

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION AND RE-ENTRY PLAN

October 10, 2016



**EMERGENCY
EVACUATION
ROUTE**



FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

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This plan is approved by the following

Chairperson,
Fremont County Board of County Commissioners

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PROMULGATION STATEMENT

Fremont County is responsible to provide programs and services in support of the well-being of County residents and the stability of the local economy. To accomplish this mission the County must ensure its operations are performed efficiently and with minimal disruption, especially during an emergency. This document provides planning and program guidance for implementing Fremont County's Evacuation and Re-Entry Plan and programs to ensure the County is capable of conducting essential operations and functions under all threats and conditions.

Key employees and staff, upon activation of this plan, will deploy to their assigned locations. Upon arrival, these personnel will establish operational capability and perform essential functions from the time of activation of the Plan until the time normal operations can be resumed. All response agencies and municipalities have been provided opportunity for input to this plan.

Plan Review

Upon significant change, Fremont County will review this Plan, components, and supporting elements, and makes any required updates or changes.

Element Reviewed (Functions, MOU, Annex, etc.)	Date of Review	Reviewers

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Record of Changes

Change Number	Section	Date of Change	Individual Making Change	Description of Change

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Record of Distribution

[illegible]

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AUTHORITY

CRS 24-33.5-701 through 716
CRS 30-10-513
Colorado Disaster Act of 1992
The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of all or any part of the population of Fremont County if it is determined that such action is the most effective means available for protecting the population from the effects of an emergency situation. Not all aspects of this plan may be needed depending on scale and impact of the disaster.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

AHJ	Agency Having Jurisdiction
DAC	Disaster Assistance Center
DHSEM	Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PIO	Public Information Office or Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TCP	Traffic Control Point

B. Definitions

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

- **Schools and day care centers**, where students/children require supervision to ensure their safety.
- **Hospitals, assisted living facilities and nursing homes**, where patients need specialized health care personnel and equipment to maintain their health.
- **Correctional facilities**, where offenders require security to keep them in custody.
- **Tourism and transient facilities**, where information may be delayed or special instructions required.

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Pre-Evacuation Notification: – This is a preparatory notice that conditions are degrading and an Evacuation Notification may be imminent or forthcoming. This is the time to have all necessary items prepared and be ready to move to a safe location.

Evacuation Notification: – This is a warning that conditions are such that it is no longer safe to be in your location. Time is critical and movement to a safe location is urged.

Reverse Notification: – This is a system that allows warnings and information to be provided to residents via landline telephone system. Cell phone coverage is available but must be input by the owner to the system.

SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. There are a wide variety of emergency situations that might require an evacuation of portions of the local area.
 - a) Limited evacuation of specific geographic areas might be needed as a result of a hazardous materials transportation accident, fire, natural gas leak, tornado damage, or localized flooding.
 - b) Large-scale evacuation could be required in the event of a major hazardous materials spill, terrorist attack with chemical agent, wildfire or extensive flooding.
2. Colorado has no mandatory evacuation law. Hence, Fremont County Officials may only recommend evacuation of a threatened area, not mandate it. However, when local officials have issued a local disaster declaration, they may take action to control re-entry into a stricken area and the movement of people and occupancy of buildings within a disaster area. This can include refusing access to residents who have left the area. Residents who refuse to leave should be restricted to their property, evacuation routes or perceived safety zones.

B. Assumptions

1. Most people at risk will evacuate when local officials recommend that they do so. A general estimate is that 80 percent of those at risk will comply when local officials recommend evacuation. The proportion of the population that will evacuate typically increases as a threat becomes more obvious to the public or more serious and they perceive themselves to be in an immediate high-risk area.
2. Some individuals will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat.
3. When there is sufficient warning of a significant threat, some individuals who are not at risk will evacuate.
4. Some evacuation planning for known hazard areas can and should be done in advance. These preplans are normally shown in Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) where completed. CDOT's Traffic Incident Management Plan also shows alternate routes of travel on their highways for areas that may be affected by closures.

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5. While some emergency situations are slow to develop, others occur without warning. Hence, there may be time for deliberate evacuation planning or an evacuation may have to be conducted with minimal preparation time. In the case of short notice evacuations, there may be little time to obtain personnel and equipment from external sources to support evacuation operations.
6. The need to evacuate may become evident during the day or at night and there could be little control over the evacuation start time.
7. In most emergency situations, the majority of evacuees will seek shelter with relatives or friends or in commercial accommodations rather than in public reception/shelter facilities.
8. Most evacuees will use their personal vehicles to evacuate; however transportation may need to be provided for evacuees without personal vehicles.
9. When a county-wide mass evacuation is recommended, shelters/reception facilities will not be opened in Fremont County.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Evacuation is one means of protecting the public from the effects of a hazard; protection is achieved by moving people away from the hazard. In planning for evacuation, the characteristics of the hazard and its magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, and anticipated duration are all significant factors. These will determine the number of people to be evacuated, the distance people must be moved to ensure their safety, the need for reception facilities, and the extent of traffic control and security required or available.
2. We must be prepared to conduct both small-scale and large-scale evacuations at all times of the day or night both from known hazard areas and from unexpected incident locations. A General Evacuation Checklist (**Appendix 2**) has been developed to guide the execution of evacuation operations for responders.
3. If the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is not activated, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will support those duties in conjunction with the Incident Commander.
4. Reverse notifications will not reach everyone. Local response agencies should expect to follow up telephone reverse notifications with door to door notifications.

B. Evacuation Decisions

1. The Incident Commander shall assess the need for evacuation and, for large-scale or slowly evolving evacuations, plan evacuations, and coordinate support for the evacuation effort with the EOC, if activated, and Emergency Management. Emergency Management or their designee will be responsible for activation of the EOC. Evacuation planning should resolve the following questions:
 - a) What areas or facilities are at risk and should be evacuated?
 - b) How will the public be advised of what to do?

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- c) What do evacuees need to take with them?
 - d) What travel routes evacuees should use?
 - e) What transportation support is needed?
 - f) What traffic control is needed?
 - g) Does the anticipated duration of the evacuation make it necessary to activate shelter and/or mass care facilities? Where are they located?
 - h) How will evacuated areas be secured?
 - i) Are there special needs populations or facilities in the affected area?
 - j) Where do evacuees need to go?
 - k) How will they receive further notifications?
2. The decision to recommend evacuation of the populace in and around the area of an incident site rests with the Incident Commander managing that incident or, in the case of large scale or slowly evolving evacuations, coordinated with the EOC and Emergency Management. The Incident Commander is responsible for providing information on who has been evacuated, where they should go and coordinating public information to the evacuating populace and to Emergency Management and the EOC, if activated. *In general, the Commissioners for the County and the Mayor for municipalities shall be consulted on large-scale evacuations of their jurisdictions.*

C. Hazard Specific Evacuation Planning

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

- 1. Hazardous materials locations are described and recorded in the Tier Two reporting files located at the OEM and Canon City Fire Department.
- 2. **Primary and Secondary** evacuation routes are described in **Appendix 1** of this plan.

D. Transportation

- 1. Individuals: It is anticipated that the primary means of evacuation for most individuals will be by personal vehicle. However, some individuals do not own vehicles and others will need assistance in evacuating and provision must be made to provide public transportation for these individuals. A total number of 55,726 tags were issued in Fremont County during the year this plan was developed. These include second vehicles, trailers, campers, etc.

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2. Special Facilities: Public Schools normally have their own transportation resources; some private schools and day care centers and assisted living facilities may also have some transportation assets. Most other special facilities rely on internal, commercial or contract transportation companies for their specialized transportation needs. Unfortunately, many of these providers cannot provide sufficient equipment to evacuate a sizeable facility on short notice. Hence, local government may be requested to assist in providing transport.
3. School buses, ambulances, Nursing Home and Assisted Living facilities, and other vehicles may provide emergency transportation. See Fremont EOP Transportation ESF for general transportation guidance. In the case of large-scale evacuations with advance warning, pickup points may be designated or a telephone bank established to receive and process requests for transportation.
4. Public information messages may be utilized that emphasize the need for citizens to help their neighbors who lack transportation or need assistance. These can significantly reduce requirements for public transportation during an evacuation.
5. Additional transportation information is available in **Appendix 3**.
6. Once established, the EOC may take over transportation requests and arrangements.

E. Traffic Control

1. Actual evacuation movement will be controlled by the law enforcement agencies involved. Traffic Control Points (TCPs) will be established where necessary to limit confusion and congestion and monitor ingress and egress of evacuees.
2. If at all possible, two-way traffic will be maintained on all evacuation routes to allow continued access for emergency vehicles
3. For large-scale evacuations where time permits, traffic control devices, such as signs and barricades, will be provided by the Fremont County Department of Transportation, OEM, Colorado Department of Transportation and other local Public Works Departments as required.
4. Law enforcement may request wrecker services needed to clear disabled vehicles from evacuation routes.

F. Warning & Public Information

1. The Incident Commander will normally arrange for notification of people to be evacuated in and around an incident site. The EOC may, after consultation with the Incident Commander, initiate notification for large-scale evacuations beyond the incident site or where evacuation is needed because of an imminent threat.
2. Advance Notice of Possible Evacuation (Pre-Evacuation Notice).
 - a) For slowly developing emergency situations, advance warning should be given to affected residents as soon as it is clear that evacuation *may* be required. Such advance notice can be disseminated through the media as well as a Pre-Evacuation Warning through reverse notification from Dispatch. Advance warning should address suitable preparedness

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actions, such as securing property, assembling disaster supplies, and fueling vehicles, and identifying evacuation routes and shelter/reception facilities.

- b) Special Facilities should also be provided advance notification, where possible. Such facilities should be requested to review and be prepared to implement their evacuation plans and to keep the EOC informed of their status and any requirements for assistance. A list of Special Facilities is located in **Appendix 4** of this plan.

3. Evacuation Warning

- a) Evacuation warning should be disseminated through all available warning systems including door to door when necessary. Information regarding evacuation routes and shelter/reception locations should be provided.
- b) In the case of immediate evacuation in and around an incident site, route alerting using siren and speaker-equipped vehicles moving through the affected area is usually effective in built-up areas. When possible, two vehicles should be employed -- the first to get the attention of the people and a second will deliver the evacuation message. Door-to-door notification should be considered for large buildings and in rural areas where residences may be some distance from the road. Reverse Notification from Dispatch should be employed as soon as possible.
- c) Special facilities may be notified directly by on-scene authorities, Reverse Notification, or by the EOC staff. However, if both the incident command staff and the EOC will be making notifications, a specific division of responsibilities for notification should be made so that no facilities are inadvertently overlooked.
- d) Law enforcement personnel should sweep the evacuation area to insure all those at risk have been advised of the need to evacuate and have responded. Persons who refuse to evacuate will be left until all others have been warned and then, time permitting, further efforts may be made to persuade these individuals to leave.
- e) Colorado Department of Transportation has electronic signs located on State Highway 50 that are capable of providing information on evacuation routes and road closures.

4. Emergency Public Information

- a) Warning messages disseminated through warning systems alert the public to a threat and provide basic instructions. They are necessarily short and to the point. The public will often require amplifying information on what to do during an evacuation. A Public Information Officer (PIO) should be assigned and insure that such information is provided to the media on a timely basis for further dissemination to the public. Provisions must be made to disseminate information to individuals with special needs, including the blind and hearing impaired. This will be a function of the EOC, if activated, after coordination with the Incident Commander and as timing allows.
- b) Amplifying and clarifying instructions for an evacuation may include information on the location of shelter/reception and mass care facilities, specific evacuation routes, guidance on securing their homes, and the need for evacuees to take certain items with them during an evacuation. When school children are evacuated, parents will need timely information on where to pick them up.

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- c) When the incident that generated the need for evacuation is resolved, evacuees must be advised when it is safe to return to their homes and businesses. A phone line at the Sheriff's Office will be available to provide relevant information.

G. Special Facilities

Special facilities, such as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care facilities, and correctional facilities are responsible for the welfare and safety of their clients, patients, and inmates. Virtually all such facilities are required to have an emergency plan that includes provision for emergency evacuation, but in order to effectively implement their plans they must be warned of emergency situations. A list of Special Facilities is located in **Appendix 4**.

1. Schools & Day Care Centers

- a) If evacuation of public schools is required, students will normally be transported on school buses to pre-determined sites or to other schools outside of the risk area, where their parents or guardians can pick them up. It is essential that the public be provided timely information on these arrangements. In the case of a large-scale emergency situation with advance warning, schools will generally be closed and students returned to their homes so they can evacuate with the families. All schools districts have a reunification plan for this event.
- b) Private schools and day care centers, including adult day care facilities, typically do not have significant transportation resources and may require assistance in evacuating.
- c) Schools situated outside of the affected area will not allow buses, or students who live in the risk area, to travel to the affected area. Schools will hold students and contact parents or guardians of their actions.

2. Hospital, Nursing Homes, & Correctional Facilities.

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

3. Tourism Facilities, Transient Populations.

- a) Evacuation of Tourist Facilities such as the Royal Gorge Bridge and Park will be treated as residents in that staff will be notified and they will start the evacuation process with their visitors. Nearly 100 percent of these people will have their own vehicle.

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- b) Transient Populations, such as RV parks, rafters or the homeless, will be notified through traditional means of media announcements, signage and direct contact. Some transient populations may have a need for assistance with evacuation.
- 4. Home Health Care and In-Home Service Providers can be contacted for a listing of clients living in the designated evacuation area who may need assistance in evacuating. A listing of providers is shown in **Appendix 4**.

H. Handling Pets and Livestock during Evacuations

- 1. Evacuees who go to the homes of relatives or friends or commercial accommodations with their pets do not normally pose difficulties during evacuation. However, evacuees with pets seeking public shelter can create potential problems. For health reasons, pets are not allowed in emergency shelters operated by the American Red Cross and most other organized volunteer groups. However, a number of studies have indicated that some people, particularly the elderly, will not leave their homes if they cannot take their pets with them. And when people have left pets behind during evacuations, emergency responders have sometimes had to return to the evacuated area to round up and remove those pets and other animals. Hence, it is desirable to make reasonable arrangements for evacuees who come to public shelters with pets. The Animal Control Department, if available, should coordinate these arrangements, otherwise the EOC will be responsible for coordinating animal shelters.
- 2. Depending on the situation and availability of facilities, one or more of the following approaches will be used to handle evacuees arriving with pets:
 - a) Providing pet owners information on nearby kennels, animal shelters, and veterinary clinics that have agreed to temporarily shelter pets.
 - b) Directing pet owners to a public shelter that has covered exterior corridors or adjacent support buildings where pets on leashes and in carriers may be temporarily housed.
 - c) Setting up temporary pet shelters at fairgrounds, rodeo or stock show barns, livestock auctions, and other similar facilities. Some of these facilities have the capability of sheltering large animals such as horses. Transportation of large animals may use some of the same resources as identified above.
 - c) A listing of animal care facilities and some animal transportation assets is available in the Fremont County Basic Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- 3. Large animals will be evacuated on an as needed basis following the procedures located in the Basic Emergency Operations Plan (ESF #11)

I. Access Control & Security

- 1. In an evacuation, the security of evacuated areas is extremely important. Those who have evacuated may not do so in the future if their property has been damaged or stolen during their absence. Law enforcement should establish access control points to limit entry into evacuated areas and, where possible, conduct periodic patrols within such areas to deter theft by those on foot. To the extent possible, fire departments will take measures to insure continued fire protection.

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2. If an evacuated area has sustained damage and/or cannot be reoccupied for an extended period of time, it may be desirable to implement a permit system to allow limited access to emergency workers, homeowners, business owners, utility workers, and contractors restoring damaged structures and removing debris.
 - a) The County Re-Entry Plan is available in **Appendix 7**.
 - b) A Residential Access Pass Registration Form is supplied in **Appendix 8**.
 - c) A *sample* Access Pass is shown in **Appendix 8**.

J. Return of Evacuees (see Re-Entry Plan in Appendix 7)

1. Return of evacuees to their homes or businesses in evacuated areas requires the same consideration, coordination, and control as the original evacuation. For limited incidents, the Incident Commander will normally make the decision to return evacuees and disseminate it as appropriate. For large-scale evacuations, that decision may be made by elected officials and disseminated through the media.
2. For large scale events or events that affect electrical or water supplies a Re-Entry Plan should be implemented for control and security of returning evacuees and property. The County Re-Entry Plan is shown in **Appendix 7**.
3. For return and re-entry, it may be necessary to provide transportation for those who lack vehicles and to provide traffic control on return routes.

K. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation

- a) Where possible, undertake mitigation for known hazards that have in the past led to evacuation.
- b) Discourage development, particularly residential construction, in potential risk areas, including floodplains, areas downstream from suspect dams and ponds, and areas adjacent to facilities that make, use, or store hazardous materials.
- c) Seek improvement to preplanned evacuation routes if needed.

2. Preparedness

- a) Identify areas where previous major evacuations have occurred and additional areas that may require large-scale evacuation in the future due to known hazards. Determine the population of risk areas and identify facilities that may require special assistance during evacuation (hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.) to determine potential transportation requirements.
- b) To the extent possible, identify individuals with special needs who would require assistance in evacuating and maintain contact information for those individuals.

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- c) Identify primary and alternate evacuation routes, taking into account road capacities and potential hazards.
- d) Review the disaster preparedness plans of special facilities and advise facility operators of any changes that may be needed to make them more workable, upon request.
- e) Include evacuations in the scenario of periodic emergency drills and exercises.
- f) Conduct public information programs to increase citizen awareness of possible reasons for evacuation, preplanned evacuation routes, availability of transportation, the need to take appropriate food, clothing, and other disaster supplies during an evacuation, and the desirability of helping neighbors who may need assistance during an evacuation.
- g) Promulgate procedures for protecting resources from known hazards by relocating them or providing mitigation efforts for the known hazards.
- h) A Citizen Evacuation Checklist is provided in **Appendix 5**.

3. Response

Follow procedures as outlined in the Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities portion of this plan.

*See the General Evacuation Checklist for Emergency Personnel in **Appendix 2**.*

*See the Evacuation Procedures in **Appendix 6**.*

4. Recovery

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

SHELTERING IN PLACE

A. General

- 1. In some situations sheltering in place may be the advised action in the event of a disaster or emergency. This recommendation may be due to unsafe transportation routes, hazardous material exposure in the atmosphere or other dangerous conditions that would increase the chance of injury or death by leaving your home or place of work.
- 2. A Shelter-In-Place notice will be communicated to affected areas by the same means as an evacuation warning would be.
- 3. Instructions and information on what is expected, duration and extent will be provided by the same methods as an evacuation, as information becomes available.

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4. A Shelter-In-Place notice may be in effect for the duration of an event or it may prelude an evacuation order.
5. A Shelter-In-Place order may require the shut down of roads and highways limiting access only to emergency responders.

ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization

1. Our normal emergency response organizations will plan and carry out evacuations and the return of people to their homes or businesses.
2. Incident Command System (ICS) – Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Interface
 - a) As noted previously, the Incident Commander will normally determine the need for, organize, and conduct limited evacuations in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. The Incident Commander is also responsible for coordinating information concerning sheltering or identifying a temporary area where Public Information Officers can provide that information to the evacuated populace. If large-scale evacuation is required, the senior elected officials of the affected jurisdiction(s) or the Emergency Manager, or his designee, along with the Incident Commander should make the recommendation for such evacuation to the public. If time allows, Incident Command Staff and local officials will meet to arrange evacuation routes, traffic control and timing along with shelter/reception locations and other pertinent needs.
 - b) A division of responsibility for evacuation tasks should be agreed upon between the Incident Commander and the EOC. The Incident Commander will normally manage evacuation operations at the scene, while the EOC coordinates operations beyond the incident site, such as ensuring coordinated traffic control along evacuation routes, arranging for the activation of shelter/reception and mass care facilities, and advising other jurisdictions and agencies of the evacuation. The Incident Commander has responsibility for all these actions if timing is such that the EOC has not been activated yet. The Emergency Manager has responsibility for activation of the EOC. The EOC will help coordinate response with large scale evacuations that may preclude use of a single Incident Commander or the development of a slowly evolving incident that allows time for the EOC to assume some of the duties of coordinating the evacuations.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. **The County Commissioners (County) and Mayors (municipalities), or their designee will:**
 - a) **Upon Direction of the Incident Commander** -- Recommend that citizens evacuate or shelter in place. This may be dependent on the type, scale and speed of the event.
 - b) Declare the appropriate disaster or emergency and approve necessary resources for the duration of the emergency.
2. **The Incident Commander will:**

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- a) In the case of small scale evacuations, recommend evacuation in and around an incident site.
- b) Coordinate with OEM, or the EOC if opened, in determining shelter requirements and locations or temporary areas for evacuees to congregate for information purposes.
- c) Identify risk areas in the vicinity of the incident site and determine protective actions for people in those risk areas.
- d) If evacuation of risk areas and special facilities is required, plan, organize, and conduct the evacuation with the resources assigned.
- e) Request support from the EOC and/or OEM to assist in coordinating evacuation activities beyond the incident site, such as activation of shelter/reception and mass care facilities, if required.
- f) Identify those properties and/or people who have been evacuated using the Sheriff's Evacuation Procedures (**Appendix 6**).
- g) Direct the relocation of essential resources (personnel, equipment, and supplies) that are at risk to safer areas.

3. OEM will:

- a) Oversee activation and management of the EOC. If EOC activation is not required then OEM will oversee those duties normally delegated to the EOC.
- b) Develop and maintain evacuation planning information for known risk areas, including primary evacuation routes (see the Fremont County Traffic Incident Management Program Response Manual developed by CDOT).
- c) Review the evacuation plans of special facilities within known risk areas and determine possible needs for evacuation support.
- d) Coordinate evacuation planning with response agencies to include:
 - 1) Selection of suitable evacuation routes, based on recommendations from law enforcement and the Incident Commander.
 - 2) Movement control, based on recommendations from law enforcement.
 - 3) Transportation arrangements.
 - 4) Shelter/reception and mass care arrangements.
- e) Direct the relocation of essential resources (personnel, equipment, and supplies) that are at risk to safer areas.
- f) Oversee management of issues outside of the incident footprint.

4. Common Tasks of All Response Organizations:

- a) If time and resources permit, secure and protect facilities in evacuation areas.

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- b) If time and resources permit, relocate essential equipment, supplies, and records to non-risk areas.
- d) Provide Dispatch with a list of evacuated residents addresses (see **Appendix 6**).
- e) Assist in evacuations as time and resources allow.

5. Law Enforcement will:

- a) Recommend evacuation routes to the Incident Commander or EOC staff.
- b) Assist in evacuation by providing traffic control.
- c) Protect property in evacuated areas and limit access to those areas.
- d) Secure and protect or relocate prisoners.
- e) Coordinate law enforcement activities with other emergency services.
- f) Assist in warning the public by door to door notifications.
- g) Provide information to the PIO for news releases to the public on the evacuation routes.
- h) Activate and man Traffic Control Points (TCP) as needed.
- i) Provide Subject Matter Experts to the EOC, if activated and upon request, to help coordinate response agencies.
- j) Identify those properties and/or people who have been evacuated using the Sheriff's Evacuation Procedures (**Appendix 6**).
- k) Sheriff's Office will update the information line at 276-5533 with current information as needed.

6. Fire Departments will:

- a) Be responsible for fire protection in the vacated area.
- b) Assist in warning the public
- c) Assist in evacuating the aged, the handicapped, and other special needs groups upon request.
- d) Provide Subject Matter Experts to the EOC, if activated, to help coordinate response agencies.
- e) Identify those properties and/or people who have been evacuated using the Sheriff's Evacuation Procedures (**Appendix 6**).

7. Public Information Officer (PIO) will:

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- a) Disseminate emergency information from the EOC, if activated, Incident Commander or the senior elected official of the jurisdiction advising the public of evacuation actions to be taken.
 - b) Coordinate with agency PIOs for message information.
 - c) Coordinate with area news media for news releases.
 - d) Provide information to the evacuees concerning shelters, evacuation routes, etc. as needed.
8. **Fremont County Department of Transportation & Municipal Public Works will:**
- a) Provide traffic control devices upon request.
 - b) Assist in keeping evacuation routes open.
 - c) Provide barricades and barriers to restrict entry to evacuated and other areas where entry must be controlled.
 - d) Provide Subject Matter Experts, upon request, to the EOC, if activated, to help coordinate response agencies.
9. **The EOC will:**
- a) Coordinate transportation for evacuees without vehicles or who need assistance in evacuating, to include determining and establishing pickup points if necessary.
 - b) Coordinate transportation assistance for the evacuation of special facilities.
 - d) Coordinate with Home Health Care providers for a listing of clients that may need assistance in evacuation.
 - d) Coordinate all transportation relating to relocation of essential resources.
 - e) Provide information to the PIO on pickup points or special pickup routes for those who require transportation, so that this information may be provided to the public. Approve all outgoing information in conjunction with the Incident Commander.
10. **The American Red Cross and Salvation Army will:**
- a) For short-term evacuations, coordinate with OEM and the operators of government-owned buildings, schools, churches, and other facilities for use of their facilities as temporary evacuee reception/shelter areas as listed in the County EOP.
 - b) For other than short-term evacuations, coordinate with OEM and other service organizations to open shelters and activate and support mass care operations. See the EOP Shelter & Mass Care ESF for further information.
11. **EMS will:**
- a) Monitor evacuation of hospitals and nursing homes within their jurisdictions and provide evacuation assistance, if requested.

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12. Animal Control (where available) will:

- a) Coordinate arrangements to provide temporary facilities for pets and livestock arriving with evacuees (see ESF 11 in EOP for a listing of animal shelters and support).
- b) Be prepared to provide shelter managers with information on procedures for handling evacuees with pets.

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

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

14. Volunteer Organizations (if available):

- a) MRC (Medical Reserve Corps) will provide medical support for both Alternate Care Facilities and Shelters as available and upon request.
- b) Colorado Mounted Rangers, if available, can assist Law Enforcement and help provide security at shelter/reception and alternate care facilities and provide security in disaster areas upon request.
- c) ARES (Amateur Radio) will, upon request and as available, provide a back-up communications network if standard communications are unavailable or overloaded.
- d) IMT will provide support as directed by the Sheriff or the EOC.
- e) SAR (Search and Rescue) will provide support as directed by the Sheriff. This may include transportation of individuals without other means to evacuate.

15. Dispatch will:

- a) Provide Reverse Notifications upon request of Incident Command or EOC.
- b) Notify OEM of any evacuations.
- c) Proceed with their standard operating procedures.

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- d) Utilize the Evacuation Roster in **Appendix 6** to maintain a list of evacuated resident addresses to assist in accountability.

16. Public Health Department

- a) Public Health will provide support to sheltering activities and assist the EOC in ESF 8 as available and upon request.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

1. The County Commissioners or senior elected officials of a municipality have the general responsibility for recommending evacuation, when that is the most suitable means of protecting the public from a hazard. More typically the chief Law Enforcement or Fire Officer will recommend evacuation procedures.
2. In situations where rapid evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the on-scene Incident Commander may recommend evacuation of people at risk in and around an incident scene and direct and control the required evacuation.
3. Large-scale evacuations and evacuations conducted on the basis of imminent threat where there is no current incident scene or Incident Command will normally be coordinated and directed by the EOC and/or Emergency Management in conjunction with other officials.

B. Evacuation Area Definition

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

C. Lines of Succession

1. Lines of succession for each department and agency head shall be according to the standard operating procedures established by each agency or department. The County Continuity Plan has details for County Departments.

D. Evacuation Movement

1. **Rest and Refueling Facilities:**

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Evacuees may use service stations within Fremont County for rest, refueling, and minor vehicle maintenance. If possible, service stations should be encouraged to extend their operating hours during the initial stages of the evacuation. Other jurisdictions may identify rest and refueling facilities within their area. For large scale evacuations and/or power failure, refueling resources may be needed from unaffected areas.

2. **Disabled Vehicles:**

Disabled vehicles should not be permitted to block evacuation routes; they should be removed from roadways as soon as possible. Law enforcement units should be prepared to assist stranded motorists as towing and repair services may be degraded as the evacuation proceeds. Law enforcement officials may consider activating Accident Alert. *This is a protocol that law enforcement agencies enact when a winter storm causes so many accidents it has the potential to overwhelm the police force. Under Accident Alert, police will not respond to minor accidents that involve only minor property damage. In a minor accident that has no injuries during Accident Alert, motorists will exchange information at the scene and then report it to the necessary police agency within a day or two.*

E. Traffic Direction and Control

1. Likely evacuation traffic control points to be operated by law enforcement personnel for large scale events will be identified by law enforcement at the time of the evacuation.
2. Additional or alternate traffic control points may need to be established. Local law enforcement personnel should be prepared to establish and operate them soon as it is clear which areas have been designated.
3. Law enforcement personnel staffing traffic control points should provide regular reports to the EOC and/or IC on the size of the evacuation traffic flow through each traffic control point or of any issues that cause traffic flow stoppages.
4. *The Fremont County Traffic Incident Management Program Response Manual* developed by CDOT has pre-designated detour routes if sections of State and Federal highways are not passable due to accidents or disaster related causes.

F. Coordination of Reception Facilities

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

1. Although special facilities are responsible for arranging reception facilities for their clients, OEM and the EOC should be prepared to assist in this effort, if required, by coordinating with emergency management officials in host areas to identify suitable reception facilities. As noted above, prisoners and medical patients cannot be housed in shelters with the general population.
2. The OEM/EOC (or designee), assisted by local American Red Cross representatives, should maintain contact with shelter management officials in host areas to coordinate shelter openings and closings and identify shelters where public transportation vehicles should discharge

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evacuees. To reduce some traffic the closest public shelters may be earmarked for those with limited transportation assets. Information on the reception area shelters must be provided to OEM/ EOC.

G. Public Information

1. The designated PIO(s) should, after approval from the Incident Commander, disseminate information on evacuation procedures through all available media.
2. Provisions should be made to disseminate evacuation information to special needs populations, including the blind, the hearing-impaired and non-English speaking individuals.

H. Hazardous Materials

Fremont County has a small number of facilities which handle, transport, or store hazardous materials. Damage to these facilities by a natural or manmade disaster may release toxic materials, complicating response and recovery efforts. A list of facilities handling hazardous materials is maintained at the Office of Emergency Management and with Canon City Fire Department.

I. Security of Evacuated Areas

1. Access control points will be established to limit access to evacuated areas and patrols will be established to maintain security in evacuated areas. Access control points cannot be selected in advance, but law enforcement personnel should be prepared to establish and operate them soon as it is clear which areas have suffered significant damage.
2. In general, access to damaged areas should be limited in order to reduce public exposure to dangerous conditions and curtail theft of property from vacant homes and businesses. See the **Re-Entry Plan (Appendix 7)** at the back of this plan. A permit system may be established to allow only those with legitimate reasons access.
3. Before announcing the decision to authorize a general return of residents to an evacuated area, local officials should notify emergency management officials in those counties which may be affected by the return traffic flow in order that traffic control resources can be deployed.

J. Refuge of Last Resort

Some individuals will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat. Residents who have chosen not to evacuate and who do not feel safe in their homes (especially in mobile homes or low-lying areas) can go to a refuge of last resort. The Refuge of Last Resort for Fremont County is located at the Fremont County Rodeo/4-H Fairgrounds located at 1595 S. 9th Street, Canon City. **This will be available only if circumstances permit.**

*This refuge of last resort will **not** be manned by law enforcement or officials and there will be **no supplies** and limited shelter available at the refuge of last resort. Evacuees must bring water, food, bedding, personal items and any personal entertainment devices must have headphones.*

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

K. Public Service Limitation

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

INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. Level 4 - Normal Conditions. Normal day-to-day operations are conducted.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Activating the EOC to monitor the situation and track resource status.
2. Placing first responders and transportation providers in an alert status; placing off-duty personnel on standby.
4. Updating the status of resources.
5. Checking the status of evacuation routes and pre-positioning traffic control devices.

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6. Updating plans to move government equipment to safe havens.
7. Selecting shelter/mass care facilities for use.
8. Providing information to the public on planned evacuation routes, securing their homes, and what items they need to take with them. Preparing to issue public warning if it becomes necessary.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. Reporting

Large-scale evacuations should be reported to the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) and other jurisdictions that may be affected by using the SITREP Spreadsheet form prepared and disseminated during major emergency operations. Emergency Management will do this under most circumstances.

B. Records

1. Activity Logs. The Incident Commander and, if activated, the EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording evacuation decisions, significant evacuation activities, and the commitment of resources to support evacuation operations.
2. Documentation of Costs. Expenses incurred in carrying out evacuations for certain hazards, such as radiological accidents or hazardous materials incidents, may be recoverable from the responsible party in accordance local ordinance. Hence, all departments and agencies will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies consumed during large-scale evacuations.
3. Each agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls to guide the expenditure of funds during the emergency. Accurate activity and expenditure logs, invoices, and other financial transaction records are required for any reimbursement requests. Record keeping is also necessary to facilitate closeouts and to support post-emergency audits.

C. Resources

General emergency response resources that may be required to conduct an evacuation are covered by the EOP Resource Support ESF and the County Resource Mobilization Plan. Additional resources may be available through Mutual Aid Agreements with neighboring jurisdictions or through DHSEM

D. Post Incident Review

After all evacuation operations, the response agencies shall organize and conduct an After Action Review of the evacuation operation. The purpose of this review is to identify needed improvements in this plan, procedures, facilities, and equipment.

E. Exercises

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

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Plan Development

Plan development, review and comment opportunities for the Fremont County Mass Evacuation Plan will be provided to all cities, towns and response agencies along with the private sector prior to final approval of the plan by the Fremont County Board of County Commissioners. Primary developers of this plan are;

Fremont County Sheriff.
Fremont County Office of Emergency Management.
Fremont County Incident Management Team.

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

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APPENDICES

- 1.....Primary/Secondary Evacuation Routes
- 2..... General Evacuation Checklist for Emergency Personnel
- 3.....Transportation
- 4.....Special Facilities - Hospitals/Health Care Facilities
- 5.....Fremont County Citizen Evacuation Checklist
- 6.....On-Scene Evacuation Procedures and Roster
- 7.....Re-Entry Plan
- 8.....Re-Entry Pass and Information Form

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Appendix 1

EVACUATION ROUTES AND TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

Law Enforcement or Fire Personnel will make the decision on what actual routes to use at the time of the evacuation and where to place required Traffic Control Points.

1. **Primary Evacuation Routes** – One or more of these routes may be unusable due to the hazard causing the evacuation.

North/South

Colorado State Highway 115
Colorado State Highway 67
Colorado State Highway 69
Colorado State Highway 9
Fremont County Road 1A

East/West

US Highway 50
Colorado State Highway 115

2. **Secondary Evacuation Routes** – These routes will be determined at the time of evacuation if primary routes are unusable or congested.

North/South

Fremont County Road 143
Fremont County Road 28
Fremont County Road 27A

East/West

Colorado State Highway 120
Fremont County Road 2

3. **Traffic Control Points (TCPs)** –TCPs at junctions of major evacuation routes and subsidiary roads may be needed. These will be determined by Law Enforcement at the time of the event and will be used to facilitate evacuation traffic.

County Wide Evacuation Routes

US Highway 50 / Colorado State Highway 9
US Highway 50 / Colorado State Highway 115 (Penrose)
US Highway 50 / Colorado State Highway 115 (Canon City)
US Highway 50 / Colorado State Highway 69
US Highway 50 / Fremont County Road 1A

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Canon City Evacuation Routes

US Highway 50 / 1st Street
US Highway 50 / 9th Street (Highway 115)
US Highway 50 / 15th Street
US Highway 50 / Orchard Avenue
US Highway 50 / Raynolds Avenue
US Highway 115 / Ash Street

City of Florence Evacuation Routes

US Highway 115 / W. Main Street
US Highway 115 / US Highway 67 North
US Highway 115 / US Highway 67 South
US Highway 115 / US Highway 120

Coal Creek, Rockvale, Williamsburg Evacuation Routes

County Road 11A / State Highway 115
County Road 13A / State Highway 115
County Road 95 / State Highway 67

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Appendix 2

GENERAL EVACUATION CHECKLIST FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

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PLANNING:	Assigned	☒
1. Determine area(s) at risk: ❖Determine population of risk area(s) if possible. ❖Identify any special facilities in risk area(s). ❖Notify OEM of any evacuations that may require activation of shelters.		
2. Determine evacuation routes for risk area(s) & check the status of these routes.		
3. Determine traffic control requirements for evacuation routes.		
4. Estimate public transportation requirements & determine pickup points.		
5. Determine temporary shelter requirements & select preferred shelter locations.		
ADVANCE WARNING:		
6. Provide advance warning to special facilities & advise them to activate their evacuation transportation & reception arrangements. Determine if requirements exist for additional support from local government.		
7. Provide advance warning of possible need for evacuation to the public, clearly identifying areas at risk.		
8. Develop traffic control plans & stage traffic control devices at required locations.		
9. Coordinate with special facilities regarding precautionary evacuation.		
10. Ready shelters selected for use. See Fremont County EOP for listing.		
11. Coordinate with transportation providers to ensure vehicles & drivers will be available when and where needed.		
12. Coordinate with school districts regarding closure of schools.		
13. Advise neighboring jurisdictions that may be affected of evacuation plans.		
EVACUATION:		
14. Advise neighboring jurisdictions & DHSEM/OEM that evacuation recommendation will be issued.		
15. Disseminate evacuation recommendation to special facilities. Provide assistance in evacuating, if needed.		
16. Disseminate evacuation recommendation to the public through available warning systems, clearly identifying areas to be evacuated. See Appendix 6 for on-scene evacuation procedures.		
17. Provide amplifying information the public through the media. Emergency public information should address: ❖What should be done to secure buildings being evacuated. ❖What evacuees should take with them. ❖Where evacuees should go & how should they get there. ❖Provisions for those without transportation.		
18. Staff and open shelters (OEM).		
19. Provide traffic control along evacuation routes & establish procedures for dealing with vehicle breakdowns on such routes.		
20. Provide transportation assistance to those who require it.		
21. Provide security in or control access to evacuated areas.		
22. Provide Situation Report on evacuation to DHSEM (EOC).		

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GENERAL EVACUATION CHECKLIST FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

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RETURN OF EVACUEES	Assigned	☒
23. If evacuated areas have been damaged, reopen roads, eliminate significant health and safety hazards, & conduct damage assessments.		
24. Determine requirements for traffic control for return of evacuees.		
25. Determine requirements for & coordinate provision of transportation for return of evacuees.		
26. Advise neighboring jurisdictions and DHSEM that return of evacuees will begin.		
27. Advise evacuees through the media that they can return to their homes and businesses; indicate preferred travel routes.		
28. Provide traffic control for return of evacuees.		
29. Coordinate temporary housing for evacuees that are unable to return to their residences.		
30. Coordinate with special facilities regarding return of evacuees to those facilities.		
31. If evacuated areas have sustained damage, provide the public information that addresses: ❖ Documenting damage & making expedient repairs ❖ Caution in reactivating utilities & damaged appliances ❖ Cleanup & removal/disposal of debris		
32. Terminate shelter & mass care operations.		
33. Maintain access controls for areas that cannot be safely reoccupied.		

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Appendix 3

TRANSPORTATION

1. Households with Personal Vehicles.

Since most households own vehicles, the primary mode of evacuation is expected to be personal vehicles. According to the DMV at the time of initial plan development there were 55,726 vehicles registered in Fremont County. According to the US Census Bureau there were an estimated 19,404 housing units in Fremont County in 2009 but only 16,963 households.

- a. Most may plan to take more than one vehicle, when available, to relocate.
- b. Many of the vehicles registered are cargo trailers and may not be utilized during an evacuation with little or no notice.

2. Households without Personal Vehicles

There was no hard information for Fremont County, but according to City-data.com there were an estimated 971 households with no vehicles:

3. **Public Transportation for Those Who Require Assistance** - The elderly, disabled, and those who require assistance may be calling the communication center for assistance in relocating. These calls should be forwarded to the EOC, when activated, to arrange pickup or alternate transportation, at their residences.
4. **Public Transportation Pickup Points** - Able-bodied people who need public transportation should proceed to the closest public school near them that has been assigned as a transportation pickup point. These need to be identified by the EOC at the time of the incident and provided to the public by the PIO.
4. **Transportation Resources – Some or all of these may not be available due to time constraints, lack of personnel or other priorities.**

Canon City Schools RE-1 Schools Buses – 22 Drivers – 17
School: (719) 276-5700
Manager of Transportation: Jeff Peterson
Cell: (719) 671-4714
Office: (719) 276-5811

Assistant Manager of Transportation:
Cell: (719) 671-4630
Office: (719) 276-5818
Home: (719) 269-1724
Bus Garage: (719) 276-5817

Florence/Penrose RE-2 Schools Buses – 24 Drivers – 25
Director of Transportation: Bob Peterson
Cell: (719) 269-0454
Home: (719) 372-7295
School: (719) 784-6312
Bus Barn: (719) 784-6712

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Cotopaxi RE-3 Schools

Buses –9

Drivers –9

Director of Transportation: Larry Eggleston

Cell: (719) 539-8303

Home: (719) 942-4814

School: (719) 942-4131

Bus Barn: (719) 942-4142

Golden Age Center (Golden Shuttle)

728 Main Street,

Canon City, Co. 81212

719 275-5177

Assisted Living Facilities may have transportation assets available for use on a case by case situation.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

Appendix 4

SPECIAL FACILITIES

The special facilities listed below are institutions where mass evacuations must be conducted which may require specialized transportation resources, specialized support, equipment, and trained attendants to accompany the evacuees. Many of these facilities, particularly Day Care, come and go as economic pressures change and this list is subject to changes at any time. Listings are provided through the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment website.

Special Facilities – Hospitals/Health Care Facilities

Saint Thomas More Hospital
1338 Phay Avenue
Canon City, CO.
285-2000

Special Facilities – Schools/Day Care Centers

Canon City School District RE-1 101 N. 15th St. Canon City, Co 276-5700

Canon City High School
1313 College Ave
Canon City, Co.
276-5700

Canon City Middle School
1215 Main St.
Canon City, Co.
276-5740

Mtn View Core Knowledge
890 Field Ave.
Canon City, Co.
275-1980

Harrison School
920 Field Ave
Canon City, Co.
276-5970

Lincoln Elementary
420 Myrtle Ave.
Canon City, Co.
276-5830

McKinley Elementary
1240 McKinley Ave
Canon City, Co.
276-6010

Skyline Elementary
2855 N. 9th St.
Canon City, Co.
276-6050

Washington Elementary
606 N 9th St.
Canon City, Co.
276-6090

Madison Exploratory
202 E. Douglas Ave.
Canon City, Co.
276-6140

Fremont School District RE-2 403 W. 5th St. Florence, Co 784-6312

Florence High School
2006 Hwy 67
Florence, Co
784-6414

Fremont Elementary
500 W. 5th St.
Florence, Co
784-6303

Fremont Middle School
215 N. Maple St.
Florence. Co
784-4856

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Penrose Elementary
100 Illinois St.
Penrose, Co
372-6777

Cotopaxi School District RE-3
345 CR 12
Cotopaxi, Co
942-4131

Cotopaxi Schools
345 CR 12
Cotopaxi, Co
942-4131

Colleges and Religious Schools

Pueblo Community College
51320 W. Hwy 50
Canon City, Co.
296-6100

St. Michael
1016 Mystic Ave
Canon City, Co
275-3368

Seventh Day Adventist
3180 E. Main St.
Canon City, Co
275-6111

Calvary Christian School
1415 Elm Ave.
Canon City, Co
275-5349

Day Care Centers/After School Care

As provided by Colorado Department of Human Services

Head Start
1718 Brookside Ave
Canon City, Co
275-8636

Christian Family Preschool
1011 Monroe Ave
Canon City, Co
269-3027

Cotopaxi Pre-school
345 CR 12
Cotopaxi, Co
942-3676

Developmental Opportunities
1720 Brookside
Canon City, Co
275-0550

Canon City Christian School
200 Justice Center Rd.
Canon City, Co
276-3000

Star Point Spin Child Center
517 N. Diamond Ave.
Canon City, Co
275-4504

Rocky Mtn. Children's Discovery
710 S. 8th St.
Canon City, Co
275-3318

Star-point Spin Child Center
1333 Elm Ave.
Canon City, Co
275-0550

Canon City Kids Klub
1240 McKinley Avenue
Canon City, CO.
275-1578

Kinder Haus Child Care
810 E. 3rd St.
Florence, Co
784-4505

New Child Montessori School
802 Harrison Avenue
Canon City, Co
278-7877

Star-point Spin Child Center
100 Illinois Ave
Penrose, Co
371-2331

The Giving Tree
219 Orchard

Canon City Kids Klub
606 Nth 9th

Colorful Beginnings
801 Main St.

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Canon City, CO.
275-2925

Canon City, CO.
275-1578

Canon City, CO.
275-0682

Special Facilities – Nursing Home/Assisted Living/Retirement Centers

Canon Lodge Care Center
905 Harding Avenue
Canon City, CO.
275-4106

SHANNON_BRAATEN@lcca.com

CO. State Veterans Nursing Home
903 Moore Drive
Florence, Co
784-6331

al.cole@state.co.us

Centura Health Care Center
1338 Phay Avenue
Canon City, Co
285-2540

douglassmith@centura.org

Hildebrand Care Center
1401 Phay Avenue
Canon City, Co
275-8656

cdaily@hildebrandcare.com

Skyline Ridge Nursing
515 Fairview Street
Canon City, Co
275-0665

shenry@5sgc.com

Valley View Health Care
2120 N. 10th Street
Canon City, Co
275-7569

ghagen@pinonmgt.com

Florence Care Home
1230 W. 3rd Street
Florence, Co
784-4830

carehome@earthlink.net

Forget-Me-Not Care Home
9 S. Doris Drive
Williamsburg, Co
372-0749

info@forgetmenotcarehome.com

Fremont Home Care Cedar
1425 Cedar Avenue
Canon City, Co
269-9300 / 269-7008

Kittykat9788@yahoo.com

Fremont Home Care, Inc.
1815 Elm Avenue
Canon City, Co
269-9300 / 269-7008

Kittykat9788@yahoo.com

Friendship House at the Home
1020 N. 15th Street
Canon City, Co
275-7451

friendshiphouseatthehome@yahoo.com

Legacy Center
1335 Bauer Lane
Canon City, Co
275-2917

Legacycenter1@bresnan.net

Special Facilities - Hospices

Fremont Regional Hospice
1439 Main Street
Canon City, Co
275-4315

frhcare@gwestoffice.net

Sangre De Cristo Hospice
601 Greenwood Avenue
Canon City, Co
275-1261

kim.huffington@socohospice.org

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

*NOTE: These providers furnish in-home health care to a constantly changing set of clients over a fairly large area; they should be contacted to determine if they have clients living within the County who may require assistance in evacuating. **This list is constantly changing and may not be complete.** See the Senior Inc. Blue Book, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment website and the phone book for more listings.*

Many In-Home Providers have limited means of transportation for their clients and may need assistance with transportation.

Argus Home Care
501 Main St.
Canon City, Co.
275-1101

Complete Home Health Care
303 N. 7th Avenue #202
Canon City, Co
269-1195

Hildebrand Home Care Inc
1350 Bauer Lane
Canon City, Co
276-3010

Safe Watch, Inc
1415 N. 15th Street
Canon City, Co
276-1105

Seniors, Inc
3055 Highway 50 East, #F
Canon City, Co
269-1524

Fremont Cnty. Public Health
201 N. 6th Street
Canon City, CO. 81212
276-7450

UAACOG
Area Agency on Aging
139 E. 3rd Street
Salida, Co. 81201
719 539-3341
719 539-8262 24 hour
719 239-0068 24 hour back-up

ABC Home Health Care
2320 Grand Avenue
Pueblo, Co. 81003
543-2700

Visiting Nurse Association
Pueblo, Co.
719 577-4488

Angels Care
1310 Fortino Blvd
Pueblo, CO. 81008
547-2700

Centura Health at Home
4025 Club Manor Dr.
Pueblo, CO. 81008
557-6600

Interim Health Care
720 N. Main
Pueblo, CO. 81008
545-1184

Visiting Angels
418 W. 12th St.
Pueblo, CO.81003
276-2020

Apria Healthcare
1032 Royal Gorge Blvd
Canon City, CO. 81212
275-1521

Special Facilities - Jails/Detention Centers

Fremont County Jail
100 Justice Center Way
Canon City, Co
276-5555

Territorial Prison
275 W. US Hwy 50
Canon City, Co

East Canon Complex
Evans Road
Florence, Co

Federal Correctional Facility
5880 Colorado State Highway 67
Florence, Co

Southern Peaks (youth)
700 Four Mile Parkway
Canon City, Co
276-7500

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Other Facilities

Loaves and Fishes/New Creations
241 Justice Center Road
Canon City, Co
275-0593
429-1824 24hr POC

Starpoint Adult Services
700 S. 8th Street
Canon City, Co
276-1616

Fresenius Medical Care
(Dialysis)
2245 Fremont Dr.
Canon City, Co.
276-8404

Resources

Seniors Blue Book
www.SeniorsBlueBook.com
Listings of facilities and home care agencies.

Fremont County Emergency Operations Plan

Fremont County Traffic Incident Management Program Response Manual

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

Appendix 5

FREMONT COUNTY CITIZEN EVACUATION CHECKLIST

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

Family Communications Plan Steps:

- ☐ Make a plan and prepare to evacuate. Plan your evacuation route by using maps and identifying alternative routes. Pets should not be left behind, but understand that only service animals may be permitted in shelters. Plan how you will care for your pets and bring extra food, water and supplies for them.
- ☐ Develop a family communication plan by designating an out-of-town contact that you can call. Ask them to contact other people who care about you, to let them know your status. Write contact information including name, home, work and cell phone numbers and e-mail address.

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

Name: _____

Phone #: _____

Email: _____

Name: _____

Phone #: _____

Email: _____

Your Home:

- ☐ Bring inside: lawn furniture, trash cans, hanging plants, outdoor decorations or ornaments, or anything else that can be carried by the weather, if time permits.
- ☐ Close windows and doors.

Evacuate If Necessary:

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

Take Precautions If Emergency Situation Is Weather Related:

- ☐ Listen to local TV, radio, or NOAA Weather Radio to be aware of the emergency situation.
- ☐ Be alert to weather conditions as they can change rapidly. Look for large hail and listen for the sound of an approaching tornado – many say approaching tornadoes sound like a freight train.
- ☐ Pick a safe place in your home where family members and pets can gather if a tornado occurs.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

- ☐ Remain indoors, in the center of your home, in an interior closet, bathroom or hallway on the lowest floor, and away from all windows.
- ☐ Know your community's warning system. Outdoor warning sirens are used in Florence but nowhere else in the County.
- ☐ Stay away from floodwaters. If you come upon a flooded road, turn around and go another way. If you are caught on a flooded road and waters are rising rapidly around you, get out of the car quickly and move to higher ground. The floodwaters may still be rising, and the car could be swept away at any moment.
- ☐ Never attempt to drive through water on a road. Water can be deeper than it appears, and water levels can rise very quickly.
- ☐ Most cars can be swept away by less than two feet of moving water. Many flooding deaths are caused by people attempting to drive through floodwaters.
- ☐ Floodwaters can erode roadways, and a missing section of road – even a missing bridge – may not be visible with water running over the area.
- ☐ Avoid walking through floodwaters; two inches of moving water can sweep most people off their feet.

Assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit Including the Following Items:

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

Special items for:

- ☐ Infants
- ☐ Elderly
- ☐ People with disabilities
- ☐ Important documents
(store in a waterproof container):
- ☐ Driver's license
- ☐ Social Security card
- ☐ Proof of residence
- ☐ Insurance policies
- ☐ Tax records
- ☐ Birth and marriage certificates
- ☐ Deeds
- ☐ Wills
- ☐ Map

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

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

Appendix 6

On-Scene Evacuation Procedures

This procedure is primarily for use in incidents in rural areas and along the Wildland-Urban Interface for wildland fires but may be used for evacuation from other hazards.

All fire and law enforcement agencies in Fremont County have been issued the supplies referenced below.

The Incident Commander will initiate evacuations on-scene and will follow the guidelines below from their evacuation kits:

1. Green & White Flagging Tape –

- a. Use when residents are evacuating or have already evacuated.
- b. Record each address checked.

2. Black & Yellow Flagging Tape –

- a. Use if contact has been made, but resident refuses to leave.
- b. Record each address checked.

3. Green Tags –

- a. Distribute one tag per residence.
- b. If no one is home, attach tag in a highly visible location (*for resident*).

4. Communications / Recording

Each unit will report in to Incident Command with the address number that has been contacted.

DO NOT USE ANY OTHER COLORS FOR EVACUATIONS

Evacuation Roster

[illegible]

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

Fremont County Sheriff's Office

MANDATORY EVACUATION ORDER

Due to an emergency in this area, the

Sheriff has ordered a mandatory
evacuation. We ask that you please
depart in a calm and safe manner.

To RECEIVE current information about
shelters and incident status, please call
276-5533.

Call 911 for Emergencies ONLY!

Date: _____

Time: _____

Officer: _____

Additional Information:

Appendix 7

FREMONT COUNTY RE-ENTRY PLAN



FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to local agencies for re-entry of residents that have been affected by the disaster that has caused evacuations within Fremont County.

A. MISSION

To quickly evaluate and assess the immediate human needs (food, water, health/medical, and housing) and the operational status of vital community infrastructure (transportation, communications, and utility systems). To assist impacted localities with the restoration of essential services. To plan for and implement, when possible, the return of evacuees to their homes.

B. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

Each Agency Having Jurisdiction is responsible for conducting its own assessment to determine re-entry restrictions. This must be made in concert with the Incident Commander. This assessment will determine if the locality is safe to permit re-entry of residents and property/business owners. However, state and federal assistance may also be available to assist or to conduct such an assessment. State participation will be coordinated by DHSEM. This plan is designed for the return of residents following an evacuation prior to an expanding incident but may be modified to address other large evacuations.

This plan may be partially or fully implemented depending on the scale, nature and duration of the incident.

Re-Entry for short duration evacuations (less than 8 hours) with little or no damage or loss of power may be initiated by the Incident Commander without activation of this plan.

C. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. Return to the Risk Area:

- a) Once the threat has passed, activation of the Fremont County Re-entry Plan may be based upon one of three (3) scenarios.

- 1. Incident has passed and there is little or no damages that effect the communities.
- 2. Effects are isolated to a localized area, operational area, or region of the county with minimal or isolated significant damages.
- 3. Total devastation with significant infrastructure damages over a wide spread area.

- 2. The decision of when to permit residents to return to the affected area will be made cooperatively between the County EOC, Incident Command and any Municipality/Agency Having Jurisdiction in the impacted areas based upon the three scenarios above. The decision to allow re-entry will be based on an overall evaluation of the situation, including the following major factors:

- a) Access - Following a major event a survey of the impacted areas should be conducted immediately to identify and prioritize the most seriously damaged areas of the locality.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

This can determine the level of damage to major/emergency routes into the area and help to determine the time needed for debris clearance from those routes.

- b) Essential Emergency Services – Emergency services agencies that have been moved to a safe haven prior to an evacuation need to return back to their service areas.
- c) Public Health - Water and septic services are operating or available.
- d) Subsistence - Food is available or made available in the impacted area.
- e) Utilities - Electricity, potable water, sewer services, telephone, and natural gas services are operating or are made available in the affected area.
- f) Existing services can support the people already in the impacted area as well as an additional influx of people.

No full release for re-entry by residents shall be done without input from Fire, EMS, Law and Public Health officials.

3. **Pre Re-Entry Teams** should begin the process of clearing access to critical facilities and roads to facilitate the reentry process where needed. The Pre Re-Entry Teams may consist of, but are not limited to:
 - a) Public Works Team with heavy equipment (wheel loader, backhoe, etc.), and chain saw crews.
 - b) Power Crew to identify and remove down utility lines. (Power, Cable, etc.)
 - c) Emergency Medical Service or Fire to provide support to personnel for injuries or other hazards/risks within the impacted area.
 - d) Law Enforcement to provide security for crews and establish traffic control points.

It needs to be understood that the Pre-Re-Entry Teams are not Search and Rescue Teams, they are only tasked with opening up roads to gain access so Search and Rescue Teams and Damage Assessment teams can gain access to areas of destruction.

4. Once the decision to permit re-entry has been established, law enforcement personnel should set up checkpoints and roadblocks **as needed** based upon the level of damage that has occurred. Re-entry can proceed as recommended based upon a **Phased Re-Entry**. This can limit primary access to essential personnel and help to manage the number of people entering the disaster area. A **Re-Entry Pass** located in the windshield of non-emergency vehicles should be provided to anyone entering a controlled area. These passes are shown in **Appendix 8** (these passes may be superseded by use of a credentialing system such as 'Rapid Tag' as systems become available). These may be provided at the scene, through a Disaster Assistance Center if set up or through the EOC. An accompanying registration form should be filled out for each vehicle or address. Anyone requesting a pass needs to provide proof of residence, or provide authority from a resident of the affected area (see Re-Entry Form on page 58). Different colors may be used to represent residents, contractors, etc..

Emergency Response Vehicles are exempt from this.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

- a) **Phase A** – Phase A allows the re-entry of agencies and groups that have key roles in restoring normal operations in the impacted area following a disaster. Law enforcement personnel should restrict access during this phase to provide for area safety and security. Phase A agencies and groups may include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Law Enforcement and security agencies (including private security for facilities and residential communities).
 2. Search and Rescue Responders.
 3. Facility/Industry Emergency Response Teams.
 4. Debris Clearing and Removal Crews.
 5. Infrastructure and Utilities Repair Personnel.
 6. Official Damage Assessment Teams.
 7. Other personnel with the approval of the Incident Commander or EOC.
- b) **Phase B** – Phase B allows for the limited re-entry of other critical groups as well as residents and business owners. The County EOC / Agency Having Jurisdiction in coordination with public safety personnel should determine when it is safe to begin Phase B entry. These groups may include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Residents and Business Owners.
 2. Relief Workers.
 3. Commodities Points of Distribution (POD) Teams.
 4. Health Agencies.
 5. Insurance Agents/Contractors /Appraisers.
 6. Large Box Store Management and Staff (ACE, Home Depot, etc...).
 7. Hotel/Motel Staff (to prepare for receiving of State and Federal relief agencies).
- c) **Phase C** – Phase C allows for the re-entry of only those residents and business owners who can prove they live, own, rent, lease or otherwise have a need to be allowed into the affected areas.
1. Entry should still be limited to those identified who live within the affected area until it is deemed safe and events are back to normal day to day operations within the affected area.
 2. If the impacted areas cannot support the return of evacuated residents, temporary housing may be established in non-impacted areas near the disaster area. Federal, State and County authorities in accordance with the State Disaster Recovery Plan will make decisions on the location and operation of temporary housing facilities.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

3. Residential 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.
4. In the event of a major incident, a Disaster Assistance Center (DAC) may be established in or near the affected area. Federal, State and local officials will work from this facility to support disaster recovery operations. These may include DOLA, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Sol Vista Health, Insurance Agents, etc.

D. Checkpoints and Routes

1. Evacuees will return to the area following primary and secondary evacuation routes.
2. Pre-Established Traffic Control Points may be used to verify residents or workers that have a need to re-enter a restricted area. These will serve as a road block to deny entry of those looking to sight-see or other undesirable intent.
3. Local law enforcement officers should be primarily responsible for establishing and staffing checkpoints for re-entry into their locality. Local Check Points may be supplemented by County, State and Mutual Aid assistance. Secondary Check Points may be established where required.

E. Primary Traffic Control Point(s):

In order to expedite the re-entry process, an Identification Verification Area (IVA) should be established close to each checkpoint for people with questionable identification. Every effort should be made to ensure that residents return to their homes as soon as safely possible. Law enforcement may limit the flow of returning traffic to better manage the checkpoints. Those authorized with re-entry should be provided with a Re-Entry Pass or routed to a Disaster Assistance Center (DAC), if established, or the EOC to acquire one.

F. Identification Procedures

1. Identification procedures are intended to provide guidance for law enforcement personnel who may be directing access to evacuated areas.
2. Residents should have proper identification, such as a driver's license, voters registration, utility bills, property tax receipts, etc.; a document that proves residence within the evacuated area. Residents will also need a Re-Entry Pass to enter the affected area.
3. Relief workers and business owners should have a company ID, and a Re-Entry Pass (**Appendix 8**) with agency information filed before being allowed to enter an evacuated area.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

G. Roadblocks

1. The strategic location of roadblocks is an important part of the reentry process. Roadblocks can be utilized to seal entry points into evacuated areas for two main reasons:
 - a) Roadblocks can be used to prevent entry of the civilian population, which can clog rescue routes for people in the impacted areas who may require medical attention.
 - b) Roadblocks are a method to help curtail acts of unlawfulness such as looting.

H. Curfews

Curfews may be initiated as a crime prevention measure depending on the intensity of the disaster and the level of damage sustained. The decision to implement a curfew and the duration rests with the local governing body, but said curfews should be coordinated between appropriate law enforcement agencies and governing bodies to insure continuity among jurisdictions. Curfews may be implemented county wide, regionally or within a municipality depending on the impact of the emergency.

I. Re-Entry Public Information

1. The Public Information Officer(s) working with the EOC and Incident Command will provide information to assist business and industry within the affected area to plan for re-entry procedures.
2. Re-entry procedures will be posted on the County website, as well as provided to businesses and residents upon request.
3. The Public Information Office will issue press releases to applicable media outlets to inform the public of the re-entry policy and where to pick up re-entry passes, when applicable, and the location of any activated Disaster Assistance Center.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Office of Emergency Management

1. Activate the Re-Entry Plan in conjunction with response agencies and elected officials.
2. Communicate with Municipalities/Agencies Having Jurisdiction and the State EOC on all re-entry issues.
3. Organize damage assessments.
4. Coordinate applicable agencies.
5. Coordinate for debris removal.
6. Develop a Search and Rescue plan when applicable.
7. Deactivate the Re-Entry Plan.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

B. Law Enforcement

1. Establish and monitor checkpoints and set up roadblocks within areas of impact in coordination with other Law Enforcement, Emergency Management and Public Works Departments.
2. Provide safety and security within their jurisdiction(s) and upon requests for support through Mutual Aid.
3. Enforce curfews within incorporated/unincorporated areas, if required.
4. Monitor road conditions and report traffic flows and counts.
5. Conduct surveys of the impacted area(s).
6. Provide staff to the EOC, if requested.

C. Department of Transportation/Public Works Departments

1. Provide signage for re-entry, if needed.
2. Provide resources for debris removal for emergency and secondary routes (see *Debris Removal Plan* for large debris conditions).
3. Provide staff to the EOC, if requested.

D. Public Health

1. Provide guidance on possible health related issues such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Asbestosis
 - b) Household Hazardous Materials
 - c) Water Quality Standards
 - d) Potable Drinking Water
 - e) Safe Clean-up
 - f) Health Masks
 - g) Tetanus and First Aid Guidance
 - h) Food Safety Guidance
2. Provide staff to the EOC, if requested.

E. Colorado State Patrol

1. Monitor traffic conditions on their routes and report status to Fremont County Sheriff's Office and Emergency Management or EOC as conditions warrant and where applicable.

F. Fire Departments

1. Monitor for hazards and safety issues.
2. Support Search and Rescue activities as required.
3. Provide staff to the EOC, if requested.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

G. Public Information Officers / Joint Information Center

1. Ensure that the public is informed about the identification required for re-entry.
2. Ensure that the public is notified once re-entry begins.
3. Coordinate media releases with Incident Commander and EOC.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This plan is the principle source for guidance concerning re-entry within Fremont County following the _____ that forced a significant evacuation of citizens.

Overall coordination of this plan should be administrated in coordination with County Emergency Management and the primary affected law enforcement agency.

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN

Appendix 8

Cut out

Fremont County



**RESIDENTIAL
ACCESS PASS**

PASS #

Cut out

Fremont County



**RESIDENTIAL
ACCESS PASS**

PASS #

Cut out

Fremont County



**RESIDENTIAL
ACCESS PASS**

PASS #



FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN
RESIDENTIAL ACCESS PASS REGISTRATION

Address: _____

Names of all household residents:

Cell Phone #: _____

Temporary Address: _____

Vehicle #1: Make: _____ Model: _____ Color: _____

Plate #: _____ State: _____

Vehicle #2: Make: _____ Model: _____ Color: _____

Plate #: _____ State: _____

Vehicle #3: Make: _____ Model: _____ Color: _____

Plate #: _____ State: _____

Emergency Contact Information:

Pass# _____ Pass # _____

Pass# _____ Pass # _____

Pass# _____ Pass # _____

FREMONT COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN