



This document outlines the systems and procedures used for Evacuations.

Evacuation Annex

An Annex to the Yolo County
Emergency Operations Plan

Version 2.0

Revised: August 2024

PROMULGATION

This Emergency Support Function Annex to the County of Yolo Emergency Operations Plan describes how Yolo County will manage an emergency incident or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and restoration related to this Emergency Support Function. All Primary and Support agencies identified as having assigned responsibilities in this Emergency Support Function shall perform the emergency tasks described, including preparing and maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines and Procedures and carrying out the training, exercises, and plan maintenance needed to support the plan.

This Emergency Annex plan was developed using the Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 version 3 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and California's emergency planning guidance documents. Adoption will occur following the established maintenance schedule; however, the plan may be modified in the interim without prior approval and formal adoption under the direction of the Director of Emergency Operations. The revised plan will be relayed digitally to all Primary and Support agencies with assigned responsibilities in this Emergency Support Function. The Primary assigned agency will coordinate the review and update of the plan with the Support agencies as needed at least every three years. This Emergency Support Function plan supersedes any previous versions.

This Emergency Support Function Annex applies to Primary and Support agencies within Yolo County who are assigned responsibilities in Section 4.5 Responsibilities by Emergency Support Function of the All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan and identified within the Emergency Support Function Annex.

This plan replaces previous annexes of the same or similar title.

The County of Yolo Board of Supervisors chairperson will formally promulgate this annex. The County Ordinance empowers the County Board of Supervisors to review and approve emergency and mutual aid plans.

Lucas Frerichs
Chair of the Board of Supervisors

Date:

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SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

The Yolo Operational Area (YOA) is responsible for the evacuation of its residents should their lives be threatened in an emergency event. The YOA has six (6) jurisdictions (four incorporated cities, one unincorporated area, and one Tribal nation), and numerous special districts, state, and private agencies to collaborate with when coordinating evacuations.

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Yolo County Operational Area (OA) Evacuation Annex is to provide mass evacuation strategies for the OA's response to emergencies that involve the evacuation of people from an impacted area. This involves structured coordination and support for an effective evacuation of the population, including people with disabilities and access and functional needs, whom may need additional support to evacuate. Focus areas within this evacuation annex include public alert and warning, transportation, and evacuation terminology. Organizations, operational concepts, responsibilities, and a process to accomplish an evacuation are discussed within this Annex. The Annex outlines local government (Cities and Special Districts), the Yolo OA, and State responsibilities for the managed movement of people.

This Annex was developed as a functional support document to the Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP); and is consistent with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It is coordinated with the State's emergency plan, compliant with the recommendations from the Comprehensive Preparedness Guidance (CPG) 101 v. 2.0 and is applicable to all locations and to all agencies, organizations, and personnel with evacuation and evacuation support function responsibilities within the Yolo OA.

1.2 SCOPE

The Yolo County OA Evacuation Annex applies to mass evacuation preparedness, response, and recovery operations during local emergencies or major disasters and to all Yolo County OA public, private, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with operational responsibilities in a mass evacuation event. The OA is defined as an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.

This document is intended to provide evacuation strategies and protocols for evacuation events occurring in Yolo County. This Annex supports activation of the Yolo County OA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the City EOCs. Coordination and resources of a mass evacuation impacting the county within the county's geographical boundaries will be coordinated at the OA level. The plan also takes into consideration the preparation for incoming evacuees from outside jurisdictions. It does not provide, supersede, or replace operational plans for specific departments, specific functions, and any additional emergency plans.

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

Equitably addressing the needs of those with disabilities, access and functional needs (DAFN), and the cultural consideration of diverse communities is an operational priority in evacuation planning and response. Ensuring accessibility complies with federal laws governing the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) directives. Meeting these legal mandates requires transparently ensuring there is no discrimination in the provision of assistance for evacuations. Those working in evacuation efforts will respond to the displaced populations with equitable access to the same services, aids and benefits and in a manner that meets their needs.

1.3 GOALS

The goals of this plan are to:

- Establish a common terminology for issuing evacuation orders
- Identify evacuation zones and routes of egress/ingress
- Identify alert and warning procedures to notify residents of evacuations
- Coordinate transportation of residents with access and functional needs
- Coordinate transportation of large animals
- Identify procedures for repopulation planning

1.4 SITUATION OVERVIEW

Yolo County is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and produce casualties. The OA has experienced several events such as flooding, severe weather, and wildfire incidents. For more information on threats and hazards refer to the Yolo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

There are several emergency situations that could require an evacuation from or within the Yolo OA. For example, small-scale, localized evacuation might be needed for a localized flood event or hazardous materials incident, while mass evacuation could be required in the event of an urban conflagration, earthquake, or major flooding. Below are some of the hazards that could lead to evacuation operations within the county.

Natural Events

- Flooding- As the most historically significant issue, flooding is the most likely natural hazard that Yolo County may face, and one that has the potential to result in a high-level evacuation emergency.
- Severe Weather - Severe weather is generally described as any destructive weather event, which in Yolo County includes high wind, tornado, heavy rain, extreme heat, and freeze.
- Fires and Wildfires/ Smoke - The geographic extent of Wildfires is significant between 35-50 percent of the operational area potentially affected. A wildfire of 25,000 acres could occur in Yolo County at any time of the year because fire season has been nearly year-round.

Human System Failure Threats

- Hazardous Materials- Release of hazardous materials and starting of fires within damaged or affected structures. Damage to buildings and structures in the pathway of rising flood waters. Public health hazards from contamination of potable water sources; damage to sanitation systems; long term presence of

standing water; vector infestation; and introduction of hazardous materials contaminants

- Dam Failure- Dam failure flooding would vary by community depending on which dam fails and the nature and extent of the dam failure and associated flooding. Based on the risk assessment, it is apparent that a major dam failure could have a devastating impact. Dam failure flooding presents a threat to life and property, including buildings, their contents, and their use (such as water treatment). Large flood events can affect crops and livestock as well as lifeline utilities (e.g., water, sewerage, and power), transportation, jobs, tourism, the environment, and the local and regional economies.
- Levee Failure- Levee failure flooding would vary in the County depending on which structure fails and the nature and extent of the failure and associated flooding. This flooding presents a threat to life and property, including buildings, their contents, and their use. Large flood events can affect lifeline utilities (e.g., water, sewerage, and power), transportation, jobs, tourism, the environment, agricultural industry, and the local and regional economies.

1.5 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The decision to evacuate will normally be made at the incident level and in accordance with local law enforcement, existing plans, and protocols. The varying capabilities of the local jurisdictions within the OA do not permit mass evacuation to be defined by and based solely on numbers. An accurate assessment of the need to initiate the mass evacuation process will consider the following factors and assumptions:

- Evacuations may be required with little or no notice
- California law states that residents cannot be forced to evacuate if they decide not to
- Local law enforcement will be responsible for issuing the orders of evacuation to the residents.
- The local EOC will be the central point of contact for operations.
- Most residents will evacuate based on their own perceived level of danger. Some residents will refuse to evacuate no matter how severe the danger.
- The issuance of evacuation orders will require close communication between local law enforcement, dispatch, and the local emergency operations center. This requires widespread knowledge on use of the various software's to distribute Mass Notification messages including Yolo-Alert & Social Media platforms¹.
- Mass evacuation may cause evacuees to cross jurisdictional boundaries, requiring a regional response.
- A percentage of the population being evacuated will have access and functional needs. Individuals in need of additional assistance may include the following:
 - Older Adults (65+)
 - People with disabilities that use life sustaining medical devices or critical temperature control needs due to a disability
 - Speakers of languages other than English
 - Those with cognitive, hearing, intellectual, mental illness, mobility, respiratory, traumatic brain injury, vision, and all other related disabilities

¹ Yolo Operational Area Alert and Warning Annex

- Unaccompanied minors
- A large percentage of the population being evacuated will have at least one pet.
- Service animals shall remain with the people to whom they are assigned throughout every stage of disaster assistance
- Once law enforcement has deemed an area safe, proper notification to Ag Pass holders may allow them to enter an evacuated area to provide care or remove their livestock or agriculture products
- Evacuation operations including routing, providing resources, and sheltering will need to be coordinated with one or more jurisdictions. This may include jurisdictions outside the Operational Area; this plan will work in coordination with the evacuation procedures of adjacent counties.
- A large percentage of residents that are evacuating will do so in their primary vehicles and may need fuel. Fuel resources can become overwhelmed in a disaster with a large number of evacuees.
- Primary modes of egress and other transportation infrastructure may be impacted by the disaster, necessitating the need for alternate modes of egress and contingency planning.
- 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.
- 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

SECTION 2.0: CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Evacuation Annex follows basic protocols set forth in the Yolo County EOP and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, which dictates who is responsible for an evacuation effort and how regional resources are to be requested and coordinated between numerous agencies. The overall objectives of emergency evacuation operations and notifications are to:

- Expedite the movement of persons from areas (potentially) impacted by a hazardous situation.
- Institute the access control measures that prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated or partially vacated areas. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction may use discretion in allowing access for caregivers, personal care assistants, or other support personnel on a case-by-case basis as determined by the incident commander or designee
- Establish a “hub and spoke” evacuation model. This includes establishing appropriate “evacuation rally points” as hubs from which evacuees can be picked up and moved out of the hazardous area. People are evacuated out of the hazardous area and to “Evacuation Transfer Points” (ETPs) as hubs in a safe area. From the ETP, people can then be directed to, or transferred to mass care centers, or can move to other safe areas.
- Coordinate evacuation to appropriate transportation points, which may include: temporary evacuation points (TEP), temporary safe refuge areas (TSRA), and/or shelters.
- Coordinate adequate means of transportation for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, older adults, individuals with limited English proficiency, and the transportation disadvantaged.
- Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other prearranged agreements.
- Coordinate with law enforcement agencies to control evacuation traffic and road closures
- Account for the needs of individuals with service animals, household pets, and livestock prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency
- Provide initial evacuation warnings/notifications, ongoing information, and reentry communications to the public through the Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Ensure the safe reentry of the evacuated persons.

General triggers for EOC activation are presented in this Annex. These triggers are designed to support the County’s decisions; however, the decision to evacuate must be made on a case-by-case basis. The variables that must be considered before evacuating a community are complex and must be carefully thought out. An evacuation will likely cause instances of great community turmoil, economic loss for persons and local businesses, and in worse case, the loss of life. An evacuation puts great stress on the sick, older adult population, and people with access and functional needs, for whom movement from their care provider and/or care facility may be life threatening.

In Yolo County, some of the evacuation-related threats, such as wildland fires, flooding from storms and/or dam failure can be predicted with some degree of certainty. 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. People with disabilities and access and functional needs, those in care facilities, and all who need extra time to move to safety should evacuate proactively when advised to do so, especially if living in areas where wildland fire danger is paramount and the forecasted risk is imminent or likely, as an example.

While there are often warnings for some hazards, such as fire and floods, 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 to have their own specific evacuation strategies. If an event escalates beyond the capability of the local jurisdiction, then this Evacuation Annex and the OA EOC will may be activated. If the event impacts multiple jurisdictions within the county, then the response will be managed and coordinated through the OA EOC and closely coordinated with the affected jurisdictional EOCs.

The Yolo County Sheriff's Office is the lead agency for conducting evacuations of the unincorporated areas of Yolo County, and in coordination with affected local jurisdictions when required. In the incorporated cities, local law enforcement will be the lead agency for conducting evacuations. The decision to order an evacuation is a collaborative effort between affected jurisdictions. Both a City and/or the County can issue evacuation orders. The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation has the authority to issue its own evacuation orders. Additionally, the Yolo County Sheriff's Office or local law enforcement will identify available and appropriate evacuation routes and coordinate evacuation traffic management with supporting agencies, and jurisdictions.

A mass evacuation implies area-wide movement of people throughout the county, the EOC will need to coordinate with entities throughout the impacted region to maintain effective control and prioritization of numerous operational events occurring throughout Yolo County and the 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 (DSWs) will likely be required. Once an evacuation order has been issued to the public, intensive proactive support procedures are necessary.

Note that evacuation in contiguous counties may result in evacuation of people into Yolo County, even though the county may not be the site of the evacuation emergency. Such counties include Colusa, Lake, Sutter, Napa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, or Solano counties.

The decision to evacuate an area is not made lightly and there is a significant impact to public safety and the economy. The following process describes how emergency evacuation decisions within the OA will be coordinated, allowing emergency managers and other supporting response organizations to make collaborative decisions.

2.1 DECISION TO EVACUATE

Local jurisdictions operating in the field will make the decision to begin an evacuation according to local laws, policies, and authority. The decision to evacuate will depend on the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency, as well as the number of people affected and what actions are necessary to protect the public. Local jurisdictions will activate their own resources and EOC's

for an evacuation of their communities based on the local situation. In most cases, anything above a low-level emergency will require the activation of the OA's EOC to support the movement of evacuees out of a local jurisdiction and through the county.

In certain circumstances, the OA may make recommendations on whether a jurisdiction should evacuate and will help coordinate the evacuation effort. However, the local governing body will continue to have primary responsibility in issuing and authorizing an evacuation order. This authorization can be in the form of an ordinance, resolution, verbally by the Chief Law Enforcement Officer and/or Incident Commander. When time permits, the decision should be coordinated with the OA EOC.

The decision on whether to evacuate must be carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident. Preparation for evacuation should be an immediate consideration, because evacuation is an effective means of moving people out of a dangerous area. An evacuation should be considered as an early proactive approach in protecting lives; especially in consideration for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs as well as those who may need to evacuate large animals. However, due to its complexity and the stress it puts on the population, in some cases, it may not be the best option when other viable options are available. Evacuation of populations pose some inherent safety concerns associated with the rapid movement of large numbers of people away from their resources, support facilities, and familiar surroundings.

Sheltering-in-place may become the preferred option to avoid exposure to outside environmental hazards, such as radiological or airborne contaminants. This option will require an organized method of securing building entrances, windows, and ventilation systems to prevent outside environmental hazards from entering the building. Building and safety personnel, homeowners, and residents should have contingency plans to move to or create safe spaces or designated safe areas if sheltering-in-place is recommended.

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. 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 in familiar surroundings, with easy access to media reports (TV and radio), phones, internet, food, water, and medicines. However, sheltering can only be maintained as personal and emergency supplies last. Shelter-in-place operations also provide the advantage of reducing congestion on major roadways and reducing the strain on mass transportation systems.

The evacuation decision should be made with the awareness of impacted schools, congregate care facilities, institutional settings, and others with access and functional needs. These populations may need more time to evacuate. If shelter-in-place is selected in lieu of an evacuation, the deciding agency assumes protection responsibility of the shelter-in place location/area and should provide protection resources.

2.2 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Evacuation orders should be issued when there is a clear and immediate threat to the health and safety of the population and it is determined that evacuation is the best option for protection.

Evacuation Warning: The alerting of people in an affected area(s) of potential threat to life and property. An Evacuation Warning considers the probability that an area will be affected within a given time frame and prepares people for a potential evacuation order. Evacuation Warnings are particularly necessary when dealing with a variety of issues such as special needs populations and large animals. People who need additional time should consider evacuating at this time.

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

Shelter-In-Place: Advises people to stay secure at their current location. This tactic shall only be used if an evacuation will cause a higher potential for loss of life. Consideration should be given to assigning incident personnel to monitor the safety of those remaining in place. The concept of shelter-in-place is an available option in those instances where physical evacuation is impractical. This procedure may be effective for residential dwellings in the immediately impacted areas, or for large facilities that house a high percentage of non-ambulatory persons (e.g., hospitals and convalescent homes). Sheltering-in-place attempts to provide a safe haven within the impacted area.

Emergency responders shall make every effort to inform people that failure to evacuate may result in serious physical injury or death and that future opportunities to evacuate may not exist. Law enforcement should document the location of individuals that refuse to evacuate. Once a local jurisdiction orders an evacuation, it is critical that public information dissemination, sheltering resources, and security and protection of private property are provided to a level where the public feels evacuation is more desirable than staying behind.

Priority attention will be given to notifying access and functional needs populations, and their service providers. This will enable these individuals and their caregivers to also alert their clients of any possible evacuation advisories and provide additional instructions.

2.3 EVACUATION COORDINATION PROCESS

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

Evacuation operations in the field will be managed and conducted by the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction. Generally, evacuation orders will be based upon a zone-based evacuation system unless directed otherwise by the field incident command. If the emergency impacts multiple jurisdictions within the OA:

- All impacted jurisdictions may activate their EOCs and the OA EOC will be activated, including the OA EOC JIC
- The OA EOC will begin obtaining situational awareness regarding the scope and severity of the incident and establishing a common operational picture
- The OA EOC will coordinate with fire, law enforcement, public health, and other relevant support agencies to obtain recommendations on protective actions

The OA EOC will coordinate with other officials from jurisdictions public safety personnel within the OA to identify information, including:

- Gaining regional situational awareness
- Determining response status
- Reviewing status of initial protective actions
- Considering additional protective actions
- Evaluating public information needs
- Determining next steps
- Establishing a regular time to share updates
- Establish a schedule for internal and external updates
- Consider a local Emergency Proclamation
- Evaluate health and welfare of affected residents

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

- Providing information on transportation for those who need assistance through activation of emergency transportation services agreements
- Provide support for people with disabilities and access and functional needs during the evacuation process, which may include, but is not limited to, the provision of assistance with wayfinding, supervision, and language interpretation.
- Coordinate and communicate with the private sector, community groups, and faith-based organizations to utilize their services and resources available to support the response
- Providing shelter for evacuees

Evacuation Zones

The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services created pre-planned evacuation zones all throughout the county to help with the evacuation process. The Yolo OA is divided into 91 evacuation zones, each specifying the zone's primary suggested evacuation routes utilizing the surrounding roads and other geographic features. These zones also include preidentified Rally Points and gas stations that can assist the residents during an evacuation process. A detailed map of each evacuation zone can be found in Appendix A.

Rally Points

This is a local site within the at-risk area or impact zone for picking up members of the evacuating population who require transportation and/or other assistance in evacuating. The Rally Point, if time allows, may offer services such as evacuee tracking, household pet

evacuation, and determination of evacuation vehicle type. It may also include transfer to a decontamination site, if necessary. (see Appendix A, the evacuation zones map, to locate each rally point location on the map).

2.4 TRANSPORTATION

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

- Available public resources
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) with public and private transportation agencies
- Mutual-aid agreements (MAAs)

Transportation Coordination

Law Enforcement will be the primary agency for managing the evacuation of people in the field. Through the OA EOC, other supporting departments such as the County's Transit Services, Public Works, and the Health Department are available to assist based on the needs of the incident.

Within Yolo County, the Yolo County Transportation District (YCTD) operates the YoloBus to provide buses ride services locally and intercity in the County and its' neighboring areas. The University of California (U.C.), Davis operates Unitrans, a local bus service in Davis that provides transportation for U.C. Davis students and residents of Davis. Both YoloBus and Unitrans can be utilized in an evacuation to transport large volumes of people.

Rally points will be established to coordinate and receive incoming evacuation transportation resources, including the services of YoloBus and Unitrans. The ESF #1 lead in the local EOC will be responsible for coordinating these resources. Additionally, local transit agencies may need to provide support services to the evacuation bus fleet, including refueling and quick turnaround maintenance to enhance evacuation capabilities. Law enforcement escorts may be required to provide security in support of transportation resources, where necessary.

A second alternative to transportation of evacuees is the use of school buses, which may be available from the various school districts within Yolo County. Due to a high demand for school buses during school days, it is essential to make an early determination of whether to advise schools of an early dismissal if the risk for an evacuation is high. This will allow students to stay home with their families, and prepare for or activate their early evacuation plan. Doing so, will allow the schools' resources (buses and shelters) to be readily available for the evacuees.

Additional modes of transportation available may include:

- Charter motor coach providers
- Taxis
- Uber/ Lyft or other ridesharing services
- Buses and vans pf churches, NGO's, and private schools
- Private shuttle services
- Car pool vans

Fuel

During an evacuation, it is critical that the outgoing evacuation traffic keep moving as efficiently as possible. Cars stalled or abandoned for lack of alternate types of fuel could have significant negative consequences on traffic flowing out of the hazard area and moving to safety. A great number of individuals will often require fuel to operate their vehicle. Gas stations can quickly become overcrowded in an evacuation, and can run out of fuel altogether. The Yolo OA has identified critical gas stations that are located along emergency evacuation routes, as well as additional gas stations that can be used in each evacuation zone (see Appendix B).

Emergency refueling stations may also be established in areas where gas stations are not readily available and where evacuees may need fuel to reach safe areas. Emergency refueling stations can also be established at evacuations shelters. Fuel ration quantities will be established when the system is activated through the EOC, and will be dependent on the average distance where gas stations are readily available.

Routes and Capacities

Primary evacuation routes in Yolo County consist of the major interstates, highways, and prime arterials. Local jurisdictions should pre-identify current evacuation routes for probable hazards. The jurisdictional coordination element should coordinate with the OA EOC to assess the viability of identified evacuation routes in relation to real-time capacities of transportation infrastructure. Unexpected incidents such as traffic accidents may affected pre-identified evacuation routes. Information on major transportation routes and possible evacuation transfer points or sites can be found on Appendix A.

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

- Shortest route to the designated destination areas
- Ability of proposed routes to accommodate the mode of transportation to be used
- Maximum roadway capacity
- Ability to increase capacity and traffic flow using traffic control strategies
- Maximum number of lanes that provide continuous flow through the evacuation area
- Possible contra-flow plans and routes
- Availability of infrastructure to disseminate real-time conditions and messages to evacuees in-route
- Number of potentially hazardous points and bottlenecks, such as bridges and lane reductions

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

2.5 EVACUATION OF PERSONS WITH ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

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

People with disabilities and access and functional needs are defined as populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, safety, support, and health care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in the community or long-term care facilities; are older; are children; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged. Many people with disabilities are completely self-sufficient and may be prepared to evacuate. Other potentially at-risk individuals include those with cognitive or emotional disabilities that may impair their ability to make decisions during an emergency and should be transported with their caregivers or other mental health professionals when possible.

Transportation during Evacuation Operations

It is critical that modes of available transportation are identified that can accommodate people with disabilities and other access and functional needs prior to an evacuation. Transportation that can accommodate persons who use wheelchairs, power chairs, service animals, or other mobility equipment aids needs to be made available. Some potential options can be the use of lift-equipped school buses or vans.

Non-profits, community-based organizations, and members of a jurisdiction's AFN Advisory Committee can greatly assist in identifying accessible transportation resources throughout a given area (e.g., paratransit, community partner vehicles, shuttles, buses). Community partners can also identify strategies to integrate and obtain transportation resources for use during emergency evacuations.

Yolo County HHSA maintains a database of registered persons with access and functional needs, as well as a list of facilities where persons with access and functional needs are housed. Law enforcement will work closely with Yolo County HHSA and the local EOC on the evacuation of persons with access and functional needs.

2.6 CRITICAL FACILITY SUPPORT

Critical facilities include those that serve the public's interest during an emergency, and as such need focused consideration as to how they are managed in an emergency. Many critical facilities provide governmental functions, such as Fire Stations, Sheriff's Office/Police Department locations, 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's 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 major resource supply challenges to the EOC staff. Mutual aid resources will likely be needed to provide water and back-up power to certain facilities until the main service is restored.

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

- Sheltering-in-place without moving clients
- Depending on the degree of risk, facility staff may decide to remain in place because the threat may have less impact on client health and safety than a voluntary evacuation
- Evacuating to a shelter and the originating facility continues to provide all staff and support services

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

2.7 EVACUATION OF ANIMALS

Any emergency resulting in the evacuation and sheltering of people will result in impacts to animals within the impacted area. Ensuring for the evacuation, transportation, care, and sheltering of animals is an important factor in evacuation planning. Many people will refuse to evacuate their homes if they cannot take their pets with them. It is estimated that up to 25 percent of pet owners will refuse to evacuate without their animals. Furthermore, about 30-50 percent of pet owners will accidentally leave pets behind, and approximately 50-70 percent of those individuals who leave animals behind, will attempt to re-enter an evacuated site to rescue their animals. Pets left behind in the evacuated area are also a potential danger to first responders. Therefore, it is imperative that evacuation plans address pet evacuation and sheltering procedures to protect both human and animal health and safety.

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 amends the Stafford Act and requires evacuation plans to consider the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.

The Yolo County Sheriff's Office Animal Services Division is responsible for the coordination evacuation and sheltering operations of the large and small animal movements within the Yolo Operational Area. The Veterinary Emergency Response Team (VERT) at UC Davis is a volunteer group consisting of faculty and staff veterinarians that may assist in providing veterinary care at emergency animal shelters and assist in animal search and rescue operations.

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.

Small animal evacuation

The responsibility to evacuate and shelter a person's pet is the responsibility of the pet owner. It is assumed that people who have their own means of transportation will evacuate with their small household pets. People who do not have access to vehicles will need to secure their pets in cages or carriers and contact the Yolo County Sheriff's Office Animal Services Division to arrange for their pets to be picked up and transported to animal shelters.

Animal Control Officers will work with animal services agencies and volunteers to develop an animal tracking methodology by tagging individual animals and entering the information into the Department's pre-existing shelter database. If these people do not have the required cages or carriers, they will be asked to secure their animals in their homes. This strategy places responsibility upon individual owners and will require a public education component that informs the public that carriers, cages, or trailers will be required for pet evacuations and recommends that pet owners microchip their animals for identification purposes. Individual jurisdictions will need to identify strategies to address pet evacuations.

Large animal evacuation

Livestock/ large animal owners have the responsibility to maintain their own plans/means of transporting their large animals. However, jurisdictions must not assume that owners will have their own trailers. Animal Services will provide support with transportation of large animals, through the use of Animal Services' trailers or volunteer groups' trailers. Potential volunteer resources and private groups should be identified and tracked in WebEOC. Jurisdictions can also:

- Provide pet owners information of nearby kennels, animal shelters, and veterinary clinics that might temporarily shelter pets.
- Set up temporary pet shelters at fairgrounds, parks, and other similar facilities.

If local resources become overwhelmed during the disaster response, the OA EOC will request assistance through the Regional EOC from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the lead agency for the California Animal Response Emergency System. The California Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 (Food and Agriculture) Coordinator and the California Department of Food and Agriculture may be able to provide additional resources or points of contact if needed. If necessary, the California Department of Food and Agriculture will coordinate requests for federal assistance.

The California Animal Response Emergency System participants will coordinate with local animal rescue teams and other animal-related organizations to coordinate evacuations and care and shelter.

Animal Estimates

The scope of animals addressed in the plan is based upon the California Animal Response Emergency System definition. The California Animal Response Emergency System defines "animals" as "commercial livestock, companion animals, exotic pets, and restricted species" and further defines these terms as follows:

- **Livestock:** Any cattle, domestic bison, sheep, swine, or goat. Equine: Domestic horses, mules, donkeys, and zebras.
- **Pet:** A domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rodent (including rabbit), fish, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than for commercial purposes.
- **Restricted Species:** Any animal requiring a license or permit from the Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- **Service Animal:** A dog that has been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for an individual with a disability. U.S. Pet Ownership Statistics from the American Veterinary Medical Association, OA pet estimates are provided in Table 4 below.

Livestock Pass

The Yolo County Livestock Pass Program, also known as the Ag Pass, facilitates the safety and continuity of livestock farms, businesses, and private residences before and during a fire, flood, storm, earthquake, or other natural or man-made disaster events. The program verifies qualifying commercial/residential livestock/agriculture producers, horse stable operators, and managerial employees on the basis of an application process, and provides disaster preparedness and response training. Once verified and trained, livestock producers, operators, and managerial employees are issued a Livestock Pass, allowing access to their livestock facilities within evacuation areas during disasters for performance of essential livestock care, management, and transportation activities.

Possession of the Livestock Pass conditionally permits qualifying livestock producers, horse stable operators, and/or their managerial employees, to enter evacuation areas to:

- Shelter, transport, evacuate, feed/water, and administer livestock veterinary care
- Provide, upon request, support to emergency personnel or peace officers (such as identifying access roads and water points)

Activation of this pass will occur when a notification sent by a Yolo Alert or the Public Information Officer notifies the public with proper instructions if your livestock are within an evacuated area. They will provide information regarding the date/time a pass holder can arrive to the evacuated area, and specific access points where pass holders will be able to check-in/check-out. Additional information will be provided during the check-in process.

2.8 ACCESS CONTROL

After people have been evacuated, access back into the damaged areas will be controlled to secure the area and protect public safety. Access Control Points (ACPs) will be established through staffed check points, roadblocks, or road closures and can be used to establish outer and inner perimeter controls. The outer perimeter control will be used to provide information and reduce sight-seeing traffic. The inner perimeter control will function to restrict traffic to emergency response vehicles and personnel only. When possible, law enforcement personnel will also conduct periodic patrols within the secured areas, to deter theft and looting of abandoned residences. Access back into the evacuated areas should initially be limited to:

- Emergency service and public works personnel.
- Utility companies engaged in restoring utility services.
- Contractors restoring damaged buildings, clearing roads, and removing debris.

- Commercial vehicles delivering food, essential supplies, life support equipment, construction supplies, and other related materials.
- Media representatives.

Before re-entry, the area must be confirmed to be safe and secure. An assessment must be completed to verify that citizens can return to the evacuated area. Those assessments are often comprised of damage assessment teams to include but not limited to county inspectors, state and federal recovery workers and utility workers.

Law enforcement may be requested at designated TEPs for information, security, crowd control, and to deter criminal activity. Additional law enforcement mutual aid may be requested through the EOC's OA Law Enforcement Coordinator.

Law enforcement personnel should also establish protocols for allowing critical employees, including essential medical and volunteer staff through ACPs. Law enforcement should also consider making allowances at ACPs, shelters, and other impacted areas for attendants, home health aides, visiting nurses, service animals, and other individuals that are crucial to the immediate health care needs of individuals with disabilities and other with access and functional needs.

2.9 REENTRY

Once an evacuated area has been established as safe for re-entry, persons who have evacuated will be allowed to return to their homes. Reentry will be approved by the field incident commander in coordination with the EOC. If necessary, the Operations Section Chief will assist the Law Enforcement Branch to coordinate the movement of sheltered persons back to their neighborhoods and will work in close coordination with the IC.

All involved agencies will need to coordinate for an effective reentry. For safety reasons, an assessment should be completed before citizens re-enter the evacuated area. This assessment includes an evaluation of the following:

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

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

Transportation may be provided for those in shelters back to ETPs, the Rally Points, 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 adjustors.

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

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

Temporary Housing - If the impacted areas cannot support the return of evacuated residents, temporary housing may be established in the non-impacted areas near the disaster area. County authorities will make decisions on the location and operation of temporary housing facilities.

Assisted Living Centers and Nursing Homes - Are not to bring residents back to the community until all services have been restored to normal. To include power, water, sewer, communications and local suppliers of commodities used by the facilities.

SECTION 3.0: ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 ORGANIZATION

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

3.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Jurisdictions

Each incorporated jurisdiction is responsible for developing an evacuation plan or annex as part of their EOP. Based on situational reports, the Incident Commander or jurisdiction EOC will decide to order an evacuation at the local level. Impacted jurisdictions will be responsible for activating their EOC during an incident and for communicating and coordinating resources with the OA EOC. If two or more communities are impacted by an evacuation effort, then incident response will be coordinated through a Unified Command.

County

In addition to being the local EOC for the county's unincorporated areas, the County's EOC carries out the OA coordination function. When the OA EOC activates in accordance with SEMS, the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC), followed by the State Operations Center (SOC), activates in support of the OA. Given the extensive impact of evacuations, the EOC management should consider instituting the local emergency proclamation process. A Proclamation of Local Emergency provides:

- Emergency powers
- Liability protections
- Access to standing local Mutual-Aid Agreements (MAAs)
- Support for applying for recovery assistance under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA)

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

- Identifying staffing requirements and maintaining current notification procedures to ensure appropriately trained agency personnel are available for extended emergency duty in the agency Department Operations Center (DOC), County EOC, or field command posts, as needed.
- Developing and maintaining procedures to ensure that the current inventory of agency resources and contact lists are available.

- Developing and maintaining procedures for identification, location, commitment, deployment, and accountability of applicable agency emergency support resources.
- Providing, within capabilities, personnel, equipment, and other assistance to support emergency response and recovery operations.
- Provide situational/operational information in accordance with existing procedures and/or as requested by the primary agency.

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid and the Nevada County Evacuation Annex describe the roles and responsibilities of the Sheriff's Office, regional law enforcement, and other support agencies during an evacuation effort. All other county department's roles in an evacuation effort will be coordinated through the OA EOC. In general, the various county departments will help coordinate evacuation efforts for the incorporated areas and will support the conduct of evacuation operations for the unincorporated areas of Nevada County.

During an evacuation effort, the designated OA Law Enforcement Coordinator, Yolo County Sheriffs, within the Operations Branch, will be assisted by other law enforcement and support agencies. Law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated.

Law Enforcement Agencies

Each jurisdiction's local law enforcement department is their primary agency for the evacuation coordination of citizens from a threatened area within Yolo County. The law enforcement agencies for the Yolo OA include:

Yolo County Sheriff's Office
Davis Police Department
U.C. Davis Police Department
Woodland Police Department
West Sacramento Police Department
Winters Police Department
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Tribal Security

As part of their EOC responsibility as the Law Enforcement Branch, they will assist in the management of the evacuation with the affected local jurisdictions that will be responsible for the coordination of resources to implement the evacuation plan. The primary tasks are:

- Identify the evacuation routes for those evacuating by city and county roadways and onto state and federal highways.
- Gather and provide situation awareness as to effectiveness of evacuation movement.
- Coordinate with transportation agencies within the operational area that are impacted by the evacuation effort.
- Assist in repopulation efforts

In addition to these tasks, law enforcement agencies will also provide evacuation notifications to residents by going door to door, coordinating with the Yolo Emergency Communications Agency (YECA) and Yolo OES on the issuance of evacuation notices via the Yolo-Alert System, and maintain a security presence in the evacuated areas, access control and road closure points. The California Highway Patrol will augment support to local officials if needed. Each local law

enforcement agency may elicit assistance from other agencies to assist with evacuation notifications, traffic control, and security. Law enforcement will also assist with the removal and disposition of any deceased persons as requested by the local coroner, according to the Yolo County Mass Casualty Plan.

Roles and Responsibilities - Evacuation Plan				
Department/ Agency	Responsibilities	Coordination and Emergency Management	Public Warning	Transportation and Evacuation Control
County Administrators Office	The County Administrator’s Office is responsible for ensuring public safety and the welfare of the people in Yolo County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain authority for the activation of the EOC. • Maintain working relationships with local partners throughout the operational area. • Implement overall policy decisions. • Implement laws and regulations that support emergency management and response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the public information function by providing media and public information as requested. • Coordinate with the Public Information Officer and Joint Information Center. 	
Office of Emergency Services (OES)	The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) 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 or disaster exists, OES will coordinate the County’s role in response to and recovery from the disaster. OES fulfills the County’s requirements under the Emergency Service Act (Government Code Section 8550 et. seq.). Furthermore, OES will work in partnership with the emergency management of the cities within the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, etc. • Activate the EOC, in coordination with the County Executive, to the appropriate emergency level. • Serve as the EOC Director. • Notify staff of pending EOC activation, and/or to current activation levels, and coordinate staffing of all needed positions. • Approve release of warnings, instructions, and other emergency public information related to the evacuation effort. • Receive and verify situation reports from a variety of sources and identifies/estimates needs for evacuation transportation. • Request assistance from support agencies, and communication resources, as appropriate. • Maintain coordination and communication between the EOC, local jurisdictions that may be affected by the evacuation, and support agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential resources for providing evacuation transportation services. • Arrange for, or coordinate logistical support, including transportation of evacuees and supplies.

	to provide overall coordination at the EOC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communicate with Cal OES and keep them apprised.• Communicate with Cal OES, and keep them apprised of local situation and request additional resources as needed.• Maintain expenditure records to facilitate reimbursement.• Coordinate and maintain files of all initial assessment reports.• Coordinate the development of after-action reports		
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<p>Sheriff's Office/ Law Enforcement</p>	<p>The Sheriff's Office/Law Enforcement Agency supports information coordination and threat assessment during all decisions regarding evacuation of persons throughout the county. The Sheriff's Office supports the EOC when activated, in the Law Enforcement Branch of the Operations Section.</p> <p>Additional Law Enforcement responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide necessary information to the EOC, and serve in Law Enforcement Branch, and in the appropriate units. • Provide evacuation notification and warnings to unsafe areas. • Search vacated areas to ensure that all people have received warnings. • Provide initial field situation reports and updates from field units • Coordinate the provision of transportation resources to access and functional needs populations. • Provide traffic control measures for evacuation effort. • Provide law enforcement and crowd control measures at transportation points, evacuation points and mass care facilities. • Provide security and access control to vacated areas. Request mutual aid assistance from the OA or Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator. • Establish traffic control and other measures to permit re-entry into the impacted communities. • Request additional law enforcement resources as necessary through the designated Law Enforcement Mutual Aid (LEMA) Coordinator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use loud speakers and/or Hi-Lo sirens 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 needing special assistance. • Assign Sheriff PIO to the ICP, and as part of the JIC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directing motorists toward designated/safest evacuation routes. • Control and monitor primary routes and area access. • Define traffic control areas. • 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. • Facilitate the movement of emergency vehicles with CHP and local police. • Limit the entry into areas designated for evacuation by staffing ingress and egress through Access Control Points. • Post-emergency: Coordinate the return movement of evacuees back to their homes.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Security for vital facilities and essential supplies. • Provide for the storage and establish a recovery process for large numbers of impounded vehicles. 			
Yolo County Transportation District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Transit Services provides support in the movement of evacuees during an emergency. •Provide paratransit transportation (which is a lift equipped shared ride transportation service) and can be made available to those persons with access and functional needs, and who require extra assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to the Logistics Section Chief at the EOC. • Transit Services function would be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate Transportation resources. - Communicate with their staff and the County EOC. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Fire Services and Rescue Operations	Fire protection and search- and rescue services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with evacuation efforts and medical response. • Coordinate rescue operations. • Provide fire protection and search and rescue in the vacated areas. • Support public safety in evacuation execution. • Responsible for determining necessary fire prevention and mitigation measures along potential evacuation routes 		

<p>Health and Human Services Agency</p>	<p>HSSA is responsible for coordinating and providing mass care services and the movement of people with access and functional needs populations identified during an evacuation situation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff member to EOC to staff the Care and Shelter Branch. • Coordinate and assist in the identification, provision, or dissemination of information on the appropriate services to individuals with access and functional needs. • Track patients that need special assistance. • Provide specialized staff to shelters if requested. • Support disaster victims and/or shelter inhabitants in understanding what recovery programs may be available to them. • Assist American Red Cross (ARC) in providing mass care. • Ensure specialized services are provided as required for people with disabilities and other access and functional needs. • Assist in coordination with the Logistics Section of the OA EOC to ensure the transportation of evacuees to and from shelters. • Provide care for unaccompanied minors until shelters are established, and they can be reunited to their legal guardians. If they cannot be reunited with their legal guardians, the Law Enforcement Branch in the OA EOC should be contacted to request appropriate Law Enforcement agency for assistance • Provide disaster-related physical health and behavioral health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HHSA uses the California Department of Public Health's California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) for notifications to healthcare providers. 	
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<p>Yolo Emergency Communications Agency (YECA)</p>	<p>Primary Public Service Answering Point (PSAP) for the Yolo OA, including each of its jurisdictions (except for the City of Davis) and U.C. Davis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YECA is responsible for issuing evacuation notices via the Yolo County Emergency Alert System (Yolo-Alert) at the request of the Incident Commander and in coordination with local law enforcement. • Numerous other officials can request a mass notification release; see the Yolo OA Alert and Warning Annex for an additional listing. • YECA will coordinate with the Incident Commander and local law enforcement to issue repopulation notices via Yolo-Alert once evacuees can return home. • Davis Dispatch maintains these same responsibilities for the City of Davis. 		
<p>Animal Control</p>	<p>Animal Control provides emergency animal control operations during a disaster.</p> <p>Assists in evacuation and sheltering of large animals, companion animals, and farm animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to the Law Enforcement Branch of Unified Command in the field. • Direct emergency animal control operations during a disaster within the unincorporated areas and local jurisdictions. • Develop and implement a system to identify and track animals received during a disaster. • Coordinate the transportation of animals to animal care facilities as needed. • Coordinate with Care and Shelter to place evacuated animals. Attempt to place animals with owners when possible. • Coordinate the inter-county movement of animals with Unified Command in the field relaying resource requests to the EOC if necessary. Requests from the field can be routed through the EOC to the REOC. This is especially true for larger animals. • Coordinate the approving of AG passes to allow entry of registered holders to evacuated areas as necessary to care for animals once 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the dispatch of trained Disaster Service Worker Volunteers (DSWV) from volunteer animal rescue organizations operating within the evacuation areas.

<p>Environmental Health Services Division</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate county facilities for re-occupancy after an emergency, including ventilation systems. • Perform health hazard evaluations and provide recommendations to departments regarding disaster-related issues (including asbestos, lead, mold, etc.). • Perform drinking water testing • Perform shelter inspections prior to occupancy. 		
<p>General Services Department</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect and report on the status of communications sites and regional/county facilities. • Provide support to OES for the setup of Assistance Centers (Local, Family and Disaster) if located in county owned facilities or in the unincorporated areas. • Provide generators for county owned facilities. 		
<p>Yolo County Parks</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yolo County Parks may be able to provide use of park space for temporary housing in time of a disaster. • All county parks will be available for the evacuated public and large animals at the request of law enforcement. • All county parks and community centers will be available for temporary fire recovery centers and programs as requested. 		
<p>Non-Profit Organizations</p>	<p>Key agencies support evacuation efforts in the county.</p>	<p>Volunteer Coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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), Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS), Search and Rescue (SAR), and American Red Cross (ARC), will be dispatched earlier by Fire, DHHS and other direct contacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency evacuation related information to callers to the 2-1-1 Yolo 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide bi-lingual service through bilingual staff and translation provider.	
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3.3 STATE AGENCIES

The California State agencies with primary roles in evacuation operations are Cal OES, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), California Department of Social Services (CDSS), and the California Highway Patrol (CHP). These coordinators will work between the OA and the State in coordination of resources. These agencies have the responsibilities listed below acting on their own or with the assistance of mutual aid.

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

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.

- Coordinating evacuation operations by other State agencies.
- Approving all mission taskings to State agencies.
- Coordinate the establishment of Joint Field Office, Disasters Resource Center, and LACs.
- 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.
- Provide environmental/ historical, engineering and technical assistance.
- Coordinate State and Federal resources to aid in disaster response and recovery.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- Activate the Transportation Management Center (TMC)
- 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
- Establish and implement long-term closures for detouring and channelization of traffic
- Activate Changeable Message Signs to inform motorists of road conditions
- Update the AM radio message and webpage to provide evacuees with clear directions
- Assessing the conditions of State highways and bridges and estimating the time needed to repair damage
- Determining potential road restrictions or closures
- In coordination with Cal OES, responding to requests from the affected Operational Areas for essential, supportive services related to the State highway infrastructure to help emergency service workers access affected sites

Department of Social Services (CDSS)

- 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 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

California Highway Patrol (CHP)

- Securing routes, regulating traffic flow, and enforcing safety standards for evacuation and re-entry into evacuated areas.
- Coordinating interstate highway movement on regulated routes with adjoining states.
- Establishing highway safety regulations consistent with location, type, and extent of event conditions.
- Supporting Caltrans with traffic route re-establishment and continuing emergency traffic regulation and control procedures as required.
- Provide the EOC with information regarding roadway issues such as infrastructure damage and transportation blockages.
- Assist emergency vehicles and equipment in entering or leaving hazardous areas.
- Coordinate with the EOC Law Enforcement Branch as to traffic control strategy.
- Coordinate with local law enforcement to repopulation of displaced populations per the re-entry protocols

3.4 FEDERAL

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

FEMA

- Coordinating requests for direct Federal assistance from Cal OES and mission assigning other Federal agencies to conduct mass transportation/evacuation operations.

USCG

- Maintaining, monitoring, and reporting on the safety and navigability of San Francisco Bay Delta Watershed, including the Delta contiguous with Yolo County.
- Making and enforcing decisions regarding the use of the Delta watershed, including the opening or closing of waterways to vessel traffic.

- Activating, if required, a mutual assistance plan in which ferry operators in the region have agreed to respond to disasters that threaten the safety of passengers and crew aboard vessels in the Yolo and Sacramento area– San Joaquin River Delta/ Sacramento River.

DOT

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

FAA

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

3.5 COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE AGENCY RESOURCES

American Red Cross (ARC)

The American Red Cross (ARC) was chartered by Congress to be the leading disaster relief organization in the United States. ARC is a co-lead for mass care components of federal Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 with FEMA to provide food, shelter, emergency first aid, disaster welfare information, and bulk distribution of emergency relief items. The organization serves as a support agency for local Departments of Social Services, Public Health, and medical services by providing mental and disaster health services and other support functions.

The ARC provides disaster welfare information capability, provides blood and blood products to disaster victims, and helps those affected by disaster to access other available resources. The Red Cross will coordinate with the appropriate field and local-level agencies and the Yolo County EOC Mass Care Branch to provide mass care in support of limited evacuation needs, such as snacks and hydration at reception or evacuation centers and sheltering

- Provide health and medical services in the form of donated blood, mental health services, disaster health services, and other support functions.
- Coordinate Disability Integration Teams in shelter settings.
- Provide food for emergency responders if necessary.
- Activate the Safe and Well program and assist in locating/identifying missing persons.
- Provide information to families inquiring from outside of the area.
- Provide blood and blood products to hospitals for disaster victims.
- Assist affected individuals identify appropriate disaster assistance resources available.
- Support HHS in providing mass care.

California Airlift Response Team (Cal DART)

CalDART, The California DART Network, is building a statewide network of local Disaster Airlift Response Teams (DARTs) to improve California's disaster resilience in the face of earthquakes, floods, mudslides and other events which may impair regional surface transportation. DARTs

utilize a common operating model and are located at airports around the state. DARTs provide logistics options for impacted communities, helping emergency managers, organizations, and citizens who are trying to move people or supplies into or out of a disaster zone. CalDART helps make California safer and less miserable during disasters, provides pilots one more way to engage in their love of flying, and helps communities maintain awareness of how they can utilize their local airport to their direct benefit during disaster. Every pilot in the state can participate, improving California's disaster resilience. CalDART allows general aviation relief efforts to spool up faster after the occurrence of an event, allows local communities to have better access to available volunteer air transportation services, and allows a wider variety of relief operations to be conducted, all in a safer, managed operating environment.

Public and Private Animal Care

These groups include the Yolo County Sheriff's Office Animal Services Division, Veterinary Emergency Response Teams (VERT) from UC Davis, and private animal care shelters can provide assistance in animal control operations during an evacuation effort which include:

- Assist in the recovery and rescue of animals.
- Provide temporary corrals or trailers for large animals.
- Coordinate the provision of emergency shelters for animals
- Protection to residents threatened by animal-related conditions
- Safe facilities for animals in need of confinement
- Continued service for the care and treatment of housed, sick and/or injured animals
- Mobilized department personnel for response teams, such as the VERT, reserve officers, and other volunteers

2-1-1 Yolo

2-1-1 Yolo is free, multilingual, confidential, and available 24 hours per day, every day of the year. 2-1-1 Yolo's helpline referrals are tailored to the needs and circumstances of callers, taking into consideration accessibility, eligibility requirements, and other factors through live assistance from highly-trained resource specialists. In times of disaster, 2-1-1 can be mobilized as a central point for disseminating public information. Post-disaster, 2-1-1 helps victims secure recovery assistance.

- Accommodate public inquiries and provide personalized information to callers regarding the incident and disaster assistance.
- Provide callers with information on recovery assistance available.
- Assists with rumor control.
- Receive information on missing persons and facilitate information sharing with law enforcement agencies.

SECTION 4.0: DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

4.1 ACTIVATION AND TERMINATION

Local jurisdictions will generally make the determination on whether to evacuate communities prior to, during, or following an incident on a case-by-case basis. The decision to evacuate will depend upon the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency, the number of people affected, and what actions are necessary to protect the public, including maximizing the preservation of life first, then protecting the environment and the economy. In the unincorporated areas of the County, the Sheriff will make the determination.

In certain circumstances, the OA EOC may make recommendations on whether a jurisdiction should evacuate and will help coordinate the evacuation effort. However, the OA Evacuation Annex is automatically activated when an incident occurs requiring an evacuation effort that impacts two or more communities within the OA. Activation and termination of this Annex shall be at the direction of:

- The Sheriff and local Law Enforcement
- The County Administrator's or their designee.
- The County Office of Emergency Services (OES) Chief or a designated representative.

The local governing body, or whomever the local governing body has authorized to issue an evacuation order, is primarily responsible for ordering an evacuation. This authorization can be in the form of an ordinance, resolution, or order that the local governing body has enacted.

4.2 COMMAND AND CONTROL

Basic command and control of a multi-jurisdictional evacuation effort in the OA will follow the provisions outlined in the OA EOP and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as with any emergency or disaster. All jurisdictions within the OA will operate according to NIMS and SEMS, and respond utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS).

Response to an emergency or disaster is managed at the lowest level possible. Accordingly, local governments have the primary responsibility for evacuation preparedness and response activities and must develop individual evacuation plans or annexes in coordination with their respective EOPs. SEMS, NIMS, and ICS dictate that response to any incident is initiated by local resources. If the event escalates beyond the capability of the local jurisdiction or expands to affect multiple jurisdictions, then OA, State, and possibly Federal resources will be requested through the Mutual Aid System and under the NRF (National Response Framework).

Any large-scale response to an incident, including those resulting in the evacuation of more than two impacted communities, should be coordinated through the Incident Command, local fire and law enforcement, the local EOC, and the OA EOC.

The County Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), as the Coordinator of Emergency Services, will coordinate the overall multi-jurisdictional evacuation effort and the OA Law Enforcement

Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating OA-wide evacuation activities. All coordination of evacuation will be coordinated with Incident Command, local EOCs, the OA EOC, and the Sheriff's Department Operations Center (DOC). Law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations in the field.

In addition, it is critical that jurisdictional EOCs coordinate evacuation efforts with the OA EOC to avoid potential conflicts and allow the OA EOC to support if necessary. This may involve phasing community evacuation efforts or the allocation of critical resources.

SECTION 5.0: INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

During an evacuation response effort, the OA EOC will utilize information provided by the incident commander and/or unified command, and local EOCs to support an evacuation within the OA.

Situational awareness is crucial to an effective and successful evacuation. The OA EOC will coordinate with first responders, jurisdictional EOCs, and other supporting agencies to gather incident related information. Information including but not limited to, the type of incident, where it occurred, when it occurred, estimates of injuries, fatalities, and damage estimates are all factors that are relevant to an evacuation. Situational awareness also includes identifying if there are any critical facilities (schools, hospitals, etc.) in the affected/hazard area, jurisdictions that need to be evacuated, estimates on number of evacuees, and potential transportation and sheltering solutions.

The OA EOC can support local jurisdictions in obtaining incident information and provide recommendations regarding evacuation of the local jurisdiction. The OA EOC is responsible for supporting the direction of an evacuation in the unincorporated area. For multi-jurisdictional evacuations, the OA EOC will coordinate with the Incident/Unified Command to identify which evacuation actions have been or are being conducted. OA EOC staff are responsible for providing the Policy Group and impacted jurisdiction EOCs with the current response status, including:

- Which EOCs are activated
- Incident status: cascading or stabilizing?
- Resource availability, resources being used, and resources needed
- Responding agencies

First responders are responsible for determining protective actions. Protective actions should be shared/communicated to local EOCs, the OA EOC, and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation. Initial protective action considerations include:

- What initial protective action (i.e., shelter-in-place or evacuate) have been implemented for the following:
 - Critical infrastructures and key resources (CIKR)
 - Schools
 - Healthcare facilities
 - Residential Areas
 - Large workforce facilities
- How have the unmet needs of individuals with disabilities and other access and functional needs been addressed?
- Has any initial protective action occurred for transportation (i.e., public transit operational, HOV (High Occupancy Vehicle) restrictions lifted)? Are they necessary?
- What additional protective actions should be considered/recommended and coordinated with emergency management, and who else should be involved in discussions?

An evacuation coordination checklist, designed to assist with the collection of appropriate information regarding evacuations, can be found in Appendix D.

SECTION 6.0: COMMUNICATIONS

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

6.1 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL AND INTER-AGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Inter-jurisdictional and inter-agency coordination will be conducted through the Incident Command Posts, OA EOC, Yolo County Health & Human Services Departmental Operations Center (DOC), jurisdictional EOCs, and DOCs, utilizing available communication equipment and infrastructure and using established procedures.

Agency liaisons may be present in the OA EOC and in impacted jurisdictional EOCs to facilitate communication between agency operation centers. Situational awareness will be supported through data-sharing systems to expedite the transfer of information regarding the status of the incident. Emergency managers must be able to make informed decisions based on changing risks, resources, and capabilities throughout the execution of the evacuation effort. The identification of operational adjustments and alternative evacuation routes based on traffic monitoring, infrastructure damage, and other information must be communicated to all affected jurisdictions, agencies, and the public. Effective and efficient communication is essential for information sharing and status updates to all affected jurisdictions. In addition, jurisdictional EOCs must coordinate evacuation efforts with the OA EOC to avoid potential conflicts. This may involve phasing community evacuation efforts or the allocation of critical resources.

6.2 EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION, NOTIFICATION, AND COMMUNICATION

Effective, accessible, and informative notifications to the public will be vital in relaying evacuation or shelter-in-place orders. The public will need to know a variety of factors pertaining to their evacuation or sheltering in place including:

- Why do they need to evacuate or shelter in place?
- How long will they need to remain evacuated?
- The location of Evacuation Rally Points in the evacuation zone.
- The location of Evacuation Transfer Points, so people can coordinate transportation of evacuated loved ones.
- What evacuees should take with them when evacuating.
- How evacuee's pets will be accommodated.
- How evacuees should secure their homes, and the level of security that will be provided when they are away from their homes.

Notification Methods

- **Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA System).** The Wireless Emergency Alerts system can be used in various types of emergencies, such as to warn about dangerous weather, missing children, or other dangerous situations. It sends geo-targeted, text-like messages and alerts on compatible mobile devices. Wireless companies volunteer to participate in WEA, which is the result of a unique public/private partnership between the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the FCC, and the United States wireless industry in order to enhance public safety.
- **Alert Yolo.** This is a mass notification System. Yolo OES and the County PIOs have access to this platform. It sends text, email, phone, and push notifications to all registered people in the county.
- **Public Information Officer (PIO).** The PIO for each jurisdiction in the Yolo OA should ensure that the public is informed throughout the evacuation event, including evacuation routes, and shelter locations. The PIO will provide the public with information through the following platforms:
 - **Social Media:** Sites that the PIO can post to include Twitter, Facebook, or Nextdoor
 - **Press Release:** The PIO may draft a formal press release for local news media outlets
 - **Website:** The PIO may post information on the website of their respective jurisdiction
 - **Press Conference:** The PIO may hold a press conference to provide information directly to the public. The press conference should have an interpreter and be conducted in multiple languages.
- **Local media,** including television and radio, internet, and social media, etc. Most of evacuation advisories will be based on a no-notice or short notice incident. Without proper information, people may evacuate towards a hazard, putting them in greater danger, or may evacuate unnecessarily and create additional congestion on identified evacuation routes.

In the event of a “no-notice” or “short-notice” incident that will require an evacuation, the media will most likely be the first to notify the public. Upon activation of the OA EOC, public information staff in the Joint Information Center will notify the public of additional evacuations and protective actions. It is also important to note that certain methods of communicating with the public may not be available following an incident, including television and the internet. In the event of a total loss of television or internet connectivity, the County has the ability to override AM/FM radio bands. Local radio stations will function as the primary and secondary local radio stations that broadcast emergency information to the public.

Notification Considerations

To ensure the evacuation-related information jurisdictions put out can be understood and utilized by the whole community, the following accessibility considerations need to be built into messaging:

- American Sign Language (ASL)
- Plain, clear, and concise language
- Multiple languages
- 508 Compliance
- Alt text, color contrast, reading order, and headings
- Accessible graphic design and layout considerations

Effective initial communication to the public will enhance the efficiency of the overall evacuation and reduce the associated mental and physical strains. The initial public notification should provide basic information, including:

- Which agency is sending the message?
- What is occurring/requiring the public's attention?
- What specific location or address is in danger?
- What the public should do to protect themselves?
- Where the public can go for more information?

6.3 COMMUNICATION MODALITIES

It is important that disaster information is available in a variety of accessible formats. Available communication tools/capabilities which may be used to notify the general public about the need to evacuate or shelter-in-place include:

- Emergency Alert System
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- Community Emergency Notification System
- 2-1-1 Alert
- County Website
- Television
- Radio
- Public address systems
- Helicopters equipped with bullhorns
- Low power local radios
- Police cruisers equipped with bullhorns
- Door to door notification
- Changeable Message Signs
- Hi-Lo Siren

It is important to consider using multiple communication modalities to communicate with the public as individuals receive information in different ways. For example, people who are deaf or hard of hearing may not hear messages delivered via bullhorn. People who are blind or have low vision may not see text messages and people who speak a language other than English may need information translated or interpreted for them. For additional information, refer to the *Yolo OA Alert and Warning Annex*.

6.4 INITIAL NOTIFICATION

Communicating risks to the public in clear and consistent (i.e. non-conflicting) messages is essential for orderly evacuations. All warning given to the public, whether they receive the message via Code Red, phone, media, loudspeaker, webpage, or other medium, must be consistent.

Effective initial communication to the public will enhance the efficiency of the overall evacuation and reduce the associated mental and physical strains. Some members of the public may be confused by evacuation information and unable to make informed decisions on evacuations.

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

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

This may lead to questions from the public seeking the following information:

- The time required for evacuation efforts
- The designated transportation and evacuation points and evacuation routes
- Available transportation options
- Belongings residents should take with them from their homes
- How long the evacuation is expected to last (if known)
- How pets will be accommodated
- Security plans that are in place to protect residential property
- When informational updates will be made available, including where information updates can be found
- What is required before residents evacuate

For people that will be relying on transportation points, it is important that these people are informed about when transportation services will begin and end, transportation point locations, frequency of pick-ups, travel destinations (evacuation points), and what to bring with them.

6.5 EVACUATION INFORMATION UPDATES

Evacuees must be informed of updates, including the location of transportation and temporary evacuation points, evacuation routes, road and area closures, the availability of medical and other essential services, traffic conditions, and shelter capacities. Other essential information includes security measures being implemented, weather conditions, and any changes to evacuation plans.

Evacuees will receive real-time informational updates through radio stations, television, the OES website, social media, and 2-1-1 Yolo. Local jurisdictions should also consider posting signs along major evacuation transportation corridors that provide information about emergency numbers or radio stations that can be used during an emergency.

The JIC (Joint Information Center) is responsible for providing informational updates to the public and to the media. Depending on the duration of the evacuation, communication methods may vary from the onset of the evacuation to the conclusion of the evacuation. Therefore, it is important that the public is aware how they can access updated information for the duration of the incident.

6.6 COMMUNITY CONTINGENCY PLANS

In the event of total devastation to all local electronic communications, the JIC will contact neighboring county radio stations to broadcast emergency information to the general public in stricken areas.

The Yolo County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) can obtain a great deal of information and relay information when many other communications systems are overwhelmed or unavailable. ARES can communicate information between incident sites, shelters, and EOCs.

SECTION 7.0: ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

Each jurisdiction is responsible for managing financial matters related to resources that are procured and used during an incident. During a response, each agency/department is responsible for recording and tracking its own expenditures and seeking reimbursement from the appropriate resource after the event. For reporting purposes, support entities will document their expenditures and submit them directly to the Finance and Administration Section in the EOC or a designated finance service officer as soon as possible.

Resources, as a general term, refer to the personnel, equipment, systems, and supplies, as well as highly specialized services that may be needed. In all cases, the primary agency/coordinator, with continuing representation in the EOC, will serve as the point of coordination to identify resources needed for implementation and response activities. The primary agency will also be responsible for requesting and directing mobilization of the resources. When resources are needed, the primary agency representative will use one or more of the following methods for securing and deploying the needed resources in the most timely and cost-effective manner:

- Resources under the direct control of the primary agency
- Support agencies
- Cities and special districts (jurisdictional partners) within the OA
- Private-sector vendors or contractors that would have the resources available

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

7.1 ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of this Evacuation Plan. Maintenance and update of this plan will be consistent with the overall Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) maintenance and update policies. At a minimum, the OES contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this plan with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or if a regulatory change indicates a need.

Recommendations for change will be submitted to Yolo County OES for approval, publication, and distribution. Exercise of the provisions of this plan should occur periodically. Inclusion of State and other partners is strongly encouraged in functional exercises. Each response and support agency will develop internal procedures for administrative support.

7.2 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Planning and response considerations associated with evacuation procedures are complex and must account for existing local, State, and Federal legislation and plans. This OA Evacuation Annex is intended to be used as a template for the development of other jurisdictional evacuation plans and will support or supplement the evacuation plans prepared and maintained by each local jurisdiction.

California law prohibits mandatory evacuation orders, but the Governor, Mayors and County Boards of Supervisors are provided emergency powers through the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances². However, the California Penal Code allows the Sheriff or local police department to close an area where a menace exists as result of a calamity or other disaster³. According to the California Emergency Services Act, the local governing body, or whomever the local governing body has authorized to restrict the movement of people and property during an emergency, is primarily responsible for ordering a curfew⁴. This authorization may be in the form of an ordinance, resolution, or order that the local governing body has enacted.

Of particular importance during an evacuation is the support of people with access and functional needs, respect for the cultural needs of all citizens during the evacuation process including during transportation and at county sponsored care sites. Key authorities that are uniquely applicable in addressing the concerns and needs of people that need such support include:

- *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.*
- *California Senate Bill 160 (SB160).* This bill requires that emergency plans address how culturally diverse communities within its jurisdiction are to be served.
- *California Assembly Bill 477.* This bill requires that jurisdictions specifically serve the access and functional needs population through the following actions: emergency communications, including the integration of interpreters, translators, and assistive technology; emergency evacuation, including the identification of transportation resources and resources that are compliant with the federal ADA.

The following statutes and plans are applicable to this annex:

Federal

- National Incident Management System
- 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206 The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended – Provides means by which the federal government may supplement state and local resources in major disasters or emergencies where those state and local resources have been or will be overwhelmed.
- 5 U.S.C. 5709, 5725, 5922, 5923 – Federal employees and their dependents may receive assistance if they must be evacuated.
- 6 U.S.C. 317 – The role of FEMA includes evacuating disaster victims.
- 15 U.S.C. 7301, 7307-7308 – National Construction Safety Teams must evaluate technical aspects of evacuation procedures and recommend research.
- 42 U.S.C. 5195a – Emergency preparedness activities include non-military civilian evacuation and evacuation of personnel during hazards.
- 42 U.S.C. 7403(f)(2) – Computer models for evacuation must be periodically evaluated and improved.

² California Emergency Services Act, Article 13 § 8625 (b) (1)
California Emergency Services Act, Article 14 § 8630 (a)

³ California Penal Code, Part 1, Title 11 § 409.5

⁴ California Emergency Services Act, Article 14 § 8634

- 42 U.S.C. 9601(23) – Temporary housing and evacuation of threatened persons are to be included in the scope of hazardous substance removal.
- 42 U.S.C. 11003 – Emergency plans completed by local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) must include evacuation plans.
- 42 U.S.C. 11004(b)(2) – Owners of facilities where a hazardous chemical release occurs must provide information on precautions to be taken, including evacuation.
- 46 U.S.C. 70104(b) – Secretary of Transportation must establish incident response plans for facilities and vessels that include evacuation procedures.
- P.L. 108-458, §7305, 118 Stat. 3848 – Congressional finding made that private and public sector emergency preparedness activities should include an evacuation plan.
- H.R. 3 (109th Congress) Sec. 1304 (a) Signed by President George W. Bush on August 10, 2005 – Evacuation routes may be included as components of the National Highway System under the high priority corridor designations.
- National Response Framework – Sets forth the roles and responsibilities of federal and certain non-federal entities after catastrophes overwhelm state and local governments.
- 44 CFR Part 206 – federal disaster relief regulations
- H.R. 3858 (109th Congress) - To amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

State

- California Constitution
- Standardized Emergency Management System
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapters 1 through 6, including:
- 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 a

Local

- Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan (2013)
- Yolo Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Yolo Operational Area Alert and Warning Annex

APPENDIX A: FUEL STATIONS

During an evacuation, it is critical that the outgoing evacuation traffic keep moving as efficiently as possible. Cars stalled or abandoned for lack of alternate types of fuel could have significant negative consequences on traffic flowing out of the hazard area and moving to safety.

Furthermore, many vehicles that county and county partners may want to use may use alternate fuels as well. Alternate fuels that are most typically used are biodiesel, hydrogen, liquefied natural gas, compressed natural gas, liquified petroleum gas, ethanol/gasoline blend, and electricity.

Alternative fuel location maps are provided in this Attachment. To check for any more current updates to the Alternative Fuel Station location data, visit:

[Alternative Fuel Station Map- Yolo County, CA](#)

APPENDIX B: EVACUATION CHECKLIST

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

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

Immediate Actions for An Incident

- Gain jurisdictional situational awareness
- Create (or combine) an incident
- Determine response status.
- Review the status of initial protective actions.
- Consider additional protective actions.
- Evaluate public information needs.
- Determine the next steps to coordinate and implement protective actions.
- Establish OA-led jurisdictional conference call, if necessary

Situational Awareness

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

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

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

- Estimated number of (people, animals) evacuated?
- Are temporary evacuation points (TEPs) being used?
- Estimated number of (people, animals) that will require sheltering?
- Have shelters been identified?
- Coordination with adjoining jurisdiction(s)?

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

- Estimate of potentially affected population?
- What neighborhoods should be evacuated?

Response Status

- Are emergency operations centers (EOCs) within the OA activated and at what level?
- Is the incident cascading or is the incident stabilized?
- What is the impact on neighboring jurisdictions/zones?
- Who is leading the response or investigation?
- What resources/agencies are on scene, available, or needed?
- What additional resources/agencies are needed, including those needed to support individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs?

Initial Protective Actions

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

- Critical infrastructures and key resources (CIKR)
- Schools
- Healthcare facilities
- Housing
- Large workforce facilities

How have the needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs been addressed? Has any initial protective action occurred for transportation (i.e., public transit operational, HOV restrictions lifted)? What other protective actions (see step D below) should be considered, and who else should be involved in discussions?

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

- Consider evacuation, shelter-in-place, quarantine, school/work dismissal, reunification, cancellation of public meeting, and closing of government facilities.
- Inform health services sector, mass care facilities, and transportation assets, request mutual aid, issue public advisories.

Will additional resources be needed to support protective actions?

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

- For a threat or hazard involving regional impact, consider partial or full-scale evacuation of potentially impacted area.
- For a threat or hazard involving local impact, consider partial local evacuation unless addressed below
- For a short air release of toxic chemical (i.e., brief plume), consider initial sheltering-in-place of people downwind of release.
- For a long air release of toxic chemical (i.e., continuously leak), consider local evacuation of people downwind of release.
- For an explosion, consider evacuating the impacted area and consider secondary devices.
- For an infectious contamination, depending on type, consider quarantine, requesting strategic national stockpile, and/or mass prophylaxis.
- For a dirty bomb, consider sheltering initially and then evacuation of people downwind.
- For a dam failure, use inundation maps to identify areas to be evacuated.
- For an earthquake, damage assessments to bridges, overpasses, elevated roadways, utility lines, and roadways will be needed prior to identification of evacuation routes and relayed to the public.

- For a tsunami, use inundation maps to identify evacuation areas.
- For a wildfire, consider using emergency vehicles to direct traffic through areas with poor visibility due to smoke.

Emergency Public Information

- What should be communicated, when, how (tools and/or mediums being used), and by whom?
- What information has been communicated to the general public/schools/workforce?
- Ensure the message is uniform and consistent across all jurisdictions involved.
- What response actions need to be coordinated?
- What resources are needed and how are they being coordinated?

Next Steps

Numerous operations need to be coordinated during evacuations. Below is a summary of the major evacuation tasks and the agencies with a lead role in implementing these tasks.

- Identify evacuation routes: Incident Command/Unified Command, OA EOC, local EOCs, law enforcement officials, Caltrans, California Highway Patrol (CHP), Public Works, local law enforcement agencies and other applicable agencies/departments assist in identifying evacuation routes.
- Identify and establish accessible temporary evacuation points: Local and OA EOC, law enforcement officials, Caltrans, CHP, Public Works, American Red Cross, and other applicable agencies/departments work together to establish TEPs.
- Coordinate and manage traffic and provide roadside assistance: Incident Command/Unified Command works with Sheriff's Department/law enforcement agencies, Caltrans, and CHP.
- Coordinate and provide transportation.
- Provide support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs: Local and OA EOC, Sheriff's Department/law enforcement agencies, support for individuals with disabilities, and others with access and functional needs.
- Provide shelter: Health and Human Services Agency, American Red Cross.
- Deconflict sites as needed: Local and OA EOC coordinate using the site deconfliction matrix to identify alternate sites as appropriate.
- Assist with other response operations as needed: Local and OA EOCs, Public Safety, and supporting federal state agencies will assist with other response operations as needed

APPENDIX C: RECORD OF CHANGES

Version Number	Implemented By	Date	Description of Change
1	Yolo OES	8/1/2024	Update, department head input, workgroup input, and community input.
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			