

SACRAMENTO COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

An Annex to the County Emergency Operations Plan



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Prepared by:
James Lee Witt Associates,
A part of GlobalOptions Group



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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope

Purpose. The Sacramento County Evacuation Plan is developed as an Annex to the Sacramento County 2008 All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The purpose of this Evacuation Plan is to document the agreed upon strategy for the County's response to emergencies that involve the evacuation of persons from an impacted area to a safe area. This involves coordination and support for the safe and effective evacuation of the general population, and for those who need additional support to evacuate. Focus areas within this evacuation plan include public alert and warning, transportation, care and shelter, and others.

This Evacuation Plan incorporates the Incident Command System (ICS) concepts, and the principles of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Scope. This document is intended to provide evacuation strategy and protocols for medium to high-level (catastrophic) evacuation events in the County, and is developed with consideration to predominant threats and hazards in Sacramento County. This plan is intended to support activation of the Sacramento County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other County Departmental Operations Centers (DOCs) and can be used by the Sacramento Operational Area if warranted. This plan also provides overall operational guidance for public alert and warning, movement of evacuees, and care and shelter; it provides a concept of operations for a medium or large-scale evacuation event; and provides the roles of key departments and agencies during an evacuation. It does not provide or replace operational plans for specific departments or specific functions, such as shelter management or evacuation transfer point management.

In small-scale evacuations, such as those occurring during local fires, at crimes scenes, or due to a localized hazardous materials spill, this plan assumes that such events will be managed by local first responders in the field Incident Command Post (ICP), typically without an activation of the County EOC and without an activation of this Evacuation Plan.

1.2 Situation and Threat Analysis

Detailed information on hazards and threats to Sacramento County are found in the December 2004 *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. A discussion and review of the hazards is provided in the *Sacramento County EOP*. This next section provides only a cursory overview of the hazards, but points out those recognized hazards that could lead to evacuation operations in the County.

In 2004, Sacramento County's Emergency Operations Office (EOO) worked with a consortium of community stakeholders to complete the *Sacramento Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. The purpose of this analysis was to identify and discuss the natural and technological threats confronting the communities in the Operational Area and the mitigation efforts that might address those threats.

The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in December 2004. The plan authors documented and considered that there were from ten to twenty Presidential (FEMA) Disaster Declarations within the Sacramento area between 1965 and 2002. Furthermore, they identified all the recorded disasters in Sacramento County between 1950 and 2001, most of these receiving a local, state or federal disaster declaration. Of the 63 disasters, all but two resulted from extreme weather conditions, including thunderstorms, lightening, and heavy rain and flooding. Of all of these, the most costly in terms of injury and death was flooding.

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1.2.1 Natural Events

Flooding. As the most historically significant issue, flooding is the most likely natural hazard that Sacramento County may face, and one that has the potential to result in a high-level evacuation emergency. Flooding in the county could be caused by excessive rainfall leading to flash floods, by rains that exceed the capacity of urban storm-water systems, or by rainfall that forces river waters to exceed their river banks or levee walls. In the case of the later, the major river basins that impact urban areas are the Sacramento River, the American River, Dry Creek, Morrison Creek, Natomas East Main Drainage (aka Steelhead Creek), Arcade Creek, and the Consumes River.

Earthquake. While an earthquake has never been recorded for Sacramento County, there are fault lines that traverse the county. An earthquake that causes levee destruction during periods with high river flows could lead to massive flooding and evacuations. Furthermore, an earthquake impacting the San Francisco Bay Area could lead to evacuees moving into and through Sacramento County. Earthquakes are considered most problematic for the southern part of the county, specifically Isleton and the delta communities.

Volcanoes. A number of active volcanoes are situated close to the 100 mile planning radius to Sacramento County. Lassen Peak last erupted in 1914, and is 130 miles northeast of Sacramento County. Long Valley Caldera in Mono County is approximately 160 miles southeast of Sacramento; and its most recent eruption was at Mono Lake between 1720 and 1850. Eruption and ash production from any of these could impact Sacramento County and could lead to evacuations of persons with respiratory sensitivities.

Fire and Wildland Fires. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has rated much of the northern side of the American River Parkway as “Very High” under its Fire Hazards Severity Classification System, with the fire season lasting from early spring to late fall each year. County-wide, however, the US Forest Service forecasts a low fire danger for the County.

Sacramento County is approximately 944 square miles, has seven cities within its geographic borders, and is surrounded by eight different Counties. Within the County there are ten operational Fire Departments. Four departments are staffed by full-time personnel that respond to the heavily urbanized areas. Six departments are staffed by volunteer staff that protects three small towns, farm lands and wildland areas in the Southern part of the County.

In Sacramento County during the late spring, summer and early fall the temperatures can reach a hundred degrees plus with low humidity and high wind conditions. At the interface to the more urbanized areas there are hundreds of acres of grasslands that have not been developed and that lie at the interface with existing dwellings and commercial structures. Wildfires in these areas are those that have the potential for tremendous damage and even loss of life.

A major concern in the urbanized area is the American River Parkway that adjoins the American River from its headwaters at Folsom Dam and travels approximately twenty- three miles through heavily urbanized area to the Sacramento River. One of the major firefighting problems in the parkway is the lack of access for fire fighting equipment. Parts of the parkway can only be accessed by helicopters, boats and hand crews. Once a fire starts in the parkway the structures next to the parkway become part of the fire problem.

Sacramento County’s “Urban Service Boundary” is the line that separates the urbanized area from the rural area. The Eastern part of the “Urban Service Boundary” extends to El Dorado and Amador Counties. This area is the start of the foothills and has its own set of firefighting problems.

Days with the worst wildfire conditions are designated “Red Flag” days. A red flag warning is given on days when the temperature will be over one-hundred degrees Fahrenheit, the wind will be thirty plus miles per

hour and the humidity will be ten percent or less. Red flag warning is typically a fire department trigger to increase staffing and place extra fire apparatus into service. Wild fires move very fast and burn hot leaving no time for preventive measures once they have begun, and the evacuations may be required.

Structures in the urbanized areas of the County include single family dwellings, apartment complexes, shopping malls, commercial structures, warehouses, hotels, hospitals and care facilities, high-rise buildings and many other types. Any time there is fire some level of evacuation must be considered. Most building fires are likely to lead to low-level of evacuation emergency while a wildland fire has the potential for a medium or high-level evacuation.

Other Natural Hazards. There are numerous other natural hazards that impact Sacramento County, such as fog, extreme heat, extreme cold, drought, thunderstorms, and landslides. While these threats do at times negatively impact business functions, government activities and the daily lives of citizens, they are rarely the initiating cause for a medium-level or high-level evacuation event. Such weather related events have been the reason for low-level emergencies requiring short-term sheltering of vulnerable persons.

Disease epidemic and pandemic events could cause severe impacts to local business operations, as any major outbreak would impact the citizenry with flu and other symptoms. Under worst case scenarios, businesses would activate their business continuity plans, and government would initiate continuity of operations plans. Such events would not, however, trigger high-level evacuations of citizenry.

1.2.2 Human System Failure Threats – Accidental and Intentional

Hazardous Materials

Summary. There are businesses in Sacramento County that store, handle or use hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, and/or have underground storage tanks. Hazardous materials are transported through the County on several major transportation arteries, including road, rail and pipelines. Any major release of a material that is a toxic or flammable chemical material, biological agent, explosive or radiological material could lead to evacuations from the impacted area, although many times shelter-in-place is a more appropriate alternative as evacuations could inadvertently lead people to move into, as opposed to away from the hazard. Evacuees from hazardous materials incidents may have medical needs arising from exposure to a toxic material.

Facilities. The State of California requires permits to be carried by any storage or manufacturing facility that stores 55 gallons, 500 pounds or 200 cubic feet of hazardous materials. There are approximately 5,280 facilities that require permit to store, distribute or manufacture hazardous materials in the County. Of particular significance is a large propane storage facility, located in the Southern part of the County, which distributes propane throughout Northern California.

Transportation. Sacramento County is a transportation hub with six major freeways going through the City of Sacramento and through out the County in all directions. These freeways include Interstate 5, Interstate 80 and Business Loop 80, US 50, US 99 and State Highway 160. All these highways are used for hauling freight through the Western States.

Railroads. The County has two major railroads, both operated by the Union Pacific running through the County. Rail lines are the primary mode for moving hazardous materials throughout Sacramento County.

Pipelines. There are two underground hazardous material pipelines located in the County. Both pipelines are buried along the railroad easements and transport a variety of flammable and combustible liquids. These liquids include gasoline, jet fuel, diesel and crude oil. The pipelines service two large tank farms, one at

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Broadway and the Sacramento River and one at Bradshaw and Folsom Boulevard. These pipelines also serve McClellan Air Park and Mather Airport tank farms. The McClellan pipeline connects to Reno, Nevada.

Ports. The Port of Sacramento is located in West Sacramento. This is a deep water port that is used by ships that carry all types of cargo including hazardous materials. If a major hazardous material incident occurred at the port the surrounding area could be involved in a large scale evacuation.

Dam Failure. Dams could fail due to various impacts to the structure, including earthquake, erosion, structural failure, foundation leakage, and et al. a failure on Folsom Dam would be most devastating in the County, and would require an evacuation of impacted areas (see Attachment: Folsom Dam Failure Inundation Model). Failure of major dams that feed the Sacramento River (e.g., Shasta Dam) could lead to a swell in the Sacramento River that could in turn top Sacramento County levees or cause levee damage. Major levels of flooding would result in either case.

Levee Failure. Levee failure during winter rain months could be devastating to the County, leading to the evacuation of entire communities. Levee Breaks in 1972 and in 1980 combined to cost upwards of \$40 million damage, but were fortunately in sparsely populated areas. In the case of the 1986 record regional flood, only a determined flood fight prevented a collapse of the east levee on the Sacramento River located five miles north of downtown (MHMP, p 4-18). The 1997 record flood led to levee failure and flooding in five locations in counties adjacent to Sacramento.

While levee maintenance and upgrades are a primary concern and focus for the region, history has shown that levees can and do fail. This is especially true given that many of the levees now in use along the Sacramento River and other waterways were built by farmers as long as 150 years ago, and not to the same engineering standards as are currently practiced.

Civil Disturbance. Localized disturbance or crime scene requires potential for evacuating or sheltering in place of low numbers of citizens until potential violent situation is contained. Civil disturbance is not considered a threat that would cause a high-level evacuation emergency.

Terrorism. Weapons do exist that could cause devastating impact on urban areas within the county. The most likely weapon is an improvised explosive device. An actual terrorist strike, as well as the realistic threat of a strike, could lead to an evacuation event due to fear and uncertainty around the event.

1.2.3 Technological Threats

Utility Outages. A long-term outage of major utilities could occur during periods of extreme temperatures (cold or hot) or a major winter storm, to name a few. Some evacuation of vulnerable populations to shelters would be expected, and perhaps self-evacuations of the general population as well. This is not expected to be a catastrophic, long-term emergency, unless the support facilities were catastrophically disabled, due to accidental or perhaps intentional/criminal actions. A telecommunications outage would be devastating to local businesses that rely on these systems. A catastrophic outage is difficult to conceive, as there are many redundant systems that could support communications should one system (e.g., cell phone service) be disrupted for a significant time. However, some short-term self-evacuation of businesses and individuals could be expected.

1.3 Assumptions

General

- The principle responsibility for planning and responding to an evacuation event resides with the community in which the incident has occurred.
- Each member of the community, whether residents of, or workers in the community, is responsible for preparing their own personal emergency plans. Topics should include the possible need to evacuate on short notice. The County and local jurisdictions will provide public education to assist in preparing personal emergency plans.
- This plan will be in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Evacuation procedures prescribed in the Sacramento County Evacuation Plan will work in coordination with the evacuation procedures of the cities within the Sacramento Operational Area and of adjacent counties. Sacramento County's evacuation protocols will also be aligned with Regional planning concepts and procedures.
- Coordination of evacuation efforts in the County will be managed from the Sacramento County Operational Area EOC. The City of Sacramento will also coordinate efforts from the EOC.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assistance may not be available.
- Most instances that would require a High-Level Evacuation in Sacramento County will have some warning and therefore some pre-event activities may be accomplished. These include: early EOC activation to a potential flood or dam failure, warning that large wildfires could escape containment due to predictable weather changes. Terrorism/intentional attacks, however, might not be preceded with any warning.
- Shelter-in-place may often be the better decision for some types of emergencies, as mass evacuations pose inherent risks, especially in moving those who are medically fragile. Decisions to evacuate or shelter-in-place will be made based on situational analysis, with factors including the type and duration of the threat, roadway conditions, health and safety issues and sheltering capacity.
- The Sacramento County Evacuation Plan is designed to support evacuation activities for a medium-level or high-level catastrophic evacuation. It is not designed to support a low-level evacuation. Guidelines for Evacuation activation levels are defined in the following table.

| Sacramento County Evacuation Planning Evacuation Levels, Parameters and Examples | | |
|---|---|---|
| Level | Key Parameters | Examples |
| Low-Level, Localized | Localized Area. Evacuation zone <30 miles. Up to 5,000 people evacuate. | Local fire. Crime scene, e.g., hostage. Building bomb or fire. Local hazmat release. Pandemic/infectious disease control. |

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| Sacramento County Evacuation Planning Evacuation Levels, Parameters and Examples | | |
|---|--|--|
| Level | Key Parameters | Examples |
| Medium – Level, Area-Wide | Multiple areas or jurisdictions within the County. Evacuation zone 30 or more miles. Evacuations mostly in County. Possible inter-county coordination. 5,000 to 25,000 people. | Levee threatened in one area . Large wildfire. Area terror threat. Industrial accident and release. |
| High-Level, Catastrophic | Massive movement of people and needs for sheltering and resources. Evacuation to/through multiple counties and states. > 25,000 persons evacuating. | Folsom Dam failure/threat of failure. Levee failure or imminent threat of failure in multiple locations. Realistic nuclear or conventional attack or realistic threat. |

Public Alert and Warning

- The EOC will coordinate with the primary agencies that will alert and warn the public in an evacuation.
- Most all people will evacuate if given clear directions and warnings. However, some few will refuse to evacuate no matter how dangerous the situation.
- No one system exists that can quickly warn every citizen of an evacuation emergency. Effective public alert and warning will be accomplished only through the use of multiple systems.

Transportation and Movement

- Law Enforcement will be the primary agency for managing the movement of people, along with the County Department of Transportation and other departments or agencies in supporting roles.
- Roadways/ground transport will be the primary mode for evacuating persons from the affected area.
- It is anticipated that major roadways will remain intact for some period following the emergency. In the case of a flood event many roadways will eventually be submersed in floodwater and impassible.
- Some air evacuation is possible in very early stages of an evacuation, depending on weather conditions. Both Sacramento International Airport, and Sacramento Executive Airport are susceptible to flooding in the event of a levee break and/or dam failure.
- Day-to-day mass transit service resources will need to be augmented in order to meet the demand during an emergency.
- 80% of those needing to evacuate will self-evacuate in personal vehicles.
- 20% of those needing to evacuate will need some kind of transportation assistance
- Population Numbers for Sacramento County are defined in the table below.

| Sacramento County Evacuation Planning Population and Household Numbers | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Jurisdiction | Total Population | 80% of Population | 20% of Population | Number of Households | Reference |
| Unincorporated Sacramento County | 530,300* | | | 237,700* | |
| City of Sacramento | 467,300 | 374,800 | 92,500 | 177,500 | Jan 2007, Wikipedia |
| Citrus Heights | 86,900 | 69,500 | 17,400 | 33,800 | 2006, Wikipedia |
| Rancho Cordova | 59,100 | 47,300 | 11,800 | 20,400 | 2007, Wikipedia |
| Folsom | 70,800 | 56,600 | 14,200 | 23,500 | Jan 2007 Wikipedia |
| Elk Grove | 136,300 | 109,000 | 27,300 | 42,100 | Jan 2007, Wikipedia |
| Galt | 23,200 | 18,600 | 4,600 | 7,100 | 2005; Wikipedia |
| Isleton | 800 | 600 | 200 | 400 | 2006. City-Data.com |
| TOTAL | 1,374,700 | 1,100,000 | 274,700 | 542,500 | 2006, Census.gov |

* The totals for unincorporated area were derived from the total county values, less the values for the totals for the Cities combined.

Care and Sheltering

- Sheltering of Sacramento County residents being evacuated within or out of the county will be coordinated through the Sacramento County EOC.
- Sacramento County's Department of Human Assistance (DHA) is the primary agency for coordinating the care and shelter of people during an evacuation event.
- The Red Cross will assist DHA and work in coordination with the County to provide essential support to operate shelters.
- 80% of the evacuating populations will find their own accommodations, whether through hotel lodging or by staying with friends and family.
- 20% of the evacuating populations will need some level of care and shelter until they can return to their home, find shelter with friends or family, or find alternative sheltering.
- A list of shelters exists that outlines available sheltering resources. Each shelter has a basic operating plan to support its maintenance as a shelter.
- Evacuees will be provided with public information in the shelter concerning the emergency.
- There is sufficient in-county sheltering to meet the needs of an evacuation. A catastrophic incident may require evacuations out of the county, and shelters in adjacent and near-by counties may be requested to support Sacramento County.

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- Depending on the area and impact of the incident, many of the county's shelters may also be affected by the incident and will not be available.
- Evacuation Transfer Points will be designated that will provide basic necessities for evacuating persons. Most of these Transfer Points will be co-located with Regional Transit light rail stations.

Vulnerable Populations

- Up to 20% of the population will need evacuation assistance with transportation, sheltering, care, or other human needs. The level of needs will vary widely.
- People with disabilities are not necessarily in the vulnerable populations / special needs category, as many disabled are completely self-sufficient and/or prepared to evacuate.
- Many people who are otherwise self-sufficient may have special needs due to short-term issues, such as physical or mental health issues, temporary resource shortage (e.g., fuel, transportation), et. al.
- Schools, medical facilities and care facilities will undertake evacuations using their own resources, and not rely on governmental or public resources (e.g., ambulances or Para-transit). The facilities are responsible for transportation of the persons in their care. These facilities must not rely on the County for transportation assistance.

Pets and Large Animals

- Pets will typically be kept in areas adjacent to the shelters of their owners. Some designated shelters have pre-designated pet areas.
- Companion animals will be kept in shelters with their owners.
- The numbers of pets estimated in the County are shown in the table below.

| Sacramento County Pet Estimates | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | Households with Pets (%) | Average Number of Animals per Household | Sacramento Pet Estimates |
| Dogs | 31.6 | 1.69 | 272,200 |
| Cats | 27.3 | 2.19 | 304,700 |
| Birds | 4.6 | 2.74 | 64,200 |
| Other Pets | 10.7 | N/A | 54,500 |
| TOTAL | | | 695,600 |

The number of total households is 509,700. Source of estimates: California County Animal Disaster Preparedness and Response Guide (January 1999)

- There are approximately forty (40) large dairies in Sacramento County, mostly south of Elk Grove and near Galt with close to 18,000 dairy stock. Many could be threatened in a flood situation in the southern areas of the county.
- Most beef ranchers are on high ground, and not as susceptible to flood threats.

1.4 Authorities

There is no mandatory evacuation authority in California, but the Governor, Mayors and County Boards of Supervisors are provided emergency powers through the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances. Sacramento County Code, Chapter 2.46, Emergency Operations, in Section 2.46.120 Director's Emergency Powers and Duties, contains enabling authority for evacuation of unincorporated areas. Responsibilities include the authority to:

- 1) Recommended evacuations for all or part of the population from the threatened or impacted area is considered necessary for preservation of life, property or the environment.
- 2) Prescribed routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation.
- 3) Control ingress and egress from a disaster area, the movement of persons, and the occupancy of premises in the area.

General emergency management and operations authorities and references are provided in the Sacramento County EOP. The references below reflect the significant sources for the purposes of this Evacuation Plan Annex. Other authoritative documents are included in the references section of the Appendices to this document.

Federal

- National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- National Response Framework, 2008. Sets forth roles and responsibilities of federal and certain non-federal entities after catastrophes overwhelm state and local government.
- 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206 The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 92-288, as amended.
- 6 U.S.C. 317 – the role of FEMA includes evacuating disaster victims.
- 42 U.S.C. 960(23) – Temporary housing and evacuation of threatened persons are to be included in the scope of hazardous substance removal.
- H.R. 3858 (109th Congress) Amends the Stafford Act to ensure State and local plans address the needs of individuals and household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directives.
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

California

- California Emergency Services Act, California Government Code, Sections 8550-8668.
- California State Emergency Plan (California Government Code, Section 8850 et seq.).
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapters 1 through 6.

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- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) - Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations.
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
- SB 1451. *Emergency Preparedness for the Disabled Community*.
- AB450. Standardized Emergency Management System to Include Preparedness for Animals.
- *Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property during an Emergency*, State of California, Office of Emergency Services, 1999.
- *Guidelines for Coordinating Flood Emergency Operations*. Completed in compliance with the Flood Emergency Action Team (FEAT): Initiative Number 1. November 21, 1997.
- *Legal Guidelines for Flood Evacuation*. State of California, Office of Emergency Services, October 1997.
- *Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property during an Emergency*. State of California, Office of Emergency Services, 1999.

Sacramento County

- *Sacramento County Emergency Operations Plan* (August 2005).
- *Sacramento County, California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*. AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA with the Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Partnership, Inc, Folsom, CA (December 2004).
- *Sacramento County Evacuation Annex* (April 25, 2006).
- *Sacramento County Flood Annex* (January 6, 2005).

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2.1 Overview

This Evacuation Plan, as an Annex to Sacramento County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), is designed to follow the basic protocols set forth in the EOP. The EOP dictates general roles and responsibilities in activation to an emergency that includes evacuations. The EOP also describes how resources will be coordinated within the county. The overall objectives of emergency evacuation actions include:

- Alert and warning of the public to the threat and need to evacuate, and the establishment of the Joint Information Center (JIC) for information coordination.
- Movement and control of the general population out of the threatened area, including traffic control and directions.
- Transportation support of vulnerable populations (people with disabilities, elderly, persons without vehicles, et al.) out of the threatened area.
- Establishment of Evacuation Transfer Points.
- Provision of shelters for care of the county's population and animals.
- Access control into the hazard area.
- Assure safe and orderly re-entry to evacuated persons, with clear instructions.

This Evacuation Annex provides a framework for a medium-level or high-level (catastrophic) activation in Sacramento County. These levels are fully defined in relation to the specific threats to Sacramento County in Section 3 Triggers and Activation. In general, a low-level emergency is manageable by the Incident Commander, with some limited support by the EOC that is staffed at a minimal level with an EOC Director, Section Chiefs and a Situation Assessment Unit. A high-level emergency requires the full-activation and full-staffing of all positions in the EOC and includes a great deal of coordination within the OES Inland Region. A medium-level emergency lies between these two extremes and can be tailored to specific events.

This evacuation plan was developed using Sacramento area flood-models, one-hundred year, five-hundred year and Folsom Dam failure maps to design evacuation strategies.

2.2 Evacuation Authority and Decisions

In Sacramento County an evacuation order can be given by the following persons:

- The Sacramento County Executive or designee.
- The Director of the Sacramento County Emergency Operations Office (EOO), or designee.
- Sacramento County Sheriff.

Local jurisdictions will activate their own resources and EOCs for an evacuation of their communities based on the local situation. Their decision will be contingent on numerous factors, including the extent of the threat, the risk of an expansion of the threat, and the danger to life and health. In most cases, anything above a low-level emergency will require the activation of the County EOC to support the movement of evacuees out

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of a local jurisdiction and into/through the County. The EOC for the City of Sacramento and County of Sacramento is a joint facility located at McClellan Park, an evacuation in the City would trigger the activation of the joint City/County EOC.

Shelter-in-Place. Evacuation of populations pose some inherent safety concerns associated with the rapid movement of large numbers of people (especially vulnerable populations) away from their resources, support facilities and familiar surroundings. Moving them to areas that may lack the level and quality of support and resources needed, could be life-threatening.

For this reason, evacuation is a solution of last-resort, and shelter-in-place is encouraged whenever possible. Sheltering-in-place requires that the public remain indoors during an emergency period. The shelter-in-place order is typically accompanied by instructions to turn off the heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system and closing windows and doors, for instance in the case of a toxic chemical, biological or radiological materials air-borne release. Shelter-in-place is often the preferred response in the case of inclement weather, and it may be accompanied by the instructions to move to structurally safe areas in the structure in the case of tornados. It is also valuable for situations of civil disturbance or situations of potential violence, in which sheltering within locked premises is preferable to evacuation.

If people are not directly impacted by the incident, shelter-in-place provides the advantage over evacuation in that it allows families to stay together in familiar surroundings, with easy access to media reports (TV and radio), phones, internet, food, water and medicines. However, sheltering can only be maintained as long as personal and emergency supplies last. Shelter-in-place operations also provide the advantage of reducing congestion on major roadways and reducing the strain on mass transportation systems.

Legal Considerations. Evacuation orders may be given as either voluntary or mandatory. If mandatory evacuation is ordered, law enforcement will not use force to remove persons who choose to remain in the affected area. Penal Code Section 409.5 does not authorize forcible evacuations, but rather authorized officers to refuse admittance of others into the impacted area. Possible exceptions can be made for adults who will not evacuate minors from immediately dangerous environments; the children can be removed under child endangerment laws.

Responders must clearly inform people that failure to evacuate may result in physical injury or death and that a future opportunity to evacuate may not exist. People must be informed that there is no guarantee that resources to rescue them will be available. Law enforcement should have those that refuse to evacuate sign a waver and document where these persons are located.

Once an evacuation order is given, it is critical that the public information system provide clear instruction through all available alert and warning systems and mechanisms.

2.3 Evacuation Triggers and Activations

General triggers for EOC activation for evacuation-related emergencies are presented in this Evacuation Plan. These triggers are designed to support the County's decisions to levels of evacuation; however, the decision to evacuate must be made on a case-by-case basis. The variables that the County must consider before evacuating a community are complex, and the levels of EOC activation are contingent on more than just evacuation issues. The decision to evacuate, shelter-in-place, or stand-by must be carefully considered. Even a well organized and supervised evacuation can put great stress on a population. An evacuation will likely cause instances of great community turmoil, separated families, economic loss for persons and local businesses, and in the worst case loss of life. An evacuation puts great stress on the sick, elderly and vulnerable populations for whom movement from their care provider and care facility may be life threatening.

In Sacramento County, many of the evacuation-related threats, such as flood from storms and/or levee/dam failure can be predicted with some certainty. Hesitancy to evacuate citizens in the face of realistic threats could result in extreme danger and loss of life to citizens. In many geographic areas of the County, time lost in delaying evacuation equals a missed opportunity that cannot be recovered. Vulnerable populations, those in care facilities, and all who need extra time to move to safety should evacuate proactively, especially if living in areas where flood danger is paramount and the forecasted risk of flood is imminent or likely.

There is often little warning for other threats, such as terrorism, explosions, hazardous materials accidental releases or earthquakes. In these cases, activation of emergency services and evacuation of citizens will be time-critical. In all cases, the response, including evacuation will be managed at the lowest level possible, with local governments having the primary responsibility for evacuation preparedness and response. All local governments need have their own evacuation plans and strategies. If an event escalates beyond the capability of the local jurisdiction, then the County Evacuation Plan and the County EOC will be activated. If the event impacts multiple jurisdictions within the County, then the response will be managed and coordinated through the County EOC serving as the Operational Area EOC, and coordinating with the local government EOCs.

Evacuation operations in the field will be managed and conducted by the Sheriff's office and other law enforcement agencies. Key functions supporting the law enforcement efforts include the County Department of Transportation, Regional Transit, public and private transportation providers, fire departments, County Department of Human Assistance (DHA), County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Animal Care and Regulation and other services and departments throughout the County.

2.4 Public Alert and Warning

Communicating risks to the public in clear and consistent (i.e. non-conflicting) messages is essential for orderly evacuations. All warning given to the public, whether they receive the message via phone, media, loudspeaker, webpage, or other medium, must be consistent. The County's Joint Information System is critical to the coordination of information. The Joint Information Center will be activated for low-level emergencies so that messages will be effective in supporting orderly evacuations, no matter how minimal.

The key alert and warning systems that would be useful in evacuations, their capacity and their activation protocols, are provided in this Evacuation Plan. These include:

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Fire and Law Enforcement Loudspeakers
- Media Hotline and Media Release
- Reverse 9-1-1 System
- 2-1-1 Sacramento
- County Information Services: Sacramento County Information Center and County Operator
- Vulnerable Population databases
- Neighbors Alerting Neighbors

Those who are evacuating throughout the County, or out of the County, will continue to receive information as to road conditions through the CalTrans 5-1-1 system for highway conditions, CalTrans changeable message signs, and via EAS on local radio. For those evacuating by mass transit, they will receive information from intercom on Regional Transit light rail trains and busses, from intercom at the Regional Transit light rail stations, and via EAS on local radio, for those who have radios. Evacuation Transfer Points will be co-located with RT Light Rail stations whenever possible so that the existing services, including communications, will be available.

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Key information to be provided will include threatened areas, whether the evacuation is voluntary or mandatory, road closure information, evacuation routes, Evacuation Transfer Points, school and business closures, and other essential information. Communications will be in accordance with Sacramento County's Communication Plan. Public information will also be critical for the orderly re-entry of evacuees back into evacuated areas.

2.5 Transportation and Evacuation Control

The primary transportation for 80% or more of the evacuees will be by privately owned automobiles. These people may need evacuation route information, and basic directions. When the threat of potential evacuation increases, the general population should be encouraged to fuel their cars and prepare to evacuate in short notice if the need arises. They should have food, water and their emergency kits ready to go.

Primary evacuation routes are established for each of the seven County Sheriff Districts (route maps presented in the Appendices). These include major interstates, highways and prime arterials within Sacramento County. Local jurisdictions will work with the County EOC, and especially the Operation's Section, Law Enforcement Branch and the Evacuation Movement Unit to identify and update evacuation routes and evacuation transfer points. Agencies supporting the Evacuation Movement Unit include County DOT, Sacramento City DOT (if City is involved), CalTrans and Regional Transit.

Evacuees will be given transport from the threatened areas by bus, and will be taken to Evacuation Transfer Points (ETPs). ETPs are collocated with certain Regional Transit light rail stations. These stations have ample parking, bus turnaround areas, and essential services close by. ETP locations are in the Appendices.

Task forces will be assigned to pick up people in the threatened areas. These task forces will be made up of two or more buses traveling with law enforcement, an animal control vehicle and paratransit-type vehicle (either from RT or from Paratransit, Inc.) Some animals cannot be taken onto a bus or light rail train. In these cases, the owner of the animal should pass the pet over to the County Animal Control Officers, who will provide an identity tag or insert an identifying micro-chip into the animal. These animals will typically be taken to the SPCA for care and safety until the owners can reclaim them.

Many people needing evacuation transportation will have disabilities that make it difficult for them to easily board the buses. Paratransit Inc. and/or RT CBS busses will be a part of the Task Forces to transport those in wheel chairs and other disabled persons.

Evacuees will be taken to the nearest RT Light Rail station, where they will be transferred via light rail to the ETP, which is collocated with another light rail station. The ETP will provide some basic necessities such as: water, food, restrooms, overhead shelter from the elements and emergency phone service. ETPs are not shelters. However, people will need to be taken from the ETP by buses to designated shelters as soon as possible. Some evacuees at the ETP will be able to contact family and friends to set up their own rides and shelter. Some minimal triage will be conducted at the ETP to determine if any evacuees need special services and need to be taken to shelters that can meet their needs. The shelters to be opened first will be those closest to the ETPs.

In some cases, the ETP will not be co-located with an RT station due to the RT light-rail service being greatly disrupted, or in the worst case scenario of a Folsom Dam failure resulting in most of the RT light rail stations being impacted; in these cases other facilities will be designated as ETPs. A much greater number of transportation task forces will be needed to move people a longer distance to safety. If ETPs needed have not been pre-designated, the EOC should choose sites that are large and well-known, have large parking and some services close by, such as shopping centers, libraries, high schools or colleges.

Re-entry will be approved by the EOC Director, and conducted by the Law Enforcement Branch and the Evacuation Movement Unit. A safety assessment of the evacuated area will be conducted before re-entry is allowed, if the area was potentially damaged by flood, storms, fires, hazardous materials, or explosions.

Once re-entry is deemed safe, the same public alert and warning systems can be used to disseminate information regarding the opening and re-accessibility of evacuated areas. Transportation will be provided for those in shelters back to ETPs and/or directly to neighborhoods. Vulnerable populations may need additional assistance until support services are restored.

Further details on the transportation and evacuation control are found in Section 5 of this plan.

2.6 Care and Shelter

The County EOC will decide which of the pre-designated shelters to open based on the geographic location of the incident. Shelters should be as close as possible to the evacuee's homes or ETPs, but far enough away to be safe from the threat. In the case of a flood threat, the county will open shelters outside the floodplain.

Shelters will be opened that are compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The County contains a list of shelters that have been vetted for ADA compliance, service animal and pet shelter area availability, parking, kitchen space, bathrooms, and other amenities. Shelter plans typically assume people will be in the shelter for up to 72 hours. If the situation is of a catastrophic event that requires greater than 72-hour stay, the Care and Shelter Branch of the EOC will manage continuation of shelter support with local, state and federal resources, supplies, and staff, as well as the Red Cross.

In an evacuation event the location of a larger shelter(s) will be announced to the public; this announced shelter will double as an ETP from which overflow or special vulnerable populations can then be transported to, or directed to other shelters. The locations of the ETPs will also be announced to the public, and those evacuating by mass transit will be taken to these ETPs, and then transported to, or directed to shelters. The location of all shelters will not be announced, but rather they will be opened as needed to support the number of evacuees.

The American Red Cross will work closely with the County Department Human Assistance (DHA). The Volunteer Coordinator in the EOC will also be able to provide volunteer staff to augment some duties and responsibilities in the Care and Shelter operation.

Further details on the Care and Shelter can be found in Section 6 of this plan.

2.7 Critical Facilities – Jails, Healthcare Facilities, Schools, Colleges and Airports

For the purposes of this section, critical facilities include those that serve the public's interest during an emergency, and as such need focused consideration as to how they are managed in an emergency. Many critical facilities provide governmental functions, such as firehouses, Sheriff Stations, and water or sewage treatment facilities. Each of these departments has their own response plan that supports their activation in case of evacuation events, and dictates how they would coordinate with the County EOC via their own DOC. These departments also need to maintain their own evacuation plans, as well as continuity of government strategies, to support the continuation of their essential function. In the cases of the first responders, such as fire services and law enforcement, there are multiple facilities out of which they can operate should one facility need to be evacuated. In the case of utilities such as water and sewer, the loss of services at any facility due to an evacuation could create a major resources supply challenge to the EOC staff. Mutual aid

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resources will likely be needed to provide water and back-up power to certain facilities until the main service is restored.

In the sections below, described are the special evacuation considerations for critical facilities that are not traditionally considered part of the County's first response organization. As such, the facilities evacuation operations will need to be closely coordinated by the EOC. All of the following facilities (jails, schools and airports) contain populations that need additional support to evacuate; these same facilities also provide amenities that may support evacuee sheltering, transfer areas for evacuees, or staging areas for evacuation operations support.

2.7.1 Jails

There are two jails in Sacramento County. The downtown Main Jail contains up to 1,200 people. This population consists of the newly arrested and those waiting trial. As such the inmates and staff are more anxious and potentially volatile. They would need to be evacuated in secure buses such as the type the Sheriff Department operates. The primary evacuation destination is the Triple C Jail in the south part of the County.

The Rio Consumnes Correctional Center (Triple C) Jail in South County contains up to 1,800 people. This population consists of mostly sentenced persons, and as such the anxiety level is greatly reduced and the inmates are less volatile. They can be moved in non-secure buses (such as school buses or RT buses) when shackled and with guards. The Triple C would likely evacuate north to the Main Jail.

If both facilities were threatened and needing to be evacuated, the Law Enforcement Branch at the EOC would coordinate the evacuation of inmates through the law enforcement mutual aid.

The Main Jail has a medical ward that hosts up to sixty people. Of these sixty, typically thirty suffer from mental health problems, and another thirty from physical health problems, with some needing dialysis and other medications. There is an isolation room for inmates with Tuberculosis. Thus, any evacuation of the Main Jail would require the use of some medical transportation, including ambulances. Early movement of the more vulnerable inmates who would need additional time is critical to a successful evacuation, and should be considered whenever there is a heightened level of evacuation warning.

2.7.2 Health Care Facilities

Private health care entities provide key services for the public, and include hospitals and long-term care facilities (e.g., board-and-care and assisted living centers). These facilities are required by state law to have their own evacuation plans, including patient transfer destinations, staffing and transportation plans.

Hospitals within a HMO network will typically evacuate their patients to another facility within their network. The Hospital Association of Sacramento County provides a forum for the member hospitals to work out other patient transfer agreements. In some cases, such as in flood events, the patients may be "sheltered in place", i.e., moved to upper floors that are not impacted by rising waters. This strategy provides the advantage of lessening the impact to critical patients for whom a long-distance move may prove harmful or even fatal.

When some forecast of an event allows time for early evacuations, hospitals in the potential impact area can cancel elective surgeries and divert patients to facilities that are not in the threatened area. Information on alerts and potential threats will be shared through the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) system, as well as through other available systems.

Evacuation Planning and on-going mitigation efforts are critical for the area hospitals. A Sacramento Hospitals Evacuation Strategy will be provided as an Appendix to this plan. (*Appendix development to begin in Fall of 2008.*)

Like hospitals, long-term health care providers are required to have their own evacuation plans, with alternative destinations for the people in their care and defined modes of transportation. During a large disaster, the local ambulance services will not be able to provide sufficient resources to move a large long-term care facility, and the emergency medical services and paratransit-type vehicles will be needed to support evacuations of the general population. Providers that are members of a large organization, such as Eskaton, may move their residents to a member organization's facility. Other independent providers will move their residents to like-facilities. All long-term care facilities in a potential impact area should be provided with alerts whenever the EOC is calling for evacuations of vulnerable persons.

2.7.3 Primary Schools

Schools are essential in providing services to the community in case of evacuations. Schools provide gyms, auditoriums and facilities that can be used as ETPs, and many of the identified shelters in the county are at schools. School buses are a vital resource in the event of a high-level evacuation emergency where a large number of transportation resources are needed. Schools need to be evacuated early, both for the children's safety and to allow for its resources to support the larger community.

Primary schools (grade schools and high schools) should consider taking a "flood day" off if they are in a threatened area and in imminent danger of flooding, or being impacted by other catastrophes. This allows children to remain with their parents and allows families to voluntarily evacuate if they wish.

Schools districts and individual schools provide an excellent conduit for public information, including warnings of threats and potential or actual evacuations. Many schools have parent/guardian call-down systems that can reach many families in a short time.

2.7.4 Colleges

Adult college students, unlike primary school students who are still minors, will typically have more resources to support their self-evacuation. Nevertheless, many college students and campuses will need time to support student evacuations and for implementation of business continuity procedures. Furthermore, local colleges may be needed to support evacuee movement and sheltering, and close coordination with the colleges is essentially in providing for the overall safety of citizens. Potentially impacted colleges in the Sacramento County should also consider taking "flood days" if the threat levels warrant it.

Each of these colleges in Sacramento County has the responsibility to protect the life, health and safety of their students, faculty and staff, and will respond to emergencies and evacuate their facilities according to their emergency operations plans. The Colleges in the County are listed below, along with their locations and some considerations regarding their availability and strategic placement as a as a possible shelter and/or an Evacuation Transfer Point.

There is one university in Sacramento County that is in the California State University System.

- **California State University - Sacramento.** CSUS is located on 6000 J Street in the City of Sacramento, near the American River and near Highway 50. The nearest Regional Transit Station is the 65th Street Station, located one-half mile to the south. The campus is located within the 100-year and 500-year flood plain.

The Los Rios College District has four colleges located within the County: the American River College, Sacramento City College, Cosumnes River College, and Folsom Lake College.

- **American River College.** American River College is located in Sacramento County at 4700 College Oak Drive, just east of I-80 off the Madison Avenue exit, between the City of Citrus Heights and the City of Sacramento. The nearest Regional Transit Station is the Watt Avenue Station, located three miles to the north-west.

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The main campus is NOT located within the 100-year or 500-year flood plain.

ARC's off-campus centers are: the Ethan Way Center in the City of Sacramento, just south of the American River; the Mather Center; the McClellan Center; and the Natomas Center next to/with Inderkum High School.

- **Sacramento City College.** Sacramento City College is located on 3835 Freeport Boulevard near William Land Park; it is located off the Sutterville exit of I-5 in the south part of the City of Sacramento. The closest Regional Transit station is the City College Station, located one mile to the west.

The main campus is located within the 500-year flood plain. It is not within the 100-year flood plain.

Sacramento City College's off-campus centers are: the Davis Center near UC Davis; the Downtown Center at 1209 4th Street in the City of Sacramento; and the West Sacramento Center at Halyard Drive, of the BUS 80/US 50 Harbour Boulevard exit.

- **Cosumnes River College.** Cosumnes River College is located at 8401 Center Parkway, in the City of Sacramento, (just north of the City of Elk Grove) off the Cosumnes River Boulevard exit of Highway 99. The nearest Regional Transit Station is the Meadowview Station located two miles to the north-east.

The main campus is located close to the 500-year flood plain, and may be impacted. It is not within the 100-year flood plain.

- **Folsom Lake College.** Folsom Lake College is located in the City of Folsom at 10 College Parkway in the City of Folsom, one and one-half miles north of Highway 50 on the Bidwell Exit. The nearest Regional Transit Station is the Folsom Station located 4 miles to the East.

The main campus is not located in the 100-year or 500-year flood plains, although it would be impacted by a Folsom Dam Failure.

Folsom Lake College's off-campus centers are: the El Dorado Center, 6699 Campus Drive in Placerville; and the Rancho Cordova Center, 10378 Rockingham Dr., in Rancho Cordova near Mather Field.

Heald College has eleven campuses throughout the Western United States, one of which is located in the City of Rancho Cordova in Sacramento County.

- **Heald College.** Heald College is located at 2910 Prospect Park Drive in Rancho Cordova, one mile off the Zinfandel Exit of State Highway 50. The nearest Regional Transit Stations are Zinfandel, Cordova Town Center and the Sunrise, all of which are within two miles of the College.

The main campus is not located in the 100-year or 500-year flood plains, although it would be impacted by a Folsom Dam Failure.

2.7.5 Airports

Five airports are located in Sacramento County. The Sacramento County Airport System (SCAS) includes Sacramento International Airport (SMF), Mather Airport (MHR), Sacramento Executive Airport (SAC) and Franklin Field (F72). SCAS owns and manages the Airstrip only at McClellan Airfield (MCC). McClellan Air Park and Mather Field are converted U.S. Air Force bases.

Sacramento International Airport (SMF) is the primary commercial hub in the County, and is located in the unincorporated County area north of the City of Sacramento in the Natomas Basin. The International Airport is located 12 miles northwest of downtown Sacramento and north of Interstate 5.

Sacramento Executive Airport (SAC) is located in the southern end of the City of Sacramento, situated between State Highway 99 and Interstate 5. Sacramento Executive Airport is located at 24 feet above sea level. It is specified as a General Aviation airport and not intended to be used for air carrier operations. It has three runways (lengths of 5,503', 3,836' and 3,485'). These runways are considerably short to be used as an alternative to Sacramento International Airport in an evacuation.

Mather Airport (MHR) is located near State Highway 50 in the City of Rancho Cordova. Mather Airport is located at 96 feet above sea level and stands out as a potential alternative airport. Mather Airport is mainly used as a cargo and corporate general aviation airport although there are some limited military operations with the Air National Guard. With two runways (11,301' and 6,040'), it currently has a CAT I ILS approach and an operating contract tower. It also maintains a defector Index C ARFF capability. Sacramento County Airport System staffs Mather Airport. Since the transition from a military field, there are a number of vacant buildings and hangars that would need upgrades and improvements done for code purposes prior to occupying. The airfield facilities are in good to excellent condition. Surface parking is limited.

McClellan (MCC) is located in the northern end of Sacramento County. McClellan is at 75 feet above sea level and has a 10,600' runway as well as a CAT I ILS. The airport is mainly used as a Corporate and General Aviation airport. The airfield is uncontrolled and depends on county fire to support ARFF needs. It has ample surface parking but available facilities are questionable due to a 3rd party development contract (not under SCAS control). SCAS manages and owns the airfield only.

Franklin Field is designated a public use airport, and has not air traffic control tower or personnel. The field is located in 8 miles north-west of the town of Galt in the unincorporated area of the County.

2.8 Re-entry Procedures

The EOC Director will initiate re-entry into evacuated areas based on the input from the Incident Commander, and in consultation with the EOC Operations Chief. Before re-entry the area must be confirmed to be safe and secure. An assessment must be completed to verify that citizens can return to the evacuated area.

Once an evacuated area has been established as safe for reentry, persons who have evacuated will be allowed to return to their homes. Re-entry points will be staffed by law enforcement who will limit entrance to residents and those with official business in the area. Volunteers, especially through the VOAD, will have a role in providing services and assistance to returning evacuees during this re-entry and recovery phase. Those in shelters will have access to mass transit resources to support their transportation needs back to their homes.

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Section 3

Activation Levels and Evacuation Triggers

3.1 Activation Levels

In preparation for a predictable event, such as a storm, period of extreme weather, or fire season, Sacramento County conducts situation assessments to evaluate data and intelligence reports to decide if a certain level of response is necessary. This situation assessment typically takes place in discussions between County Emergency Operations, key emergency responders, and Departmental staff following initial notification. Meetings or conference calls are initiated whenever there is a need to coordinate information among jurisdictions and agencies, monitor possible emergency situations, provide and monitor public information, and create an initial common operating picture.

Should the potential incident escalate to the point where resources and coordination are needed and Departmental Operations Centers are activating, the county EOC may activate. Once evacuations are determined to be imminent and must be initiated as part of the response phase of an emergency, three levels of response have been defined to support the initial activation of the County EOC and affiliated response activities. These are low-level, medium-level, and high-level activations. A recovery period will follow any level of response activation. At all other times, Sacramento County will remain in a preparedness phase, as outlined in the County's EOP.

Activation of a situation assessment meeting in Sacramento County may also be needed if Sacramento County will receive evacuees from neighboring counties, or from any of the cities within the Sacramento Operational Area. Even if the emergency in the local cities or adjacent counties can be handled through the normal capabilities of that jurisdiction, Sacramento County officials should be notified so that they can monitor the situation and activate promptly to provide evacuation assistance should the situation escalate.

3.1.1 Situational Assessment for Evacuation Emergency

In many cases the decision on whether to activate the EOC and respond at any level to an emergency is contingent on first understanding the potential threat and collecting situational data to determine credibility. To conduct this situational assessment the Sacramento County Emergency Operations Office (EOO) will call a meeting of key department heads to gather and evaluate existing data, evaluate the potential threat, plan for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the threat, and begin media reporting and rumor control. The agencies and/or County Departments that will make up the membership of this meeting will vary depending on the type of potential threat.

Examples of threats that could grow in severity to the point of requiring evacuations of populations include:

- Weather reports that include flood watches or warnings, and/or storms that may bring large amounts of rain
- Credible long-term predictions of earthquake aftershocks or volcanic eruptions
- Dam failure advisories for dams anywhere along the Sacramento River, American River, or Consumes River watersheds
- Long-term or chronic hazardous materials releases or hazardous substance exposures that are reportedly worsening
- Localized fire that could grow in severity
- Warning of terrorist attack

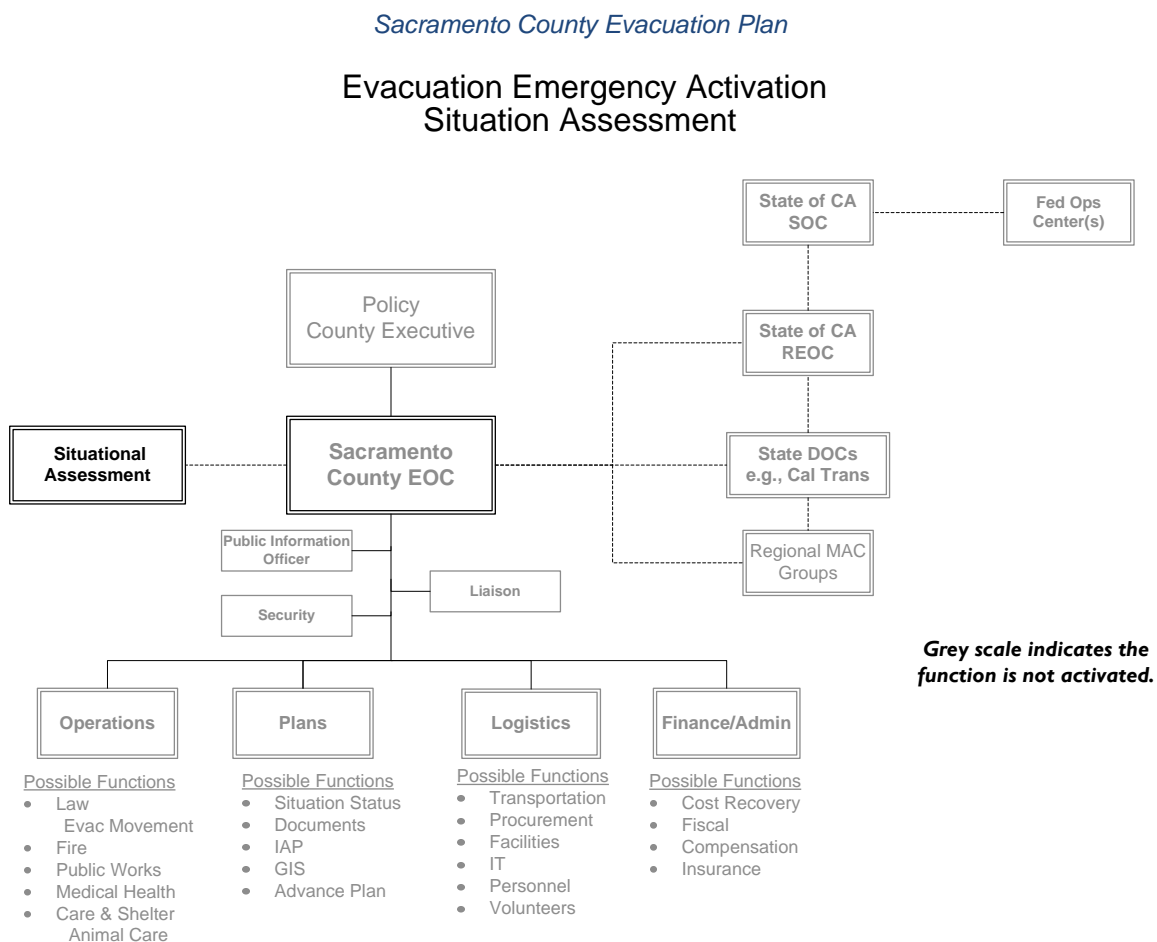
Situational Assessment Activation - Key Activities for an Evacuation Emergency.

If any of the above threats exist, the County EOO will activate a situational assessment process. The key activities include the following:

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- Initiate a Situational Assessment meeting or conference call. Include technical subject matter experts and County Department representatives in order to assess the threat by taking advantage of their expertise.
- Coordinate information with local, regional, state or federal entities as needed.
- Begin media advisories to address threat and correct rumors.
- EOC Director notifies EOC staff of timetable and staffing needs for potential activation of the EOC.

The County’s organizational structure activated during the situational assessment for an evacuation-related emergency would typically be as depicted in the diagram below.



3.1.2 Low-Level Evacuation Emergency

A low-level response is also referred to as the “Evacuation Alert Stage”. It is typically a localized evacuation within the county. It typically involves an evacuation of no further than 30 miles, and the movement of up to 5,000 people. Twenty percent of these persons, or 1000 people, may need support and resources. The other 4,000 would self-evacuate and be self-sufficient.

Low-Level Examples

- Localized flooding or minimal threat of levee break.
- Localized fire.
- Hazardous materials release to a local area.
- Bomb threat affecting one location. Building, facility or school evacuation.
- Localized civil disturbance.

Any terrorism-related event, should it involve the sheltering or evacuation of a relatively small number of persons, would likely trigger the activation of a medium to high-level emergency activation due to the sensitive nature of any terrorist event. This event level is magnified due to Sacramento being the location for the seat of State government.

Low-Level Activation Key Activities for Evacuation

- Activate DOCs that may need to provide evacuation resource support, often including Law, Fire and Sacramento County DWR, County DOT, Animal Control, et al.
- EOC may activate to coordinate information throughout region and with State and Federal partners, if needed.
- Media advisories to support self evacuations and correct rumors.
- Emergency management personnel activate their family personal plans and prepare to support long-term evacuation emergency.
- Assisted evacuation of special needs persons or groups in threatened area.
- Multiple shelters are opened to care for up to 1,000 evacuees (i.e., 20% of 5,000 total) and domestic animals.
- Traffic control and support for up to 5,000 self-evacuating people.
- Staff and volunteers needed for shelter management.
- Some animal care needed.
- Some business or government COOP self-activation may be in place.
- Declaration of Local Emergency prepared, issued if situation has potential to worsen.

EOC and Personnel. A low-level activation of the EOC will typically include the following personnel:

- EOC Director, PIO and Liaison.
- All Section Chiefs.
- Operations Section may need a care and shelter, health/medical and law enforcement branch.
- Planning Section personnel, including Situation Status, and others as needed.
- State or Federal representatives as necessary.

As the EOC activates and expands, the Situational Assessment members will transition into EOC positions.

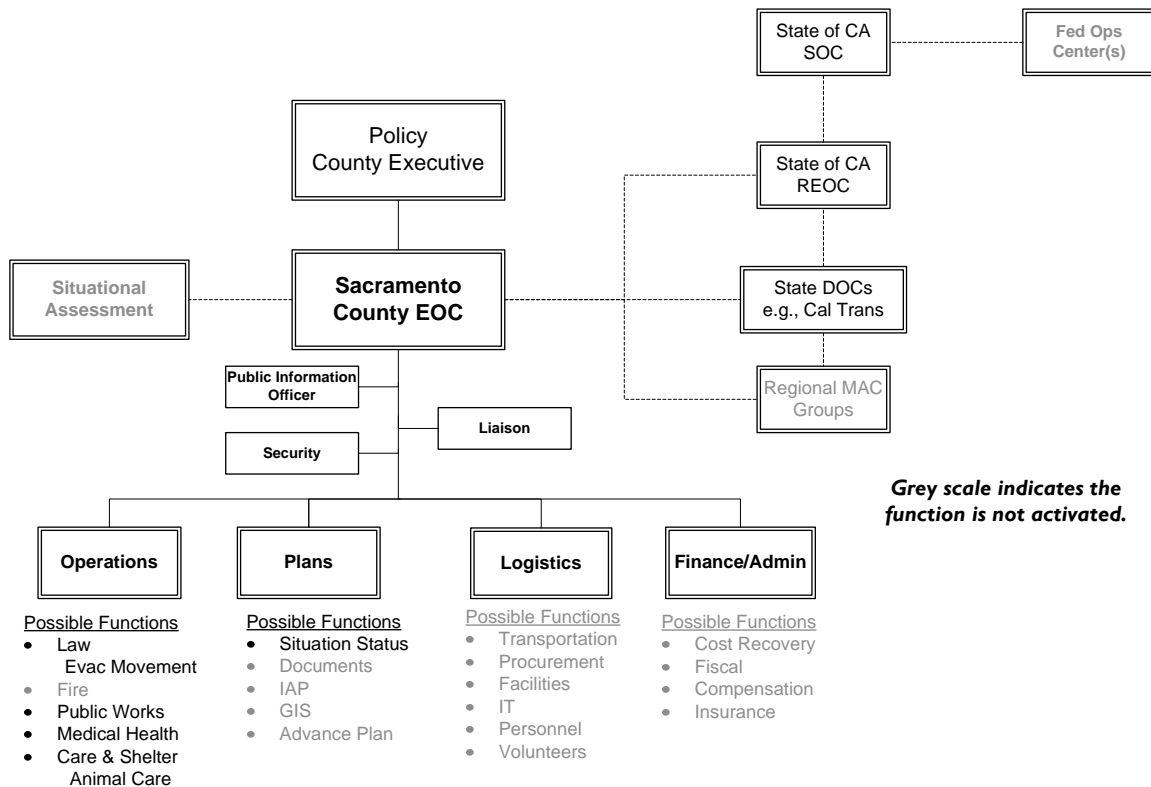
A field Incident Command Post(s) is likely already established during a low-level activation of the EOC. The Sheriff and County Transportation Department Operations Centers (DOC) are likewise activated, depending on the nature of the event.

State and/or Federal Government Involvement. The Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) would likely activate for a low level activation. By SEMS regulation anytime a local EOC activates the REOC and the State Operations Center (SOC) would activate for support. Some federal agencies may be notified, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The organizational structures during a Low-Level evacuation-related emergency would typically be as depicted in the diagram below.

Sacramento County Evacuation Plan

**Evacuation Emergency Activation
Low-Level**



3.1.3 Medium-Level Evacuation Emergency

A medium level response is also referred to as the “Evacuation Warning Stage.” It is typically a non-routine type of evacuation, and needed to initiate a wide-area evacuation involving multiple areas within the county, and may require a need to evacuate people to areas outside of Sacramento County. Mutual aid may be needed, as well as some support from State or Federal agencies. Medium-level evacuation may be those in the voluntary stage only,

Medium-level activations typically involve an evacuation of more than 30 miles, and the movement of up to 25,000 people. Twenty percent of these people or 5000 persons may need some kind of support in the form of shelters. They may also need mass transit services.

Medium-level activations are those that do not reach the level of catastrophic, but are more than simply a low-level emergency that can mostly be managed by a single jurisdiction and/or limited EOC support. As such, there is more variability in how the EOC may be staffed, contingent on the needs and type of threat. The EOC may be fully staffed even at the medium-level emergency as a proactive measure when the event has the possibility of rapidly expanding to catastrophic levels.

Medium-Level Examples.

- Levee threatened in one area (e.g., North Natomas).
- An actual levee failure with minor impact (e.g., during low water levels) and some degree of flooding or imminent flooding.

- A large wildfire, likely in the urban interface (e.g., along American River Watershed).
- Industrial accident.

Medium-Level Activation - Key Activities for Evacuation.

- EOC staff and activities expand.
- Activate DOCs that may need to provide evacuation resource support; this would likely include most all County Departments' DOCs.
- Situational assessment members have integrated into the EOC roles.
- All emergency management personnel activate their personal family plans and prepare to support long-term evacuation emergency.
- Mandatory Evacuation of Vulnerable populations in the (potentially) impacted areas.
- Voluntary Evacuation notice to general population in the (potentially) impacted areas.
- Media advisories to support mandatory and voluntary evacuations.
- Evacuation Transfer Points are activated; Incident Command established to support evacuee transfer.
- Mass transit is activated to emergency levels to support evacuations.
- Incident command is established in threatened zone to support evacuation.
- Shelters are opened to care for up to 5,000 people.
- Staff and volunteers are increased to support shelter management for both persons and animal care.
- Traffic operations to support the movement of up to 25,000 people out of the (potentially) impacted area.
- Business and government COOP activation in place for those in the impact area.
- Declaration of Local Emergency.
- Governor's Proclamation of Emergency is requested.
- School closure in (potentially) impacted area.
- Large venue evaluation may be considered.

EOC and Personnel. A medium-level activation of the EOC will typically include the following personnel:

- EOC Director.
- County Counsel.
- Public Information.
- Liaison.
- Operations Section including Law, Fire, Care & Shelter and Transportation branches to support evacuation.
- Planning Section and all branches.
- Logistics Section and immediately required branches (transportation and facilities).
- Finance Section.
- State or Federal Liaisons.

If the situation has the potential to increase in severity, additional emergency personnel should be notified and put on alert to support expanding functions.

Local, State and/or Federal Government Involvement. The EOC of any affected City within the County should be opened to coordinate city resources, if it has not already done so. Any impacted City should provide a liaison to the county EOC so that strong coordination with the County.

Section 3 – Activation Triggers

3.1.4 High-Level Evacuation Emergency

A high-level or mass evacuation response typically involves a catastrophic emergency situation and massive numbers of people needing to evacuate. It involves the movement of people, greater than 25,000, and requires the sheltering, transportation and resources to accommodate an evacuation to multiple counties and states.

High-Level Examples:

- Folsom Dam has failed, or high risk of imminent failure.
- Massive levee breeches/failures and flooding in one area, and/or combined imminent threat of failure in multiple locations.
- Large-scale conventional attack or realistic threat of nuclear or catastrophic explosion.
- Terrorist incident of any significant level, with concurrent media attention and public fear.
- Uncontrolled large wildfire at urban interface in Sacramento and multiple regional counties.

EOC and Personnel. In a catastrophic, mass evacuation emergency, the County EOC will activate to its fullest level. High-level evacuations require an elevated level of technical expertise and mutual aid with State and Federal agencies.

Local, State and/or Federal Government Involvement. Incident Command Posts may be fully activated and staffed to respond to the evacuation impact areas and to support movement to Evacuation Transfer Points and shelters within Sacramento County.

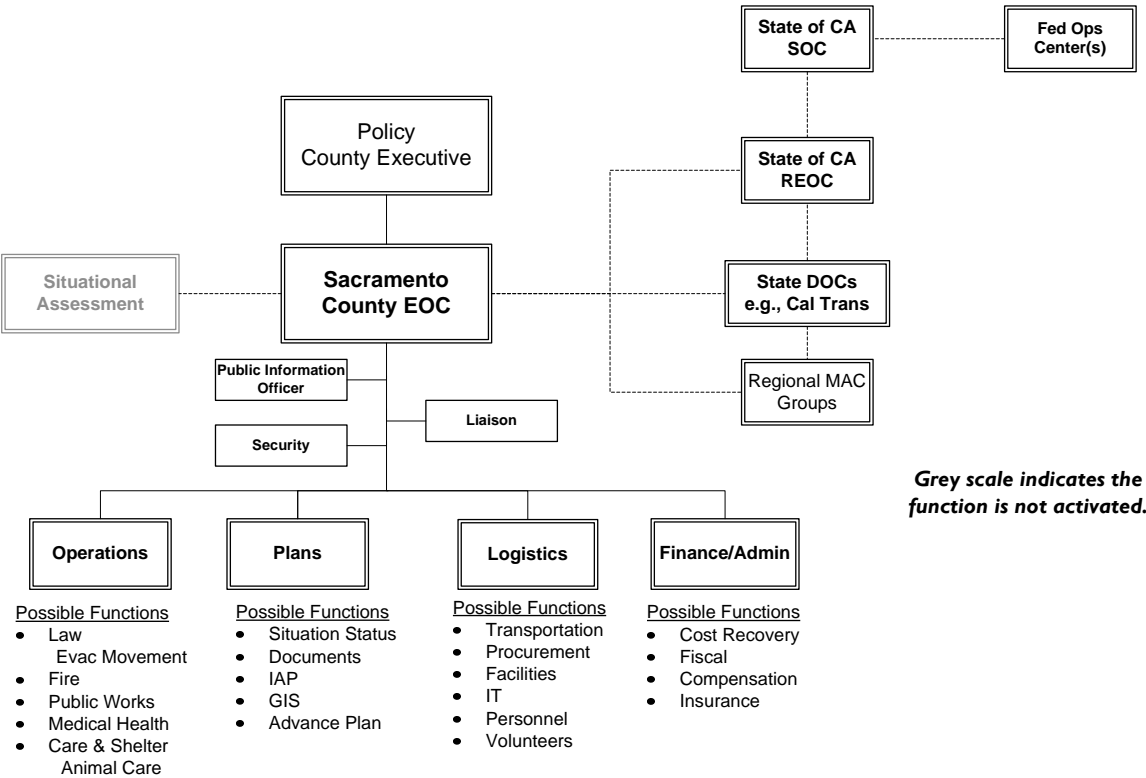
Since a mass evacuation implies area-wide movement of people throughout the county, the EOC will need to coordinate with entities throughout the impacted region in order to maintain effective control and prioritization of numerous operational events occurring throughout Sacramento County and the entire region in response to the emergency.

In a mass evacuation, the need to activate emergency plans of each of the County's departments is required. Mandatory activation of many county personnel as Disaster Service Workers will likely be required. Once mandatory evacuation notices have been issued to the public, intensive proactive support procedures are necessary. Mutual Aid with federal and state agencies will be necessary.

The organizational structure during a mass evacuation-related emergency would typically be as depicted in the diagram below.

Sacramento County Evacuation Plan

Evacuation Emergency Activation
High-Level



Section 3 – Activation Triggers

3.2 Triggers for Activation to an Evacuation Emergency

The following tables are intended to provide triggers for activating the EOC, specifically related to emergencies that would require the evacuation of persons within Sacramento County. The criteria listed in these trigger tables are meant as guidance, and are not absolutes. The triggers do not replace the judgment of emergency management professionals who must decide the level of activation and level of staffing based on real-time information regarding the situation. However, the triggers do encourage a proactive and substantial level of staffing that would allow the EOC activities to meet the demands of an evolving emergency.

| Sacramento County Evacuation Plan <i>Evacuation Triggers - Situational Assessment</i> | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| Situation / Threat / Hazard | Trigger Details | Reference/ Source |
| Natural Hazards | | |
| Flood - Levee overtopping; extensive street flooding | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sacramento River “I” Street Bridge is rising, and significant precipitation and/or Sierra Range snow melt is expected.• American River “H” Street Bridge is rising, and significant precipitation and/or Sierra Range snow melt is expected.• Morrison Creek at Mack Road – significant rise in levels.• Natomas East Main Drain at Arcade Creek – significant rise in levels.• Arcade Creek at East Main Drain Canal – significant rise in levels.• Cosumnes River – significant rise in water levels.• National Weather Service predicts heavy rains in the region. | Sacramento County DWR |
| Earthquake & Volcano | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Credible long-term predictions of earthquakes and/or aftershocks, or predictions of any level of volcanic eruptions from Shasta or Lassen.• California Earthquakes occurred outside of Sacramento County that may impact levees. | USGS |
| Fire / Wildland Fires | Localized fire that could grow in severity. | Fire agencies |
| Human Caused Threats – Accidental and Intentional | | |
| Hazardous Materials: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Notification received of an elevated potential for release of hazardous materials in transportation | Fire agencies |

| Sacramento County Evacuation Plan <i>Evacuation Triggers - Situational Assessment</i> | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| Situation / Threat / Hazard | Trigger Details | Reference/ Source |
| Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Explosive | <p>corridors, at facilities, and/or impacting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term or chronic hazardous materials releases or hazardous substance exposures that are reportedly worsening near populated areas. Realistic threat of explosion due to facility or transportation accident. | |
| Threat of Dam Failure | Office of Emergency Services is notified of investigations of dam structural integrity anywhere along the Sacramento River, American River, or Consumes River watersheds. | USBR & Army Corps |
| Threat of Levee Failure | Levee district workers, or others, are investigating potential levee integrity issue. | Levee Protection Districts |
| Civil Disturbance | Localized disturbance or crime scene requires potential for evacuating or sheltering in place of low numbers of citizens until potential violent situation is contained. | Sheriff |
| Threat of Terrorism or criminal intent | Warning of or unconfirmed act of any terrorist-related event somewhere in the OES Inland Region. | Regional DHS |
| Technological Threats | | |
| Utility Outage | Utility companies warning of potential or expected outages due to storm, mechanical failure, high demand for services, and other reasons. | Utilities |

Section 3 – Activation Triggers

| Sacramento County Evacuation Plan <i>Evacuation Triggers Low-Level Emergency</i> | | |
|--|--|--|
| Threat / Hazard | Trigger Details | Reference/ Source |
| Natural Hazards | | |
| Flood: Levee overtopping; extensive area flooding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River “I” Street monitor – 19 to 24 feet and rising. • American River “H” Street monitor – up to 30 to 39 feet and rising. • Morrison Creek at Mack Rd – 13 feet and rising. • Natomas East Main Drain at Arcade Creek – 33 feet and rising. • Arcade Creek at East Main Drain Canal – 33 feet and rising. • Cosumnes River climbing and reaching top of levees. • National Weather Service flood and flash flood warnings. | Sacramento County DWR’s River Advisory Stage |
| Earthquake & Volcano | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes in Bay Area have resulted evacuees into and passing through Sacramento County. • A low magnitude earthquake has occurred in the Sacramento Region, levee impact uncertain. • Volcanic activity at Clear Lake or Lassen volcanoes suggests some ash production may occur that affect Sacramento given intensity of volcano and wind directions. | USGS |
| Fire / Wildland Fires | Fire impacting urban interface area, potential to continue to grow. | Fire agencies |
| Human Caused Threats – Accidental and Intentional | | |
| Hazardous Materials: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Explosive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localized Hazmat release occurred. Sheltering in place and/or transport corridors impacted. Self-evacuation of local residents expected. • Human exposure to hazardous substances in an area creating a localized level of concern. • Localized explosion involving facility or transportation requires some level of sheltering, evacuation and area control. | Fire agencies |
| Dam Failure | Dam integrity reported as in question anywhere along the Sacramento River, American River, or Consumes River watersheds. Specific site investigations increasing. | USBR |

| Sacramento County Evacuation Plan <i>Evacuation Triggers Low-Level Emergency</i> | | |
|---|---|--|
| Threat / Hazard | Trigger Details | Reference/ Source |
| Levee Failure | Levee integrity in any one location is possible, although yet unlikely; levee assessments and evaluation increasing. | Districts, Sacramento County DWR |
| Civil Disturbance | Localized disturbance or crime scene requires potential for evacuating or sheltering-in-place of citizens until potential violent situation is contained; situation intensity may yet expand. | Sheriff |
| Terrorism | Confirmed terror-related intention of violence in the OES Inland Region. No crime yet committed, but heavy news-coverage involved. | Regional DHS, Sheriff |
| Technological Threats | | |
| Utility Outage | Utility companies experiencing some outages due to storm, mechanical failure, high demands for services, and other reasons. Vulnerable persons affected. | Utilities |

Section 3 – Activation Triggers

| Sacramento County Evacuation Plan <i>Evacuation Triggers Medium-Level Emergency</i> | | |
|--|--|---|
| Threat / Hazard | Trigger Details | Reference/ Source |
| Natural Hazards | | |
| Flood - Levee overtopping; extensive sheet flooding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River “I” Street monitor – up to 27 feet. • American River “H” Street monitor – up to 41 feet. • Morrison Creek at Mack Rd – 13 feet and rising. • Natomas East Main Drain at Arcade Creek – 33 feet and rising. • Arcade Creek at East Main Drain Canal – 33 feet and rising. • Cosumnes River climbing and reaching top of levees. • National Weather Service flood and flash flood warnings. | Sacramento County DWR’s River Warning Stage |
| Earthquake & Volcano | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes in Bay Area result in large influx of refugees into Sacramento County due to fires, transportation closure, structural damage, civil disturbance, et.al. • An earthquake has occurred in the Sacramento Region, impacting levees towards failure (subsurface liquefaction of sands and silts). • Volcanoes at Clear Lake or Lassen erupt with high level of ash resulting in large influx of refugees into Sacramento County. | USGS |
| Fire / Wildland Fires | Wildfire expanded due to season and unfavorable weather conditions resulting in urban area evacuations within and out of county. Fires throughout the region likely given conditions. | Fire agencies |
| Human Caused Threats – Accidental and Intentional | | |
| Hazardous Materials: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Explosive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazmat release is sustained with major impact to urban areas and transportation corridors. • Impact to vulnerable persons is high, causing severe and detrimental health concerns and need to evacuate and possibly decontaminate evacuees. • Impact to critical facilities (e.g. hospitals, health care, schools) causing need to evacuate large numbers of vulnerable peoples. | Fire agencies |

| Sacramento County Evacuation Plan <i>Evacuation Triggers Medium-Level Emergency</i> | | |
|---|---|--|
| Threat / Hazard | Trigger Details | Reference/ Source |
| Dam Failure | Serious threat of dam failure. Emergency repairs in progress. Possible large water release as part of dam protection measure. | USBR and Army Corps |
| Levee Failure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levee shows signs that critical failure has a high degree of probability; river water is currently at a high stage. Levee has severe weaknesses in multiple locations; river water is currently at a high stage. | Districts, Sacramento County DWR |
| Civil Disturbance | Civil disturbance causing long-term service shut-downs, significant need for law enforcement and support, and the need to support the safe movement of persons through the area of disturbance. | Sheriff |
| Terrorism | A terrorist-related act has taken place in the OES Inland Region; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threats have been made targeting Sacramento County and specific critical services and vulnerable populations in the County. Persons from outside the County are evacuating to and through Sacramento County. | Regional DHS |
| Technological Threats | | |
| Utility Outage | Utility companies experiencing long-term outages; restoration of services will take up to 5 days. Due to season and other variables, vulnerable persons severely affected. | Utilities |

Section 3 – Activation Triggers

| Sacramento County Evacuation Plan <i>Evacuation Triggers High-Level Emergency</i> | | |
|---|---|--|
| Threat / Hazard | Trigger Details | Reference/ Source |
| Natural Hazards | | |
| Flood - Levee overtopping; extensive sheet flooding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacramento River “I” St. monitor – up to 31 feet; levee overtopping and flooding. • American River “H” St. monitor – up to 42 feet; levee overtopping and flooding. • Morrison Creek at Mack Rd – 14 feet, overtopping and flooding. • Natomas East Main Drain at Arcade Creek – 34 feet, overtopping and flooding. • Arcade Creek at East Main Drain Canal – 34 feet, overtopping I and flooding. • Cosumnes River overtopping levees and banks and flooding. • Massive regional flooding, Critical facilities, business and government all severely impacted. | Sacramento County DWR’s Flood Alert Stage and Danger stage |
| Earthquake & Volcano | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes in Bay Area result in large influx of refugees into Sacramento County. • An earthquake has caused levee failure on area rivers or creeks. • Volcano at Clear Lake or Lassen erupt with high level of ash resulting in influx of refugees; ash in Sacramento County’s air causing need for sensitive persons to evacuate the County. | USGS |
| Fire / Wildland Fires | Wildfire expanded due to season and unfavorable weather conditions resulting in urban area evacuations within and out of county. Wildfires are raging throughout the county and OES Inland Region and affecting urban areas. | Fire Agencies |
| Human Caused Threats – Accidental and Intentional | | |
| Hazardous Materials: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Explosive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazmat release is sustained with major impact to multiple urban areas and transportation corridors. • Impact to vulnerable persons is high, causing severe and detrimental health concerns and need to evacuate and decontaminate evacuees. • Impact to critical facilities (e.g. hospitals, health care, schools) causing need to evacuate large numbers of vulnerable peoples. | Fire Agencies; County Hazmat |
| Dam Failure | Folsom Dam has failed at some level. | USBR |

| Sacramento County Evacuation Plan <i>Evacuation Triggers High-Level Emergency</i> | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| Threat / Hazard | Trigger Details | Reference/ Source |
| Levee Failure | Levee has failed in at least one area in county. | Levee districts |
| Civil Disturbance | Civil disturbance causing long-term service shut-downs and impact to local government, state government, and significant number of business. | Sheriff |
| Terrorism | A terrorist-related act has taken place in Sacramento County. See Terrorism Annex. | Regional DHS |
| Technological Threats | | |
| Utility Outage | Utility companies experiencing catastrophic loss of service for undetermined duration. | Utilities |

Section 3 – Activation Triggers

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Section 4 Public Alert and Warning

4.1 Overview

Public alert and warning is necessary to increase public awareness of an impending threat, and to provide clear instructions should an emergency situation require the need for evacuation. In fact, the vital first step of a successful evacuation in Sacramento County is contingent on timely public alerting that allows the public the opportunity to safely move to non-impacted areas.

This Section is devoted to the available systems and mechanics of public alerting. The actual verbal or written messages that will be given, whether through the media, the Reverse 9-1-1 system, the Emergency Alert System, or other messaging systems, are the responsibility of the Public Information Officer, the Joint Information Center and the EOC.

A well-informed public is less likely to panic in the case of an emergency situation or an actual disaster. In Sacramento County and surrounding areas, there are many ways to inform the public. These include:

- Emergency Alert System.
- Fire and Law Enforcement Loudspeakers.
- Media Hotline and Media Release.
- Reverse 9-1-1 System.
- 2-1-1 Sacramento.
- Sacramento County Information Center.
- Websites.
- Alerting Vulnerable Populations.
- Neighbors Alerting Neighbors.

4.2 Emergency Alert System

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) began in 1997, taking the place of its predecessor warning system, the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS). The EBS and EAS have been used over 20,000 times since its inception for civil emergency and severe weather warnings.

The EAS is designed to provide emergency information by the use of radio, television and cable television. The EAS is controlled by the FCC. There are strict rules on the activation and use of the system.

The Emergency Alert System should only be activated in extreme emergencies by the authorized individuals. In the Sacramento Region the following broadcast companies are part of the EAS:

Primary Radio Station: ***KFBK, 1530 AM***

Secondary Radio Station: ***KSTE, 650 AM***
KGBY, 92.5 FM

Primary Television Station: ***KCRA, Channel 3; www.KCRA.com***

In an emergency it is very important that all the media outlets (radio, television, cable television) are kept informed of the emergency. Once the EOC is activated it is the EOC's responsibility to keep the media

Section 4 – Public Alert and Warning

informed through the Joint Information Center (JIC) on a regular basis so that current information can be relayed to the public.

How to Activate: The County Executive, Sheriff or County Emergency Operations Office Director have authority to activate the EAS, and must supply the message through the PIO. The details of EAS activation reside with the Emergency Operations Office or Joint Information Center.

4.3 Media Hot Line

The Media Hot Line is used to make the media aware of an incident that is in progress. Once the media is informed then they decide how to cover the incident. Providing accurate messages in a timely manner is crucial. The Media Hot Line can be activated by both the Fire and Sheriff Departments and at the EOC.

News conferences for radio, television and print media should be held on a regular basis. The media is the main source of information for the community. It is the role of the EOC, and specifically the Joint Information Center (JIC) to provide the media with accurate information for the community.

How to Activate: The Media Hot Line is used by the EOC to provide information about an incident. The lead PIO at the Joint Information Center is responsible to supply messages to the Media Hot Line. The PIOs have access to place messages on the hotline.

4.4 Fire and Law Enforcement Loudspeakers

All Fire and Sheriff vehicles are equipped with loudspeaker systems. The Sheriff Department also has helicopters with loudspeakers that can be used to make announcements over neighborhoods. The loudspeakers are useful in making announcements for neighborhood actions, for directing traffic, and in warning people not to enter areas. The vehicle loudspeakers are the best way to give instant directions to the public that may not be near, or own, a radio or TV, during late night hours when most of the public is likely asleep and away from media (for EAS alerts) or their phones (for Reverse 9-1-1 alerts), during power outages or once people have left their homes.

In the case of emergencies these vehicles can drive through a neighborhood and make announcements such as: evacuate, shelter-in-place, or report to a designated area; they can also make an all-clear announcement once the emergency is over. These vehicles are under the control of the Incident Commander (IC) of the incident. The IC should coordinate messages and activities with the EOC and the JIC.

How to Activate: The Incident Commander(s) will provide directions to the field fire and law enforcement units and should provide the message to be broadcast through the vehicle loudspeakers. The IC should consult with the EOC, and especially the PIO/JIC for the appropriate message to be sent.

All vehicles must be transmitting the same message via the loudspeakers to avoid confusion. Messages must be direct and simple. Those needing detailed information could check details on website, or call the 2-1-1 Sacramento or other key numbers for more information, and/or check the EAS TV or radio sources.

4.5 Reverse 9-1-1 System

Sacramento County and the City of Sacramento have a Reverse 9-1-1 system that can send out a voice message to individual households and businesses. The current system has the capacity to send out up to approximately 5,700 calls/hour. If more capacity is needed, the EOC can contact the provider and contract for expanded service. The messages are sent to the phone numbers listed in the current 9-1-1 database.

How to Activate: The Reverse 9-1-1 can be activated in the County by the EOC Director or the Sheriff. They can either provide a message scripted for the particular incident, or send a pre-recorded evacuation (or other) message be sent, and direct the Reverse 9-1-1 Provider as to the target area.

The message to be sent should be crafted by, or reviewed by, the JIC. The PIOs from the County and impacted cities within the operational area may also be involved at the JIC.

4.6 2-1-1 Sacramento

The 2-1-1 Sacramento is a system that is designed to support callers with information and referrals regarding community services. The Community Services Planning Council is the non-profit organization that operates the 2-1-1 Sacramento in the County. The 2-1-1 Sacramento operators can refer 2-1-1 Sacramento calls to the correct county government offices as well as community services.

In an evacuation emergency, many citizens may call 2-1-1 Sacramento for information, directions, and even calls for support if they find delays with 9-1-1 operators. The 2-1-1 Sacramento operators cannot take the place of 9-1-1 for dispatch and emergency calls; they can however relay the emergency information that is being provided by the County. Furthermore, many vulnerable persons may call 2-1-1 Sacramento as they become accustomed to its referral service for their special needs.

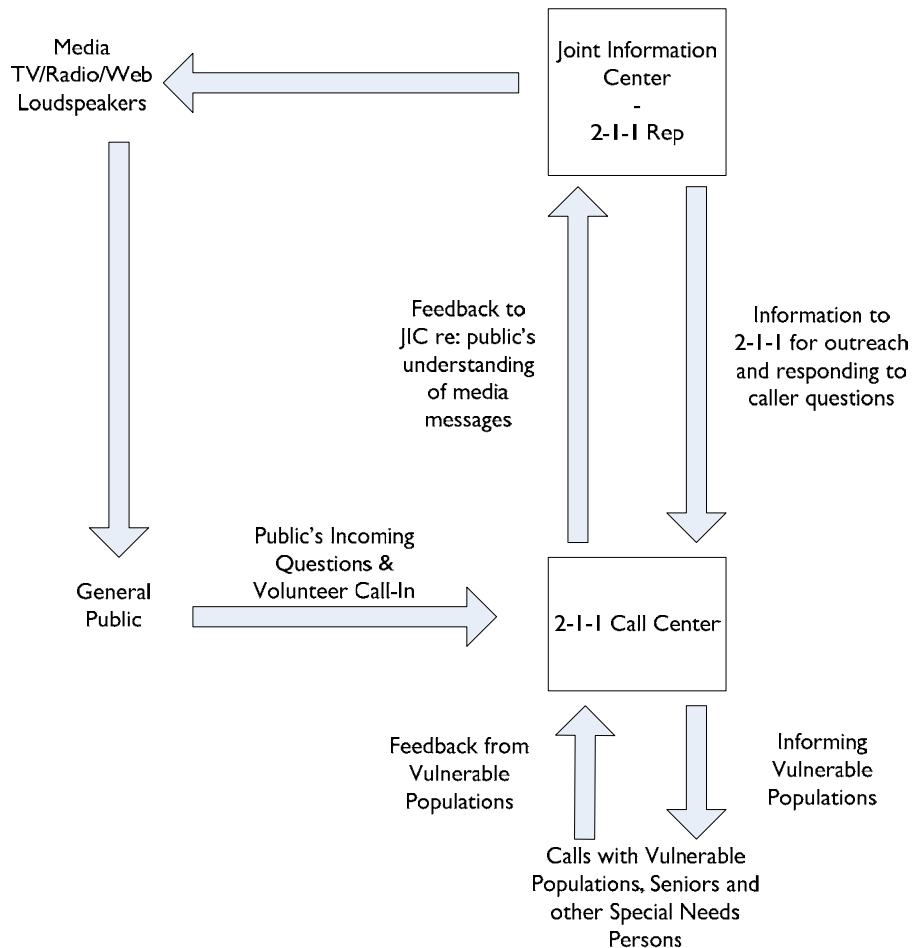
2-1-1 Sacramento will have a person assigned to the EOC and the JIC specifically so that they can relay reliable information to their operators. In addition, 2-1-1 Sacramento provides bilingual services through bilingual staff and a telephone Tele-interpreters service that provides translation services via a three-way call.

2-1-1 Sacramento operates within the standards of the Alliance of Information Referral System (AIRS). The AIRS standards are required of the 2-1-1 Sacramento Systems by the California Public Utilities Commission. The 2-1-1 Sacramento has information for over 1, 000 agencies in California, and has over 2,400 resource records. The database is built on a national standard using the taxonomy developed by the Federal Health and Human Services. Currently, Verizon, AT&T, Sprint and Cingular cell-phone callers can get through to the 2-1-1 Sacramento system.

The 2-1-1 Sacramento system's durability is enhanced by its ability to be transferred to other counties. 2-1-1 Sacramento is transferred to 2-1-1 Bay Area in emergencies, and in turn will receive calls from adjacent counties when they need help. Operators have access to their adjacent county's appropriate databases. The diagram below demonstrates the usefulness of the Sacramento 2-1-1 in supporting public alert and warning messaging.

How to Activate: The 2-1-1 Sacramento is operational twenty-four hours a day. The key to its effective support of public alert and warning is having clear information exchange between the JIC or EOC and the 2-1-1 Sacramento Call Center.

2-1-1 Sacramento Information Flow during Emergency Situations



4.7 County Information Services

The two primary information services provided by the County include the Sacramento County Information Center and the County Operator. While none of these services is expected to initiate public alerts and warning, they are likely to be an integral part of the alerting and communication process. Many of the alerted public will be seeking more information and clarification on evacuation procedures. To this end, these county systems will be able to reinforce messages and provide that needed clarification, especially for the vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and disabled, who may call the County services for additional explanations and directions.

4.7.1 Sacramento County Information Center

Sacramento County Municipal Services Agency sponsors the County Information Center that responds to citizen calls for non-emergency requests or for general information regarding County Departments, or for such issues as traffic light, sewage, downed trees, broken water mains, and noise and code violations. The County receives over 35,000 non-emergency phone calls a year to their Information Center number, (916) 875-5656. There are twenty (20) operators that answer the phone line from 7:30 am to 9:00 pm on Monday through Friday. After hours calls are referred to the County Operator.

4.7.2 County Operator

The County Operator number is (916) 875-5000. This number is a 24-hour operation with a supervisor and two operators on duty.

How to Activate: The County Operator line is always operational. The EOC, by means of its PIO and JIC function, will need to supply the County Operator with consistent and clear information that is to be relayed to callers.

4.8 Websites

Many persons will consult County web-pages for details regarding a potential or actual evacuation. The information needed should include: which areas are being threatened, what the threat entails, what is the risk, what the options are (e.g., is shelter-in-place a viable alternative), where they should evacuate to, and whether the evacuation is precautionary/voluntary level, or a mandatory evacuation order.

While there are many websites affiliated with the County's programs and services, all information should be posted at Sacramento County's Main website, and the various County Department's web-pages should reference that one source. <http://www.saccounty.net/index.htm>. From the main webpage, citizens can then go to the emergency information tab to see updated information regarding the evacuation. <http://www.saccounty.net/emergency-information/index.htm>.

The Sacramento Operational Area has developed a website aptly titled SacReady.org <http://www.sacready.org>. Once fully developed, the site will provide emergency updates preparedness, response and recovery information.

How to Activate: Sacramento County's webmaster can update the site, once tasked to do so by the EOC. The Webmaster is part of the Department of General Services. The key is providing a consistent message to the website.

4.9 Alerting Vulnerable Populations and Those with Special Needs

Within every community there are individuals with special needs that may require support during an evacuation. For the purposes of this plan, vulnerable populations and those with special needs refer to anyone who needs agency support (from government, non-profit, or for-profit sectors) for transportation and other services. These typically include some disabled and elderly persons, as well as many who are currently poor, without a home, sick, in any way isolated, or without personal vehicles or other transportation. In all cases, timely, understandable public alert is critical to supporting their safe evacuation, whether via self-evacuation or with support.

Section 4 – Public Alert and Warning

The challenge is to be sure these persons receive the emergency information and have the time and support they need to evacuate. Early proactive evacuation is the key. Furthermore, pre-emergency planning with persons who may have special needs, as with all citizens, is critical should the need for an evacuation arise.

Department of Health and Human Services. Sacramento County's Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will activate the Department's Operation Center (DOC) (located at 7001A East Parkway). As a backup they can activate their facility at 4875 Broadway to serve as the DOC. The Department will mobilize to the EOC, mostly to support the Health/Medical Branch in the Operations Section of the EOC.

DHHS has the ability to track their In Home Support Services (IHSS) clients and others to whom they provide services via ZIP CODES. They are able to give/receive key information about individuals that are registered such as the nature of the person's needs, what their vulnerability may be, and the location of the caregiver or nearest relative. Furthermore, DHHS has staff at Loaves & Fishes and has contact information for client rosters at Meals on Wheels, Senior Gleaners, and other support services for the vulnerable populations.

There are approximately 17,000 individuals registered in their IHSS database and DHHS has the ability to use GIS maps to track the locations of these individuals for alert and warning regarding an evacuation. Their system database is updated on a regular basis by the state.

The DHHS also notifies its partners via the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN). The CAHAN is not for public alert and warning; however it is a critical piece of the public alert chain that will provide information to health provider partners in support alert procedures.

Paratransit, Inc. Paratransit, Inc. has a call list of their clients. In an emergency, they can call their clients in the impacted area, as directed by the EOC, and using messages developed in the JIC.

2-1-1 Sacramento. Many 2-1-1 Sacramento callers are in the category of Special Needs/Vulnerable Population. During an emergency that requires the evacuation of citizens, the 2-1-1 Sacramento operators will remain briefed by the JIC as to the current evacuation procedures. They will be able to pass current evacuation directions to their callers.

How to Activate: The public alert and warning messages will be written by the PIO(s), and provided to the DHHS. The DHHS Staff can access their database to find which clients might be in the potentially impacted areas and begin a phone bank process to alert and warn these people. DHHS will provide a call-back number as well.

The JIC must remain in contact with Paratransit, Inc. and 2-1-1 Sacramento so that they can support the county's emergency public alert and warning efforts.

4.10 Neighbors Alerting Neighbors

The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department has been involved with the Neighborhood Watch Program for many years. The original mission for the program was crime prevention, but since September 11, 2001, the mission has expanded. Neighborhood Watch can also be used as the basis for bringing neighborhood residents together to focus on disaster preparedness, evacuation drills, exercises, and organized group trainings.

The Neighborhood Watch can also play a role in public alert in case of an emergency. Neighbors involved in the program should assist individuals with special needs evacuate the area in an emergency.

Other neighborhoods may have programs, events, or projects that involve neighbors getting together for mutual support and making their neighborhood safer, cleaner, more child-friendly, quieter, etc. Many neighborhoods in Sacramento County have already established Neighborhood Associations. These same neighborhood groups should be encouraged to include mutual support in cases of emergencies, and especially evacuations. Mutual alert and emergency preparedness and support can be introduced or strengthened as an important part of their neighborhood community goals. Citizens Corp, Community Emergency Response Teams, or the Fire or Sheriff Departments could support neighborhood education and preparedness in this regards. In effect, should any one neighbor know of an imminent need to evacuate their neighborhood, that individual would alert and inform the entire neighborhood, and pay special care to inform and alert the more vulnerable that may need additional time and support to evacuate or prepare to evacuate.

How to Activate: Alerting systems are neighborhood specific. Good examples include neighborhood call trees, knocking on neighbors' doors, or sounding neighborhood alarms. Of importance is that the neighbors know where their more vulnerable neighbors are living (children who may be home alone, elderly, disabled and frail, et al.) and certify that those who may need assistance are alerted as early as possible.

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Section 5

Transportation and Evacuation Movement Control

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Authority

Authorities are provided in Section 1 of this plan. Key authorities that are uniquely applicable to the issues of transportation and evacuation control include:

- *Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property during an Emergency*, State of California, Office of Emergency Services, 1999.
- *Guidelines for Coordinating Flood Emergency Operations*. Completed in compliance with the Flood Emergency Action Team (FEAT): Initiative Number 1. November 21, 1997.
- *Legal Guidelines for Flood Evacuation*. State of California, Office of Emergency Services, October 1997.
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

5.1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to provide the strategy to move citizens from a threatened area and to safe havens. For most people this entails the need to move by personal vehicle to a safe place of their choosing. For others, they will need transportation support, typically mass-transit care and shelter by local service agencies.

5.1.3 Situation and Assumptions

Overall situations and assumptions for emergency evacuation are provided in Section 1, Introduction of this plan. The following are movement and transportation-specific situation and assumptions.

For the purpose of this Evacuation Plan, movement refers to the general evacuation of people from one location to another, and transportation refers to the specific means by which people move. General population is the term used for those citizens who will be self-sufficient in moving to a safe area, and will need little or no support from the local government. Vulnerable populations refer to anyone who needs agency support (from government, non-profit, or for-profit sectors) for transportation and other services. These not only include the disabled and elderly, but also those who are currently poor, without a home, sick, in any way isolated, and without personal vehicles.

Situation

- There are various levels of evacuations. Low-level emergencies imply a localized event in which dozens or hundreds of people evacuate, for example in the case of a localized fire. High-level emergencies are disasters or catastrophes resulting in the need to have tens of thousands of people evacuate, and a greater commitment of local, and even state or federal resources to support their movement and transportation.
- General evacuation routes have been designated for use when evacuating from the risk area. Many of these may be impacted by the emergency event and routes will need to be identified and updated based on situational data.

Assumptions

- Law Enforcement will be the primary agency for managing the movement of people, with transportation departments and other departments and agencies in supporting roles.

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- Roadways and ground transport will be the primary mode for evacuating persons from the affected area.
- Major roadways will remain intact for some period following the emergency. In the case of a flood event, some roadways will remain intact while many others will eventually be submersed in floodwater.
- Some air evacuation is possible in very early stages of an evacuation. Both Sacramento International Airport, and Sacramento Executive Airport are susceptible to flooding in the case of a levee break and/or dam failure.
- Day-to-day mass transit service resources will need to be augmented for additional capacity in order to meet the demand during an emergency.
- 80% of those needing to evacuate will self-evacuate in personal vehicles.
- 20% of those needing to evacuate will need some kind of assistance, whether via mass transit, obtaining rides from neighbors/friends, paratransit-type vehicles or other specially designed transport services.

5.2 Concept of Operations

During an evacuation, the primary means of transportation for 80% or more of the evacuees will be privately owned vehicles. When the threat of potential evacuation increases, the general population should be encouraged to fuel their cars and prepare to evacuate in short notice if the need arises. They should have food, water and their emergency kits ready to go.

Primary evacuation routes are established for each of the seven County Sheriff Districts (maps showing evacuation routes are provided in the Attachments).

For persons that do not have access to, or cannot operate their own vehicle, Sacramento Regional Transit (RT) and other transportation resources will provide evacuation transportation. RT's mass transit assets include buses and light rail trains. County agency assets include county vehicles, school districts vehicles (school buses), private transportation vendors, other jurisdictions' vehicles, vehicles that can be requested from the state and/or federal governments, and resources available under MOU's/Mutual Aid Agreements with city(s).

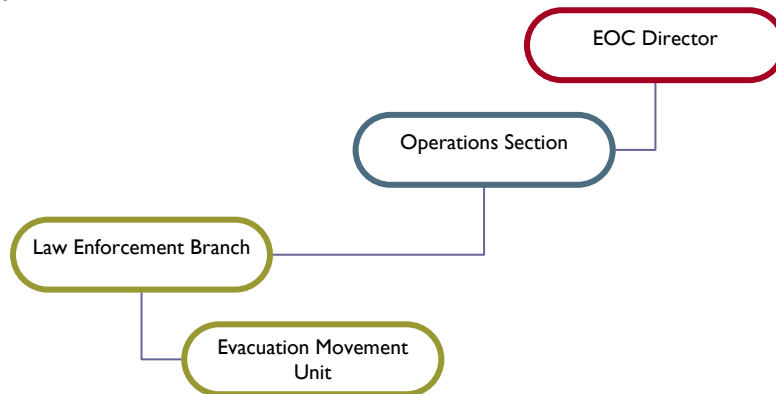
5.2.1 Movement and Transportation Management

The Law Enforcement Branch of the Operations Section of the EOC will take the lead in evacuation control. The Evacuation Movement Unit Will work within the Law Enforcement Branch, and they will coordinate the traffic routes, the Evacuation Transfer Points, and the mass transit operations. The Evacuation Movement Unit members include:

- Sacramento County Department of Transportation (DOT) as lead agency.
- CalTrans.
- County Sheriff Department.
- City of Sacramento DOT, if City is impacted.
- Others as needed: Sacramento RT, Animal Care and Regulation and CHP.

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This unit will work closely with the Transportation Branch in the EOC Logistics Section to coordinate transportation resources and personnel. The Evacuation Movement Unit placement in the EOC organization is depicted as follows:



During Evacuation emergencies, the County DOT will also activate its Transportation Operations Center (TOC), which acts as a traffic control center on normal business days, and expands its function to also act as their operations control and coordination center during any evacuation emergency. Their existing real-time camera feeds, which are consistently operative within their TOC, can also be monitored via secure internet connection and fed into the County EOC by the Operational Area. There are more than forty cameras located throughout the unincorporated areas. At five of the busiest intersections the camera shots are provided on-line at the County DOT website.

The County DOT's TOC is located on Traffic Way in the County's Bradshaw facilities area, and not in the flood zone. It is designed to support traffic flow throughout the County, but especially in the more urbanized areas. The facility includes numerous flat-screen monitors that project real-time images from cameras located throughout the county at critical traffic junctions. County DOT's maintenance and operations section personnel would respond to an evacuation emergency by reporting in to the TOC. Their function would be: DOT resource coordination, county-wide traffic control, communications with their staff and the County, and other operations. They would also provide field support to law enforcement by providing barricades, signage, and other traffic related services. County DOT has an emergency plan that provides emergency call out lists, roles and responsibilities for emergencies, and activation levels of the TOC, which are tied to the County EOC activation. County DOT also has resources that can be utilized and requested from EOC Logistics Section during evacuations, including:

- Road maintenance.
- Sign placement.
- Notifications capabilities.
- Vehicles.
- Labor pool.

The State of California's Transportation Department's (CalTrans') Transportation Management Center (TMC) will be requested to support evacuations.

With the expansion of the Cities of Folsom, Citrus Heights, Rancho Cordova and Elk Grove much of the coordination of the county-wide traffic has moved into the jurisdiction of those cities; however these Cities do not have the same monitoring and control capacity as the County TOC. Thus, members of those cities would also need to support the EOC transportation branch during emergencies impacting their jurisdictional boundaries.

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5.2.2 Traffic Routes

Traffic routes will include major interstates, highways and major roadways within Sacramento County. Local jurisdictions will work with the County EOC, and especially the Law Enforcement Branch and the Evacuation Movement Unit to identify and update evacuation routes and evacuation transfer points.

The first priority in establishing evacuation routes will be to move people (evacuees) out of an area that has been designated as an evacuation area. Each evacuation and traffic route will be situational specific and dependent on the geographical location and magnitude of the emergency. Time of day and day of the week will play a role in establishing traffic routes for evacuation. Also, a determining factor will be the amount of time available to conduct the evacuation.

Best practices dictate that traffic patterns for these evacuation routes include provisions for the movement of emergency and other vehicles as directed into and out of the affected areas. The primary evacuation routes will usually be major interstates and other highways, and major roadways within and out of the county unless otherwise determined by County DOT.

During an evacuation, County DOT traffic engineers would be able to quickly calculate traffic flow capacity and decide which of the available traffic routes should be used to move people in the correct directions. In the case of flooding, some impacted areas can be predicted based on regional worst-case flood modeling. However, Sacramento County could have flooded areas throughout multiple areas of the County, or could be impacted by hazards that are impossible to predict. Thus in many cases, the traffic engineers will need to re-evaluate and re-calculate best traffic routes based on situational data.

Contra-flow (i.e. the practice of converting a two-directional roadway to a one-way street) is not being discussed as an option by the County DOT. The roadways are not designed to support contra-flow as there are too many access points onto main arteries to make it a viable option.

Some of the major routes out of and through Sacramento County include the following:

- Interstate 5.
- Interstate 80.
- State Highway 50.
- State Highway 99.
- State Highway 16.
- State Highway 160.

The possibilities within the County for high-level evacuation or for receiving evacuees from other counties are various and situational. Thus, the traffic engineers at the County DOT (and the other members of the Evacuation Movement Unit of the EOC, if activated) will need to make many traffic control decisions based on real-time data during the evacuation. Part of the decision process will include best routes in coordination with cities within the operational area and the adjacent counties. Since law enforcement is the lead agency for evacuation events, maps of the major routes and estimates of traffic flow in each of the Sacramento County Sheriff Districts are provided in the *Appendix E- Sheriff Districts and Key Evacuation Routes*.

5.2.3 Mass Transit and Evacuation Transfer Points

Evacuation Transfer Points (ETPs) are areas where evacuees can assemble for transfer to a shelter. Contingent upon the nature of the event and/or the circumstances of the evacuee, they will be transported (by their own mode of transportation, public transportation or perhaps by other means identified by the County) to an ETP as a first step in moving safely from a threatening situation. Evacuating persons will assemble at an ETP that is established close to the threatened area, and from there take public transportation or another

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mode of transportation either to a shelter, or to be picked up by family or friends. The exact sequence of evacuee movement will depend on the nature and the location of the threat. More than one ETP may be established

Many of the Regional Transit Light Rail Stations provide the ideal ETP locations. The light rail stations are well marked on local maps and many are situated out of the flood zone, which is a critical aspect given the flood threat in the county. The identifiable factors that make a potential ETP ideal are:

- Optimal accessibility by buses and other modes of transportation.
- Close to main arterials.
- Positioned in well-known, pre-established locations.
- Have spacious parking lots for cars, equipment staging areas, bus turnarounds, and sheltering.
- Accessibility to amenities such as food, lodging, phone service, bathrooms, clothing, supplies and financial institutions.
- Close to government buildings that can be accessed to provide infrastructure and disaster service workers supporting the evacuation emergency.

A list of the ideal ETPs on the RT light rail system is provided in *Appendix D – Evacuation Transfer Points*. Details on the ideal ETPs are provided, along with descriptions of the advantages of each facility. A summary of the ideal ETPs follows.

Ideal Evacuation Transfer Points on the Regional Transit Gold Line. The Regional Transit’s light rail Gold Line services Folsom to Sacramento Valley Station.

- **Folsom to Hazel Area.** The Regional Transit’s Gold Line Stations in the Folsom area provide limited options as serviceable ETPs. If an evacuation from the Folsom area was needed, these stations would prove useful. However, due to there being only one track and thus limiting the number of trains that could service the area, these would not be the ideal stations as ETPs for evacuees from other areas of the County.
- **Rancho Cordova Stations.** Evacuees from throughout the county can be evacuated to ETPs in this region. The Sunrise Station has plentiful parking and amenities. These stations are safe from catastrophic flooding due to levee collapse.
- **Sacramento County and East Sacramento.** The Watt Manlove station provides spacious parking, plentiful amenities and easy highway 50 access. The Power Inn Station is not only spacious at the RT station, but it is also close to the County and City of Sacramento buildings, as well as Regional Park services. Amenities are close by, as are staging areas.

Ideal Evacuation Transfer Points on the Regional Transit Blue Line. The Blue Line services Watt I-80 to/from Downtown Sacramento

- **Northern Corridor.** The Regional Transit’s Blue Line Stations provide numerous potential ETPs. Evacuees from the northern parts of the county and from the City of Sacramento’s Natomas Area could be transported to RT Stations serving as ETPs on the northern line. Likewise, evacuees from other parts of the County could take light rail to designated ETPs on the northern line.
- **Southern Corridor.** Evacuees from incidents in the southern parts of the county could be transported to RT stations serving as ETPs on the southern sections of the blue line. Evacuees from the City of Sacramento’s “Pocket” area could use Florin or Meadowview stations and use light-rail to move north and to an ETP.

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ETPs will not be managed shelters, and evacuees will need to be transported to designated shelters as soon as possible. Some minimal triage will be conducted at the ETP to determine if any evacuees need special services. The shelters to be opened first will be those closest to the ETPs, and those that can provide the required support and services.

In some cases, the ETP will not be located at an RT station due to: the RT light-rail system being greatly disrupted; the event taking place in the southern parts of the county where there is no RT service; or in the worst-case scenario of a Folsom Dam failure resulting in most of the RT light rail stations being impacted. In these cases the EOC will designate other facilities as ETPs. If a required ETP has not been pre-designated, the EOC should choose sites that are large and well-known, have large parking and some services close by, and meet the general criteria as listed above.

ETP Operations. As evacuees arrive at the ETPs they will be quickly evaluated and assessed related to their basic needs and then directed to transfer to other locations depending on their needs assessment. These other locations could include mass care shelters, family and friends, or other resources appropriate to address their needs and provide temporary shelter.

RT Buses will be the primary means used to transfer evacuees to Mass Care Shelters. Other sources of transportation could include personal vehicles, school buses, charter buses, paratransit-type vehicles, or other vehicles. Each of the buses will be clearly marked with identifying numbers and final shelter designations. Buses can also be used as a temporary heating shelters or medical relief stations should this be necessary. There will be no registration process at ETPs.

Based on the short duration that evacuees will spend at ETPs, only basic needs will be accommodated. These needs include:

- Hydration (water).
- Toilet facilities.
- General Information and updates on the emergency situation and other relevant subjects.
- Communication assistance. This would include telephone access to make emergency calls to relatives, friends, doctors, caretakers, etc.
- Bilingual communications as needed.
- Protection from the elements.

The team that operates the ETPs will receive training on ETP operations. The team will have designated positions with position descriptions outlining their duties and responsibilities as per ICS standards. Included on a fully-staffed team will be:

- ETP Director (Sheriff or RT).
- ETP Assistant Director.
- Crowd control specialist.
- Law enforcement/security personnel.
- Traffic control.
- Communications specialists.
- General staff to handle hydration station and other duties.
- General staff to support team operations as directed.
- Lead assessors and evaluators.
- Volunteers.

Overall evacuee transfer will be managed by the EOC, which remains in constant communication with established ETPs.

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Evacuation Task Forces. In some cases evacuees will not have time to meet buses at designated RT pick-up stops. In time-critical situations, an evacuation task force will go into neighborhoods and provide emergency pickups and transportation to the ETPs. These evacuation task forces will be made up of:

- One Law Enforcement Vehicle.
- Two or more RT buses.
- One Animal Control Vehicle (trailer with kennels).
- One paratransit-type vehicle.
- Other vehicles, as needed.

When designating transportation routes to the Evacuation Task Force, the EOC Evacuation Movement Unit should consider the location of ETPs, and be sure buses/vehicles have access to these locations. The people who are taking RT buses / trains to shelters are likely to be those persons that normally use and depend on public transportation on a continuous and daily basis. Included in this group will be people with disabilities and the elderly. This group normally functions independently with the use of wheel chairs or other medical devices. ETP planning must include consideration of persons with wheelchairs, mobility impairments or other needs at the selected ETP sites, and prior to movement to general shelters.

5.2.4 Regional Transit and Transportation Services

Sacramento Regional Transit operates both a light rail system and regional bus service within the City and County. They can be notified of emergency events at their main office that is staffed 24 hours per day, seven days a week. RT will respond in accordance to their Emergency Plan. RT uses the County's interoperable 800 MHz radio system.

Once evacuees have been alerted and are moving into the mass transit system, Regional Transit supports public alert and warning by:

- Posting messages on their platform changeable message boards that exist at many stations.
- Keeping their security guards, who are all equipped with radios, updated with emergency information so that they in turn can notify the public.
- Using their train and bus public address system to provide information to riders.
- Updating their website regularly with emergency information.

RT is able to notify their employees on evolving emergency situations and needs to support evacuations via their Hyper Alert System Policy. The system is used to rapidly notify (call and text message) employees. It may also be available for non-employees who subscribe to the system with RT.

RT is also linked with other services that coordinate routes and stops such as the South County Transit/Link (SCT/LINK). Such linked systems have routes into the downtown area that may be utilized as evacuation transportation services to augment the RT system.

During an evacuation emergency the Sacramento RT will activate their RT Operations Center. They use the Sergeant's Office, and have senior managers (Chief Executive Officer and General Manager) on duty in 12-hour shifts to respond to transportation resource requests from the EOC. Dispatch for the bus and rail transportation is in the same building for coordination purposes.

Once the County EOC activates to any level, the RT Operations Center opens and law enforcement personnel will be working full shifts throughout the 24-hour period. The RT Operations Center receives requests for assistance from one single point of contact at the EOC, namely the Transportation Coordinator. The (Draft) RT Emergency Plan describes certain triggers for activation as well. Thanks to their interoperable 800 MHz radio system and dispatch center, RT staff can maintain a very adequate communications link among staff.

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Regional Transit operates as a business and not a response agency, and as such they must weigh requests for resources against asset demands needed to complete their scheduled routes; therefore, the EOC and transportation coordinator must clearly state exact needs and provide clear details of resource needs to support the RT's balancing of emergency requests.

Many of the Regional Transit staff work within the parameters of their union contracts, which may limit their ability to work overtime and to be assigned additional duties. However, once a disaster has been proclaimed by the County, RT workers can be activated as Disaster Service Workers, thus allowing them to work additional shifts in support of the emergency. A local declaration of a disaster, with or without a request for State Aid, is enough to trigger the request for RT staff to report as Disaster Service Workers. Thus, the earlier a decision to declare a disaster is made, the easier it is to mobilize the staff.

Light Rail System. The RT Light Rail system has two separate lines; the Blue running north to south, and the Gold running east to west. The RT bus system provides the critical link to and from the light rail stations that will be used during evacuations in the City of Sacramento and throughout the County.

The Blue Line extends from Watt Avenue at I-80 (Northern part of the City), passes through the downtown area, and terminates to the south at the Meadowview Station, located in the City of Sacramento. The Blue Line route has 18 stations; eight of them include large parking areas with the number of parking spaces ranging from 243 to 1087.

The Gold Line extends from 19th Street (Downtown) out of the City of Sacramento through Rancho Cordova and into Folsom where it terminates. The Gold Line route includes 28 stations, nine with significantly large parking areas with parking spaces ranging from 102 to 498. The RT route map is included as an Attachment of this plan.

Most of the light rail stations are co-located with RT bus or shuttle routes stops. Any station with large parking areas could be used as an evacuation transfer point.

The following are logistical concerns associated with the light rail system, especially during an evacuation event.

- The light rail trains are typically made up of four rail cars. This is the maximum number of cars they normally use because the distance of the four cars is approximately one city block. Train stops are designed to be at street corners so that the back end of the trailing car does not block the street and hinder traffic or evacuation routes.
- Even with just the four cars there may be some street blockage. An example is the 8th and K Street intersection which is blocked even with a four car train.
- During evacuations, especially if motorists are panicking, they may not adhere to rail crossing bars and traffic lights.
- Flood waters could create electrical outage issues that in turn affect the ability of the trains to operate in certain areas, some RT communications systems, and the ability to fuel the buses, among others issues.

If the light rail cars are prohibited from servicing the route due to high flood water, these trains can also be parked and used as temporary shelter while people await transport to other locations. The emergency operations plan for RT uses bus bridges during power outages or blocked tracks. The passengers are

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offloaded from light rail cars to buses that travel to the next available station where power is available or is on the other side of debris blocking tracks.

Regional Transit Bus System. RT buses will be critical in evacuating people from threatened areas to one of three locations: to RT light rail stations, to and from Evacuation Transfer Points, and directly to shelters. The destination will be situational and will be decided by the incident command post in coordination with the EOC. Generally, if an evacuation is based on an imminent threat of a flood and there is some reasonable time to evacuate, the buses will follow normal routes and the public or “evacuees” will be encouraged to take RT buses and connect with light rail. The light rail will drop evacuees at stations that are safe from the threat (i.e., Evacuation Transfer Points) where RT buses will again be needed for transport to shelters. Should the evacuation become time-critical (e.g., levee break and flood; terrorism; hazardous materials spill), and/or if the light rail is out of service due to loss of power or flooded tracks, then the RT buses will take evacuees directly to the ETPs or shelters outside of the impacted area(s).

Regional Transit buses will be part of the evacuation transportation task force units that also include paratransit-type vehicles, animal control vans, law enforcement and any contracted transportation units. If affected animals are too large to fit on RT buses/light rail, they will either follow with the task force to the shelters, or be brought to separate animal shelters. RT bus system resources potentially available to support evacuations are listed in the appendices.

The following are anticipated logistical concerns during an evacuation using RT buses.

- RT has one fast fueling station at 29th & N Street, which is in one of the potential flood zones.
- At the fast fueling station a bus refueling requires 4-6 minutes and can generally travel 300 miles on one tank; however the bus also burns fuel at the same rate when idling in traffic.
- Fueling at a slow fueling station can take up to one hour.
- A second fast fueling station is being built at McClellan near the EOC (final budgeting and construction is uncertain).
- RT's natural gas powered buses can be fueled at the PG&E main station.
- Buses are unable to operate in over one foot of standing water.
- The number of RT bus drivers may be limited during an emergency. The EOC will assist incident command with coordination of other drivers, such as Utilities Workers who have class B and air brake certification, to staff the RT (or contract) buses.

Paratransit, Inc. Paratransit Inc. has an MOU with the County of Sacramento and can support evacuation operations. Paratransit Inc. resources are limited however, as they also have other MOUs for their services including with the City of Sacramento, the University of California Davis, and others. Furthermore, during normal operating hours, Paratransit Inc. schedules passenger door-to-door pickups up to two days in advance. The EOC would need to support the Paratransit, Inc. with prioritizing requests for resources, using life safety as its basis for resource prioritization.

During an evacuation emergency, Paratransit Inc. could also support the public alert and warning effort, especially to vulnerable populations, using their reverse call-out system to alert their clients of the emergency situation.

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Public Transportation. Public transit resources that operate within the county and that may be called upon to provide either evacuation support, or backup support to RT while they are responding to the evacuation emergency, include:

- Elk Grove bus system (e-Tran).
- Placer County Transit (PCT) bus system.
- Yuba-Sutter Transit bus system.
- El Dorado Transit commuter buses.
- Folsom Stage Line buses.

Private Transportation. Numerous private transportation resources may also be tasked to support county-wide evacuations. Transportation companies that could potentially support evacuations throughout the county include:

- Amador Stage Lines.
- Amtrak Buses and trains.
- Greyhound busses.
- Livery Services.
- Charter (commercial companies) buses.
- Trucking companies.
- Truck and car rental companies.
- Boats.
- Air transportation services.

School Buses. School buses may be available from the various districts within Sacramento County. Since there would be a high demand for the buses during school days, it is essential to make an early determination of when to dismiss the schools early if the risk for evacuations is high. For example, given a high-level emergency and the imminent threat of a flood, schools should consider cancelling classes as “flood days”. This allows students to stay home with their families, and be prepared for or implement early evacuation. This also leaves the schools’ resources (buses and shelters) available for evacuees.

5.2.5 Movement of Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable populations include: children, nursing home residents (long-term); the disabled (hearing impaired, sight impaired, mentally impaired and/or mobility impaired); non-English speaking people; institutionalized individuals (in hospitals, mental health facilities, nursing homes (short term); incarcerated residents (in jails, juvenile facilities, drug treatment centers, etc.); transient populations (street people, motel and hotel guests, seasonal workers); and other people without transportation. (*SLG 101: Guide for All Hazard Emergency Operations Planning - Attachment E: Evacuation.*)

Care facilities are required by state law to develop plans for evacuating the persons in their care. The more prepared such facilities are, the better success they will have in safely and effectively evacuating their residents.

Many persons with special needs will be looking to and counting on their caregivers for support during an evacuation. These caregivers have an important role in supporting an evacuation in the notification, transportation and sheltering of their clients. Pre-disaster planning is critical for this population, and needs to remain a primary focus of Sacramento County’s public education programs.

Transportation resources used for evacuation of persons with special needs will vary. Transportation may be provided by staff in county vehicles or care facility vehicles, family members or guardians, paratransit-type

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vehicles, RT buses, neighbors or other means. Many care facilities may be counting on private ambulance services; but these services will be greatly tapped during a catastrophic emergency and cannot be relied upon for quick response.

The County will notify, if circumstances of the event permit, people and caregiver groups who may need extra time to evacuate during the low-level, or evacuation alert stage of a threat. Priority attention will be given to notifying special needs population service providers. This will enable them to contact their clients and alert them of evacuation advisories and provide additional instructions.

There may be a mandatory evacuation of vulnerable populations, including those in care facilities, who are in threatened areas prior to the general population being evacuated. Given the potential for limited resources to evacuate those who have special needs and/or disabilities, it is wise to have as many of our vulnerable citizens as possible. If the situation elevates to a high-level, catastrophic evacuation stage, the entire population of the impacted area will be order to evacuate, leaving even fewer personnel and resources to support vulnerable populations evacuating.

5.2.6 Animal Transportation

In an evacuation emergency, animal care personnel work in the EOC under the Care and Shelter branch, and would need to coordinate animal transportation issues within that branch and other branches within the Operations Section. An animal services DOC would be established at their Bradshaw Street Shelter. This DOC is managed by Animal Control officers. Its primary work is to coordinate animal movement, animal shelter, personnel staffing, and convergent volunteer placement.

Large animal movement can be coordinated through the Agricultural Commissioner and his office; they have a DOC located at their facility. This role will likely be engaged and coordinated with the Animal Services section under the Care and Shelter Branch in the EOC. The Agricultural Commissioner will coordinate with County Animal Services. Inter-county coordination of the movement of large animals or large number of animals would take place through the EOC, and may involve coordination through the REOC. California Department of Food and Agriculture would support this animal care and movement at the REOC.

During evacuations, the RT bus and light rail operators have the final say on which animals can be brought onto their vehicles. The only general rule is that service animals (not pets or companion animals) are allowed onto the bus/train. County Animal Control may be able to provide trailers and cages to support the movement of animals that cannot be boarded on RT or other transportation vehicles during evacuations. In these cases, Animal Control will track and take the animals to the Evacuation Transfer Points, to the shelters (if known), or to an animal shelter so that the owner can later pick up their animal once the emergency situation has passed.

If an area needs rapid evacuation, additional buses may be directed into the impacted area to evacuate citizens. In this case, the buses could be organized into task forces that include a number of buses followed by some kind of animal transportation unit (e.g., trailer and animal kennels/crates) so that persons could load their pets onto the trailer and then board the buses. County Animal Control Officers would support evacuation strike teams, but not with their staff vehicles, as their vehicles only hold six animals each.

5.2.7 Regional Movement

The Mutual Aid Region IV Movement Operations Guide has been developed as a plan to support and coordinate the movement of evacuees throughout California Mutual Aid Region IV, which includes Sacramento County. This guide is not yet adopted by the region, but does provide an initial template for regional coordination. The guide comes into effect in cases when the impact of a specific catastrophic emergency involves the evacuation of people throughout multiple operational areas. In these cases, the

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capacity of any one operational area to manage the traffic out of, into and/or through the county is likely exceeded.

A key component of this regional movement plan is the designation, staffing and supplying of the Evacuation Coordination and Assistance Points (ECAP) within each county and along the evacuation routes. An ECAP can be activated by a local government, as a mutual aid request by a neighboring operational area, or by request from the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC), and are intended to supply emergency food, water and fuel, as well as information and shelter referrals to evacuees. The intent is to keep the traffic moving by providing a quick, emergency-only stop point for necessities that evacuees might need during the movement to their final destination.

If Sacramento County is impacted and is evacuating its residents, then its roles and responsibilities are described as an impacted county specifically:

- Order evacuations as necessary.
- Provide Public alert and warnings.
- Manage evacuee movement onto major evacuation corridors and out of the impacted area.
- Manage the return of residents once the area is safe for re-entry.

If Sacramento County is not impacted, but is receiving evacuees, then its roles and responsibilities are as a supporting county, specifically:

- Establish and operate ECAPs as designated by the California Highway Patrol and designated by the County.
- Assist California Highway Patrol (CHP) with managing the movement of evacuees into or through Sacramento County.
- Support the movement of emergency resources and personnel through Sacramento County and in support of the impacted area.

5.2.8 Re-entry

Re-entry will be approved by the EOC Director after consultation with the Operations Chief and clearance from the Incident Commander. The Operations Section Chief will designate the Law Enforcement Branch and the Evacuation Movement Unit to coordinate the movement of sheltered persons back to their neighborhoods. All involved agencies will need to coordinate for an effective re-entry.

For safety reasons, an assessment should be completed before citizens re-enter the evacuated area. This assessment includes an evaluation that the following have been completed:

- Damage assessments to buildings and infrastructure.
- Gas leaks or downed power lines repaired.
- Water and sewer lines repaired; drinking water has been deemed safe.
- Hazardous materials releases and residual contamination contained.
- Debris has been removed from major transportation routes.
- Trees and other overhead structures are safe.

Once re-entry is deemed safe, the same public alert and warning systems can be used to disseminate information regarding the opening and re-accessibility of evacuated areas. The EOC will notify shelter staff of the re-entry schedule and procedures. Websites must be updated with re-entry information for the people who evacuated out of county and even out of state and may not be able to hear announcements on the local Emergency Alert System radio. The Sacramento County Information Center,, County Operator and 2-1-1 Sacramento must be kept apprised of current re-entry information as many will be using this service.

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Transportation will be provided for those in shelters back to ETPs and/or directly to neighborhoods. While areas are being re-populated, re-entry points will need to be staffed by law enforcement to maintain safety and security for legitimately returning residents, contractors and insurance adjusters.

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

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

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities

General Assignments. All agencies/organizations that will support the movement of evacuees during an emergency are responsible for the following:

- Identifying staffing requirements and maintaining current notification procedures to ensure appropriately trained agency personnel are available for extended emergency duty in the agency DOC, County EOC, or field command posts, as needed.
- Developing and maintaining procedures to ensure that the current inventory of agency resources and contact lists are available.
- Developing and maintaining procedures for identification, location, commitment, deployment, and accountability of applicable agency emergency support resources.
- Providing, within capabilities, personnel, equipment, and other assistance to support emergency response and recovery operations.
- Provide situational/operational information in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.

Evacuation Movement Unit in EOC. The Sacramento County Sheriff's Department is the primary agency for the evacuation of citizens from a threatened area. As part of their EOC responsibility as the Law Enforcement Branch, they will manage the Evacuation Movement Unit that will be responsible for the coordination of resources to implement the evacuation plan.

The primary task of the Evacuation Movement Unit is to:

- Identify the evacuation routes for those evacuating by county roadways and onto state and federal highways.
- Gather and provide situation awareness as to effectiveness of evacuation movement.
- Coordinate with transportation agencies within the operational area that are impacted by the evacuation effort.
- Coordinate with Regional Transit regarding the establishment of ETPs at their light-rail stations, and the direction and movement of evacuees using mass transit.
- Coordinate routes and situational reports to Evacuation Task Forces that may be moving people from threatened area.

Evacuation Movement Unit members would include representatives from County Sheriff Department and Sac DOT, and as necessary, County Animal Care and Regulation, and Sacramento RT. The Movement Unit will coordinate with the Sac DOT's TOC and with County Emergency Operations Office (EOO). State

Section 5 – Transportation and Evacuation Movement Control

representatives would include CalTrans, and as necessary, CHP. Specific roles for the County's members of the Evacuation Movement Unit include the following:

Sheriff's Department

- Report to the Operations Section Chief at the EOC, and serve in Law Enforcement Branch, and in the appropriate units.
- Assign or located the Evacuation Transfer Points (ETPs), or locate alternative safe havens if ETPs are not available/accessible.
- Facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles with CHP and local police.
- Post-emergency: Coordinate the return movement of evacuees back to their homes.
- Support public alert and warning using loud speakers on field vehicles and helicopters to alert those in the immediately threatened areas.
- Give ample and redundant information to critical facilities, such as day cares, schools, adult residential care, skilled nursing, board and care, etc.
- Assign Sheriff PIO to the JIC.
- Directing motorists toward designated / safest evacuation routes.
- Control and monitor primary routes and area access.
- Support of orderly evacuation to/from Evacuation Transfer Points.
- Support mass transit pick-up and movement of those needing assistance.
- Define traffic control areas using the Sheriff Department's pre-established districts.
- Close roads that will not be used as the primary egress or ingress routes to the evacuated area.
- Station tow trucks on evacuation routes to assist disabled vehicles by towing, impounding and/or simply clearing roadway.
- Limit the entry into areas designated for evacuation by staffing ingress and egress through Access Control Points.
- Protection of property, and enforcing the evacuation of endangered children.
- Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead if requested by the County Sheriff/Coroner.
- Assist with evacuating incarcerated people.
- Establish Security for vital facilities and essential supplies.
- Provide for the storage and establish a recovery process for large numbers of impounded vehicles.

County Department of Transportation

- Report to the Operations Section Chief at the EOC, and serve in Law Enforcement Branch, Evacuation Movement Unit. CalTrans and the City of Sacramento DOT would also have representatives in this unit.
- Activate the Traffic Operations Center at the Bradshaw Street facility. Their function would be:
 - Coordination of Sac DOT resources.
 - Monitoring and control of traffic throughout County.
 - Communicating with DOT staff and the County EOC.
- Provide field support to law enforcement by providing barricades, signage, and other traffic related services.
- Traffic engineers calculate traffic flow capacity and decide which of the available traffic routes should be used to move people in the correct directions.

Sacramento County Emergency Operations Office (EOO)

- Receive and verify situation reports from a variety of sources and identifies/estimates needs for evacuation transportation.
- Identify potential resources for providing evacuation transportation services.
- Request assistance from support agencies, and communication resources, as appropriate.

Section 5 – Transportation and Evacuation Movement Control

- Arrange for, or coordinate logistical support for evacuees and supplies.
- Provide public information on available routes and transportation options.
- Maintain coordination and communication between the EOC and support agencies.
- Communicate with State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and keep them apprised of local situation and request additional resources as needed.

Regional Transit

- Activate the RT Operations Center. Respond to transportation resource requests from the EOC and specifically from the Evacuation Movement Unit.
- Activate RT law enforcement to 24-hour shifts.
- Coordinate the movement of RT vehicles to a safe location, if needed, to protect resources.
- Update webpage to alert RT passengers with emergency information.
- Update changeable message signs at RT stations that have such equipment.
- Make emergency announcements by bus Public Address System.
- Use Security Guards with Radios to communicate emergency messages.

County Animal Care and Regulation

- Report to the Operations Section Chief at the EOC, and serve in Care and Shelter Branch.
- Coordinate with Care and Shelter to place evacuated animals. Attempt to place animals with owners when possible.
- Coordinate the movement of Animal Control Officers to support Evacuation Task Force.
- Coordinate the inter-county movement of animals. Coordinate with the REOC and CDFA.
- Update their DOT webpage and provide data for the County webpage.
- In Medium to High-level emergencies, activate the Animal Control and Regulation Departmental Operations Center at their Bradshaw Street Shelter location. This DOC is managed by Animal Control officers. Its primary function is to:
 - Provide care for animals being brought to the shelter.
 - Coordinate movement of overflow animals to the Sacramento County SPCA.
 - Coordinate the convergent volunteers.
 - Coordinate with CERTs who may be assisting with animal care issues.
 - Staffing the shelter for a long-term incident.

Section 5 – Transportation and Evacuation Movement Control

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Section 6 Mass Care and Shelter Management

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Authorities

Authorities related to the entire evacuation process are provided in the Introduction to this Evacuation Plan. Authoritative documents specific to care and shelter and the design of the County's care and shelter strategy include:

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
- CA Dept of Social Services. *Care and Shelter Plan Template for Cities and Counties*.
- CA Dept of Social Services. *Best Strategies for Effective Mass Care & Shelter Planning*.
- SB 1451. *Emergency Preparedness for the Disabled Community*.
- AB450. *Standardized Emergency Management System to Include Preparedness for Animals*.

6.1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to define the organization, operational concepts, responsibilities, and procedures to provide emergency mass care and shelter within Sacramento County.

This section is applicable to all locations and to all agencies, departments, and personnel within Sacramento County having emergency mass care and shelter responsibilities. Mass Care includes:

Shelter - The provision of emergency shelter for victims includes the use of designated shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities such as tent cities, or the temporary construction of shelters, and use of similar facilities outside the affected area, should evacuation be necessary.

Feeding - The provision for feeding victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk food distribution. Such operations will be based on sound nutritional standards and will include provisions for meeting dietary requirements of victims with special dietary needs where possible.

Emergency First Aid - Emergency first aid services will be provided to victims and workers at mass care facilities and at designated sites within Sacramento County. This emergency first aid service will be supplemental to emergency health and medical services established to meet the needs of the victims.

Disaster Welfare Information - Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) regarding individuals residing within the affected area will be collected and provided to immediate family members outside the area through a DWI System. DWI will also be provided to aid in reunification of family members within the area who were separated at the time of the event.

Bulk Distribution of Emergency Relief Items - Sites will be established within the affected area for distribution of emergency relief items. The bulk distribution of these relief items will be determined by the requirement to meet urgent needs of victims for essential items.

Section 6 – Mass Care and Shelter

6.1.3 Situations and Assumptions

Overall situations and assumptions for emergency evacuation are provided in Section 1, Introduction of this plan. The following are mass care specific situation and assumptions.

For the purpose of this annex, “sheltering” and “shelters” refer to the capability to provide the people affected by a disaster with a safe, temporary place to be housed during or immediately after a disaster until they can either return to their homes or be relocated to other housing facilities of a more permanent nature. For a hazard that can be anticipated, these shelters are normally located away from the expected disaster area (i.e., out of harm’s way) in what is termed as the “host area.” Later, after immediate hazard conditions have lessened, shelters may be established within, or in proximity to, the disaster area to temporarily house people made homeless, temporarily or otherwise, by the disaster.

Situations

- Based on the county’s hazard analysis, there are several emergency and disaster scenarios that may require a mass care response, including floods, earthquakes, severe storms, volcanic eruptions and wildfires.
- There are three levels of EOC activation for an evacuation event, low, medium and high level activations.

Low-level evacuation - involves the relocation of a smaller portion of the public from a risk area, typically managed at the field incident command post, with no EOC activation

Medium or High-level evacuation - involves the relocation of a large portion of the public from a risk area. These coincide with some level of EOC Activation. Evacuees may either be from Sacramento County, or the County may be a host for evacuees from throughout the region.

Assumptions

- Sheltering of Sacramento County residents being evacuated within or out of the county will be coordinated through the Sacramento County Emergency Operations Office.
- An agreement exists between the Sacramento County Emergency Operations Office, the County Department of Human Assistance, and the American Red Cross for the coordination of mass care and shelter operations.
- It is anticipated that roughly 20 percent of the population at risk will require shelter in a mass care facility. Many evacuees will seek shelter with relatives, friends or motels rather than use government-provided mass care facilities.
- There is sufficient in-county sheltering to meet the needs of an evacuation during an emergency or disaster.
- For out of county evacuation, sufficient shelter capacity exists in adjacent counties and shelter locations can be arranged and made available.
- Evacuees will be provided with public information in the shelter concerning the emergency.

6.2 Concept of Operations

6.2.1 Care and Shelter Management

Opening of a shelter is instituted by a request from the Incident Commander (IC) on site for smaller evacuation events directly to American Red Cross (ARC) or the County. For larger events the decision and request to open shelter(s) is instituted and made at the EOC. The request (order) to open a shelter(s) is made to the ARC or the County. Shelters are usually considered short term solutions (initially 72 hours) that address immediate needs of individuals and families.

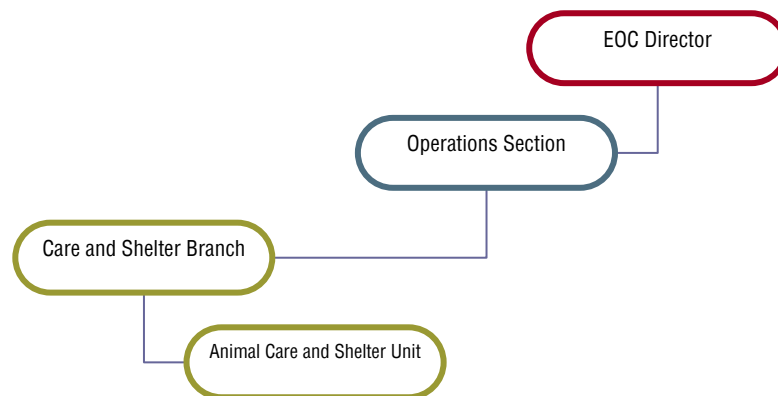
At the EOC the shelter and care efforts will be managed by the Director of Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance (DHA), who serves as the Care and Shelter Representative in the County/City EOC, and serves in the Care and Shelter Branch. The Care and Shelter Branch will report to the Operations Section Chief. Serving in the Care and Shelter Branch will be:

- County DHA – lead agency.
- County DHHS.
- American Red Cross.

Animal Care and Shelter will serve as a specific Unit within the Care and Shelter Branch if animal care is also required. Serving in the Animal Care and Shelter Unit will be:

- Animal Control and Regulation – lead agency.
- County Agricultural Commissioner (if necessary for large animal issues).

The placement of the Care and Shelter Branch and the Animal Care and Shelter Unit within the EOC organization is depicted as follows:



Currently there are approximately sixty shelter locations identified in Sacramento County. There are also shelter locations that have been identified in adjacent counties or cities by those jurisdictions. These can be activated through CA OES via the Regional Operations Plan for Care and Shelters.

Generally, shelters are opened and operated by the ARC. ARC has Statements of Agreement (SOA) for these operations with various public, private and non-profit groups. Sacramento County EOC has a listing of approximately sixty shelter locations that they have identified within Sacramento County. Some of these are also ARC identified locations. They also have a plan in place to operate shelters independently of ARC. They have or are developing MOU's for the use of facilities at these locations. County DHA staff members that are designated to operate shelters receive American Red Cross training: *Shelter Management and Operations*.

Should an evacuation require the movement of evacuees outside of the county (including cities within the county) then there will need to be sheltering operations in adjacent counties/cities. When sheltering for evacuees is required in adjacent, contiguous counties, a request for shelter operations in those jurisdictions will usually be made to the Emergency Management Official in that jurisdiction or through the CA OES Inland Region following protocols as prescribed in the *CA OES/CDSS Regional Sheltering Plan*.

If the movement of self-evacuating people to safe locations (including shelters) is outside Sacramento County the EOC will request shelter and care support through the same channels (i.e., to the Emergency Management Official or CA OES Inland Region) for the opening and staffing of Evacuation Coordination and Assistance Points (ECAPs). An ECAP is further described under the Transportation and Evacuation Control Section of this plan.

Section 6 – Mass Care and Shelter

6.2.2 Mass Care Shelters

These shelters are established by the ARC and/or the County depending on the location. They can be established and located at different facilities, such as community Centers, Schools, or other larger facilities (public or private) capable of accommodating larger numbers of people. They generally only accommodate the general population and have limited resources to deal with medical needs, and pets/animal care needs.

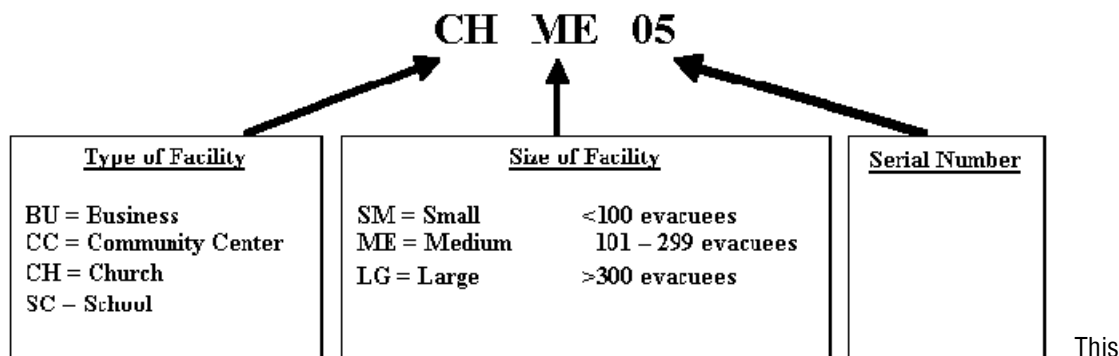
The Sacramento County Department of Human Assistance has developed a database that outlines each shelter within Sacramento County as well as some locations within the City of Sacramento. A Facility Use Plan is prepared for each shelter facility within the DHA system for activation/evacuation response operations.

Note that many of the designated shelters are geographically situated in cities throughout the county and utilization of the shelter resources must be coordinated between the local government emergency manager and Sacramento County.

Section 6 – Mass Care and Shelter

Shelter ID Numbering System. Each shelter is assigned an ID Number that appears on the front page of each site survey report. This ID Number is also used in GIS to help identify emergency facilities/shelters. The ID Numbering system is as follows:

Example: Shelter ID#: CHME05



ID number shows that this facility is a Church (CH), Medium size (ME), and is serial number 05.

For additional information and shelter details, see the Appendices: Map of Shelter Locations in Sacramento County

6.2.3 Other Shelters

These shelters are usually established by non-profit community groups/faith-based groups, such as churches. They are usually established ad-hoc by these groups independently without a request or direction of the IC or EOC unless previously designated as a Sacramento County facility. In most instances they serve the same basic needs as Mass Care Shelters and are more self-sufficient and dependent on the internal resources of the non-profit or faith-based group rather than governmental support.

6.2.4 Sheltering-in-Place

Sheltering in place should be considered for some types of hazard related emergencies. The term sheltering-in-place means the sealing off of a room or building in order to isolate the occupants from an external threat, and staying inside until the threat has abated. Sheltering-in-place operations are usually ordered by police or fire personnel in response to an airborne chemical or hazardous material spill. It usually affects a limited geographic area for a short period of time.

6.2.5 Evacuation Transfer Points

Evacuation Transfer Points are predetermined locations, mostly Regional Transit Light Rail Stations, that can accommodate the gathering, assessment, evaluation, and transfer of evacuees from public transportation to mass care and sheltering locations. These are described in Section 5, Transportation and Area Evacuation Control.

6.2.6 Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable populations (including the elderly, the disabled, those who are medically fragile, those with cognitive impairments, etc.) will have some special needs during an evacuation event, and may need to have specially trained people to care for them as well as have special facilities equipped to care for their needs.

Since mass care shelters (whether in the host or risk area) are not usually prepared for such eventualities, individuals with special needs will need to be transported to appropriate facilities which are equipped to provide the proper quality of care. Institutions that support these persons need to develop appropriate

evacuation plans designating appropriate shelter locations for residents of nursing homes, rehabilitation centers, personal care/assisted living facilities, special care facilities for the mentally challenged, etc.

The Sacramento County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is responsible for the movement of vulnerable populations during an evacuation situation. DHHS provides resources such as nurses or physicians in shelters and can also offer their own staff for general support services with vulnerable populations, including the elderly, misplaced children, and medically or physically fragile.

It should be noted that DHHS does not automatically staff shelters; however they can provide resources including staff to shelters if requested including mental health assistance.

6.2.7 Pets and Service Animals

Shelter accommodations will address the needs of the pets and service animals that owners bring with them to shelters. Pets are animals that are companions to their owners, whereas service animals provide a service to the individual, such as a guide dog for a blind person.

Service animals are permitted in ARC shelters; however pets are generally not permitted. Accommodations for pets will be placed, whenever possible, directly adjacent to Mass Care Shelters. Individuals with pets will be directed to these facilities.

6.2.8 Large Animals

Agriculture animals, such as cows and horses, are typically transported and sheltered by their owners in neighboring ranches or farms. Production animals, such as dairy cows, must keep producing milk regardless of the emergency. Horses are typically found in the more eastern parts of the county, and have in the past, been released to seek safety upland in cases of floods. Poultry animals are moved to neighboring poultry ranches.

Care for large agricultural animals can be coordinated through the County Agricultural Commissioner, and the County Animal Control. Animal Control has some space in the County Shelter for horses and other larger animals.

6.2.9 Long-Term Sheltering

There will be groups (families and individuals) that may require longer term sheltering. This will be dependent on factors that arise due to the type, severity and location of the disaster. If the need for long term sheltering is determined through local assessment then a request for Federal Assistance through which temporary housing resources will be provided if a federal disaster is declared. The quicker this area of need can be addressed, the quicker it can be accommodated through federal assistance. This also shortens time Mass Care Shelters need to operate. The less the severity of the disaster event the more this need is present and needs to be accommodated by local government.

6.2.10 Short-Long Term Housing

This is an issue that will be addressed during Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA's) by local and state governments and again by FEMA subsequent to and after a Federal Declaration. The procedures are outlined in FEMA's *Individual and Household Assistance Programs* [IHP] manual.

6.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities are listed in Section 7 of the Evacuation Plan. The following apply specifically to those stakeholders who play a primary part in the care and sheltering operations.

6.3.1 General Assignments

All agencies/organizations assigned Mass Care and Shelter responsibilities are responsible for the following:

- Designating and training representatives of their agency to serve as group members, and ensuring that appropriate Action Guides and standard operating procedures (SOPs) are developed and maintained.
- Identifying staffing requirements and maintaining current notification procedures to ensure appropriately trained agency personnel are available for extended emergency duty in the agency DOC, County EOC, or field command posts, as needed.
- Developing and maintaining procedures to ensure that the current inventory of agency resources and contact lists are available.
- Developing and maintaining procedures for identification, location, commitment, deployment, and accountability of applicable agency emergency support resources.
- Providing, within capabilities, personnel, equipment, and other assistance to support emergency response and recovery operations.
- Provide situational/operational information in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.

6.3.2 Primary Agency

The Sacramento County of Human Assistance (DHA) is the primary agency for Mass Care and Sheltering. DHA is responsible for coordinating actions of shelter operations to (1) identify mass care and shelter assets and services being employed during a disaster and (2) resolve any major problems or gaps which may surface related to mass care and shelter operations and activities. To accomplish these tasks, DHA does the following:

- The Director of DHA or their designee is the County EOC representative during a disaster and coordinates personnel actions appropriate to the disaster situation.
- Gathers mass care and shelter information as appropriate (e.g., location and status of on-going activities and operations, number of people being served, deficiencies noted or anticipated, costs incurred, etc.) from the following sources:
 1. Support agencies.
 2. Local emergency management coordinators (EMCs).
 3. VOADs.
 4. Other.
- Provides status reports to the EOC Operations Section Chief as applicable, and includes appropriate mass care and shelter information in the IAP and SITREPs.
- Processes requests from local governments for state mass care and shelter assistance; coordinates potential response actions of the member agencies and organizations; and develops recommendations to the designated direction and control authority for possible mission assignment(s).
- As the primary agency Mass Care and Shelter, DHA along with DHHS will provide assistance in the coordination in the following areas as warranted:
 1. On-site assistance to disaster workers and victims.
 2. Disaster counseling.
 3. Individual and mass feeding.

4. Nursing care.
5. Burial assistance.
6. Provision of and operation of emergency shelter facilities.
7. Assistance in the registration and identification of victims and emergency workers.
8. Assistance in administration and supervision of disaster relief operations.
9. Distribution sites for provisions of basic needs supplies such as food, water, clothing, etc.

6.3.3 Sacramento County Emergency Operations Office (EOO)

- Receive and verify situation reports from a variety of sources and identifies/estimates needs for mass care services.
- Identify potential resources for providing mass care.
- Request assistance from support agencies, and communication resources, as appropriate.
- Coordinate with involved support agencies regarding specific mass care site(s) locations that will be used and indicate what route(s) are to be used.
- Arrange for, or coordinates logistical support, including transportation of evacuees and supplies.
- Provide public information on mass care sites, services provided, available routes, and transportation options.
- Maintain coordination and communication between the EOC and support agencies.
- Communicate with State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, and keep them apprised of local situation and request additional resources as needed.

6.3.4 Support Agencies / Organizations

All support agencies and organizations should be aware of their parent organizations' capabilities in providing assistance and support and shall be prepared to provide support recommendations, based on agency capabilities, to the primary agency representatives and then respond to mission assignments from the designated direction and control authority for the deployment and use of agency-owned/leased or otherwise unique assets to support the response and recovery effort.

Some agencies will provide their own agency's personnel and/or equipment, while the support from other agencies will be through their knowledge and expertise in working with response agencies, the vendor community, or commercial organizations/associations in supplying services or in restoration of disrupted services.

American Red Cross

- Conduct shelter and mass care operations in accordance with the guidelines outlined in ***ARC 3031: Mass Care – Preparedness and Operations*** and other American Red Cross disaster services regulations and procedures, as applicable.
- Provide Disaster Welfare Information services.
- Provide first aid at feeding sites and shelters.
- Provide mobile and fixed feeding capabilities, as appropriate.
- Set up distribution centers as mass care supplies, if needed.
- Operate shelters, as appropriate.

Department of Health and Human Services

- DHHS is responsible for the movement of vulnerable populations during an evacuation situation. They can also provide assistance within shelters for vulnerable populations if requested.
- Help disaster victims and/or shelter inhabitants in understanding what recovery programs may be available to them and assist them in beginning to prepare the appropriate forms and applications.
- Coordinate and assist in the identification, provision or dissemination of information on the appropriate services to individuals with special needs.

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Section 7

Roles and Responsibilities in Evacuation Events

7.1 Sacramento County

7.1.1 County Executive

The County Executive is responsible for ensuring public safety and the welfare of the people in Sacramento County.

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Maintain authority for the activation of the Emergency Operations Center.
- Serve as the EOC Director.
- Maintain working relationships with local partners throughout the operational area.
- Implement overall policy decisions.
- Implement laws and regulations that support emergency management and response.
- Authorized the County Emergency Operations Office (EOO) to provide an EOC Coordinator to take the lead in EOC direction and control in response to the evacuation event.

Public Alert and Warning

- Support the public information function by providing media and public information as requested.
- Coordinate with the Public Information Officer and Joint Information Center.

7.1.2 Emergency Operations Office

The Sacramento County Emergency Operations Office (EOO) is charged with emergency management for the County, and responsible for maintaining situational awareness of threats that may necessitate an evacuation of citizens. In cases where an emergency situation or disaster exists, the EOO will coordinate the County government's role in response to and recovery from the disaster. The EOO fulfills the County's requirements under the Emergency Service Act (Government Code Section 8550 et. seq.). Furthermore, the EOO will work in partnership with the emergency management of the cities within the County to provide overall coordination at the EOC.

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Activate an Information Coordination conference call or meeting that will include essential stakeholders. The purpose is to determine increase situational awareness of the threat, the seriousness of the threat, and what next steps may need to be taken, including beginning public alert, press releases, activating the EOC, et al.
- Activate the EOC, in coordination with the County Executive, to the appropriate emergency level.
- Notify staff of pending EOC activation, and/or to current activation levels, and coordinate staffing of all needed positions.
- Request assistance from support agencies, and communication resources, as appropriate.
- Maintain coordination and communication between the EOC and support agencies.
- Communicate with State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, and keep them apprised of local situation and request additional resources as needed.

Public Alert and Warning

- Coordinate the activation of public alert systems.
- Provide support to the County PIO.
- Coordinate the activation of the Joint Information Center as needed.
- Provide public information on mass care sites, services provided, available routes, and transportation options.

Section 7 – Roles and Responsibilities

Transportation and Evacuation Control

- Arrange for, or coordinate logistical support, including transportation of evacuees and supplies.

Care and Shelter

- Receive and verify situation reports from a variety of sources and identifies / estimates needs for mass care services.
- Identify potential resources for providing mass care.
- Coordinate with involved support agencies regarding specific mass care site(s) locations that will be used and indicate what route(s) are to be used.

7.1.3 Sheriff's Department

The Sheriff's Department supports information coordination and threat assessment during all decisions regarding evacuation or persons throughout the County. The Sheriff Office supports the EOC when activated, in the Law Enforcement Branch of the Operation Section.

During significant evacuation emergencies the Sheriff Officers' key functions include:

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Report to the Operations Section Chief at the EOC, and serve in Law Enforcement Branch, and in the appropriate unit: Evacuation Unit; Traffic and Movement Control Unit and/or Security and Access Unit. (See the County EOP for details of EOC responsibilities.)
- Locate rendezvous points for evacuees if the designated Evacuee Transfer Points are not accessible.
- Facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles with CHP.
- Appoint a Coroner Unit and Leader.
- Incident Commander at Field Command Post.
- Post-emergency: Coordinate the return movement of evacuees back to their homes.

Public Alert and Warning

- Use loud speakers on field vehicles and helicopters to alert those in the immediately threatened areas.
- Give ample and redundant information to critical facilities, such as day cares, schools, adult residential care, skilled nursing, board and care, etc. These will need additional time to close or evacuate, and may need to close or evacuate as a precautionary action.
- Identify persons and populations that appear to be in need of special assistance.
- Assign Sheriff PIO to the ICP, and as part of the JIC.

Traffic Control:

- Directing motorists toward designated / safest evacuation routes. These routes are designated by the County Transportation Department Traffic Engineers and in coordination with the Movement Branch in the EOC.
- Control and monitor primary routes and area access.
- Support of orderly evacuation at Evacuation Transfer Points.
- Supporting mass transit pick-up and movement of those needing assistance.
- Define traffic control areas using the Sheriff Department's pre-established districts.
- Close roads that will not be used as the primary egress or ingress routes to the evacuated area. They will be assisted with road closure support by other County departments.
- Station tow trucks on evacuation routes to assist disabled vehicles by towing, impounding and/or simply clearing roadway.

Law Enforcement:

- Limiting the entry into areas designated for evacuation by staffing ingress and egress through Access Control Points.
- Protection of property, and enforcing the evacuation of endangered children.
- Assist with the removal and disposition of the deceased if requested by the County Sheriff/Coroner.
- Assist with evacuating incarcerated people.
- Establish Security for vital facilities and essential supplies.
- Provide for the storage and establish a recovery process for large numbers of impounded vehicles.

7.1.4 Department of Transportation

The Sacramento DOT provides support in the movement of evacuees during an emergency. Sacramento DOT staff support the EOC when activated in the Evacuation Movement Unit in the Law Enforcement Branch of the Operation Section.

During significant evacuation emergencies the Sacramento DOT's key functions include:

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Report to the Operations Section Chief at the EOC, and serve in Law Enforcement Branch, and in the Evacuation Movement Unit. CalTrans and the City of Sacramento DOT would also have representatives in this unit
- Maintenance and operations section personnel report to the Traffic Operations Center (TOC) at the Bradshaw Street facility. Their function would be:
 - Coordinate Sacramento DOT resources.
 - Monitor and control county-wide traffic.
 - Communicate with their staff and the County EOC.
- Provide field support to law enforcement by providing barricades, signage, and other traffic related services.
- Traffic engineers calculate traffic flow capacity and decide which of the available traffic routes should be used to move people in the correct directions.

Public Alert and Warning

- Sacramento DOT would update their webpage and provide data for the County webpage.
- The Sacramento DOT's PIO would coordinate information with the County so that the public messages would provide consistent directions and messages.

7.1.5 Department of Human Assistance (DHA)

DHA is the primary agency for Mass Care and Sheltering. The following are key roles and responsibilities during an evacuation event.

Coordination and Emergency Management

- DHA Director, or designee, reports to the County EOC, and serves as the Care and Shelter Branch Manager.
- Provides status reports to the Operations Chief and EOC Director as applicable, and includes appropriate mass care and shelter information in the SITREPs.

Mass Care and Shelter

- Coordinate actions of shelter operations.
- Identify mass care and shelter assets and services being employed during a disaster

Section 7 – Roles and Responsibilities

- Resolve any major problems or gaps which may surface related to mass care and shelter operations and activities.
- Gathers mass care and shelter information as appropriate, e.g., location and status of on-going activities and operations, number of people being served, deficiencies noted or anticipated, costs incurred, etc.
- Processes requests from local governments for mass care and shelter assistance.
- Coordinates potential response actions of the member agencies and organizations.
- Develops recommendations to the designated direction and control authority for possible mission assignment(s).
- Provide assistance (along with DHHS) in the coordination in the following areas as warranted:
 - On-site assistance to disaster workers and victims.
 - Disaster counseling.
 - Individual and mass feeding.
 - Nursing care.
 - Burial assistance.
 - Provision of and operation of emergency shelter facilities.
 - Assistance in the registration and identification of victims and emergency workers.
 - Assistance in administration and supervision of disaster relief operations.
 - Establish distribution sites for provisions of basic needs supplies such as food, water, clothing, etc.

7.1.6 Department of Health and Human Services

DHHS is responsible for coordinating the movement of homebound (not a resident of a nursing or medical facility with their own evacuation plan) special needs populations identified during an evacuation situation. DHHS will also provide assistance within shelters for special and vulnerable populations if requested.

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Provide staff member to EOC.
- Activate the DHHS DOC, located at is located at 7001A East Parkway as the main point of DHHS operations. Back-up facility is on Broadway (Senior Center)
- Coordinate and assist in the identification, provision or dissemination of information on the appropriate services to individuals with special needs.
- Track patients in the DHHS services system that need special assistance.
- Coordinate with County Animal Services and County Agriculture Commissioner in order to take required animal control measures.
- Coordinate for transportation of non-ambulatory persons and other special needs persons.
- Coordinate with Medical Reserve Corps volunteers, if activated.
- Provide specialized staff to shelters if requested.
- Support disaster victims and/or shelter inhabitants in understanding what recovery programs may be available to them.

Public Alert and Warning

- DHHS uses the Department of Public Health's California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) for notification.
- DHHS has PIOs to develop messaging and notify the public (special populations) of a disaster event or evacuation. Will notify the County EOC to send message.

7.1.7 Department of Water Resources

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Activate the Department of Water Resources (DWR) DOC. Their DOC is located at their Operations and Maintenance yard at 3847 Branch Center Road, by Bradshaw Avenue near Mather Airport. In a flood emergency this O&M center coordinates flood fight activities, organizes first responder efforts, and provides logistical support in the form of equipment, sand, sandbags.
- Coordinate County's DWR staff. This may be completed by management from their offices on 7th Street in Sacramento, or by mobilizing to the Bradshaw O&M site. They alternate on 12-hour shifts.
- Support EOC Activation. Provide key coordination staff members to the County Emergency Operations Center.
- Provide technical expertise into County's information gathering calls/meetings. During these multi-agency and multi-department coordination group meetings, DWR provides information on water issues and flood threats.
- Coordinate with the State DWR. State DWR will coordinate with the County, and all information will be shared at the EOC through visual and comms links to the Flood Center.

7.1.8 Fire Services

- Assist with evacuation efforts, especially medical response and public alerts.
- Coordinate rescue efforts when evacuation efforts are no longer feasible.
- Fire protection and search-and-rescue in vacated areas.

7.1.9 County Animal Care and Regulation

The County Animal Care and Regulation provides services to Sacramento County and the Cities of Citrus Heights, Folsom, Galt and Isleton. The City of Sacramento has its own shelter facility, and its own Animal Care officers. The Cities of Rancho Cordova and Elk Grove contract their animal care program with the *Sacramento Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)*, which is located at 6201 Florins Perkins Road in Sacramento.

During significant evacuation emergencies the Animal Care and Regulations key functions include the following.

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Report to the Operations Section Chief at the EOC, and serve in Care and Shelter Branch. (See the County EOP for details regarding EOC responsibilities.)
- Coordinate with Care and Shelter to place evacuated animals. Attempt to place animals with owners when possible.
- Coordinate the movement of Animal Control Officers to support Evacuation Task Force.
- Coordinate the inter-county movement of animals at the EOC. This would include coordination with the REOC. This is especially true for larger animals. The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) would support this animal care and movement at the REOC.
- In Medium to High-level emergencies, activate the Animal Control and Regulation Departmental Operations Center at their Bradshaw Street Shelter location. This DOC is managed by Animal Control officers. Its primary function is to:
 - Provide care for animals being brought to the shelter
 - Coordinate movement of overflow animals to the Sacramento County SPCA
 - Coordinate the convergent volunteers
 - Coordinate with CERTs who may be assisting with animal care issues.
 - Staffing the shelter for a long-term incident

Section 7 – Roles and Responsibilities

7.1.10 Agricultural Commissioner

The Agricultural Commissioner supports the care, shelter, movement and support of large animals, especially those affiliated with both industrial and family-sized agricultural concerns in the County. During significant evacuation emergencies the Agricultural Commissioner's key functions include the following.

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Coordinate with the Municipal Services Agency, Animal Care and Regulation Office regarding evacuations involving large animals.
- Coordinate with the EOC, remotely if involved with field response actions.
- Coordinate with California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) would need to be coordinated through the EOC and in coordination with the Agricultural Commissioner.

Public Alert and Warning

- Warn agricultural industry leaders and advise of situation regarding large animal evacuation coordination. Key industries needing notification include:
 - Foster Farms for the Turkeys and Chickens.
 - Poultry Producers Association.
 - Major Cattle Farmers.
 - Sacramento County Farm Bureau.
 - Dairy Farmers of America.
 - Horseman's Association.
 - Sheriff Mounted Patrol has horse contacts.
- Coordinate with CDFA for providing emergency information to industry regarding their concerns.

7.1.11 Regional Transit

While Regional Transit operates as a business, it serves as a County partner during emergency. RT resources include three primary vehicle types, Light Rail trains, Busses, and paratransit-type vehicle called Community Bus Service (CBS). During a medium-level or high-level evacuation emergency, the RT roles will be as follows.

Coordination and Emergency Management

- Activate the RT Operations Center. Typically located in the Sergeant's Office, with the purpose of responding to transportation resource requests from the EOC, and specifically from the Evacuation Movement Unit. RT Dispatch for the bus and rail transportation is adjacent to this RT Operations Center for ease of coordination; all vehicles have 800 MHz interoperable radios.
- Activate RT law enforcement to 24-hour shifts. Law may also coordinate with the City of Sacramento's Police Operations Center (POC) at Freeport Boulevard.
- Coordinate the movement of hundreds of RT vehicles to a safe location, if emergency threatened their facility.
- Activate Regional Transit workers as Disaster Service Workers, especially if a Disaster has been declared.

Public Alert and Warning

- Update webpage to alert RT passengers with emergency information.
- Update changeable message signs at RT stations that have such equipment.
- Make emergency announcements by bus Public Address System.
- Use Security Guards with Radios to communicate emergency messages.

7.2 Non-Profit Organizations

Certain key agencies support evacuation efforts in the County. During a medium level or high-level evacuation emergency, the following organizations would have key roles and responsibilities.

7.2.1 Community Service Planning Council

The Community Service Planning Council operates a number of programs, one of which is 2-1-1 Sacramento.

Public Alert and Warning

- Provide emergency evacuation related information to callers to the 2-1-1 Sacramento system.
- Coordinate with the EOC and JIC. Either Staff a 2-1-1- system representative at the JIC, or remain coordinated via ongoing briefings. Report questions coming from citizens as a feedback to JIC as to the comprehension of their messages. Provide accurate and JIC-approved information to the staff of operators.
- Provide bi-lingual service through bilingual staff and translation provider.

Volunteer Coordination

- Activate the Emergency Volunteer Center (EVC). The EVC activates for volunteer coordination from 24 to 48 hours after the emergency initiates. As such, their focus is on recovery efforts. First responder volunteers, such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and Red Cross will be dispatched earlier by Fire, DHHS and other direct contacts.

7.2.2 American Red Cross

American Red Cross (ARC) plays a key role in shelter management.

Shelter Management

- Conduct shelter and mass care operations in accordance with the guidelines outlined in ARC 3031: Mass Care – Preparedness and Operations and other American Red Cross disaster services regulations and procedures, as applicable.
- Provide Disaster Welfare Information services.
- Provide first aid at feeding sites and shelters.
- Provide mobile and fixed feeding capabilities, as appropriate.
- Set up distribution centers as mass care supplies, if needed.
- Operate shelters, as appropriate.

7.2.3 Paratransit, Inc.

Transportation and Evacuation Control

- In coordination with EOC directives as to priority areas to be evacuated, provide paratransit-type vehicles to support the evacuation of persons. Work within the evacuation task force structure if it is established.

Public Alert and Warning

- In coordination with the EOC and JIC, provide evacuation information to clients who call to request information, and, if requested by EOC, call clients who may be in evacuation area.

7.3 State Agencies

State agencies have specific authority to respond directly with Sacramento County, and will work in coordination with State OES.

Section 7 – Roles and Responsibilities

7.3.1 Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Provide for the public safety and welfare of the State's citizens. In an evacuation emergency the State's OES Director, in coordination with, and with the approval of the Governor, would provide assistance to the evacuation effort specifically through the following activities.

- Make, amend or suspend certain orders or regulations associated with the response In accordance with State law.
- Communicate to the public and help people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident.
- Activate the State National Guard, as needed.
- Proclaim a State of Emergency.
- Request Federal assistance including, if appropriate, a Stafford Act Presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster. This is done if it becomes clear that State capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded.
- Coordinate State and Federal resources to aid in disaster response and recovery.

7.3.2 California Highway Patrol

- Provide the EOC with information regarding roadway issues such as infrastructure damage and transportation blockages.
- Coordinate with the EOC Law Enforcement Branch as to traffic control strategy.
- Assist with evacuation area access control.
- Coordinate Interstate traffic during evacuation.

7.3.3 California Department of Social Services

- Through the Department's Disaster Services Section, support local emergency agencies in providing temporary shelter for those who cannot safely remain in their homes due to a disaster or emergency.
- The Disaster Services Section assists in networking with/between counties through the Statewide Mass Care and Shelter Committee.
- Track resources needed for care and sheltering with other State agencies.
- Coordinates with the American Red Cross to assist in training for shelter operations.
- Staff one or all of the three Regional Emergency Operations Centers throughout the State at the request of the State OES. Staff is augmented with trained members of the Volunteer Emergency Services Team.

7.3.4 California Department of Transportation

- Activate the Transportation Management Center (TMC).
- Report to the County EOC and serve in Operations Section, Law Enforcement Branch, Evacuation Movement Unit.
- Provide reports and estimates of state roads, highways, bypasses and bridges.
- Establishes preferred routes in coordination with CHP in support of assigning effective evacuee corridors.
- Activate Changeable Message Signs to inform motorists of road conditions.
- Update the am radio message and webpage to provide evacuees with clear directions.

TOC for APPENDICES

A- Acronyms

B- References

C- Evacuation Resources

D- Evacuation Transfer Points (ETPs)

E - Sacramento County Hospitals Evacuation Strategy (TBD- Fall 2008)

Appendix A Acronyms

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| AIRS | Alliance of Information Referral Systems (2-1-1 Oversight) |
| ARC | American Red Cross |
| CAHAN | California Health Alert Network |
| Caltrans | California Department of Transportation |
| CBS | Community Bus Service |
| CDFA | California Department of Food and Agriculture |
| CHP | California Highway Patrol |
| DHHS | Sacramento Department of Health and Human Services |
| DHS | Regional Department of Homeland Security |
| DOC | Departmental Operations Center |
| DWR | Sacramento County Department of Water Resources |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| ECAPS | Evacuation Coordination and Assistance Points (Regional DHS) |
| EMC | Emergency Management Coordinator |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOO | Emergency Operations Office, Sacramento County |
| EOP | Emergency Operations Plan |
| ETP | Evacuation Transfer Points |
| EVC | Emergency Volunteer Centers |
| IC | Incident Commander |
| ICP | Incident Command Post |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| IHP | Individual and Household Assistance Programs (FEMA) |
| MSA | Municipal Services Agency, Sacramento County |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| OES | Office of Emergency Services, California |
| REOC | Regional Emergency Operations Center |
| RT | Regional Transit, Sacramento |
| SEMS | Standardized Emergency Management System |
| SOC | State Operations Center |
| SOA | Statements of Agreement (SOA) |
| TMC | CalTrans Transportation Management Center |
| TOC | Transportation Operations Center |
| VOAD | Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster |

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Appendix B References

Federal

- National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- National Response Framework, 2008. Sets forth roles and responsibilities of federal and certain non-federal entities after catastrophes overwhelm state and local government
- 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206 The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 92-288, as amended
- 6 U.S.C. 317 – the role of FEMA includes evacuating disaster victims.
- 42 U.S.C. 960(23) – Temporary housing and evacuation of threatened persons are to be included in the scope of hazardous substance removal
- H.R. 3858 (109th Congress) Amends the Stafford Act to ensure State and local plans address the needs of individuals and household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.
- FEMA Individual and Household Assistance Programs [IHP] manual
- Center For Disease Control. Public Health Workbook to Define, Locate and Reach Special, Vulnerable, and At-Risk Populations in an Emergency. 2006.
- *Sacramento Valley Inland Response Plan. (FEMA, May 2006).* Written by FEMA in coordination with CA OES, USDA, U.S. Forest Service, and Army Corps of Engineers.

California

- California Emergency Services Act, California Government Code, Sections 8550-8668
- California State Emergency Plan (California Government Code, Section 8850 et seq.)
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapters 1 through 6.
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) - Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- California County Animal Disaster Preparedness and Response Guide (January 1999)
- CA Dept. of Social Services Care and Shelter Guide for Cities and Counties
- Mutual Aid Region IV Movement Operations Guide
- CA Dept of Social Services. *Care and Shelter Plan Template (for Cities and Counties)*. <http://www.cdsscounties.ca.gov/coplanners/res/pdf/doc10.pdf>
- CA Dept of Social Services. *Best Strategies for Effective Mass Care & Shelter Planning*. <http://www.cdsscounties.ca.gov/coplanners/res/pdf/doc8.pdf>
- California Department of Social Services. *People with Disabilities and Elderly Shelter (PWD/E) Annex*.
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services. *Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property During an Emergency*. 1999
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services, *Meeting the Needs of Vulnerable People in Times of Disaster: A Guide for Emergency Managers*. May 2000
- *California Delegation Quarterly Report for Emergency Management and Individuals with Disabilities and the Elderly*, September 30, 2006
- *Guidelines for Coordinating Flood Emergency Operations*. Completed in compliance with the Flood Emergency Action Team (FEAT): Initiative Number 1. November 21, 1997.
- *Legal Guidelines for Flood Evacuation*. State of California, Office of Emergency Services, October 1997.
- *Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property during an Emergency*. State of California, Office of Emergency Services, 1999

Sacramento County

- Sacramento County All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (August 2005)
- Sacramento County, California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA with the Hazard Mitigation Technical Assistance Partnership, Inc, Folsom, CA (December 2004)
- Sacramento County Evacuation Annex (April 25, 2006)
- Sacramento County Flood Annex (January 6, 2005)
- Sacramento County, California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA. 2005.
- Care & Shelter Operation for People with Disabilities and the Elderly. Annex to the Sacramento County EOP (TBD 2008)
- Shelters in Sacramento County. Data sheets for all identified shelters and details the capacities and services of the shelters within Sacramento County. Department of Health Assistance.
- *Regional Movement Operations Annex* (2007). Provides details on the Sacramento Area Evacuation Control and Assistance Points.
- *Meeting Notes – Department of Human Assistance*. Planning team meeting conducted on December 4, 2007
- *Meeting Notes - Department of Health and Human Services*. Planning team meeting conducted on December 5, 2007
- *Meeting Notes- Department of Water Resources*. Planning team meeting conducted on December 6, 2007.
- *Meeting Notes – County Emergency Medical Services*. Planning team meeting conducted on December 10, 2007.
- *Meeting Notes – Agricultural Commissioner's Office*. Planning team meeting conducted on December 11, 2007.
- *Meeting Notes – Sheriff's Department Special Operations*. Planning team meeting conducted on December 17, 2007.
- *Meeting Notes – Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Human Services*. Planning team meeting conducted on December 19, 2007.
- *Meeting Notes – Department of Transportation*. Planning team meeting conducted on December 20, 2007.
- *Meeting Notes- County Geographic Information Systems*. Planning team meeting conducted on January 10, 2008.
- *Meeting Notes- Community Services Planning Council (CSPC) regarding 2-1-1 Sacramento System*. Planning team meeting conducted on January 23, 2008.
- *Meeting Notes- Sacramento Regional Homeland Security*. Planning team meeting conducted on February 12, 2008.
- *Meeting Notes - Animal Care and Regulation*. Planning team meeting conducted on February 13, 2008.

Other Resources

- American Red Cross Training. *Shelter Management and Operations*.