

Annex J

Evacuation

KNOX COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

12/9/2022



Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
I. Introduction.....	4
A. Purpose	4
B. Scope.....	4
C. Core Capabilities	6
D. Planning Principles	6
II. Situation and Assumptions.....	7
A. Situation	7
B. Assumptions.....	9
III. Concept of Operations	11
A. General.....	11
B. Triggers and Activation	11
C. Implementing Protective Actions.....	12
D. Shelter-in-Place	15
E. Evacuation.....	15
F. Refusal to Evacuate.....	19
G. Movement of Evacuees.....	20
H. Evacuation Facilities.....	21
I. Mass Care Coordination.....	22
IV. Logistics	22
A. Evacuation Resources	23
V. Re-Entry.....	23
B. Re-Entry Concept of Operations	23
VI. Roles and Responsibilities	25
A. Knox County EMA	25
B. American Red Cross (ARC)	25
C. Ohio VOAD/COAD Organizations	25
D. Knox County Dog Warden.....	25
E. Central Region Disaster Animal Response Team	26

Evacuation

F.	Additional Organizations.....	26
G.	HSR4.....	26
H.	Unified Coordination Group Task Force Concept.....	26
VII.	Plan Development and Maintenance.....	27
VIII.	Authorities and References.....	28
A.	Authorities	28
B.	References	28
IX.	Authentication.....	30
X.	Tabs	31
	Tab A: Roles and Responsibilities	32
	Tab B: Essential Elements of Information	38
	Tab C: Command Job Aid	42
	Tab D: Maps.....	45
1.	Centerburg Evacuation Map.....	45
2.	Danville Evacuation Map	46
3.	Fredericktown Evacuation Map.....	47
4.	Gambier Evacuation Map	48
5.	Mount Vernon Evacuation Map	49
6.	Mount Vernon Downtown Evacuation Map.....	50
	Tab E: Evacuation Refusal Form.....	51

Evacuation

Primary Agencies: Fire or Law Enforcement Agencies with Jurisdiction

Support Agencies: American Red Cross (ARC)

Central Region Animal Response Team

Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD)

Local Engineer's and/or Public Works Departments

Knox Area Transit

Knox County Dog Warden

Knox County Emergency Management Agency

Knox County Fire Departments

Knox County Law Enforcement Agencies

Knox Public Health

Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (Ohio VOAD)

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The Knox County Evacuation Plan articulates Knox County's operational priorities, goals, and objectives when making and implementing evacuation, sheltering, and shelter-in-place decisions. This plan is consistent with the Knox County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Ohio law and regulations, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Response Framework (NRF).

Planning principles and methods specific to evacuation are embedded within this plan and prioritize the shortest possible movement of the fewest numbers of people who are most at risk, while the remaining population shelters-in-place. Additionally, this plan includes mass care and sheltering concepts where relevant to evacuation decisions. Detailed information on mass care and sheltering is located in the Mass Care Annex of the Knox County EOP.

B. Scope

This plan describes a coordinated and scalable approach to evacuation, sheltering, and shelter-in-place operations that take place or affect all or any part of Knox County. County authorities will implement this plan in conjunction with local police and fire departments, area transportation authorities, the division of public works,

public health and medical facilities, and other agencies and departments consistent with their respective roles and authorities.

County level emergency management or response stakeholders will be responsible for coordinating response actions together with other stakeholders. As and if the complexity of an event increases, it is likely that the county will be requested to support evacuation coordination amongst multiple jurisdictions and with the State of Ohio. Additional factors when considering the need for a regional response may include:

- The magnitude and type of the incident.
- Notice or no-notice type of incident.
- The location, expanse, terrain, and accessibility of the impacted area.
- Whether multiple counties are affected and whether the incident requires a multi-jurisdictional response.
- The ability to identify, access, and provide assistance to affected populations, and the anticipated rate of recovery.
- The number of reported injured, missing, or deceased.
- The availability of evacuation-related resources within and outside the affected area and the speed at which they can be deployed.¹

This plan applies to protective action decision making for all hazards where there is actual, potential, or imminent threat to the health, safety, or welfare of persons or property in Knox County. This plan is intended to enhance Knox County's ability to implement appropriate protective action decisions to protect the public.

Knox County recognizes that while all disasters are local, this plan is impacted by operational decisions and actions implemented by the counties that make up the Ohio Homeland Security Planning Region 4 (HSR4), other municipalities, nearby counties, and the state. HSR4 is made up of the following counties: Franklin, Fairfield, Pickaway, Fayette, Madison, Union, Logan, Hardin, Marion, Wyandot, Crawford, Delaware, Morrow, Knox and Licking. This plan applies to incidents in which Knox County acts as a sending, pass-through, or host community. In some instances, all three protective actions may be employed by the county simultaneously.

Localized incidents that require evacuation operations in Knox County will be managed by the same concepts and principles that govern large-scale or county-wide evacuations. For example, a nursing home fire may require both evacuation and sheltering operations within Knox County. The concept of operations embedded in this plan is flexible and scalable enough to manage incidents on both

¹ Central Region Fatality Management Plan, 2019.

ends of the size and complexity spectrum, from an individual nursing home fire to a municipal or county-wide evacuation.

If evacuation, sheltering, or shelter-in-place protective actions extend beyond the jurisdiction of Knox County, it may be necessary to activate multi-jurisdictional area coordination. It is anticipated that this will be facilitated through regular conference calls and coordination between emergency management agencies (EMA) and via activation of the Unified Coordination Group (UCG), a coordinating body that can be activated by any county in order to facilitate regional coordination and communication.

C. Core Capabilities

This annex addresses the following Core Capabilities as defined in the National Preparedness Goal.

- Critical Transportation
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Mass Care Services
- On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
- Operational Coordination
- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Situational Assessment

D. Planning Principles

Below is a summary of planning principles that serve as the foundation for this plan.

- Shelter-in-Place should be considered the first/default option when feasible. When not feasible, move the fewest possible number of people the shortest possible distance.
- Zone-based evacuation should target the most vulnerable areas, limiting the need for evacuating large areas that are not under the threat of a hazard. Knox County plans to use Knox Area Transits shuttle zones as the zones for the City of Mount Vernon. Each village and the Knox Lake community will make up the additional evacuation zones.
- Terminology should be simplified to basic requirements (evacuate or do not evacuate), and eliminate other terms commonly used (recommended, required, mandatory, and voluntary evacuation). Terminology should be standardized across HSR4 to support coordination and public messaging.
- The whole community must be considered in evacuation planning and coordination.

II. Situation and Assumptions

This plan is applicable to all hazards and threats. In Knox County, the top hazards that would likely trigger evacuation or shelter-in-place include a hazardous material release, severe storms, severe summer and winter hazardous weather, and flooding.

This plan shall apply in the event of an incident in which it becomes necessary to evacuate all or part of Knox County's population or instruct all or part of the population to shelter-in-place. This plan may also be applied in the event of an evacuation of persons into Knox County from surrounding municipalities or counties.

A. Situation

General

Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, public works, environmental response, and other personnel are often the first to arrive and the last to leave an incident site. A municipal agency in the area will act as a first responder, and the assets of municipal agencies may be used to advise or assist in accordance with agency authorities and procedures. When resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, Knox County may require additional support from neighboring jurisdictions/counties or the State of Ohio.

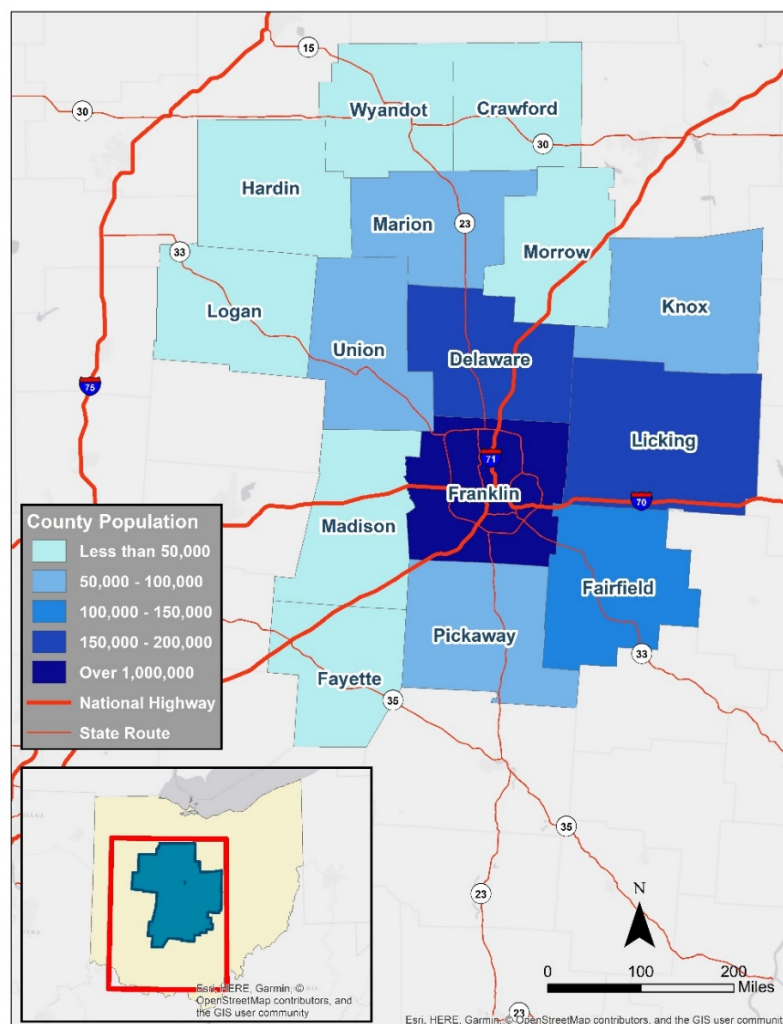
When an unforeseen incident requires immediate evacuation, local emergency authorities may order an evacuation. Local elected government officials maintain the ultimate responsibility for disaster and emergency operations. In most cases, localized evacuations will be coordinated within the municipality, with the county supporting response efforts as requested. Subject to the law, the chief executive has extraordinary powers to:

- Suspend laws and ordinances, such as to establish a curfew, direct evacuations, and, in coordination with the health authority, to order a quarantine.
- Provide leadership and play a key role in communicating to the public and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident within Knox County.
- Negotiate and enter into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource-sharing.
- Work with County EMA to request additional support when it is determined the Knox County's capabilities will be exceeded or exhausted.

Central Ohio Region

Central Ohio is one of the most populated areas in Ohio, and includes the state capital, Columbus, which is one of the largest metropolitan areas in the country. Included within Columbus' metropolitan area are the HSR4 counties of Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Pickaway, and Union. HSR4 counties in the central Ohio area outside of the Columbus metropolitan statistical area are Wyandot, Crawford, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Logan, Knox, and Fayette Counties. According to the 2017 census, the population of the Columbus metropolitan area is 1,997,552, and the population of all HSR4 counties is 2,327,990.²

Population Map by County



² <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2017/demo/popest.html>

Knox County

Knox County has an area of 530 square miles. The estimated population of Knox County as of July 1, 2021 is 62,897, and the population density is 119.4 people per square mile. As of 2020, Knox County has 23,027 households with 2.52 individuals living within each household. Household income in 2020 dollars was \$61,590 with 10.9% of the population living in poverty. Foreign-born residents account for 1.3% of the population. Approximately 9% of the evacuating population in Knox County is expected to have an access or functional needs requirement. Current data does not provide the number or percentage of Knox County residents that are non-English or English as a second language.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) uses aggregated and analyzed 2020 census data to create the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI). The SVI measures variables in data on socioeconomic status, household composition and disabilities, minority status and language, and housing and transportation to determine the overall social vulnerability, or the level of a community's social resilience from disasters and other stressors. This data can be used to identify vulnerable areas based on particular social risks and inform emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Data is available down to the census-tract level and can be broken down by vulnerability factors, which can help inform areas where additional resources may be required for evacuation and re-entry (e.g. people with low vehicle access, non-English speakers, and people with disabilities). The SVI for Knox County is rated at a low to moderate level.³

The US Department of Health and Human Services maintains emPOWER Map 3.0 to inform community emergency planning and response efforts on Medicare beneficiaries who rely on electricity-dependent medical devices, such as ventilators, to live. Data is available down to the zip code-level. Knox County data, depicted 758 electricity dependent beneficiaries which makes up 6.2% of the total beneficiaries.⁴

B. Assumptions

- Principal responsibility for planning and executing an evacuation rests with the Knox County Emergency Management Agency. In most incidents, local authorities will be able to address the needs of a localized evacuation with minimal assistance from the County.

³ <https://svi.cdc.gov/map.html>

⁴ <https://empowermap.hhs.gov/>

Evacuation

- People living or working within Knox County are responsible for preparing themselves and their families for any emergency, including the possible need to evacuate on short notice.
- The public will be notified when an evacuation is necessary for an area. Information that should be communicated to the public includes, but is not limited to, imminent dangers to welfare and specific instructions related to evacuation and shelter locations.
- Persons evacuated will require a large amount of information. Local officials should be prepared to regularly advise and update the population.
- Evacuation messages will incorporate reunification information and re-entry requirements to reduce confusion and to prepare the public for the next phase.
- Knox County will utilize social media, if available, as a tool for public messaging throughout evacuation operations.
- The number of persons requiring evacuation may well be dependent on the hazard, therefore, the length of time needed to execute an evacuation may vary greatly.
- The principal mode of transportation for evacuees of households in Knox County will be privately owned vehicles.
- Individuals requiring public transportation will be directed to walk to specific Evacuation Assembly Points (EAPs) situated throughout Knox County.
- Individuals with access and functional needs may need transportation. Individuals may be able to call the 211 system to get information on transportation resources.
- Knox County will work with Knox Area Transit to transport Individuals to shelters. Special vehicles may be needed for Critical Transportation Needs (CTN) populations.
- Evacuation routes, alternative routes, and emergency response ingress routes have been identified prior to an event. The evacuation route map is located in Tab D of this plan.
- Law enforcement agencies and local public works departments will be required to provide route and traffic control services. Inoperable vehicles blocking evacuation route will be towed or pushed from the lane of traffic. However, no motorists will be left stranded with their inoperable vehicle.
- Knox County recognizes the unique needs of children affected by disaster. Parents, families, guardians, schools, and community resources are best positioned to care for each child's unique needs.
- Knox County recognizes the need to make special accommodations for those with access and/or functional needs (AFN) during a disaster.
- Knox County institutions including the hospital, daycare centers, rehabilitation centers, health and medical facilities, etc. will have their own evacuation and shelter-in-place plans with authority to enact these plans. These facilities may require resource support to execute these evacuation plans.
- Hospitals will initiate surge plans. Hospitals will make every effort to transfer patients to other hospitals and tertiary care facilities.

- Opening mass care facilities to feed and shelter evacuees may be necessary. Sheltering needs for pets may also need to be addressed.
- Based on experiences in other major disasters, 90% of evacuees will likely seek shelter with friends, relatives, or use hotels outside of the hazard area, rather than seeking public shelter.⁵ Accordingly, plans should be made to shelter up to 10% of the affected population.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

Flexibility and scalability are key conceptual components of this plan. This plan will be utilized in preparation or response to any incident or disaster involving the actual or potential need for evacuation, sheltering, and/or shelter-in-place protective actions. Decisions to implement specific options will be incident-driven and scaled.

Direction and Control

Local authorities will act as the primary point of contact for evacuation, sheltering, and shelter-in-place in coordination Knox County EMA.

Knox County Evacuation Zones

To manage coordination within Knox County, evacuation zones for the City of Mount Vernon are based on Knox Area Transit's Shuttle Bus Zones. Each village and the Knox Lake community will make up the additional evacuation zones. These zones are displayed in Tab D.

B. Triggers and Activation

When an unforeseen incident requires immediate evacuation of the public, the senior law enforcement or fire official on-scene may order an evacuation. This annex may be activated by Knox County Commissioners, City and Village Mayors, the on-scene Incident Commander, or the County Emergency Management Agency Director or designee as a result of any type of evacuation.

⁵ Based on studies conducted at the Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center, University of Colorado, with advance warning, approximately 50% of the County population will voluntarily evacuate the area even before being ordered to leave based on their perception of danger. Once an order is issued, up to 90% of the affected population can be expected to evacuate. Some individuals may not evacuate, even in a mandatory evacuation because of property protection concerns, pets, family health concerns, and other issues.

The triggers for activation of this evacuation and shelter-in-place plan involve an incident that meets or is expected to meet at least one of the following conditions:

- Threatens multiple neighborhoods.
- Requires multiagency sharing of resources.
- Requires a unified, coordinated public message.
- Issuance of an evacuation order by local officials requiring evacuation of parts or all of Knox County or requiring Knox County to serve as a pass-through or host community.
- Overwhelms the transportation network, including transit systems and roads (predicted or occurring).
- Requires residents to shelter in place or be evacuated away from their homes for a significant period.
- Affects large numbers of people and requires mass care and human services, exceeding the resources of Knox County.
- Requires regional or State-level support and coordination.

If any of the above statements are true, Knox County may consider activating the UCG. Inversely, if Knox County observes the statements above in a neighboring county, it may reach out to the impacted jurisdiction to offer support and activation of the UCG to increase coordination and the establishment of a common operating picture.

C. Implementing Protective Actions

In determining the appropriate protective action, numerous factors must be considered. These factors include the characteristics of the hazard (magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, and duration), the number of people affected, the location(s) to which they will be transported, and the means that will be employed to conduct the relocation.

Where feasible, shelter-in-place should be utilized as the primary protective action. However, depending on the size and scale of the incident, the evacuation of vulnerable populations may be necessary. If this is the case, care should be taken to ensure that the fewest number of people are evacuated the shortest distance possible, to alleviate any logistical burden on local government.

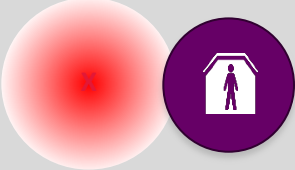
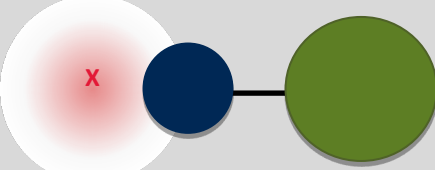
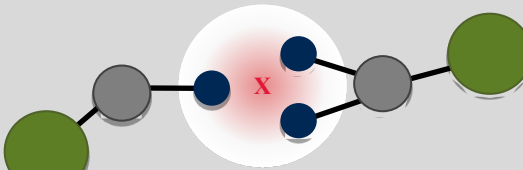
Protective Action Strategies

The table below summarizes protective action strategies and the main pros and cons of each. Given that these concepts are scalable and all-hazards, the determination of which strategy to employ will be made at the time of the response.

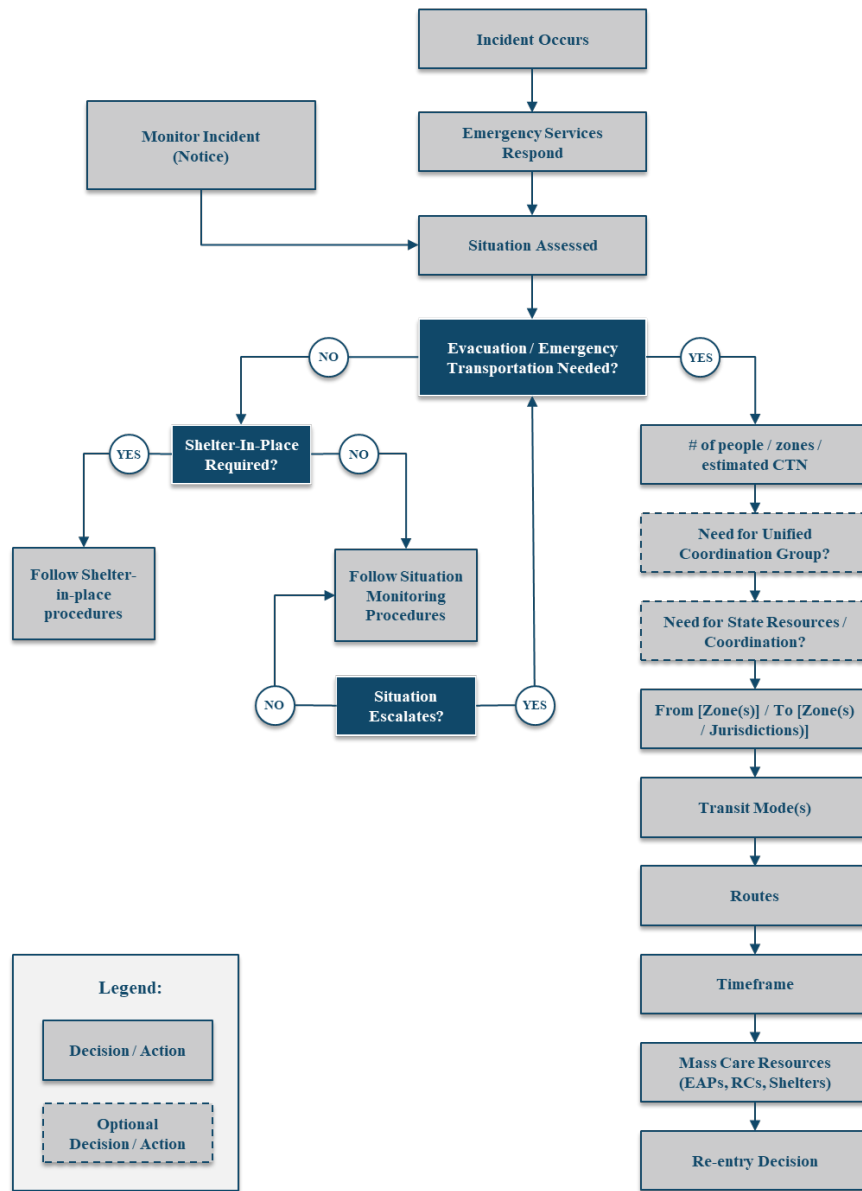
Evacuation

If evacuation is chosen, there are two variations for consideration: point-to-point or hub-and-spoke. A hub-and-spoke operation will likely require utilization of the UCG. The table below summarizes protective action strategies, while the diagram on the following page demonstrates the evacuation decision-making process.

Summary of Protective Action Strategies

Strategy	Pros	Cons
Strategy 1: Shelter-in-Place Directly to → RESIDENCE/BUSINESS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fastest protective action to employ ✓ Less costly and disruptive ✓ Preferable in poor weather conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Not safe in all hazards (e.g., plumes reacting to common substances) ✗ Short-term protection only ✗ Dependent on resource availability at location of shelter
Strategy 2: Point-to-Point EAP → SHELTER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fastest evacuation action to employ ✓ Most direct and streamlined ✓ Least resource-intensive evacuation concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ May have limited capacity for very large displacements ✗ Not ideal if end-state unknown
Strategy 3: Hub-and-Spoke EAP → RHRC → SHELTER 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased capacity ✓ Multiple levels of triage ✓ Provides layover to get large population out of harm's way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Delayed onset, takes time to organize ✗ Requires additional resources ✗ Requires extensive coordination

Evacuation Decision Process



D. Shelter-in-Place

Sheltering-in-place is the preferred protective action in selected zones whenever feasible, as it minimizes disruption to the community and provides rapid protection to the public. Choosing shelter-in-place as a protective action directs individuals to use the nearest suitable physical structure as refuge from a hazardous outdoor atmosphere or threat. The structure is usually a business or residence nearest to community members that they are already in or can reach quickly. Shelter-in-place may be the only immediate option that is viable for certain threats, such as a no-notice toxic inhalation hazard or civil unrest.

Once a shelter-in-place order has been issued by local authorities, subsequent operations will be led by agencies with responsibilities as noted in the roles and responsibilities section of this plan.

The amount of time that sheltering in place is safe may be limited, depending on incident specifics. Knox County will re-evaluate the decision to shelter a population in place at least every operational period, based on changing incident conditions.

Shelter-in-place is not appropriate for all incidents or zones and depends on the needs of the impacted population and the status of critical lifelines available to support the community; it may be used in combination with evacuation or as an alternative to evacuation.

E. Evacuation

The strategy and actions outlined below are focused on local assets, authorities, procedures, and responsibilities.

Phased Evacuation Operations

When implementing an evacuation, several factors will determine the timeframe of the operational phases, such as incident onset, type of incident, and the selected protective action strategy. During a no-notice event, mobilization and evacuation phases occur concurrently following incident impact. In all notice evacuations, the operational phases described below will apply:

Summary of Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Phases

Phase	Local EOC Status	Key County Activities
Routine (Daily) Operations	Steady State	Preparedness, capacity building, public education, training, exercises, planning, and monitoring. Medical needs registration and coordination.
Mobilization Phase	Response	Activation of emergency structures and protective action decision making. Forecasting, mobilizing and staging resources. Medical and Functional needs preparation, messaging and movement.
Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Phase	Response	Shelter-in-place and/or evacuation operations; movement of people.
Impact Phase	Response	Clear transportation network by facilitating the movement of people including responders in affected areas to safety / refuge of last resort prior to zero hour.
Zero Hour	Response	Ceasing operations in the affected impact areas.
Mass Care Phase	Recovery	Evacuees moved out of the disaster or threat area must be kept safe until they can return to their community. Self-directed evacuees will be kept informed on status and provided with guidance.
Re-entry Phase	Recovery	Assessment and repair of infrastructure systems, economic systems, public health, administrative, and life safety systems to adequate levels to facilitate the orderly re-entry of the public.

Localized Incidents Evacuation Zone Determination

Localized incidents will be managed by use of evacuation zones. Knox County Evacuation zones were determined based on population areas. Evacuation zones locations are identified in Tab D.

Evacuation Route Selection Strategy

Roadways identified for evacuation routes will depend on the location of the threatened evacuating population and the nature of the hazard. The level to which certain routes are loaded depends on evacuation participation, perceived “safe” destinations, and knowledge of alternative routes. State Routes will generally be utilized for evacuation routes. Primary evacuation routes are identified in Tab D.

Traffic Control Points (TCPs)

The law enforcement agency with jurisdiction will lead activating Traffic Control Points (TCPs) in cooperation with other local officials to support the selected evacuation route. A TCP is a position established to control movements into and out of an area. They are typically critical road intersections that are located on through routes, in particular those that represent an at-grade crossing of two through routes, or high-volume at-grade intersections for accessing through routes. These types of intersections may require higher level active management from traffic control monitoring and signal timing, up to and including active law enforcement participation, or other emergency personnel to ensure that traffic continues to move through intersections as desired.

Traffic Control Point Assessment Criteria

- Assign additional resources (e.g. law enforcement, mobile message boards) to evacuation routes that are congested or anticipated to be congested as well as to provide evacuees information
- Assign additional resources (e.g. manned TCP) to evacuation routes that do not have traffic signaling, locations with stranded motorists, jurisdictional borders, public information/traffic control at sites where evacuees will travel to (e.g. gas stations, rest stops, Reception Centers), and major intersections or the intersection of two or more evacuation routes.
- Mitigate any potential risks to the efficacy and safety of evacuation routes (e.g. rail crossings).

Traffic Control Point Locations

The need for TCP’s will depend on the location of the threatened evacuating population and the nature of the hazard. Several TCP’s have been pre-identified and are locations where State Routes cross. Pre-identified TCP locations are identified in Tab D.

Traffic Management

Traffic management during an evacuation includes the ability to manage evacuation and background traffic congestion, monitor traffic flows, average travel speeds, and gauge evacuation compliance and associated participation rates. It also includes a focused effort to assess the condition of transportation infrastructure/resources, conduct emergency debris clearance, establish lines of supply routing, and anticipate the arrival of cut-off conditions along routes.

Evacuation Route Selection

The local jurisdiction in cooperation with the Knox County Emergency Management Agency and the Knox County Sheriff will facilitate the selection of the evacuation route. Variable Messaging Boards may be deployed to aid in this process; these boards can be accessed via the Ohio Department of Transportation.

Notifications and Public Information

To promote life safety, coordination of public information dissemination is critical in ensuring the most vulnerable populations are evacuated first and that messages to the public are consistent and clear.

Access and Functional Needs Population

Providing public information to AFN populations is a crucial component of successful evacuation operations. Multiple communication methods are necessary to successfully reach these populations. AFN populations, including potentially disability advocates from local centers for independent living, should assist in the development of evacuation and communication plans.

Population groups with access or functional needs include:⁶

- Low-income; do not own a vehicle.
- Visitors to the area without access to a vehicle.
- Language barriers; in Central Ohio, this includes: African (Somalis, Ghanaians, Ethiopians, Nigerians, Liberians, Kenyans, and Eritreans); Latino; and Asian.
- Physical or medical conditions affecting mobility but not ambulation (visually impaired, mental health, oxygen or other medical device dependent, etc.).
- Individuals who use a wheelchair.
- Individuals that are confined to a bed.

⁶ Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, The Planning Framework for the Evacuation of the Transportation Needs Populations of Central Ohio, 2010, p.15-16.

Evacuation

- Able-bodied individuals that own a vehicle but choose to not self-evacuate (based on fear or other reasons).
- Other able-bodied individuals who may not be able to self-evacuate.
- Other carless individuals who do not need support other than directions transfer/pick-up point (transit stop).

Additional Communication Considerations

In accordance with any local evacuation and public information plans, Knox County may consider the following key considerations related to shelter-in-place and evacuation messaging:

- Establishment of a real or virtual Joint Information Center (JIC), including at the regional level.
- Consideration and implementation of pre-scripted or just-in-time messaging.
- Agreement on terminology and message.
- Determination of target audience for message distribution, to include phased and zone-based communications.
- Coordination of message timing to implement protective actions (shelter in place, evacuation, or a combination of both).
- Coordination of media briefings, news conferences, interviews, and news releases.
- Coordination of rumor control.
- Coordination of social media information tracking and dissemination.
- Creation of sources for public-facing information and situational awareness.
- Translation of messaging into languages other than English.
- Accommodation of messaging to those individuals with access and functional needs.

Information Dissemination Methods

The Knox County EMA has principal responsibility for notification of the public through the multiple warning systems and the media. This information is detailed in the Public Information and Warning Annex of the Knox County EOP.

F. Refusal to Evacuate

If a resident refuses to evacuate, the address should be documented and if possible a refusal document signed that includes emergency contacts for next of kin. When conditions become safe to do so, checking on these residences should be a priority to determine the wellbeing of the individuals that refused to evacuate. The Evacuation Refusal Form is located in Tab E.

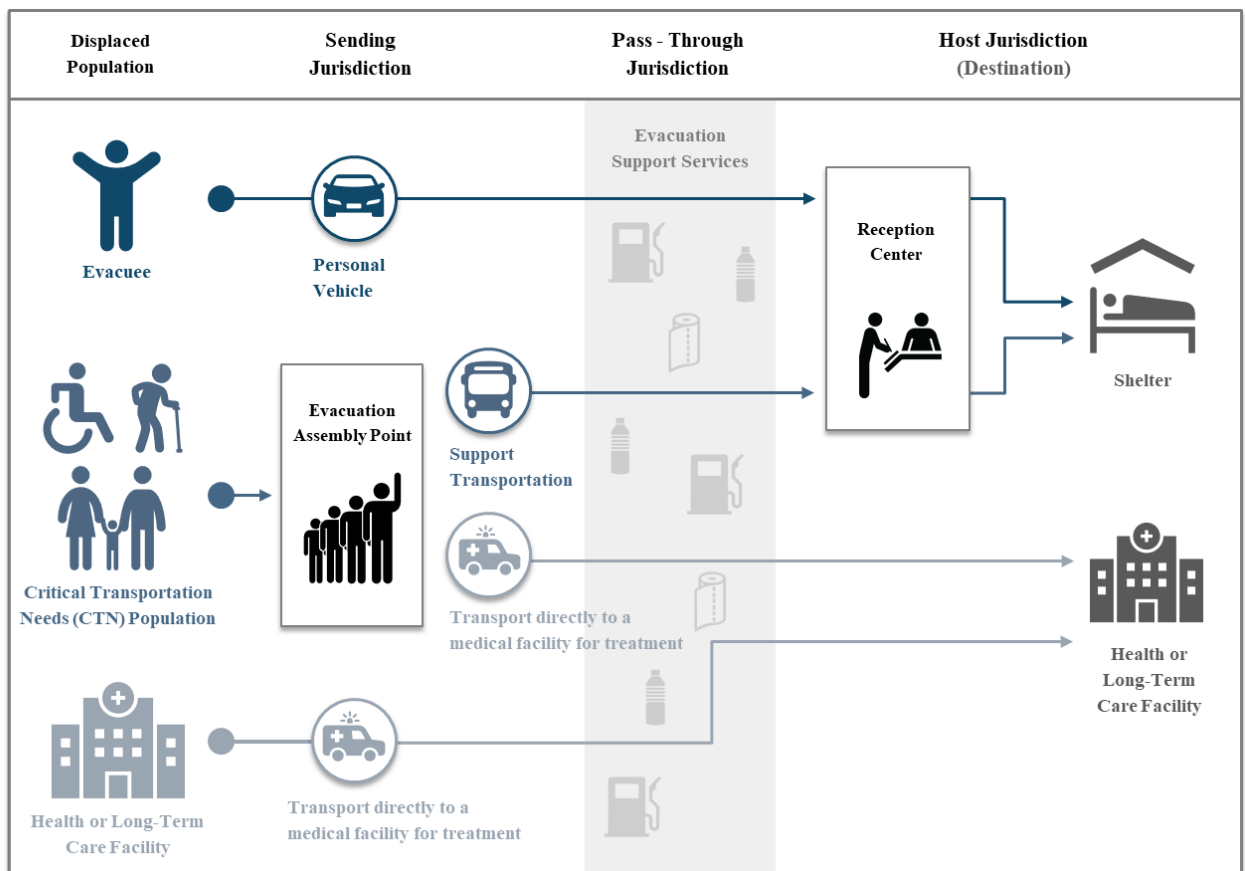
G. Movement of Evacuees

Most individuals will evacuate using their private vehicles. Officials will determine the safest direction for evacuating traffic at the time of the event and instructions will be disseminated according to the procedures outlined in this plan. This decision will be based on an analysis of actual or potential impacts of the event, as well as the conditions of the routes.

Movement of evacuees who do not have access to privately owned transportation will be accomplished via Evacuation Assembly Points (EAPs). An EAP is a temporary location exclusively for evacuation embarkation and transportation coordination in a field setting. Basic life sustaining services are not generally available.

The following chart outlines the evacuee movement process whether by personal vehicle, the use of EAPs, or direct transport to a medical facility.

Evacuee Movement Process



Knox Area Transit serve as main evacuation transit resource in the county and will be used to transport individuals who do not have access to personal

transportation. Individuals requiring public transportation will be directed to walk (if able) to EAPs situated throughout Knox County.

Movement of Critical Transportation Needs (CTN) Evacuees.

Public transportation may be needed to evacuate CTN populations, which may include those unable or unwilling to self-evacuate including, but not limited to, the following populations:

- Patients in hospitals.
- Persons with disabilities which prevent them from driving.
- Persons who do not drive or own a car.
- Visitors or workers without ready access to a vehicle.
- The homeless.

Traffic control and security at EAPs will be required from local law enforcement agencies. People with functional needs who are unable to walk to an EAP will be picked up at home. Knox County has the responsibility to identify such individuals and plan for their evacuation.

H. Evacuation Facilities

To implement the evacuation strategies outlined above, specific sites may be required to address the individual needs of evacuees. Knox County's evacuation plan provides the basis for the implementation of these sites. Based on the incident, the following evacuation facilities could be employed in Knox County:

- **Evacuation Assembly Point (EAP):** A site capable of providing coordination of transportation for individuals who require assistance. These sites, established either through pre-planning or at the time of the incident, should be as close to the displaced population as is safe. It is likely they will be located in or near the impacted area. The overall number and location of EAPs can be determined based on evacuee needs. In some instances, an EAP may be a designated bus stop or intersection. In other situations, an EAP will be a physical structure. Residents and visitors capable of self-movement and in need of jurisdictionally provided transportation move to EAPs based on public messaging.
- **Emergency Respite Site:** A location along an evacuation route that is capable of supporting transportation-assisted evacuees and self-evacuees. Respite sites may include fuel stations, restroom facilities, and water.
- **Evacuation Shelter:** A facility where evacuees without an endpoint destination can be evaluated and provided disaster services from government agencies and/or pre-established voluntary organizations. This facility is designed for stays less than three days. Meals and water should be available. Basic first aid, pet sheltering (if applicable), sleeping quarters, hygienic support, and basic

disaster services (counseling, financial assistance and referral, etc.) should also be available.

- **Reception Center:** Reception Centers (RC) are facilities where transportation-assisted evacuees receive mass care and emergency assistance while their needs are assessed, and appropriate sheltering identified. In limited and localized incidents, RCs are an immediate solution for short-term reception. They are located outside of the impacted area while more permanent sheltering is identified, and transportation is arranged.

Evacuation Assembly Point Criteria:

- Adequate, accessible space for the embarkation/departure of transport vehicles. Include appropriate traffic control, signage, and security resources in and around the site(s).
- When possible, utilize spaces (e.g. rest stops) that have structures available to provide wrap-around services, including administrative support (for staff to coordinate transportation) and public information, bathroom/hand-washing stations, and limited mass care (e.g. feeding, reunification).

Evacuation Assembly Point Locations

EAP locations were predetermined using existing pickup locations used by Knox Area Transit (KAT). These locations were chosen based upon known CTN populations and are generally within a one half mile walking distance. EAP locations are identified in Tab D.

I. Mass Care Coordination

In the case of an evacuation, shelter-in-place, or sheltering operation, or the opening of a local reception center, mass care coordination will occur at the local level. If additional mass care resources are necessary, Knox County will coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions. More information on mass care and sheltering operations can be found in the Mass Care Annex of the Knox County EOP.

IV. Logistics

This section outlines the strategy for Knox County logistics and resource management during evacuation and shelter-in-place operations. Various methods will be employed to obtain resources. When assistance from other jurisdictions is needed, Knox County will leverage the Ohio Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact

(IMAC),⁷ and/or may request the use of a regional resource through HSR4/county EMA established procedures. For more information, reference the Knox County's Resource Management Annex.

A. Evacuation Resources

Knox County has resources identified that can support the movement of evacuees for the following components of evacuation: public transit, transportation, traffic management support, fuel management, mass care, tracking and reunification. These resources are included in the County Resource Guide.

V. Re-Entry

Following evacuations, it is important to balance the needs and wishes of the public to return and reenter an affected area with the government's need to preserve public safety and health. Knox County will work diligently to facilitate the safe and efficient return and re-entry of the public following a disaster. Medical/AFN populations may require additional housing inspections prior to their re-entry to ensure public health and safety. Animal/pet return should be coordinated with animal owners to ensure that their pet(s) transportation is aligned with the owner return schedule. Knox County will work in conjunction with host communities to coordinate re-entry timelines.

B. Re-Entry Concept of Operations

Re-Entry Phases

Knox County uses a phased approach to re-entry, as summarized in the table below. This approach is strategically designed to allow only emergency response personnel access to impacted areas until hazardous conditions have been mitigated or have abated for the public. A color-coded system will be used to summarize the phased approach and clarify the structure to the public.

⁷ IMAC is a mutual aid agreement through which all political subdivisions can request and receive assistance from any other political subdivisions in the state; many of the administrative and legal issues are resolved in advance of an incident. All political subdivisions are automatically part of IMAC.

Color-Based Re-Entry Phases

Color Code	Explanation	Example
RED	Individuals will not be allowed into the hazard area. These zones are likely monitored by a law enforcement presence at access control points and periodic patrols.	Hazard areas have been affected by an incident and recovery functions such as debris removal, critical infrastructure repairs, and damage assessments have not yet been completed. Critical infrastructure and utilities including water, electric, and emergency services are non-functional, and properties and housing are likely unsafe for re-entry.
YELLOW	The area has partial restoration of emergency services, public services, and utilities. Re-entry is not recommended.	Hazard areas have been affected by an incident and emergency and public services and utilities have been partially restored. Critical life safety issues have been addressed, but secondary public services and utilities may not be functioning at this stage. Re-entry is allowed but not recommended.
GREEN	The evacuation zone is determined safe for re-entry. All public services and utilities are functioning at acceptable levels.	Hazard areas have been determined safe for re-entry. All public services and utilities are functioning at acceptable levels, although debris removal and other recovery functions may persist for some time.

VI. Roles and Responsibilities

Local agencies and departments must work together to plan and conduct evacuation, shelter-in-place and mass care operations. During the planning process, these organizations must agree on roles and responsibilities to enhance the speed, effectiveness, and efficiency of post-incident activities. Roles and responsibilities for key evacuation functions can be found in Tab A: Roles and Responsibilities.

A. Knox County EMA

In the event of evacuation operations affecting multiple jurisdictions, Knox County EMA, will be responsible for implementing the concept of operations outlined in this plan. Any event that impacts large populations of multiple jurisdictions within the county will trigger the involvement of County EMA.

In the event of an incident that requires State-level support, Ohio EMA, through their Watch Office, will serve as the coordinating body with other State response partners. As requested by impacted jurisdictions, Ohio EMA will assist in coordination and decision-making processes, as well as provide situational awareness beyond regional boundaries and potentially support resource needs at the local level.

B. American Red Cross (ARC)

1. Setup and manage local evacuation shelters and overnight sheltering if needed.
2. Identify what type of shelters (pre or post) are needed based on the size and scope of the disaster.
3. Coordinate with Knox County EMA/EOC in reunification of families, children and individuals who are displaced during the evacuation.

C. Ohio VOAD/COAD Organizations

1. Coordinate with Knox County EMA/EOC to support mass care operations.

D. Knox County Dog Warden

1. Work with EOC to ensure evacuees have a place to temporarily shelter pets.
2. Coordinate with Knox County EMA/EOC in operating a site for reunification of families, children and individuals who are displaced looking for their pets during the evacuation.

E. Central Region Disaster Animal Response Team

1. Work with EOC to ensure evacuees have a place to temporarily shelter pets.
2. Coordinate with Knox County EMA/EOC in operating a site for reunification of families, children and individuals who are displaced looking for their pets during the evacuation.

F. Additional Organizations

Additional nongovernmental and volunteer organizations provide mass care in coordination with government and private agencies. Nongovernmental and volunteer organizations involved in mass care may establish shelters, provide food, and coordinate the provision of services to displaced survivors. These organizations are also responsible for compiling and reporting information on shelter-seeking populations, and/or performing unmet needs assessments. These organizations can be requested through an existing memorandum of understanding with the Ohio VOAD.

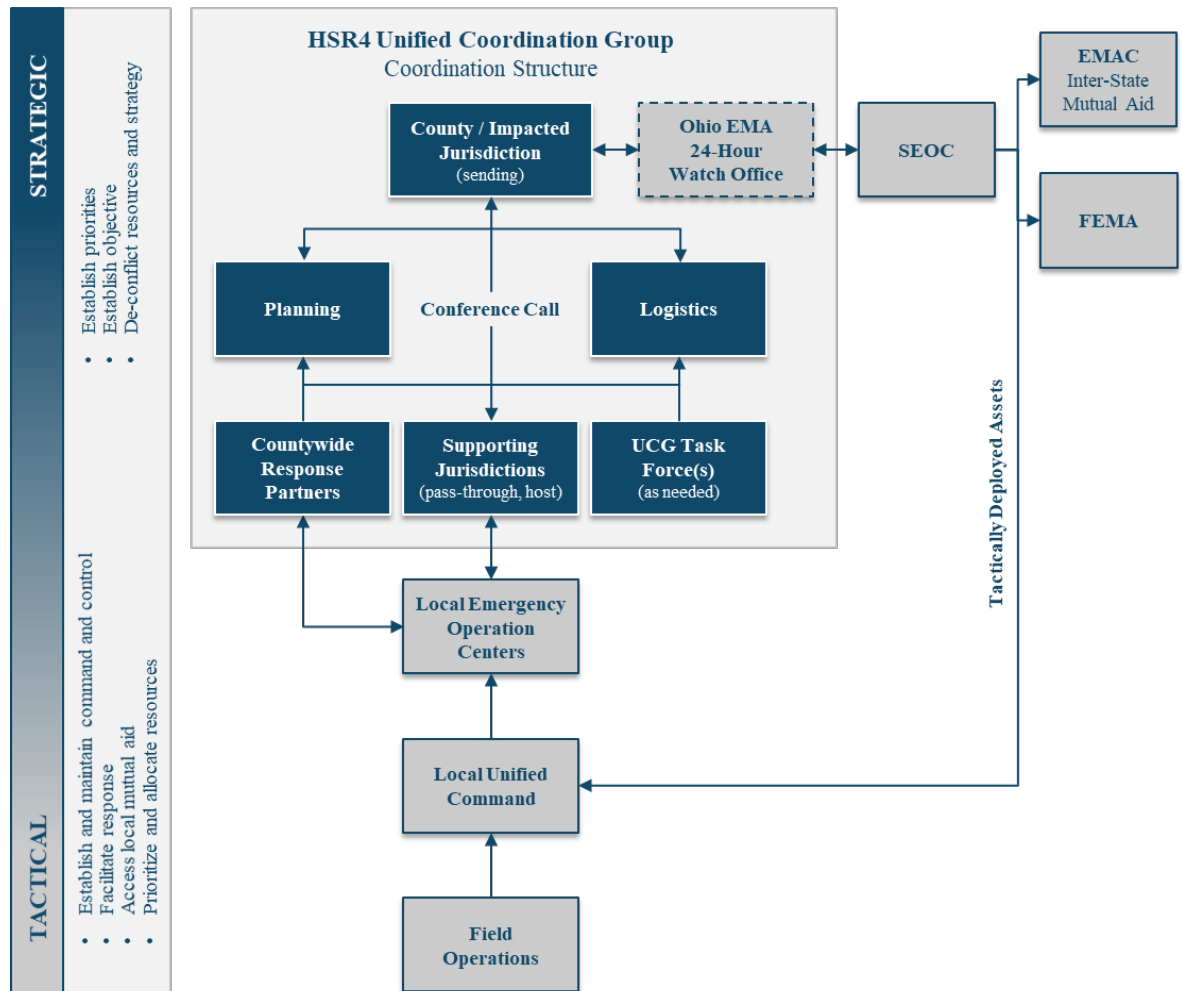
G. HSR4

HSR4 is a steady-state planning body that will provide the overall framework for pre-disaster evacuation planning and, as applicable, post-disaster evacuation support and coordination.

H. Unified Coordination Group Task Force Concept

UCG coordination is a flexible and scalable concept of operations. In an incident affecting Knox County, the county emergency management agency will likely lead the UCG.

The UCG is a coordinating body comprised of senior leaders representing county interests, and in certain circumstances the private sector or nongovernmental organizations. In large-scale incidents, coordination of evacuation activities across jurisdictions is essential to an effective and efficient incident response. In the case of an incident impacting Knox County or a neighboring county, Knox County will be either the County/Impacted Jurisdiction or a Supporting Jurisdiction.



VII. Plan Development and Maintenance

- A. The organizations that may be involved in supporting an evacuation are responsible for reviewing this annex and submitting proposed changes to the County EMA Director. These recommendations should be based upon opportunities for improvement identified through exercises, actual events, and changes in organizational structure.
- B. Knox County EMA will coordinate any necessary meetings to review the recommendations identified and incorporate any needed changes to this annex to include any state and federal requirements.
- C. The Knox County EMA will publish and distribute all changes to this annex and forward revisions to all applicable organizations.
- D. Each individual agency and organization is responsible for maintaining and updating their department SOPs, mutual-aid agreements, and equipment inventories.

- E. For the most current version of this annex or for questions concerning the Knox County Emergency Operations Plan contact the director of the Knox County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

VIII. Authorities and References

A. Authorities

1. State and Local Authorities

- Ohio Revised Code, §5502.21 (Emergency Management).
- Ohio Revised Code, §3737.80.
- Ohio Revised Code, §311.07 (Sheriff's Pursuit of Authority to Conduct Evacuations).
- Ohio Revised Code, 733.03 – General Powers of Mayors
- Ohio Revised Code, 733.23 – Executive Power in Villages
- Ohio Revised Code, 737.11 – Duties for Police and Fire Departments
- Ohio Administrative Code, §1301:7-7-01 (104.11).
- Ohio Attorney General Opinion No. 87-099.
- Ohio Public Transportation & Safety Rules, Rule # 3301-83-16, as amended.

2. Federal Authorities

- The Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Disaster Relief Act of 1974), 42 United States Code section 5151 (2006).
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (PETS) of 2006. September 21, 2006.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2014. Declarations Process Fact Sheet: The Emergency Response Process. The Declarations Process/Primary Considerations for Declaration.
- 9500 Series Policy Publications. Federal Emergency Management Agency Office of Response and Recovery. <http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/20706>.

B. References

- Vulnerable Population Evacuation Transportation Operations Plan, 2017.

Evacuation

- Governor's Guide to Mass Evacuation. National Governor's Association. 2014.
<http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/GovGuideMassEvacuation.pdf>
- American Census Bureau and Community Survey Data, 2017:
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/news/data-releases.2017.html>
- Disaster Evacuation and Displacement Policy: Issues for Congress, April 16, 2006.
- NASAAEP Sheltering White Paper, September 2014:
<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Emergency-Response/bpwg/NASAAEP-Sheltering-whitepaper.pdf>
- Ohio Revised Code 733.03, 733.23 (General Powers of Mayors; Executive Power in Villages).
- Ohio Revised Code 737.11 (Duties for Municipal Police and Fire Departments).
- Ohio Revised Code 311.07 (General Powers and Duties of the Sheriff).
- Ohio Attorney General's Opinion #15532 5. Ohio Statewide Allocation Plan - NAPB (Evacuation & Shelter), March 1990.
- Crisis & Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) Principles, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://emergency.cdc.gov/cerc/>
- Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101-Version 2.0
- National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition

IX. Authentication

Regional Disaster Officer
American Red Cross

Date

President,
Knox County Board of Commissioners

Date

Director
Knox County Emergency Management Agency

Date

President, Knox County Fire and EMS
Chiefs' Association

Date

Sheriff, Knox County

Date

X. Tabs

The following Tabs are tools and quick reference materials intended for those who would support a local evacuation.

- **Tab A:** Roles and Responsibilities
- **Tab B:** Essential Elements of Information
- **Tab C:** Command Job Aid
- **Tab D:** Maps
- **Tab E:** Evacuation Refusal Form

Tab A: Roles and Responsibilities

Key Function	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Primary Roles and Responsibilities
Agricultural and Natural and Cultural Resources	Knox County Emergency Operations Center	Knox County Dog Warden, Knox County Soil and Water Conservation District, Ohio State University Extension Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the care and evacuation of animals and household pets. • Coordinate the return of animals and household pets to owners who are hospitalized or otherwise unable to care for their pets during and after an evacuation. • Coordinate to protect agriculture and natural and cultural resources.
Emergency Management	Knox County EMA	EOC Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the oversight and implementation of internal and external communications. • Activation of the EOC. • Initiate activation of the UCG if need is identified. • Coordinate incident logistics and logistics support across jurisdictions and agencies. • Coordinate mass care response in conjunction with mass care and public health and medical partners. • Monitor internal and external communications including social media to inform situational awareness. • Develop and maintain situational awareness and a common operating picture for jurisdictions and agencies involved in the response.
Firefighting	Local Fire Department with Jurisdiction	Mutual Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency management officials with incident information and situational awareness. • Lead and oversee a fire-based evacuation. • Lead medical transport of CTN populations. • Initiate evacuation of emergency locations as necessary. • Support public safety in evacuation operations.

Evacuation

Key Function	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Primary Roles and Responsibilities
Hazardous Materials Response	Fire Department with Jurisdiction	Mutual Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical expertise to support development of recommendations for public protective actions.
Logistics	Knox County Emergency Operations Center	Knox County Engineer's Office, City of Mount Vernon Engineer's Office, Village Administrators, Township Trustees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate logistics for evacuation operations. • Understand the logistical requirements (e.g. incident command post, base camps) for each operational period. • Coordinate to ensure necessary resources are deployed and tracked. • Maintain situational awareness of logistics/resource status. • Communicate with internal and external partners to ensure necessary resources are received. • Plan for the demobilization of resources and personnel. • Effectively demobilize resources when appropriate. Direct and monitor energy and fuel consumption related to evacuation operations. • Coordinate resource needs related to energy and fuel consumption. • Communicate energy and fuel supply status to partners across the region.
Mass Care	American Red Cross	COTS, Salvation Army, Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate mass care operations as requested. • Plan and manage shelters. • Coordinate social services. • Assist evacuated populations with functional and access needs. • Establish responder support (rest stations, food, water, etc.).

Evacuation

Key Function	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Primary Roles and Responsibilities
Public Information	Knox County Emergency Operations Center Public Information Officer	Public Information Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead external communications in coordination with the EMA. • Provide information to the public concerning a threatened or actual evacuation situation. • Ensure clear, consistent, and accessible communications for the duration of an evacuation operation. • Coordinate public information dissemination. • Respond to requests for information from partner agencies, organizations, or neighboring jurisdictions. • Provide protective action guidance as appropriate to save lives and protect property. • Respond to requests for information from the public.
Public Health and Medical	Fire Department with Jurisdiction	Mutual Aid, Knox Public Health , Knox Community Hospital, COTS, Ohio Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triage, treat, and transport individuals with medical needs. • Lead health and medical emergency functions. • Occupy a role in all aspects of meeting the medical needs of evacuees. • Ensure availability and continuation of mental healthcare, treatment, and shelter for evacuees and first responders. • Provide Emergency Medical Services at incident location(s) and/or shelters, as necessary.

Evacuation

Key Function	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Primary Roles and Responsibilities
Public Safety and Security	Knox County Sheriff Office	Local Law Enforcement, Ohio State Highway Patrol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local law enforcement, fire, and emergency management to ensure public safety and security. • Direct, conduct, and monitor evacuation process within jurisdiction. • Direct traffic and control access to designated egress routes. • Provide security and crowd control at evacuation and mass care sites. • Provide protection and security of evacuation area and security at shelters and Evacuation Assembly Points (EAPs). • Direct traffic control within jurisdiction. • Participate or establish in Unified Command/Area Command as appropriate. • Direct, conduct, and monitor the evacuation process. • Provide traffic management services in areas designated for evacuation. • Work with partners to determine primary and alternate evacuation routes based on conditions. • Provide protection and security of evacuation area and security at shelters and Evacuation Assembly Points (EAPs). • Direct traffic (with support from Public Works/Transportation). • Re-establish normal traffic patterns.

Evacuation

Key Function	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Primary Roles and Responsibilities
Public Works and Engineering	Knox County Engineer's Office, Municipalities and Townships depending on jurisdiction	Mutual Aid from non-impacted jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support public safety traffic management and control efforts. • Ensure the coordinated movement of people. • Support a common operating picture by utilizing information obtained from traffic signal systems, vehicle detection systems, and traffic cameras. • Provide road conditions information to response partners. • Coordinate selection of evacuation routes and implement appropriate evacuation traffic control measures. • Coordinate and Implement modifications to signal systems as requested. • Evaluate evacuation route alternatives, determine feasibility of using each evacuation route, and implement appropriate evacuation traffic control measures. • Maintain evacuation routes. • Respond to any obstructions, including disabled vehicles, road closings and capacity reductions, and other impediments.
Recovery	Knox County EMA	Knox County Long Term Recovery Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin planning for recovery operations in tandem with mobilization and activation operations. • Coordinate with local partners and stakeholders to address long-term recovery needs.
Search and Rescue	Fire Department with Jurisdiction	Knox County Community Emergency Response Teams, Ohio Search and Rescue Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead search and rescue operations. • Coordinate with local fire, law enforcement, public health and medical, and emergency management officials to perform search and rescue functions.

Evacuation

Key Function	Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Primary Roles and Responsibilities
Transportation	Knox Area Transit	Local Schools and Universities, Long Term Care Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate/manage and provide transit resources, including resources for functional needs populations.• Identify and free up local assets (vans, dial-a-ride) to support evacuation.

Tab B: Essential Elements of Information

Unity of effort is created by establishing and agreeing to Essential Elements of Information. Below are the Essential Elements of Information that should be taken into consideration for incidents that may require an evacuation, Information specifics, the source(s) of the data, and the expected product for each is listed below. These elements should be communicated to UC initially and updated at a minimum for every operational period.

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology / Source	Product
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation Order Timing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazard onset and timing Number of zones impacted Time of Day Routes available Estimated CTN population Communication status Elected/Appointed official priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predictive modeling Command Job Aid Existing maps Census data County EMA Transportation partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation report IAP Public Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundaries of Potential or Actual Incident Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic limits of damage and zone impacts Description of the potential or actual severity of damage Estimated percentage of population evacuated, in need of evacuation, or sheltering-in-place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predictive modeling Remote sensing On-scene reports Rapid Assessment Teams Media Public (via 9-1-1, 2-1-1 and jurisdictional hotlines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation report IAP Public Information

Evacuation

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology / Source	Product
Hazard-specific information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number or estimate of affected structures • Actual or potential for release of hazardous materials • Personal safety issues • Public health concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predictive modeling • Public Health and Medical partners • Hazardous Materials Response partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation report • IAP • Public Information
Weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecast for possible implications to impeding operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Weather Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather briefing • Situation report
Status of Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of telecommunications service • Status of Internet • Status of infrastructure including towers • Reliability of cellular service in affected areas • Potential requirement for satellite communications capability • Status of emergency alert system (TV, radio, cable) system and ability to disseminate information • Status of Variable Message Signs and ability to provide information to evacuees along evacuation routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC • Transportation partners • Communications partners • News media/open sources • Telephone companies • Internet service providers • Cellular service companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation report • IAP • Public Information

Evacuation

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology / Source	Product
Status of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of major/primary roads • Status of critical bridges • Status of evacuation routes • Status of public transit systems • Accessibility to most severely impacted areas • Debris on major roadways and bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC • Transportation partners • Traffic Intelligence • Public (via 9-1-1 and jurisdictional hotlines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation report • IAP • Public Information
Status of Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of potable and non-potable water and sewage treatment plants/distribution systems • Status of medical facilities (hospitals and nursing homes) • Status of shelters • Status of schools and public buildings • Status of fire and police facilities • Status of levees and dams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC • Public Works partners • Firefighting partners • Mass Care partners • Health & Medical partners • Public Safety and Security partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation report • IAP • Public Information
Status of Energy Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of electrical distribution • Households without electric power • Status of natural gas transmission and distribution • Households/people without natural gas/propane/heating oil • Status of gasoline and diesel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC • Energy partners • NSTAR / National Grid • Utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation report • IAP • Public Information

Evacuation

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology / Source	Product
Status of county operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County priorities Status of mission requests Status of Emergency Declarations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOC Emergency Management partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation report IAP Public Information
Status of key personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident Command Elected or appointed official Staffing needs for response operations Evacuation Assembly Points Traffic Control Points Reception Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOC Incident response partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation report
Major issues/ shortfalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual or potential resource shortfalls Anticipated requirements for mutual aid/state resource requests Potential or actual state shortfalls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOC Incident response partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation report
Access to disaster area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of access points Credentials needed to enter Routes to the disaster area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOC Transportation partners Public Works partners Public Safety and Security partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation report IAP Public Information

Tab C: Command Job Aid

The below table outlines potential impacts and related questions that should be considered by leadership during an evacuation affecting all or part of the county (or multiple counties). This job aid is designed to be used during no-notice, immediate impact events that necessitate the implementation of evacuation operations. Information is organized by the two time-based categories for no-notice events, mobilization/evacuation and re-entry.

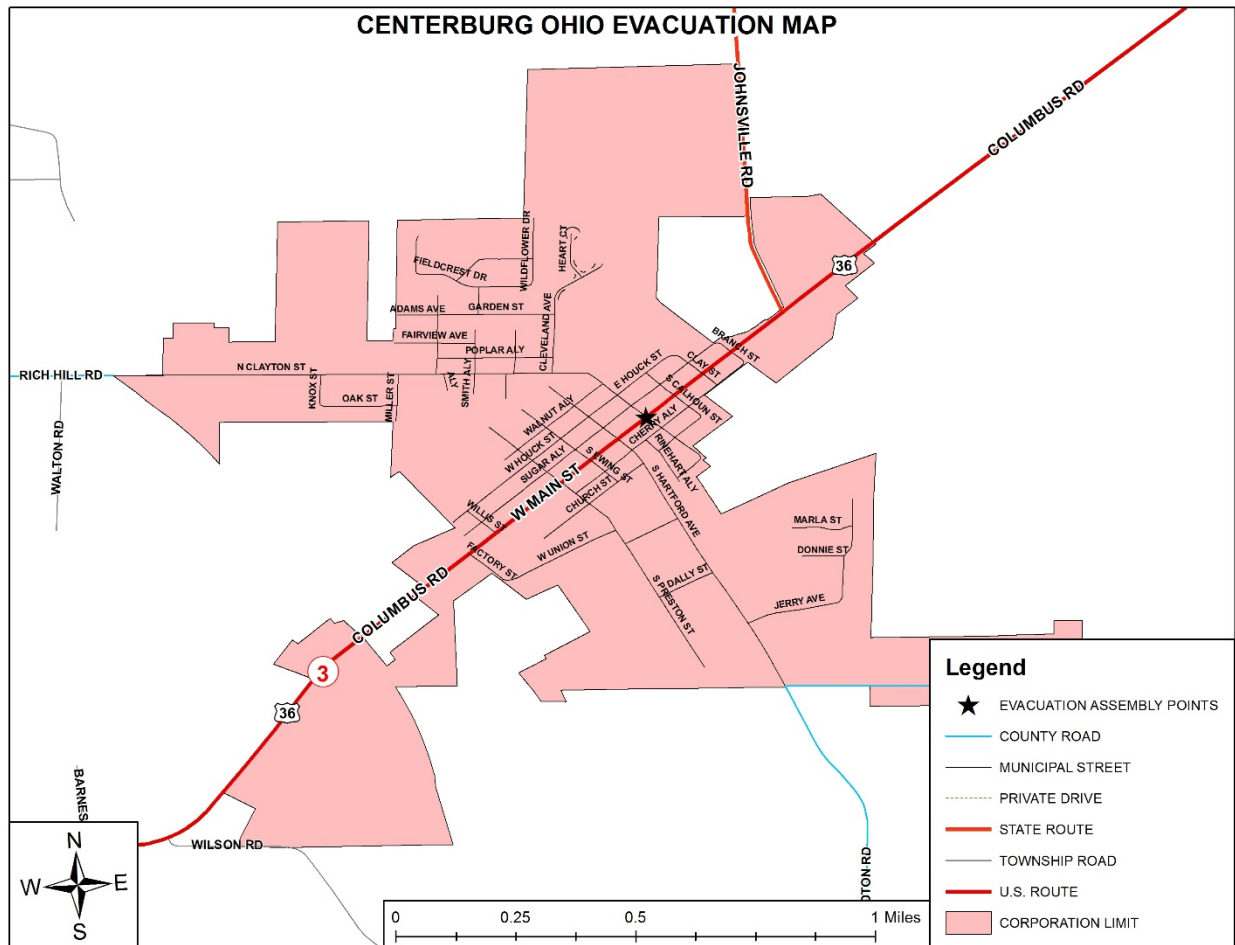
Phase	Considerations
<p>MOBILIZATION</p> <p>Immediate impact/no-notice incident occurs:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What impacts of the incident have been observed? <input type="checkbox"/> How many people are impacted? What is the status of infrastructure and essential services? <input type="checkbox"/> Do we have enough information and ongoing situational awareness of the incident to make operational decisions regarding evacuation, shelter-in-place, or sheltering operations? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the county EOC activated? <input type="checkbox"/> Is shelter-in-place a viable strategy to manage the incident? Zones? <input type="checkbox"/> Are evacuations required? Zones/vulnerable populations? Estimated evacuation clearance time? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the current information pertaining to evacuation and shelter-in-place for hospitals, long-term care facilities, schools, childcare centers, people with disabilities or with medical needs, and the general public? <input type="checkbox"/> Is your jurisdiction a sending, pass-through, or receiving community? <input type="checkbox"/> What public messaging efforts are underway? <input type="checkbox"/> What protective actions have been recommended by officials to the public (e.g. shelter-in-place, evacuation)? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any critical staffing, resource shortages, information gaps, or infrastructure challenges that may impact incident response and consequence management? Have we elevated these concerns to partners? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the threshold/which conditions will trigger coordination with other County EMA's and Ohio EMA regarding a state of emergency declaration? Additional resources and support? What other executives, policy makers, and additional stakeholders need to be coordinated with? <input type="checkbox"/> Are you requesting to activate the Unified Coordination Group?

Phase	Considerations
<p>EVACUATION</p> <p>Evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations are underway:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What is the current status of evacuation route/zone and traffic management? Are there are issues? <input type="checkbox"/> How is evacuation route/zone information being communicated to the public? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the status of traffic along the evacuation routes? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any unresolved life safety issues? <input type="checkbox"/> What conditions will require zero hour protective actions for response personnel and cessation of field operations? Has this been communicated? <input type="checkbox"/> What actions are underway that will ensure retail fuel, water, and additional support is available along evacuation routes? <input type="checkbox"/> What protective measures are being taken in the affected county? What is the potential impact on area counties? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the status of functional and medical needs, CTN populations, long-term care facilities, and hospital evacuations? How is their status being tracked? <input type="checkbox"/> Have neighboring jurisdictions initiated any voluntary evacuations? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the plan for the staging and integration of resources/teams? Is your jurisdiction responding to 911 calls for service inside evacuated areas? What support and public messaging will be provided to residents who remain in evacuated areas? <input type="checkbox"/> What critical infrastructure and facilities are in the affected area and how does this impact operations? <input type="checkbox"/> How are unsolicited donations and spontaneous volunteers being managed? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any unmet needs? Have these been communicated to partners?
<p>EVACUATION</p> <p>When it is necessary to open mass care facilities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What is the status of mass care and sheltering for evacuees? Self-evacuees? <input type="checkbox"/> What mass care resources does the county have? <input type="checkbox"/> What capacity do we have to receive and care for evacuees? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the status of mass care shelters in and around the county? Based on situational awareness and information coming in from local partners, is it necessary to consider additional mass care operations? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any unmet mass care and human service needs? Have these been communicated to partners? <input type="checkbox"/> Has a demobilization and cost recovery plan been developed?

Phase	Considerations
<p>RE-ENTRY</p> <p>The hazard has passed; process to return communities begins:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How long/what conditions must be met to begin re-entry? <input type="checkbox"/> Are the communication/public information and traffic flow resources in place/staged to support re-entry when needed? <input type="checkbox"/> Have any pre-scripted messages regarding re-entry been issued? Has a public information strategy been initiated (to include any executive orders and color-coded re-entry categorizations)? <input type="checkbox"/> Have areas/zones been identified that may be re-inhabited? Considerations include: primary and secondary boundaries of the disaster area, access points to re-enter area, structural integrity of buildings, status of infrastructure (including electricity, clean water, sanitation, etc.) and roadways/mass transit availability, hazardous or toxic areas, security, weather, public communication and 911 service availability, and the impact to surrounding jurisdictions. <input type="checkbox"/> Has a strategy for a time-phased, tiered structure for re-entry been developed? (Tier I: emergency workers; Tier II: utility and infrastructure workers; Tier III: residents and business owners; Tier IV: general population [by zone]). <input type="checkbox"/> Has movement of individuals re-integrating in the jurisdiction been coordinated with transportation partners? <input type="checkbox"/> What infrastructure/systems assessments are underway? When will they be complete? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the status of ongoing public messaging after re-entry and into recovery? <input type="checkbox"/> How is mass care continuing its provisions for evacuees and support those who are re-entering? Is the availability of mass care resources appropriate and has coordination with partners been conducted? <input type="checkbox"/> Has the repatriation of the CTN population been coordinated? Have individual structural assessments been conducted? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any forecasted or actual unmet needs? Have these been communicated to partners? Has the incident met thresholds for a State Disaster Declaration request?

Tab D: Maps

1. Centerburg Evacuation Map

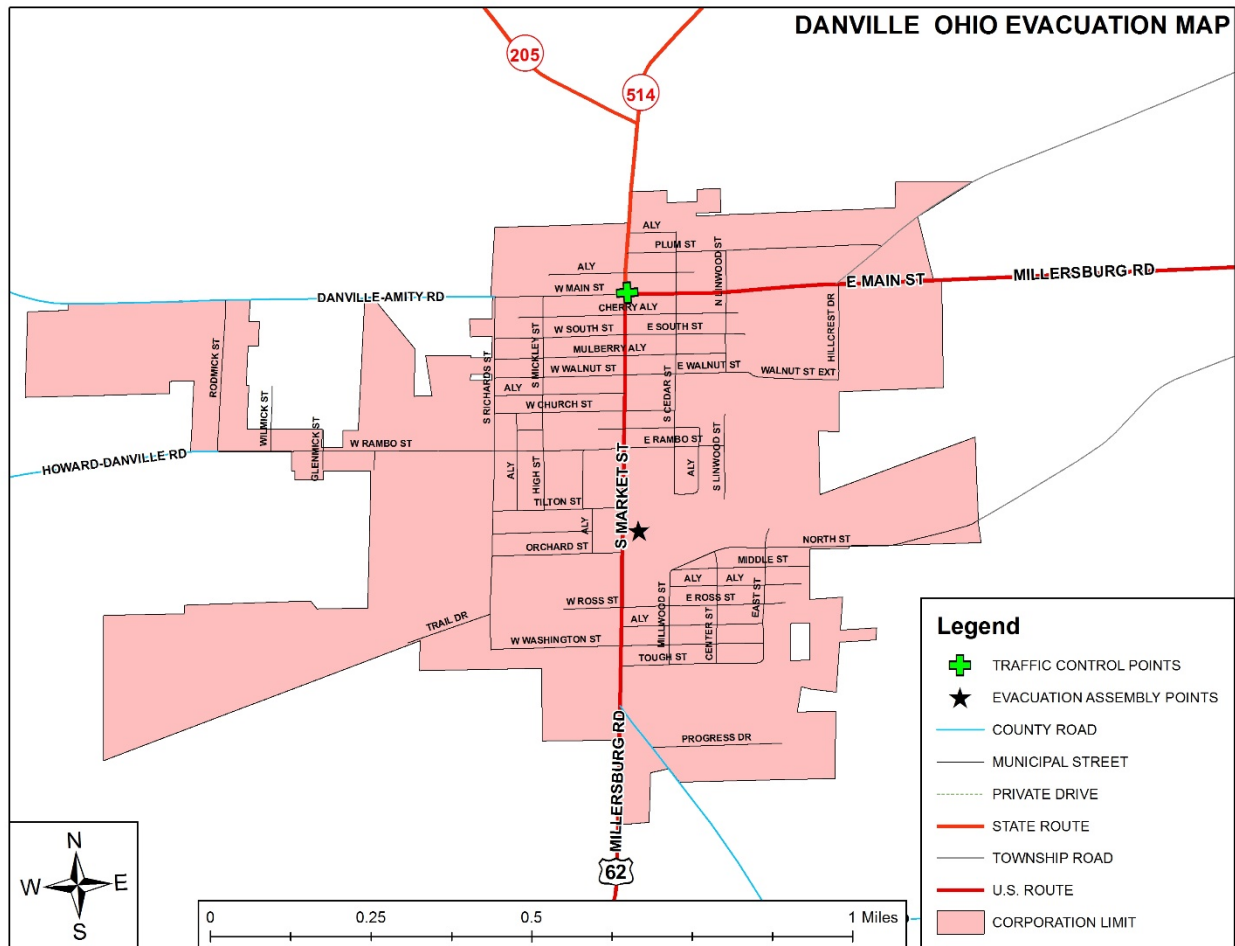


Centerburg Evacuation Assembly Point

- Centerburg Village Office, 49 East Main Street, Centerburg

Evacuation

2. Danville Evacuation Map

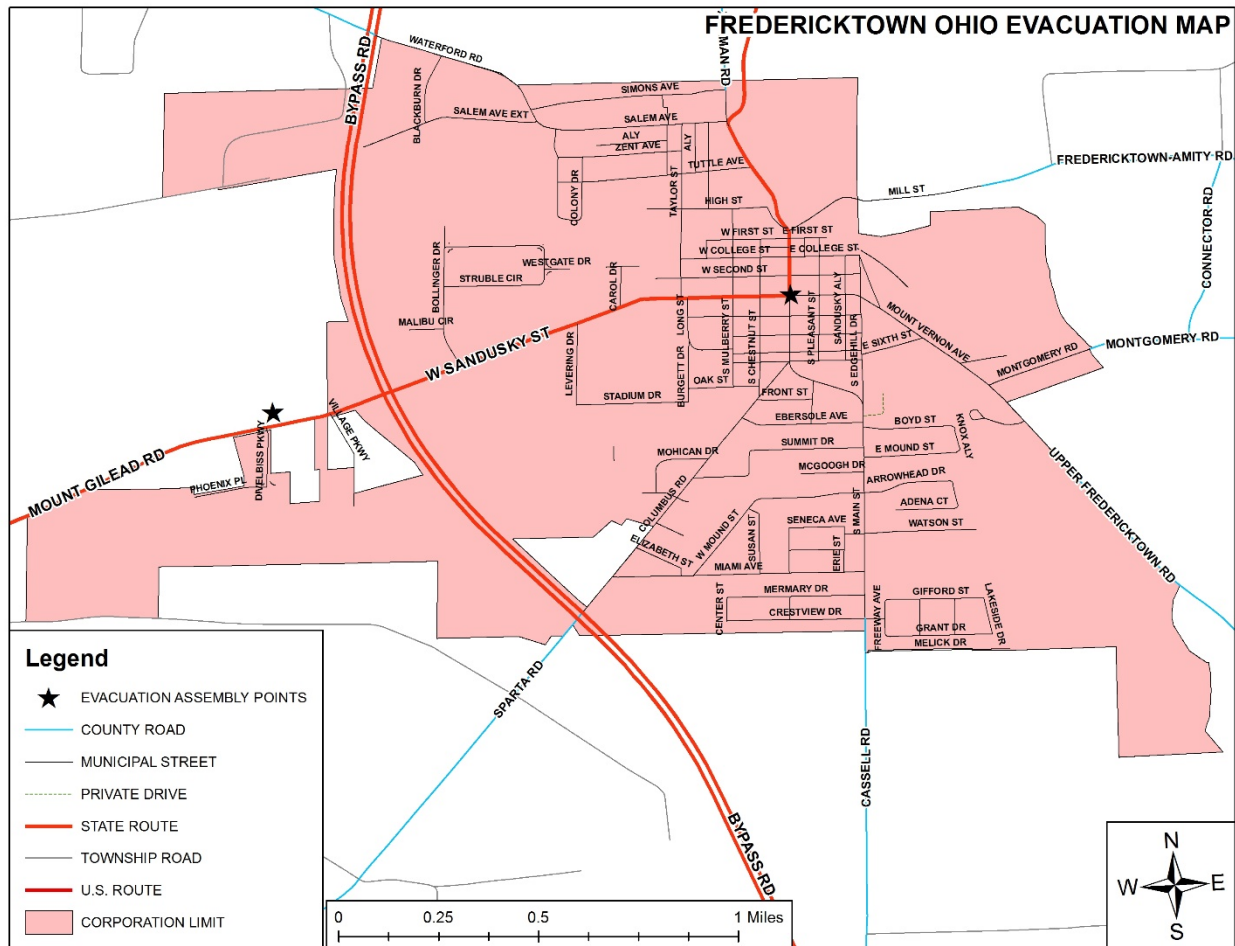


Danville Evacuation Assembly Point

- Danville Village Office, 512 South Market Street, Danville

Evacuation

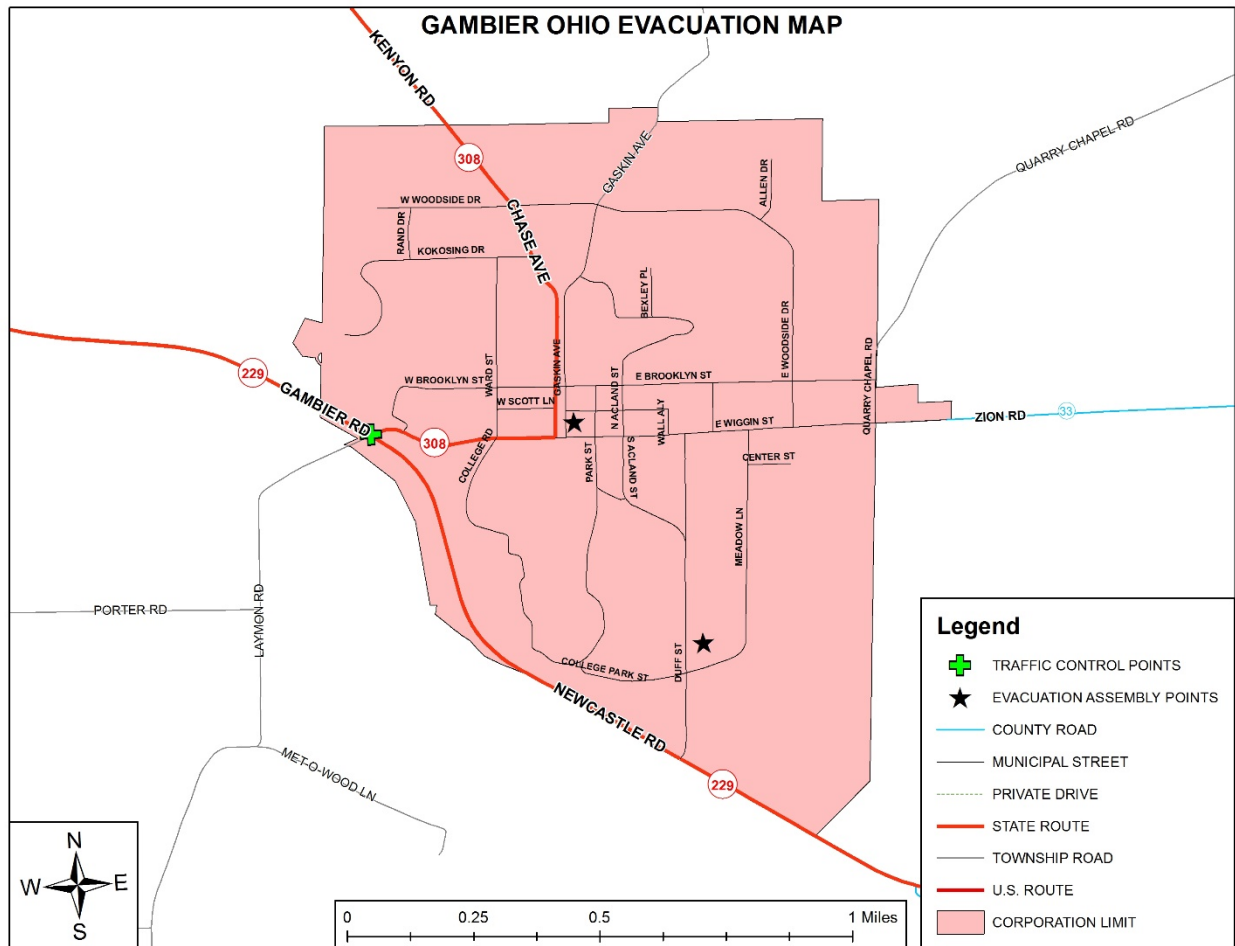
3. Fredericktown Evacuation Map



Fredericktown Evacuation Assembly Points

- Fredericktown Industrial Park, 9731 Mount Gilead Rd, Fredericktown
- Fredericktown Village Office, 2 East Sandusky St, Fredericktown

4. Gambier Evacuation Map



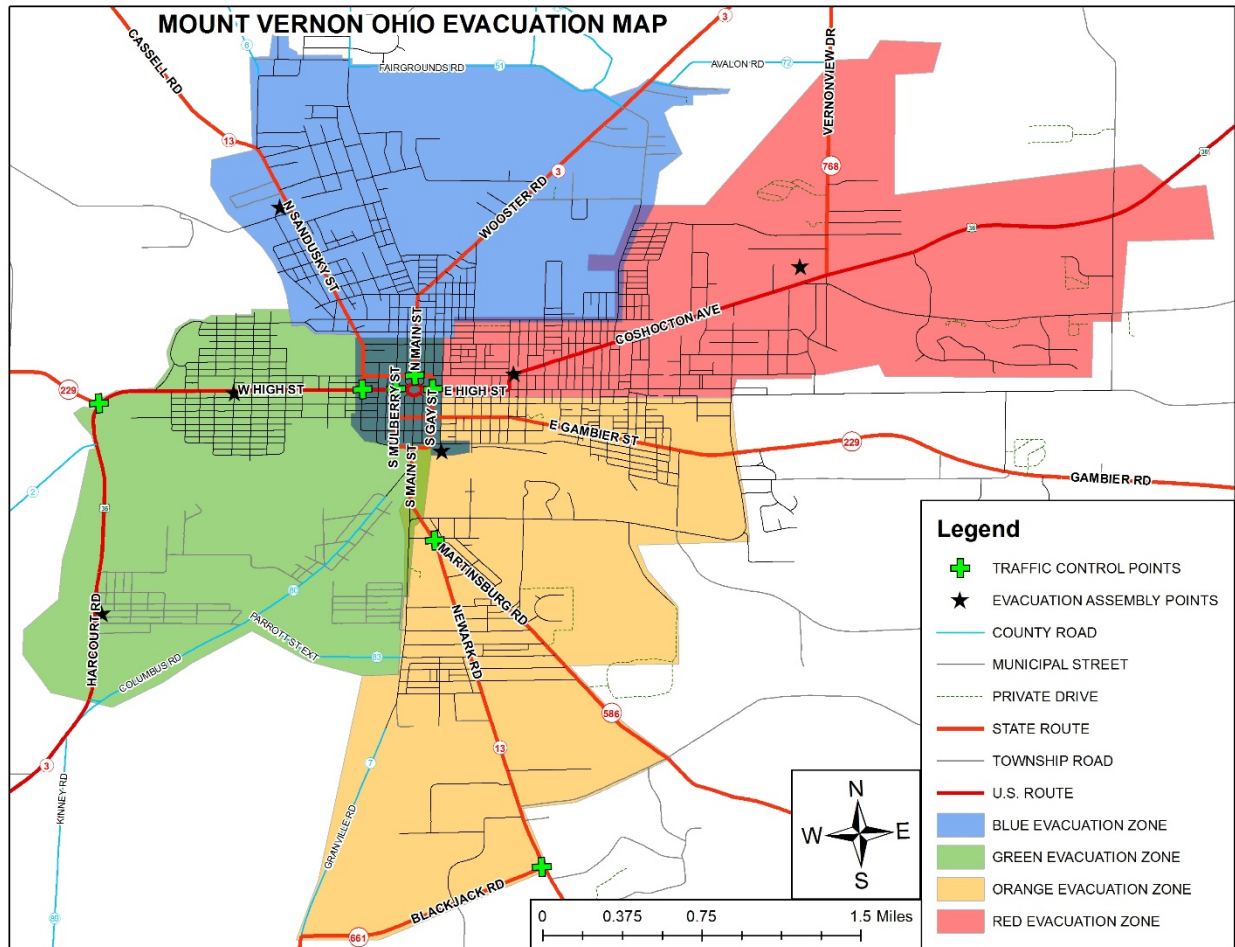
Gambier Evacuation Assembly Points

- Kenyon Athletic Center, 221 Duff St, Gambier
- Kenyon College Bookstore, 106 Gaskin Ave, Gambier

Gambier Traffic Control Point

- Intersection of State Route 229 and State Route 308

5. Mount Vernon Evacuation Map



Mount Vernon Evacuation Assembly Points

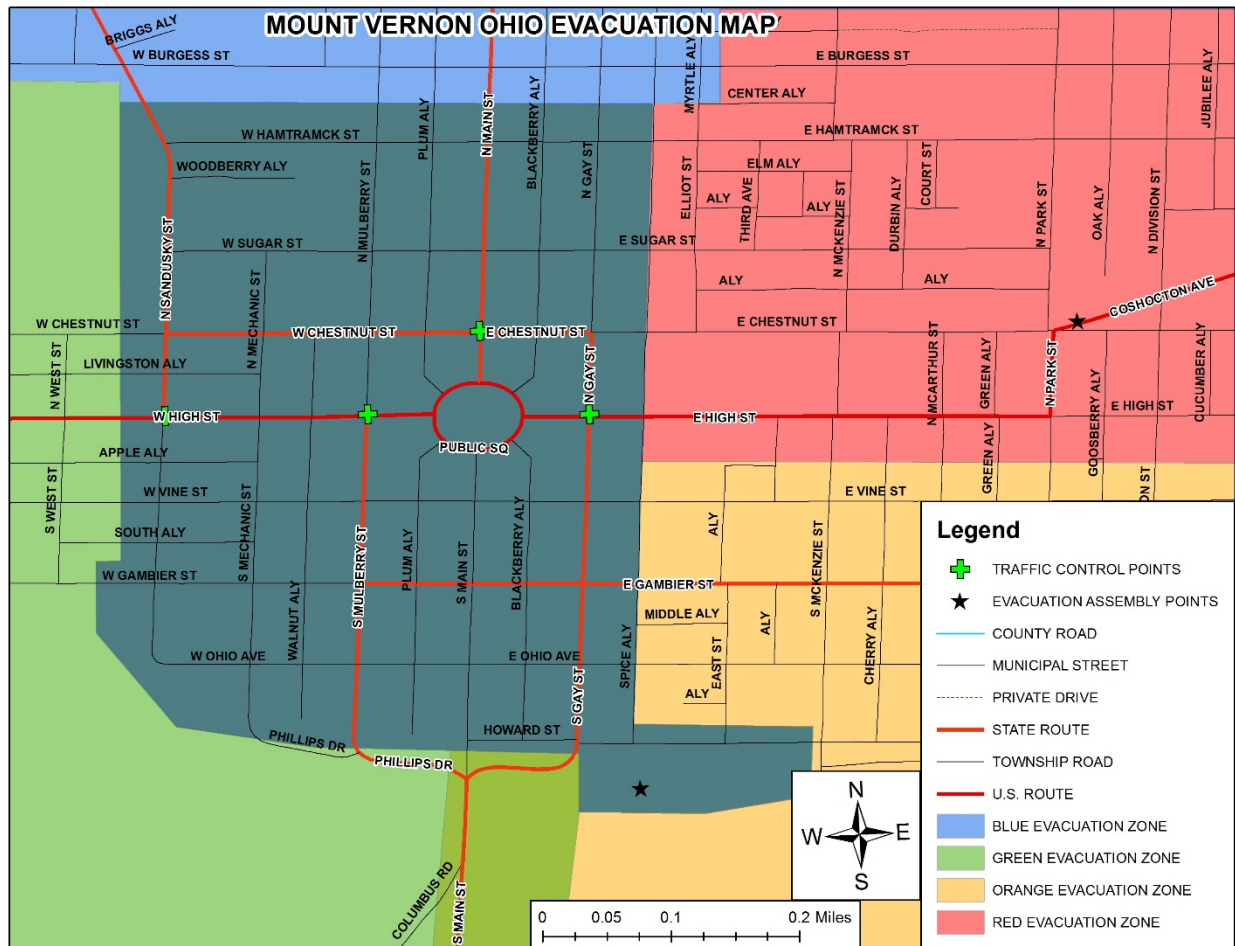
- Chester Shock Park, 307 E Chestnut St, Mount Vernon
- Harcourt Road at Johnson Ave.
- Knox County License Bureau, 671 N Sandusky St, Mount Vernon
- Mount Vernon Shopping Plaza, 855 Coshocton Ave, Mt Vernon, OH 43050
- Station Break, 160 Howard St, Mount Vernon
- West High Street at Jackson St, Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon Traffic Control Points

- Intersection of State Route 3/36 (Harcourt Rd) and State Route 229 (Old Delaware Rd)
- Intersection of State Route 3/36 (West High) and US Route 13 (North Sandusky)
- Intersection of US Route 13 (Newark Rd) and State Route 586 (Martinsburg Rd)
- Intersection of US Route 13 (Newark Rd) and State Route 661 (Blackjack Rd)
- Intersection of West High Street and South Mulberry Street
- Intersection of East High Street and North Gay Street
- Intersection of North Main Street and East Chestnut Street

Evacuation

6. Mount Vernon Downtown Evacuation Map



Evacuation

Tab E: Evacuation Refusal Form

Date: _____ Time: _____

Name of person making contact with Evacuee: _____

Agency making personal contact with Evacuee: _____

Agency issuing the evacuation order: _____

I have been officially notified to **immediately** evacuate to a safe area outside the evacuation zone. By refusing to evacuate I understand that this places me and any other individuals that are under my control in danger of acute or chronic health risks, physical injury, and death. I understand this risk may also result in a short term or long term medical condition that may result in death.

I understand that assistance with housing and other issues that may keep me and others under my control from evacuating would be provided by agencies and organizations serving Knox County.

By signing this refusal, I hereby release Knox County, the authority declaring the evacuation, the notifying agency, its officers, members, agents from any liability concerning my decision not to evacuate.

Signature of person refusing to evacuate: _____

Name Printed: _____

Address: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Next if Kin: _____ Phone #: _____

Address: _____