdictions that may be affected by using the IDHS SITREP Spreadsheet form prepared and disseminated during major emergency operations.

B. Records

1. Activity Logs. The Incident Commander and, if activated, the EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording evacuation decisions, significant evacuation activities, and the commitment of resources to support evacuation operations.
2. Documentation of Costs. Expenses incurred in carrying out evacuations for certain hazards, such as radiological accidents or hazardous materials incidents, may be recoverable from the responsible party in accordance with the “Spiller Pays” ordinance. Hence, all departments and agencies will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies consumed during large-scale evacuations.

C. Resources

General emergency response resources that may be required to conduct an evacuation are covered by the CEMP Resource Support ESF.

D. Post Incident Review

For large-scale evacuations, the Commissioners/ EMA Executive Director shall organize and conduct a review of emergency operations by those tasked in this annex. The purpose of this review is to identify needed improvements in this plan, procedures, facilities, and equipment.

E. Exercises

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

X. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A.** The Planning team for the Hamilton County Mass Evacuation Plan will consist of the following:

Hamilton County Commissioner

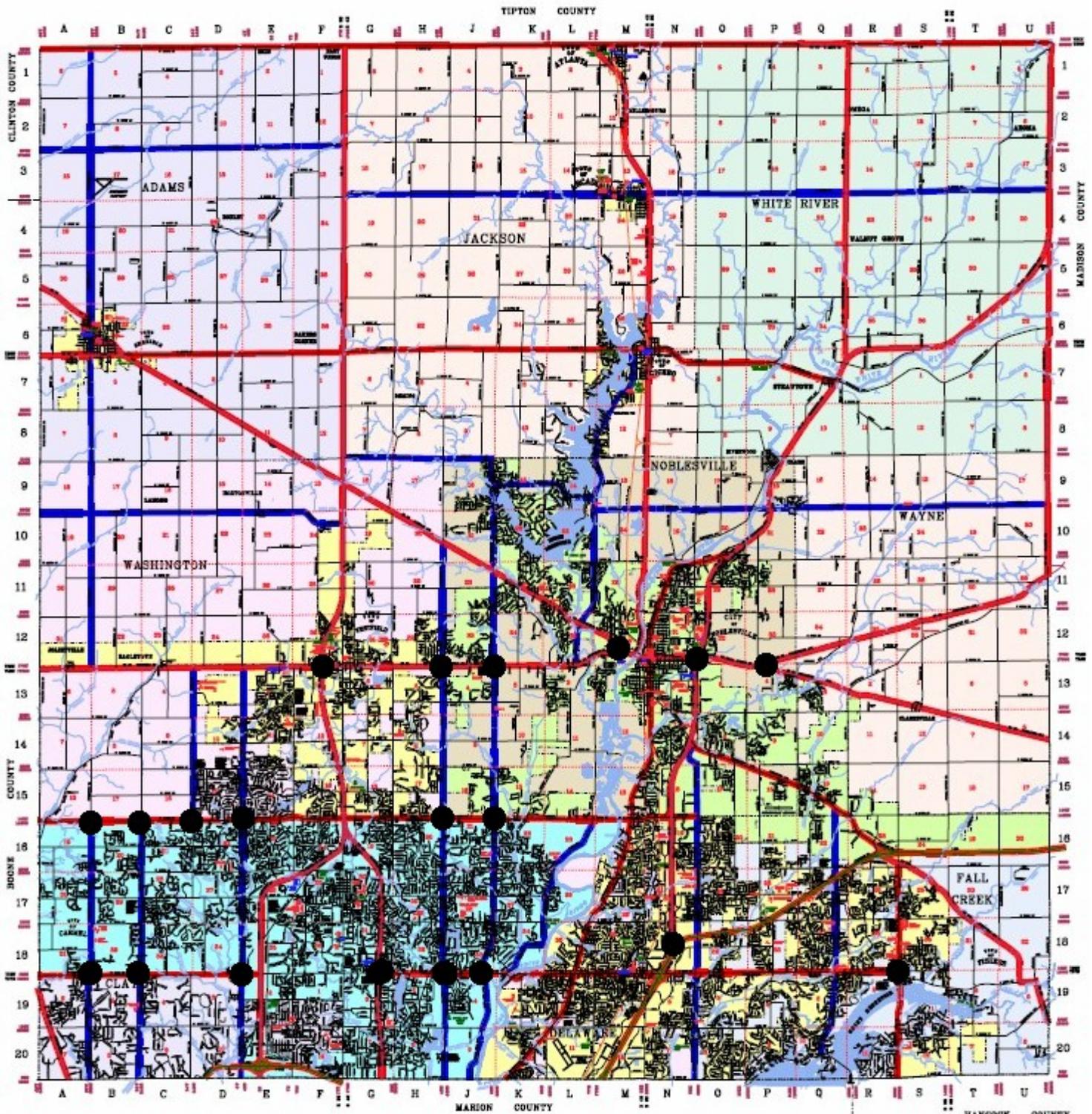
Hamilton County Sheriff
 Hamilton County Emergency Management Director of Administration
 Hamilton County Emergency Management Director of Operations
 Hamilton County Highway Department Director
 Hamilton County Fire Chiefs' Roundtable Representative(s)
 Hamilton County EMS Taskforce Representative(s)
 Carmel Clay Schools Representative(s)
 Noblesville Schools Representative(s)
 Sheridan Community Schools Representative(s)
 Westfield Washington Schools Representative(s)
 Hamilton Heights Schools Representative(s)
 Hamilton Southeastern Schools Representative(s)
 American Red Cross Representative(s)
 Noblesville Public Transit Director

- B. The Hamilton County Emergency Management Agency along with the Mass Evacuation Planning Team will review this plan annually and revise/update it as needed. Recommended changes to this annex should be forwarded to EMA as needs become apparent.
- B. This plan has been generated with the existing capabilities of what Hamilton County presently has available to them. Items such as personnel, equipment, and training will be reviewed and improved annually as can be accommodated.
- C. Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are responsible for developing and maintaining SOPs covering those responsibilities.

XII. APPENDECIES

1 Map of Evacuation Routes
 2 General Evacuation Checklist For Emergency Personnel
 3 Evacuee Populations and Reception Areas
 4..... Primary/Secondary Evacuation Routes And Traffic Control Points
 5..... Transportation
 6..... Special Facilities - Hospitals/Health Care Facilities
 7..... Special Facilities – Schools/Day Care Centers
 8..... Special Facilities - Long Term Care/Assisted Living/Retirement Centers
 9..... Special Facilities - Other
 10..... Special Facilities – Jails/Detention Centers
 11..... Special Facilities - Home Health Care/In-Home Service Providers
 12..... Evacuation Emergency Warning (English Version)
 13..... Evacuation Emergency Warning (Spanish Version)
 14..... Evacuation Refuge of Last Resort Waiver (English Version)
 15..... Evacuation Refuge of Last Resort Waiver (Spanish Version)
 16..... Hamilton County Citizen Evacuation Checklist
 17..... Mass Evacuation School Volunteer Application Form

MAP OF EVACUATION ROUTES



RED LINES – Primary Routes
BLUE LINES – Secondary Routes
BLACK DOTS – Traffic Control Points (TCPs)

GENERAL EVACUATION CHECKLIST FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

Page 1

✓	Action Item	Assigned
	PLANNING:	
	1. Determine area(s) at risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determine population of risk area(s) ▪ Identify any special facilities in risk area(s) 	
	2. Determine evacuation routes for risk area(s) & check the status of these routes.	
	3. Determine traffic control requirements for evacuation routes.	
	4. Estimate public transportation requirements & determine pickup points.	
	5. Determine temporary shelter requirements & select preferred shelter locations.	
	ADVANCE WARNING:	
	6. Provide advance warning to special facilities & advise them to activate their evacuation transportation & reception arrangements. Determine if requirements exist for additional support from local government.	
	7. Provide advance warning of possible need for evacuation to the public, clearly identifying areas at risk. See CEMP Public Information ESF.	
	8. Develop traffic control plans & stage traffic control devices at required locations.	
	9. Coordinate with special facilities regarding precautionary evacuation.	
	10. Ready temporary shelters selected for use.	
	11. Coordinate with transportation providers to ensure vehicles & drivers will be available when and where needed.	
	12. Coordinate with school districts regarding closure of schools.	
	13. Advise neighboring jurisdictions that may be affected of evacuation plans.	
	EVACUATION:	
	14. Advise neighboring jurisdictions & IDHS that evacuation recommendation will be issued.	
	15. Disseminate evacuation recommendation to special facilities. Provide assistance in evacuating, if needed.	
	16. Disseminate evacuation recommendation to the public through available warning systems, clearly identifying areas to be evacuated.	
	17. Provide amplifying information the public through the media. Emergency public information should address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What should be done to secure buildings being evacuated ▪ What evacuees should take with them ▪ Where evacuees should go & how should they get there ▪ Provisions for those without transportation 	
	18. Staff and open temporary shelters.	
	19. Provide traffic control along evacuation routes & establish procedures for dealing with vehicle breakdowns on such routes.	
	20. Provide transportation assistance to those who require it.	
	21. Provide security in or control access to evacuated areas.	
	22. Provide Situation Report on evacuation to IDHS.	

GENERAL EVACUATION CHECKLIST FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL**Page 2**

	RETURN OF EVACUEES	
	23. If evacuated areas have been damaged, reopen roads, eliminate significant health and safety hazards, & conduct damage assessments.	
	24. Determine requirements for traffic control for return of evacuees.	
	25. Determine requirements for & coordinate provision of transportation for return of evacuees.	
	26. Advise neighboring jurisdictions and IDHS that return of evacuees will begin.	
	27. Advise evacuees through the media that they can return to their homes and businesses; indicate preferred travel routes.	
	28. Provide traffic control for return of evacuees.	
	29. Coordinate temporary housing for evacuees that are unable to return to their residences.	
	30. Coordinate with special facilities regarding return of evacuees to those facilities.	
	31. If evacuated areas have sustained damage, provide the public information that addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documenting damage & making expedient repairs ▪ Caution in reactivating utilities & damaged appliances ▪ Cleanup & removal/disposal of debris ▪ Recovery programs See Annex J, Recovery. 	
	32. Terminate temporary shelter & mass care operations.	
	33. Maintain access controls for areas that cannot be safely reoccupied.	

EVACUEE POPULATIONS AND RECEPTION AREAS

1. Estimated Number of Countywide Evacuees from Hamilton County

<u>Area</u>	<u>Evacuation Type</u>	<u>Estimated Evacuees</u>
Hamilton County	Partial*	135,000
	Full	270,000

* Partial evacuation is based on a 50 percent of the total population

2. Likely Reception Areas and Evacuee Lodging

- (1) Non-evacuees in private residences. In a partial evacuation, an estimated 7.8 percent of local residents would likely stay in their private residences.
- (2) Non-evacuees at other facilities. In a partial evacuation, an estimated 2.2 percent of local residents would expect to stay at other facilities, which may include shelters of last resort.

**PRIMARY/ SECONDARY EVACUATION ROUTES
&
TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS**

1. **Primary Evacuation Routes** – These routes are depicted on the Map of Evacuation Routes (Appendix 1) by a solid **RED** line.

North/South

US-421 (Michigan Rd)
US-31 (Meridian St)
SR-431 (Keystone Ave)
Allisonville Rd
I-69
SR-37
Olio Rd
SR-19 (Cicero Ave)
SR-213 (Walnut Grove Rd)
SR-13 (Atlantic Rd)

East/West

I-465
116th St
SR-238 (Greenfield Ave)
146th St
SR-32 (Westfield Rd/Fishersburg Ave)
SR-38 (Pendleton Rd/Sheridan Ave)
SR-32/38 (Conner St)
SR-47
236th St
234th St (Strawtown Ave)

2. **Secondary Evacuation Routes** – These routes are depicted on the Map of Evacuation Routes (Appendix 1) by a solid **BLUE** line.

North/South

Shelborne Rd (96th St to 146th St)
Towne Rd (96th St to 146th St)
Spring Mill Rd (96th St to SR-32)
Ditch Rd (146th St to SR-32)
Gray Rd/Moontown Rd (96th St to SR-38)
Hazel Dell Pky/Hazel Dell Rd/Little Chicago Rd (96th St to 211th or 216th St)
River Rd (116th St to 146th St)
Cumberland Rd (96th St to SR-238)
Brooks School Rd (Fall Creek Rd to SR-238)
Hague Rd/Stringtown Pike/Main St (SR-32 to 236th St)
Mule Barn Rd (SR-32 to 296th St)

Secondary Evacuation Routes (Continued)

East/West

206th St/203rd St (Hamilton Boone Rd to SR-31)
 216th St/211th St/209th St/206th St (SR-31 to SR-19)
 206th St (SR-19 to SR-37)
 206th St (SR-37 to SR-13/Atlantic Ave)
 276th St (Hamilton Boone Rd to SR-31)
 266th St (SR-31 to SR-19)
 266th St (SR-19 to SR-213/Walnut Grove Rd)
 266th St (SR-213/Walnut Grove Rd to SR-37/SR-13/Atlantic Ave)

3. **Traffic Control Points (TCPs)** – These points are depicted on the Map of Evacuation Routes (Appendix 2) by a **BLACK** circle and are identified as high traffic intersections where law enforcement personnel will be required to assist with the heavy traffic flow.

Shelborne Rd/116th St
 Towne Rd/116th St
 Spring Mill Rd/116th St
 Keystone Ave. 116th St
 Gray Rd/116th St
 Hazel Dell Pky/116th St
 SR-37/I-69
 Olio Rd/116th St
 Shelborne Rd/146th St
 Towne Rd/146th St.
 Ditch Rd/146th St
 Spring Mill Rd/146th St
 Gray Rd/146th St
 Hazel Dell Pky/146th St
 US-31/SR-32
 Gray Rd/SR-32
 Hazel Dell Rd/SR-32
 SR-38/SR-32 (Westside of Noblesville)
 SR-37/SR-32
 SR-38/SR-32 (East of Noblesville)

TRANSPORTATION

1. Households with Personal Vehicles. Since most households own vehicles, the primary mode of evacuation is expected to be personal vehicles. According to the Indiana BMV there was 209,430 vehicles registered in Hamilton County in 2005. According to the US Census Bureau there was an estimated 87,504 housing units in Hamilton County in 2005.
 - a. The average number of vehicles per household is estimated to be 2.4.
 - b. Most may plan to take more than one vehicle to relocate.

2. Households without Personal Vehicles

There was no information for Hamilton County, but according to 2004 Census estimates 26.9 percent of households within Marion County do not have personal vehicles. Based on Marion County's percentage the estimated number of people without transportation in Hamilton County is as follows:

Evacuation Type	Estimated People Without Personal Transportation
Partial*	33,872
Full	67,744

* Partial evacuation is based on a 50 percent of the total population

3. Public Transportation for Those Who Require Assistance - The elderly, disabled, and those who require assistance may be calling the communications centers for assistance in relocating. These calls should be forwarded to the EOC to arrange pickup at their residences.
4. Public Transportation Pickup Points - Able-bodied people who need public transportation should proceed to the closest public school near them which will be utilized as a transportation pickup point.
5. Transportation Resources

Noblesville Public Transit	Buses – 3	Drivers – 12
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Elaine McGuire – Director
 Cell: (317) 919-3436
 Home: (317) 776-2920

Sheridan Community Schools	Buses – 25	Drivers – 22
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Jay Moore – Director of Transportation
 Cell: (317) 650-1579
 Home: (317) 758-0474
 School: (317) 758-4172
 Bus Barn: (317) 758-4301

Transportation Resources (Continued)

Hamilton Heights Schools	Buses – 44	Drivers – 24
Dan Morris – Director of Transportation Cell: (317) 441-3947 Home: (317) 984-5827 School: (317) 984-8404 Bus Barn: (317) 984-8404		
Westfield Washington Schools	Buses – 60	Drivers – 57
Jack Hart – Director of Transportation Office: (317) 867-8040 Home: (317) 896-5707 Cell: (317) 710-6960	Brian Zachery - Dispatcher/Scheduler Office: (317) 867-8041 Home: (317) 758-4933 Cell: (317) 339-4175	
Chuck Abel Head Mechanic Office: (317) 867-8043 Home: (317) 773-4360 Cell: (317) 710-4450		
Carmel Clay Schools	Buses – 155	Drivers – 140
Ron Farrand – Director of Transportation Office: (317) 815-3962 School: (317) 844-8207 Home: (317) 582-0035 Cell: (317) 201-1993		
Hamilton South Eastern Schools	Buses – 170	Drivers – 180
Jim White – Director of Transportation Office: (317) 594-4810 Bus Barn: (317) 594-4117 Cell: (317) 840-0286		
Noblesville Schools	Buses – 97	Drivers – 90
Janet Hoffman – Director of Transportation Office: (317) 773-7203 Cell: (317) 716-3489 Home: (317) 873-6164	Judy Way Office: (317) 773-7203 Cell: (317) 716-2132 Home: (317) 773-0938	
John Atha (<i>Note – Call only if Janet and Judy are unreachable</i>) Office: (317) 773-3171 Cell: (317) 965-4916 Home: (317) 877-2041		

SPECIAL FACILITIES

The special facilities listed below are institutions where mass evacuations must be conducted which may require specialized transportation resources, specialized support, equipment, and trained attendants to accompany the evacuees.

According to the 2000 Census there were 19,330 persons (age 5+) with a disability living in Hamilton County.

Special Facilities – Hospitals/Health Care Facilities

Carmel

St. Vincent Carmel Hospital 13500 N. Meridian (317) 582-7000	St. Vincent Immediate Care 13250 Hazel Dell Parkway (317) 415-6900
Clarian Hospital 11700 N. Meridian St (317) 688-2000	Clarian Surgery Rehab 151 Pennsylvania Pkwy (317) 962-5554
Clarian Surgery Center 201 Pennsylvania Pkwy (317) 817-1100	Heart Center of Indiana 10580 N. Meridian St. (317) 583-5001
Meridian Plastic Surgery 170 W. 106 th St. (317) 575-0110	

Fishers

St. Vincent Fishers
116th St/I-69
(317) 338-2273

Noblesville

Riverview Hospital
395 Westfield Rd.
(317) 773-0760

Special Facilities – Schools/Day Care Centers**Atlanta**

Little Tykes-N-Toddlers
760 S. Indiana St.
(765) 292-2387

Arcadia

Hamilton Heights Schools
P.O. Box 469
410 W. Main St.
(317) 984-3538

Carmel

Carmel Clay Schools
5201 E. 131st St.
(317) 844-9961

Acorn Montessori School
620 Kinzer Ave.
(317) 846-1669

Children's World Learning Center
13320 Hazel Dell Pkwy
(317) 843-2956

The Goddard School
160 Medical Dr.
(317) 705-0875

The Goddard School
14777 Oak Rd.
(317) 569-0599

Learning Universe
1001 S. Range Line Rd.
(317) 844-3464

Tabernacle Christian Academy
9709 Allisonville Rd.
(317) 844-8248

Peter Rabbit Day Care
10837 N. College Ave.
(317) 844-0751

Abacus Preschool
13101 Meridian Corners
(317) 581-1222

Carmel Day School
32 1st St. NE
(317) 844-6274

Heartland Hall Child Developmental Center
11540 N. Meridian
(317) 815-4000

Kindercare Learning Center
14907 Greyhound Ct.
(317) 848-1549

Kindercare Learning Center
10616 Lakeshore Dr.
(317) 843-1345

The Little Lamb
1609 Greyhound Pass
(317) 848-3580

Peter Rabbit Day Care
11660 N. College Ave.
(317) 844-3450

Cicero

Impressions Care
269 W. Jackson St.
(317) 984-7606

Indiana Academy
24815 State Rd 19 N.
(317) 984-3575

Special Facilities – Schools/Day Care Centers (Continued)**Fishers**

Hamilton Southeastern Schools
13485 Cumberland Rd.
(317) 594-4100

Children's World Learning Center
11562 Fishers Landing Dr.
(317) 577-3655

Children's World Learning Center
8750 E Roberts Dr.
(317) 576-9344

Kiddie Academy of Geist
9737 Fall Creek Rd.
(317) 849-1818

The Goddard School
11437 Fishers Point Blvd.
(317) 594-4400

Kid's World Daycare
12890 Parkside Dr.
(317) 598-0080

The Goddard School
12818 116th St.
(317) 842-6888

Learning Time Preschool
9910 Geist Crossing Dr.
(317) 842-9910

Kindercare Learning Center
9000 Fitness Lane
(317) 841-8222

La Petite Academy
11540 Fishers Dr.
(317) 841-9771

Kindercare Learning Center
7255 E. 116th St.
(317) 842-1375

Teddy Bear Day Care
9765 Olympia Dr.
(317) 842-4441

Bright Horizons For Sallie Mae
Child Development Center
11000 USA Pkwy
(317) 845-9049

Trinity Wesleyan Child Care
9709 Allisonville Rd.
(317) 849-9551

Noblesville

Noblesville Schools
1775 Field Dr
(317) 773-3171

Blessed Theodore Guerin High School
15300 N Gray Rd
(317) 582-0120

Creative Campus Child Care
19043 Cumberland Rd.
(317) 773-7600

The Goddard School
250 S. Harbour Dr.
(317) 774-9796

Kids On The Rock
2200 Sheridan Rd.
(317) 774-1305

Kids Zone Child Care Ministry
1516 Morton
(317) 773-4650

New Live Community Church Day Care
17777 Little Chicago Rd.
(317) 867-4717

Pebble Brook Play School
17920 Pebble Brook Dr.
(317) 896-1233

Polly Panda Preschool At Oakmont
17645 Oakmont Dr.
(317) 773-0387

Stony Creek Playschool
15575 Stony Creek Way
(317) 773-7695

Special Facilities – Schools/Day Care Centers (Continued)**Westfield**

Westfield Washington Schools
322 W. Main St.
(317) 867-8010

Kindercare Learning Center
15401 Clearbrook St.
(317) 569-5150

Maple Park Wesleyan Child Care
18515 N. Union
(317) 896-3372

Maple Park Wesleyan Day Care
18515 N. Union
(317) 867-1660

Sheridan

Marion Adams Schools
509 East 4th St
(317) 758-4172

Special Facilities – Long Term Care/Day Care/Assisted Living/Retirement Centers**Arcadia**

Arcadia Developmental Center
303 Franklin Ave
(317) 984-9321

Carmel

CrownPointe of Carmel
11610 Technology Dr
(317) 818-1786

Lakeview Health Care Center
2907 E. 136th St
(317) 846-0265

Manor House of Carmel
116 Medical Dr
(317) 844-4211

Porch Pavilion (Carmel Care Center)
118 Medical Dr
(317) 844-4211

Sunrise of Carmel
301 Executive Dr
(317) 580-0389

Summer Trace Retirement Community
12999 N. Pennsylvania St
(317) 848-2448

Alliance Home & Health Adult Day Services
9615 N. College Ave
(317) 581-1100

Fishers

Life Care Center of America
9795 Crosspoint Blvd - Ste 195
(317) 841-7422

The Hearth at Windemere
9745 Olympia Dr
(317) 576-1925

Noblesville

Harbour Manor Care Center
1667 Sheridan Rd
(317)773-9205

Riverwalk Village
295 Westfield Rd
(317)773-3760

Riverwalk Commons
7235 Riverwalk Way North
(317)770-0011

The Lodge
1667 Sheridan Rd
(317)770-3400

Westfield

Americare Living Center
776 N. Union St
(317) 896-2515

Sanders Glen Retirement Center
334 S. Cherry St
(317) 867-0212

Special Facilities – Other**Noblesville**

Hamilton Centers
 (Troubled/Impaired Youths)
 294 S. 9th St
 (317)773-6342

Hamilton Centers
 (Troubled/Impaired Youths)
 1035 Cherry St
 (317)773-5002

Hamilton Centers
 (Troubled/Impaired Youths)
 1340 Clinton St
 Not currently occupied

Carmel

IN Development Training Center
 (Troubled/Impaired Youths)
 11075 N. Pennsylvania St
 (317) 815-0505

Noble of Indiana
 (Employment/Services for People w/ Disabilities)
 12220 Hancock St
 (317) 815-6200

Special Facilities - Jails/Detention Centers

Noblesville

Hamilton County Jail
18100 Cumberland Rd
(317) 776-9800

Hamilton County Community Corrections
18104 Cumberland Rd
(317)776-9760

Hamilton County Juvenile Detention Center
18106 Cumberland Rd
(317) 776-9828

Special Facilities - Home Health Care/In-Home Service Providers

NOTE: These providers furnish in-home health care to a constantly changing set of clients over a fairly large area; they should be contacted to determine if they have clients living within the City who may require assistance in evacuating.

Carmel

Carmel Care Center
118 Medical Dr
(317) 844-4211

MASS EVACUATION EMERGENCY WARNING

Duration: _____

Date: _____

I. WARNING

Hamilton County has declared a mandatory evacuation emergency and has mandated that citizens evacuate the County. Hamilton County is now operating this evacuation transportation solely to provide limited transportation to persons who are unable to evacuate the County. Everyone utilizing this public transportation does so at his or her own risk. This transportation will provide buses to load from Hamilton County and transport to a designated (**SHELTER LOCATION**) and return upon clearance being given.

II. RISKS OF UTILIZING THIS PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

This public transportation is being made available to the residents of Hamilton County on **first come basis only**, because of the desire of the public to seek evacuation from a declared emergency.

- Hamilton County is not making warranties of the suitability/reliability of this public transportation for any particular purpose.
- In addition to the inherent dangers that could result from this transportation, such as the potential accidents or the failure of any transportation equipment, there are other possible damages that could be sustained by individuals who elect to take evacuation transportation.
 - Hamilton County is making this evacuation transportation available to all who desire to use it and is not screening those seeking this service.
 - There may be individuals amongst the public using this transportation who have a criminal intent to harm or misappropriate the property of others, and individuals with sickness that include, but are not limited to, mental disorders and contagious diseases, which you may be exposing yourself to by electing to take this transportation.
 - Hamilton County cannot guarantee the availability of any needed outside assistance (which includes, but is not limited to, the police, the fire department, and any emergency medical personnel) prior to, during or after the storm.
 - Other potential risks include, but are not limited to:
 - Death;
 - Internal injuries and crushed or broken bones resulting from structural damages;
 - Cuts and puncture wounds resulting from broken glass and flying debris;
 - Bruises, sprains and cuts;

- Animal and insect bites;
- Infections;
- Contracting an infectious disease;
- Being victimized by a crime including, but not limited to, homicide, sexual assault, battery, or robbery; and
- Incurring a mental disorder, such as, depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic shock syndrome.

I have received, read and understand the warning that is printed on this registration form and that is posted in the transportation registration area. I am aware of the dangers inherent in using this public evacuation transportation. Notwithstanding the dangers, I want Hamilton County to allow my family and I to utilize this transportation from the natural or manmade disaster causing the evacuation, and we shall in turn indemnify and hold Hamilton County harmless for any and all damages incurred by us.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone:

Home: _____

Work: _____

Mobile: _____

Family members who have accompanied you:

Duración _____

Fecha _____

AVISO

El Condado de Hamilton declaró una emergencia de evacuación mandatoria y ha ordenado que los ciudadanos evacuen el Condado. El Condado tiene ahora en operación este transporte de evacuación solamente para proveer transporte limitado a personas incapaces de evacuar el Condado. Todos aquellos utilizando este transporte público lo hace a su propio riesgo. Este transporte proveerá autobuses para transportar del Condado de Hamilton y descargar a las CIUDADES ALBERGUES designadas y regresarán al recibir permiso.

RIESGOS DE USAR ESTE TRANSPORTE PÚBLICO

Este transporte público se esta haciendo disponible a los residentes del Condado de Hamilton de manera que, **sirve al primero que llega**, por el deseo de buscar evacuarse del lugar de la emergencia declarada.

- El Condado de Hamilton no esta garantizando la capacidad/ fiabilidad de este transporte público para cualquier propósito particular.
 - Además de los peligros inherentes que podrían resultar de esta transportación, tal como incidentes potenciales o el fracaso de la maquinaria de transporte. Existen también otros daños posibles incurridos a individuos que eligen tomar el transporte de evacuación.
 - El Condado de Hamilton tiene este transporte de evacuación disponible a todos aquellos que desean usarlo y no esta investigando a nadie que buscar usar este servicio.
 - Habrán individuos entre el público usando este servicio de transporte que tienen intenciones criminales de hacer daño o abusar de la propiedad de otros. También habrá individuos con enfermedades que incluirán, pero sin limitación a, trastornos mentales y enfermedades contagiosos de las cuales usted se estaría exponiendo al elegir este transporte.
 - El Condado de Hamilton no puede garantizar la disponibilidad de asistencia adicional necesitada (que incluye, pero no es limitado a la policía, el departamento de bomberos y personal de emergencias médicas) antes, durante o después de la tormenta.
-
- Otros riesgos pueden incluir, pero no son limitados a:
 - La muerte;
 - Heridas internas y huesos rotos o triturados como resultado de los daños estructurales de la instalación;
 - Cortadas y punciones como resultado de vidrios rotos y escombros que vuelan;
 - Moretones, jalones y cortadas;

- Mordidas de insectos y animales;
- Infecciones;
- Contraer una enfermedad contagiosa;
- Ser víctima de un crimen incluyendo, pero no limitado al homicidio, el acoso sexual, la agresión física, el robo; y
- Incurrir un desorden mental, tal como, la depresión, la ansiedad o el síndrome de estado de shock traumático

Yo he/ hemos recibido, leído y entendido el aviso escrito en esta forma de registro y que esta puesto en el área de registro de transporte. Yo estoy/ estamos enterados de los peligros inherentes al usar este transporte público de evacuación. Sin embargo de los peligros, yo quiero/queremos que el Condado de Hamilton me permita a mi y a mi familia usar este transporte para evadir el desastre natural o humano causando la evacuación. En cambio aseguro/aseguramos que la ciudad no será responsable por cualquier daño incurridos por nosotros.

Firma: _____ Fecha: _____

Nombre:(letra molde) _____

Dirección: _____

Teléfono:

Casa _____

Trabajo _____

Célular _____

Miembros de familia de acuerdo, que lo acompañan:

EVACUATION REFUGE OF LAST RESORT WAIVER

Location: _____

Date: _____

WARNING

Hamilton County has declared an emergency and the County has declared a mandatory evacuation. The County is now operating this refuge of last resort solely to provide refuge to persons who are unable or unwilling to evacuate the County as has been ordered. The County does not warrant the strength or safety of this building during an emergency. Everyone entering this refuge does so at their own risk.

RISKS OF ENTERING THIS REFUGE OF LAST RESORT

This building was not designed nor constructed to withstand the forces of nature that may be present in this disaster, and may not be any more suitable for use as a refuge than your home or any other structures within the County. This building is being made available to the residents of Hamilton County only because of the desire of the public to seek refuge from the disaster.

- Hamilton County is not making warranties of the suitability of this building for any particular purpose.
- In addition to the inherent dangers that could result from storm damage, such as the potential collapse of the building or the failure of any of its portions to withstand the force of the disaster, there are other possible damages that could be sustained by individuals who elect to take refuge in this facility.
 - Hamilton County is making this building available to all who desire to use it and is not screening those seeking refuge in this facility.
 - There may be individuals amongst the public using this facility who have a criminal intent to harm or misappropriate the property of others and individuals with sicknesses that include, but are not limited to, mental disorders and contagious diseases which you may be exposing yourself to by electing to take refuge here.
 - Hamilton County cannot guarantee the availability of any needed outside assistance (which includes but is not limited to the police, the fire department and any emergency medical personnel) prior to, during, or after the disaster.

- Other potential risks include, but are not limited to:
 - Death;
 - Internal injuries and crushed or broken bones resulting from structural damages to the facility;
 - Cuts and puncture wounds resulting from broken glass and flying debris;
 - Bruises, sprains, and cuts;
 - Animal and insect bites;
 - Infections;
 - Contracting an infectious disease;
 - Being victimized by a crime including, but not limited to, homicide, sexual assault, battery, or robbery; and
 - Incurring a mental disorder, such as, depression, anxiety, or post-traumatic shock syndrome.

I/We have received, read and understand the warning that is printed on this registration form and that is posted in the registration area. I am/We are aware of the dangers inherent in using this refuge of last resort. Notwithstanding the dangers, I/we want Hamilton County to allow us to seek refuge from the disaster in this building, and I/we shall in turn indemnify and hold the City harmless for any and all damages incurred by us, **INCLUDING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE COUNTY’S OWN NEGLIGENCE, WHETHER OR NOT THE NEGLIGENCE IS THE SOLE CAUSE OR CONCURRING CAUSE IN THE INJURY, DEATH OR DAMAGE.**

Signature: _____ Date_____

Name: [Printed]_____

Address: _____

Phone:
 Home _____
 Work _____
 Mobile _____

Agreement of Accompanying Family Members:

Lugar _____

Fecha _____

AVISO

El Condado de Hamilton ha declarado una emergencia y el condado ha declarado también una evacuación mandataria. El Condado ahora tiene en operación este albergue de último recurso para proveer refugio a personas que no tienen la habilidad de evacuarse o que estén indispuestos a hacerlo según ha sido ordenado. El Condado no garantiza la estabilidad o seguridad de este edificio durante una emergencia. Todo aquel entrando a este refugio lo hace a su propio riesgo.

LOS RIESGOS AL ENTRAR A ESTE ALBERGUE DE ÚLTIMO RECURSO

Este edificio no fue diseñado ni construido para aguantar la fuerzas de la naturaleza que se podrían presentar en este desastre y que quizá no este más apto como albergue que su hogar o cualquier otra estructura dentro del Condado. Este edificio se esta haciendo disponible a los residentes del Condado de Hamilton únicamente por el deseo del publico en querer buscar refugio de un desastre.

- El Condado de Hamilton no garantiza la estabilidad de este edificio para ningún propósito específico.
- Además de los peligros inherentes que podrían resultar de daños tormentosos, tal como el derrumbamiento del edificio o de alguna porción de ella al no poder resistir la fuerza del desastre. También hay otros daños posibles que podrían sucederle a individuos que eligen tomar refugio en esta instalación.
- El Condado de Hamilton tiene en disposición este edificio para todo aquel que desea usarlo y no esta investigando a nadie buscando usar esta instalación.
- Habrán individuos entre el público usando este lugar que tienen intenciones criminales de hacer daño o abusar de la propiedad de otros. También habrá individuos con enfermedades que incluirán, pero sin limitación a, trastornos mentales y enfermedades contagiosos de las cuales usted se estaría exponiendo al entrar a este albergue.
- El Condado de Hamilton no puede garantizar la disponibilidad de asistencia adicional necesitada (que incluye, pero no es limitado a la policía, el departamento de bomberos y personal de emergencia médicas) antes, durante o después de la tormenta.
- Otros riesgos pueden incluir, pero no son limitados a:
- La muerte;

- Heridas internas y huesos rotos o triturados como resultado de los daños estructurales de la instalación;
- Cortadas y punciones como resultado de vidrios rotos y escombros que vuelan;
- Moretones, jalones y cortadas;
- Mordidas de insectos y animales;
- Infecciones;
- Contraer una enfermedad contagiosa;
- Ser víctima de un crimen incluyendo, pero no limitado al homicidio, el acoso sexual, la agresión física, el robo; y
- Incurrir un desorden mental, tal como, la depresión, la ansiedad o el síndrome de estado de shock traumático

Yo he/ hemos recibido, leído y entendido el aviso escrito en esta forma de registro y que esta puesto en el área de registro. Yo estoy/ estamos enterados de los peligros inherentes al usar este albergue de ultimo recurso. Sin embargo de los peligros, yo quiero/queremos que el Condado de Hamilton no permita tener refugio del desastre en este edificio. En cambio aseguro/aseguramos que la ciudad no será responsable por cualquier daños incurridos por nosotros, **INCLUYENDO LA CONSECUENCIAS NEGLIGENTES DEL MISMO CONDADO, YA SEA LA NEGLIGENCIA QUE CUASE O TERMINE EN HERIDAS, LA MUERTE U OTROS DAÑOS.**

Firma: _____ Fecha: _____

Nombre:(letra molde) _____

Dirección: _____

Teléfono:

Casa _____

Trabajo _____

Célular _____

Miembros de familia de acuerdo, que lo acompañan:

HAMILTON COUNTY CITIZEN EVACUATION CHECKLIST TAKE ACTION NOW

Monitor media reports. Watch TV, listen to AM/FM or NOAA weather radio and check the Internet often for official news. Evacuate when advised to do so.

Family Communications Plan Steps:

Make a plan and prepare to evacuate. Plan your evacuation route by using maps and identifying alternative routes. Pets should not be left behind, but understand that only service animals may be permitted in shelters. Plan how you will care for your pets and bring extra food, water and supplies for them.

Develop a family communication plan by designating an out-of-town contact that you can call. Ask them to contact other people who care about you, to let them know your status. Write contact information including name, home, work and cell phone numbers and e-mail address.

Contact information to provide to your out-of-town contact.

Name:	Name:
Phone #:	Phone #:
Email:	Email:
Name:	Name:
Phone #:	Phone #:
Email:	Email:

Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit Including the Following Items:

- Non-perishable or canned Food
- Can opener (non-electric)
- Bottled water
- Clothing
- Rainwear
- Bedding
- Sleeping bags
- Pillows
- Battery-operated radio/TV and portable NOAA Weather Radio
- Flashlight
- Extra batteries
- Prescriptions and medications
- First aid kit
- Car keys
- Maps

Special items for:

- Infants
- Elderly
- People with disabilities

**Important Documents
(store in a waterproof container):**

- Driver's license
- Social Security card
- Proof of residence
- Insurance policies
- Tax records
- Birth and marriage certificates
- Deeds
- Wills

Remember to make a supplies kit for pets with water, food (with manual can opener for canned food), collars with identification tag, carrier or harness, sturdy leash, medication, name and number of veterinarian, cat litter pan and scooper, pet beds and toys.

Prepare Your Home:

- Bring inside: lawn furniture, trash cans, hanging plants, outdoor decorations or ornaments, or anything else that can be carried by the weather.
- Close windows and doors. Note: Tape does not prevent windows from breaking, so taping windows is not recommended.

Evacuate If Necessary:

- If advised to evacuate, do so immediately. Follow the advice of authorities on which routes to take, which evacuation shelters to seek, and other important directions.
- Identify ahead of time where to go if told to evacuate. Learn the best evacuation routes to take. Get the telephone numbers of places you may go, as well as a road map in case you need to take alternative or unfamiliar routes if major roads are impassable.
- If time allows, call or e-mail your out-of-town contact to let them know where you are going and when you expect to get there. Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going. Check with neighbors who may need a ride or other assistance.

Take Precautions If Emergency Situation Is Weather Related:

- Listen to local TV, radio, or NOAA Weather Radio to be aware of the emergency situation.
- Be alert to weather conditions as they can change rapidly. Look for large hail and listen for the sound of an approaching tornado – many say approaching tornadoes sound like a freight train.
- Pick a safe place in your home where family members and pets can gather if a tornado occurs.
- Remain indoors, in the center of your home, in an interior closet, bathroom or hallway on the lowest floor, and away from all windows.
- Know your community's warning system. Outdoor warning sirens are used in Hamilton County.
- Stay away from floodwaters. If you come upon a flooded road, turn around and go another way. If you are caught on a flooded road and waters are rising rapidly around you, get out of the car quickly and move to higher ground. The floodwaters may still be rising, and the car could be swept away at any moment.
- Never attempt to drive through water on a road. Water can be deeper than it appears, and water levels can rise very quickly.
- Most cars can be swept away by less than two feet of moving water. Many flooding deaths are caused by people attempting to drive through floodwaters.
- Floodwaters can erode roadways, and a missing section of road – even a missing bridge – may not be visible with water running over the area.
- Avoid walking through floodwaters; two inches of moving water can sweep most people off their feet.

