

THE NEED FOR REGIONAL MASS EVACUATION PLANNING

Presented by: Ron Baldwin, KSN, Inc. *Former County OES Director* Dana Carey, Yolo County OES Director Brenna Howell, Sutter County OES Director

Overview

Complexities of Mass Evacuation
 Regional 2003 Evacuation Planning
 Sutter and Yolo County Perspective



Background

1. Regional Evacuation Planning Effort 2003

- a. Recognized the need for **regional** evacuation planning
- b. Large Region:11 counties, State OES Inland Region, Valley Division CHP, and Caltrans Districts 3 & 10
- c. Basic Concepts and Preliminary Work Completed in 2003
- d. Plan was not Implemented
- 2. Subsequent Local Actions



Background

Coordination for Large Scale Movement is Complex and Involves a lot of Partners

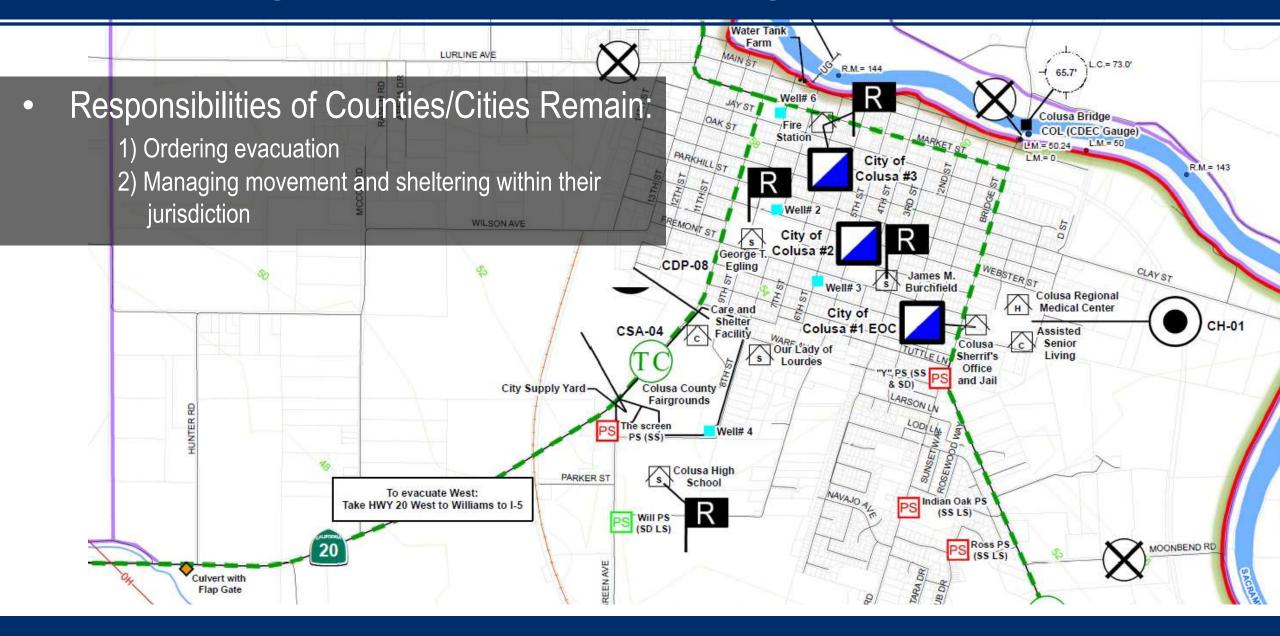
- a. CHP
- b. Caltrans
- c. Local Fuel Providers
- d. Commercial Real Estate Agents
- e. Levee Maintaining Agency Representatives
- f. County/City Office of Emergency Services
- g. Local Police and/or Sheriff Offices
- h. Local Fire Districts
- i. Local Charities



The BIG Differences and Challenges of Mass Evacuations

- 1. Large scale movement across county lines makes normal incident command protocols unworkable
- 2. Highly complex operation
- 3. Essential practical actions and equipment purchases must be made **in advance**
- 4. Joint planning among numerous jurisdictions over a large area

Inland Region Evacuation Planning Assumptions



Inland Region Evacuation Planning Assumptions

• Responsibilities of Counties/Cities Remain:

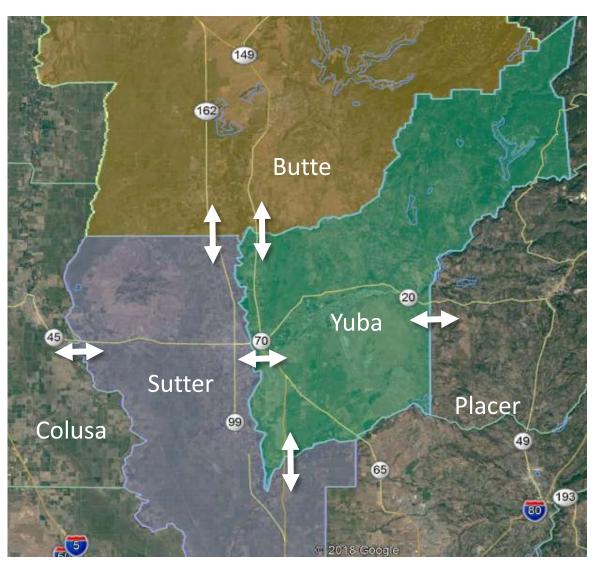
1) Ordering evacuation

2) Managing movement and sheltering remain within their jurisdiction

 But the **Region** would implement and control large scale movement across county lines

Manage movement and evacuee movement assistance
 Manage regional shelter plan and operations

• Evacuation movement would be in all directions and on all trafficable highways



Establish Regional Operational Control

Regional Evacuation Management Team

- Would have operated from a Caltrans traffic management center
- Manage Mass Traffic Movement
- Identify Shelter Locations with Local Partners





Evacuation Control and Assistance Points (ECAPS)

ECAPs Would Need to Be Pre-Identified

- Located at County Lines to Facilitate Movement
- 23 ECAPs have:
 - 1. Road signs for nearest open shelter
 - 2. Fuel trucks to provide emergency fuel
 - 3. Tow trucks to clear blockages
 - 4. Ambulances
 - 5. Traffic control personnel



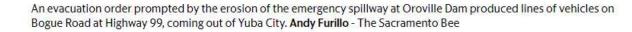




Practical Issues - Fuel

- No Plan in Place Everyone heads for the local gas station
- Can 5-gallon fuel cans help emergency refueling in a mass evacuation?
- Equipment to refuel cars from large fuel tenders is not readably available
- Pre-plan and stage fuel truck attachments





Practical Issues – Provide Updated Information to Evacuees

Provide Updated Information to Public

- Shelters will fill up and new ones will open in a dynamic rapidly changing situation
- Evacuees will need information on location of ECAPs
- Low-frequency radio transmitters managed by Regional Management Team



Gonzalo Madrigao of Yuba City sleeps in his car in the parking lot of Sutter High School Jan. 4. About 20 members of his family slept in eight cars in the lot because the shelter was full.

CRAIG KOHLRUSS

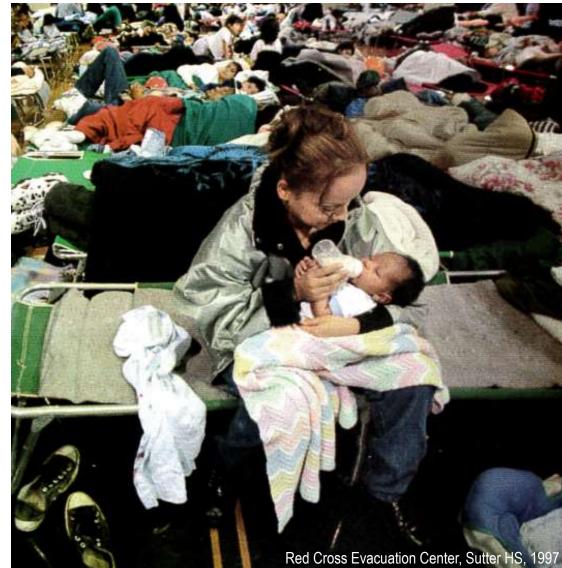


Regional Shelter Plan

Two Zones in a Stricken Area:
 Active Zone and Preparation Zone

2. Regional Management Team and Local Shelter Team Select Shelter Locations

 Regional Management Team passes information to ECAPS for Distribution to the Public



LEFT:

Vanessa Castorana. 15, of Yuba City feeds her friend's 3-week-old son Justin Stephens at the Red Cross evacuation center on high ground at Sutter High School Jan. 2. More than 6,000 people filled the school while thousands more took shelter in private homes, swelling Sutter's normal population of 2,500 to an estimated 30,000. CRAIG KOHLRUSS

Subsequent Local Actions



Evacuation Maps

Mobile Radio Transmitters

Fueling Attachments

Background Summary

- Successful mass evacuation will require coordinated planning from multiple jurisdictions over a large region

 Caltrans, CHP, LMA Representatives, Etc.
- Leadership from the State
- Complexities of evacuation planning must not be underestimated
- Where do we go from here?

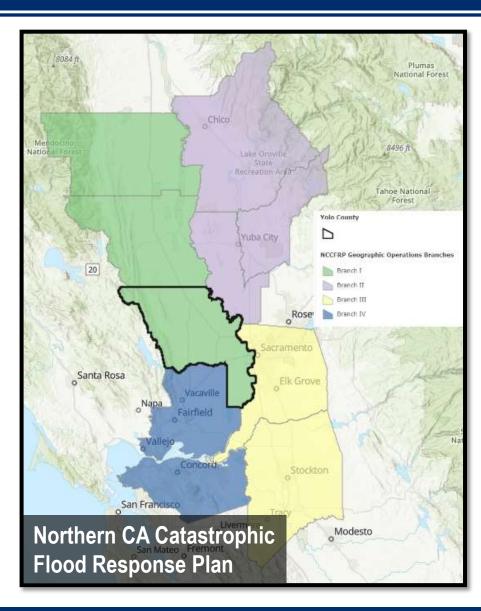
What Has Happened Since Oroville?

Agencies Develop Conflicting Plans:

- State's Oroville Dam Evacuation Planning
- Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response
 Plan with an Evacuation Component
- Local Flood Response Planning with Evacuation Maps
- Various counties are either developing or updating their own evacuations plans



New Plan Examples





What Is Happening Now Regionally?

Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committees (MARAC)

- Established through legal authority
- Regions 3, 4, and 5 are attempting to revive the Inland Region's 2003 Regional Evacuation Planning Effort
- Promotes close coordination in advance of a disaster or emergency with local agencies (Cal OES and Locals)



Back to Basics

Communication and Coordination Between Partners

- Maintaining Relationships with Neighbors and Response Partners
 - Eliminate silo planning
- Cross-functional education for different elements of response (response planners, engineers, LMAs, etc.)
- Understanding Emergency Planning Concepts
 - Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
 - National Incident Management System (NIMS)



What Do We Want To Do Regionally In The Future

More Emphasis on:

- Regional, Multi-jurisdictional Planning (Advance the MARAC Process)
- Identifying Changes in Law to Optimize Response
- Allocating Funding Resources to the Regional Planning

Less Emphasis on :

- Event-specific Modeling
- Isolated, Single-agency Plans



Contact

Ron Baldwin Sr. Project Manger, KSN, Inc. *Former County OES Director* rbaldwin@ksninc.com

Brenna Howell Sutter County OES Manager bhowell@co.sutter.ca.us

Dana Carey Yolo County OES Manager dana.carey@yolocounty.org





OLIVEHURST

FLOOD OF 1997

BA CIT

ARBOGA

ARBOGA

OLIVEHURS

MARYSVILL