

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan



Section 6-Evacuation Annex

June 2016

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Annex 6 – 6 Evacuation Annex

I. PURPOSE

There are several emergency situations that might require an evacuation of part or all of Horry County. Small-scale, localized evacuations might be needed as a result of a riverine flood, hazardous-materials incident, or major fire. A large scale evacuation is required in the event of a hurricane and could be required for other natural disasters, biological events, combination nuclear/chemical event or other man-made disaster including a terrorist attack, however such a measure could take several days to accomplish.

There are several factors that must be considered when planning for an evacuation. Hazardous characteristics such as magnitude, intensity, spread of onset and duration will determine the number of people to be evacuated and the time and distance of travel necessary to ensure safety. Another important factor is the availability of evacuation routes, their capacities, and their vulnerability to the hazard. Mode of transportation is also significant and provisions must be made for those people unable to supply their own transportation. This plan is subordinate to the Horry County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and is to be used in conjunction with relative sections and annexes.

II SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A.General

1. There are several emergency situations, which might require evacuations within Horry County. Small scale, localized evacuations might be needed as a result of flash floods, hazardous material incidents, or a major fire. Mass evacuation could be required in the event of a hurricane, major flood, other natural disaster, hazardous materials incident, etc.

2. Officials must consider several factors when planning for evacuation. Among these are the characteristics of the hazard itself. Magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, and duration are all significant elements to be considered. They will determine the number of people to be evacuated, and the time and distance of travel necessary to ensure safety.

3. Another important facet is the availability of evacuation routes, their capacities, and their vulnerability to the hazard. Mode of transport is also very significant and provisions must be made for those persons unable to supply their own transportation. Finally, some hazards are site specific, which means detailed plans can be developed for evacuation routes and the number of people to be evacuated; however, other hazards are random such as tornadoes, transportation hazardous material spills and transportation accidents. In these cases, evacuation routes must be determined during the incident.

4. This plan is designed to facilitate the evacuation process regardless of the cause of the evacuation. For example, if a nearby county was affected by a major disaster, it is possible that Horry County might be called upon to act as a reception area for evacuees. In this case, the appropriate procedures will be used to coordinate the operation.

5. It is assumed that the public will both receive and understand official information related to evacuation. The public will act in its own interests and evacuate dangerous areas when advised to do so by local government authorities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General Concepts

To provide for the evacuation and/or sheltering in-place of part or all of the population from any stricken or threatened disaster area within the county to locations providing safety and shelter, and to provide guidance for in-place shelter when evacuation is not feasible.

1. When there is a significant threat to the health and safety to people or property in or around the affected area, an evacuation may be initiated by anyone of the following, depending on the circumstances:

- a. Horry County Administrator.
- b. Assistant County Administrator
- c. Horry County Sheriff
- d. Horry County Police Chief
- e. Horry County Fire Chief
- f. Senior law enforcement or fire service officers at the scene of an emergency incident
- g. Designated Hazardous Materials Incident Commander
- h. The Governor of the State of South Carolina

2. Once the evacuation request has been issued, all citizens in the affected areas shall be apprised of the request either through local media outlets or neighborhood to neighborhood by public safety officials, or through any other means both timely and practical. Citizens will be advised to follow the evacuation orders.

B. Evacuation Authority

1. The Governor is authorized pursuant to Section 25-1-440 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1976, as amended, as the elected Chief Executive of the State” to direct and compel evacuation of all or part of the populace from any stricken or threaten area if this action is deemed necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery”.

2. The Horry County Administrator acting on behalf of and through the Horry County Council retains the ultimate authority and responsibility for evacuation of people within the boundaries of Horry County when there is a significant threat to the health and safety of people in and around the affected area.

3. Instructions for a large scale evacuation will be issued by or through the EOC, under the authority or direction of the Horry County Administrator.

4. Instructions for smaller scale evacuations will be implemented by law enforcement agencies and/or fire services when situations dictate immediate actions to protect lives and property.

5. Provisions for evacuation of special populations, support to evacuees, referral for relatives, or re-entry into evacuated area will be handled on case-by-case basis with other agencies involved in an evacuation.

6. Consideration should be given for the sheltering and eventual return of the citizens.

7. Agencies within the Horry County Public Safety Division are responsible for organizing and executing any evacuations due to unsafe buildings, fire danger, hazardous materials, immediate threat to the health, safety and

welfare to the public, or any other reason identified by competent authority.

8. When the evacuation of an area takes place, Horry County EMD will be alerted so that the necessary services can be activated and coordinated.

C. Emergency Operations Center Activation

1. Direction and control of an evacuation is exercised primarily on scene. Resource coordination and support is provided by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

2. Large scale evacuation instructions and information for the public will be broadcast over the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and will be coordinated through the EOC joint information center (JIC) using the news media, the automated information system, door to door contacts, mobile sirens and public address systems.

3. When the EOC is activated, ESF 16 will coordinate all evacuation activities. ESF 16 is responsible for directing and coordinating all available local government personnel, equipment and supplies available to carry out requirements for evacuation services. Requests will be made to the State EOC for additional resources when all local evacuation resources have been exhausted.

4. The EOC ESF 16 Evacuation Traffic Management duties may include:

- a. Assist in status updates of the evacuation progress.
- b. Coordinating law enforcement activities.
- c. Protecting property in evacuated areas.
- d. Conducting law and order operations.
- e. Establishing perimeter and traffic control.
- f. Providing security for key facilities.

5. A local emergency proclamation may be considered to ease implementation and enforcement of the evacuation process.

6. Social and economic consequences should also be considered.

7. Research has shown that there are incentives which may be considered to encourage people to evacuate. Some of these include the following:

- a. Have the request be made by the elected official(s).
- b. Have the request issued on the "Front lines" by uniformed personnel.
- c. Ensure that the evacuation request contains information on the exact nature of the threat and sources of confirmation.
- d. Provide assurances of security and property protection.
- e. Provide for emergency transportation.
- f. Reduce family separation anxiety, if possible.
- g. Make provisions for pets. (Pets are not permitted in public shelters.)
- h. Provide information as to what exactly is expected of the citizens in the threatened area.

8. Evacuation Response:

- a. Initiation of evacuation orders when necessary.
- b. Develop evacuation plan and coordinate effort to include:

- 1)Traffic and perimeter control, as needed.
- 2)Evacuation of the special needs population.
- 3)Public information activities.
- 4)Police protection for evacuated areas.
- 5)Designate reception areas, if necessary.

c. Plan for recovery to include:

- 1)Initiate return, when possible.
- 2)Control traffic.
- 3)Conduct public information activities.
- 4)Establish traffic management plans for Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), if appropriate.

D. Hazardous Materials

1. Determination of areas to be evacuated will be made by on-scene fire and police officials with assistance from the Haz-Mat team. The range from the incident site depends upon the chemical type and amount.
2. The routes of evacuation and staging areas for the evacuees will be determined by the on-scene Incident Commander.
3. Once a safe radius area from the incident site has been evacuated, law enforcement officials will stand ready to evacuate additional areas, if required.
4. The necessity for additional evacuations will be determined by the on-scene Incident Commander and coordinated with law enforcement.
5. It is imperative that evacuation procedures ensure the safety of first responders and evacuees.
6. After the notification of a release has occurred, the Horry County Fire/Rescue Hazardous Materials Team will monitor the release and assess its impact both on and off-site and will maintain a detailed log of all sampling results. Other agencies may assist with the monitoring effort.
7. SC DHEC has the overall responsibility for monitoring the size, concentration, and movement of leaks, spills, and releases. They will assist the command post in decisions about response personnel safety, citizen protection, and the use of food and water in the area affected by the release. They will assist in decisions about containment and cleanup based on monitoring data.
8. The Public Information Officer (PIO) will relay up-to-date information through the usual media outlets in order to provide instructions to evacuees about whether to shelter in place or the location of the nearest shelters.

E. Mass Evacuation Transportation Transfer Stations (METTS)

1. During a voluntary or mandatory evacuation, the local public transportation authority (Coast RTA) implements the evacuation process for special needs population utilizing designated routes and pick-up points in the evacuation area as pick-up for those that cannot get to a designated pick-up point.
2. Passengers will be taken to the Ocean Bays Middle School which is the transfer station location. Once at the transfer station, passengers are moved to buses to be taken to the nearest shelter or processed for alternate transportation for transport to an area out of Horry County once the State Mass Transportation Plan is activated.

3. Passengers remaining in Horry County will be transported to the nearest local shelter once a bus is full. This improves the efficiency of Coast RTA by allowing more trips per route and prevents sending half full buses to the local shelter.

4. Coordination must take place between the transfer station and the local shelters in order to prevent sending buses to shelters that may be full. Space will be reserved for the in-bound occupants on the bus.

5. Passengers being transferred out of Horry County via the State Plan will become the responsibility of the State and processing will follow that plan.

F. Shelter-In-Place

1. Safe and quick evacuations may not be possible due to time, weather, and other factors. An option to evacuation is "shelter in place," e.g. notifying occupants of buildings, facilities, homes, to seek protection indoors and stay inside until notified that it is safe to exit.

2. When people cannot evacuate before a toxic cloud arrives, public officials must advise them to stay indoors and reduce the ventilation from outside air as much as possible.

3. For in-place sheltering to be effective, the decision-making authority must be clearly defined, warning to the public must be timely, and shelterees must know how to reduce shelter ventilation rates.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Lead Organizations

1. Horry County Emergency Management and The Horry County Police Department are the lead agencies responsible for organization and mobilization of this function during emergencies. This function may be utilized singularly, or in conjunction with an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation

B. Responsibilities

1. Horry County Emergency Management

- a. Monitors the situation for an EOC activation.
- b. Notifies the Horry County PIO.
- c. Notifies entities to activate agency response efforts, as necessary to ensure 24-hour capability.
- d. Coordinate evacuation and shelter planning with other agencies and adjoining jurisdictions.
- e. Coordinate with South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) whenever state assistance may be needed.

2. Law Enforcement

- a. Assist in the identification of evacuation routes.
- b. Ensure emergency orders are implemented.
- c. Order evacuations when necessary to protect lives and property and maintain law and order.
- d. Initiate, coordinate and monitor evacuation activities.
 - 1) Designate primary and alternate evacuation routes based on characteristics of known hazardous incident and/or upon the parameters of predictable hazards.

2) Coordinate with Public Works to identify potential problems along evacuation routes and to ensure safety of evacuation routes following an incident.

- e. Order, establish and maintain entrance and exit control points.
- f. Conduct evacuations.
- g. Protect property in evacuated areas.
- h. Provide traffic and crowd control.
- i. Provide security in shelters.
- j. Establish a perimeter and control area around the evacuated area.
- k. Provide security in evacuated areas, as safety requirements allow.
- l. Provide traffic and movement control.
 - 1) Maintain and coordinate two-way traffic on all evacuation routes to allow continued access for emergency vehicles.
 - 2) Designate traffic control points at the time based on anticipated traffic volume and identifiable problem areas.
 - 3) Keep evacuation routes clear of stalled vehicles and equipment.

3. Coast Regional Transportation Authority

- a. Coordinate mass transit requirements in support of evacuations.
- b. Provide bus service for evacuation routes and transport to local shelters.
- c. Coordinate with ESF 16 to ensure route access.

4. Fire/Rescue

- a. Direct on-scene evacuations as a result of fire, hazardous materials spill, transportation accidents, etc., as necessary, whenever there is immediate threat to life and safety.
- b. Order evacuation whenever necessary to protect lives and property.
- c. Provide siren-equipped and/or public address mobile units.
- d. Provide manpower for door-to-door warning.
- e. Assist with evacuation/notification, when necessary.

5. Public Works

- a. Provide traffic control signs and barricades, and operational control of traffic signals and flashers.
- b. Coordinate with Horry County EMD and law enforcement to establish evacuation routes, traffic control points, blockages, etc.
- c. Assist with the identification of evacuation routes.
- d. Keep evacuation routes clear of stalled vehicles and equipment.

6. Public Information Officer

- a. Responsible for assimilating, coordinating and disseminating all public information on behalf of the EOC
- b. Staff EOC, if activated, and continue dissemination of warning information, if needed
- c. Develop evacuation and shelter information releases to be disseminated to the media
- d. Disseminate emergency information immediately, advising the public of what evacuation and/or shelter actions to take.
- e. Insure that evacuation and/or shelter information is disseminated to the media on a timely basis throughout the emergency.

7. Utility Companies

- a. Monitor utility systems; advise EMD/EOC of any outages.
- b. Clear power and gas lines.
- c. Inspect evacuated areas before re-entry.

8. American Red Cross

- a. Responsible for maintaining operational readiness of shelters through staffing and required equipment.
- b. Maintain listing of optional shelter location throughout the county.
- c. Report number of sheltered people to EMD/EOC if shelters activated.
- d. Assist with shelter food and water.

9. Horry County Animal Care Center

- a. Management of the sheltering of the pet population that belong to the evacuees.
- b. Provide public education concerning pet sheltering and safety during times of crisis.

10. Horry County School District

- a. Provide access and minimal staff at the schools for the transfer station in order to receive and discharge passengers for transport to a shelter.
- b. Provide access and minimal required staff for each of the schools that are designated as evacuation shelters.

V. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PLAN

The responsibility for revisions, keeping attachments current, and developing necessary documents for the attachments belongs to Horry County Emergency Management. The Evacuation Plan will be reviewed and updated annually as needed.

VI. APPENDIX / REFERENCES

A. Appendix

1. Evacuation Planning Factors – Small Scale
2. Evacuation Planning Factors – Large Scale
3. Evacuation Planning Factors – Operational Areas
4. Mass Evacuation Transportation Transfer Station (METTS)
5. Evacuation and Shelter SOP

B. References

1. Emergency Operations Plan
2. Operational Areas Plan
3. Hurricane Plan
4. Re-Entry Plan

Appendix 1

Evacuation Planning Factors: Small-Scale Evacuations (Neighborhood or Area Evacuation)

Certain events can occur with little or no warning (i.e. hazardous materials event, large fire, hostage/terrorism event) requiring immediate public protection efforts. A "time and circumstances" evacuation plan will be implemented by the Incident Commander at the scene, with support by the Horry County EMD and/or EOC as requested and time allows. The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

- Consider the characteristics of the hazard / threat: magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, impact.
- Determine area to be evacuated.
- Establish a perimeter. Consider special equipment:
 - Barricades with flashing lights.
 - Barricade tape.
 - Evacuation route signs.
- Determine the number of people to be evacuated, time available in which to effect the evacuation, and the time and distance necessary to insure safety.
- Establish entry and exit control points.
- Identify special populations:
 - Schools.
 - Day care centers.
 - Nursing homes.
 - Handicapped persons (hearing, sight, mentally, mobility impaired).
 - Non-English speaking persons.
 - Hospitals, health care facilities.
 - Jails, juvenile facilities.
 - Transient populations (street people, motel/hotel guests).
 - People without transportation.
 - Animals: Kennels, veterinary hospitals, zoos, pet stores, animal shelters, farm animals.
- Identify assembly areas for people without transportation.
- Estimate numbers of people requiring transportation.
 - Remember special populations.
- Identify evacuation routes. Consider: traffic capacity, risk areas.
- Identify mass care facilities, safe areas.
- Consider need for animal control, care, evacuation.
- Plan for "what ifs," i.e. vehicle breakdowns, bridge/road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc.
- Plan for security: Perimeter control, property protection, etc.
- Minimize family separation. Consider how to reunite families.
- Is an "evacuation order" from the County Administrator needed?
- Determine reentry procedures.
- Issue specific evacuation instructions to include:

- Situation: Emphasize hazard/threat/risk.
- The life/death consequences for not evacuating.
- Services that will be discontinued or interrupted within the evacuation area.
- Legal consequences for re-entering the area.
- Identification of the specific area(s) to be evacuated.
- List of items that evacuees should take with them (such as food, water, medicines, portable radio, fresh batteries, clothing, and sleeping bags).
- Departure times.
- Pickup points for people requiring transportation assistance.
- Evacuation routes (give easy to understand instructions using major roads, streets, highways, rivers, etc.)
- Location of mass care facilities outside of the evacuation area.
- Where family members go to be united.
- How special populations are being assisted.
- What to do with animals.
- Keep animals secured, on leash, etc.
- Remember to keep evacuees and the general public informed on evacuation activities and the specific actions they should take.

Appendix 2

Evacuation Planning Factors: Larger Scale Evacuations Coastal Area for Hurricanes

Evacuation of the population from the vulnerable coastal areas is one of the most crucial issues in protecting lives in the face of an approaching hurricane. The basic traffic management concept is to allow traffic to flow along evacuation routes unimpeded, and to supplement existing traffic control devices with law enforcement personnel who will staff selected Traffic Control Points within the county.

The impacts of an evacuation of Operational Area 5104 (Atlantic Ocean to the Intracoastal Waterway) overextends the capability of Horry County law enforcement agencies. The State will provide additional law enforcement support and traffic management to assist the evacuation effort. The Hurricane Plan Annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan outlines specific details of traffic management, evacuation routes, and traffic control points for each coastal county. Horry County has agreed to follow that plan and meets annually with the South Carolina Emergency Management Division, the South Carolina Highway Patrol, and local law enforcement agencies to revise and coordinate the traffic management plan.

The following planning factors should be considered when implementing this coastal evacuation plan:

- Determine comparison timing for evacuation verses impending tropical cyclone land-fall
- Determine staffing availability and make arrangements to meet the required staffing levels
- Ensure coordination between local law enforcement agencies.
- Determine an estimated population in the evacuation zone including tourists
- Coordination with the EOC and ESF 13 and 16
- Plan for "what ifs," i.e. vehicle breakdowns, bridge/road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc
- Plan for staff relief at each TCP
- Plan for food and water at each TCP
- Determine the timing for moving personnel to a safe area prior to the impact of 40 MPH sustained wind speeds
- Determine where the locations of safe harbor will be
- Maintain staffing at the EOC for the duration of the evacuation
- Develop a communications plan for the TCP operation
- Provide officers with the locations of the evacuation shelters
- Keep the officers at the traffic control points informed of the current status of the hurricane and other important information

Appendix 3

Evacuation Planning Factors:

Evacuation for Operational Areas

Certain events can occur with little or no warning (i.e. hazardous materials event, large fire, hostage/terrorism event) requiring immediate public protection efforts. A "time and circumstances" evacuation plan will be implemented by the Incident Commander at the scene, with support by the Horry County EMD and/or EOC as requested and time allows.

To aid the evacuation planning process, evacuations can be requested for entire Operational Areas as outlined in the Operational Areas Plan.

Operational Areas can be used to manage evacuation areas for large scale events that do not affect the entire County. Events could include Hurricanes for the coastal area, radioactive fall-out in the 50 mile radius of the Brunswick Nuclear Power Station in North Carolina, hazardous materials incidents, biological or agricultural contamination events, etc.

The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

- Utilize the Evacuation Planning Factors for Small Scale Evacuations as a guide.
- Determine which Operational Area(s) need to be evacuated
- Set up perimeter using traffic control points identified for each Operational Area (refer to the Operational Areas Perimeter Control Points tables)
- Determine the major evacuation routes for the Operational Area being evacuated.

Operational Areas Perimeter Control Points

Operational Area 01 Law Enforcement Staffing*

US 501 @ Galivants Ferry	Four Lane Highway	4 Officers
SC 917 @ Little Pee Dee River	Two Lane Highway	2 Officers
SC 9 / US 76 @ Little Pee Dee River	Two Lane Highway	2 Officers
US 76 @ McNell Drive	Two Lane Highway	2 Officers

Operational Area 02

SC 410 @ NC State Line	Two Lane Highway	2 Officers
US 701 @ NC State Line	Two Lane Highway	2 Officers
SC 905 @ NC State Line	Two Lane Highway	2 Officers

Operational Area 03

Sec. Hwy. 57 @ NC State Line	Two Lane Road	2 Officers
US 17 @ NC State Line	Four Lane Highway	4 Officers
SC 179 @ NC State Line	Two Lane Road	2 Officers
SC 9 @ Waccamaw River	Four Lane Highway	4 Officers
SC 22 @ SC 905	Four Lane Highway	4 Officers
Reeves Ferry Road @ Waccamaw River	Two Lane Road	2 Officers
US 501 @ Waccamaw River	Four Lane Highway	4 Officers
US 501 Bus. @ Waccamaw River	Two Lane Road	2 Officers

Operational Area 04 (Coastal Hurricane Re-entry Check-points)

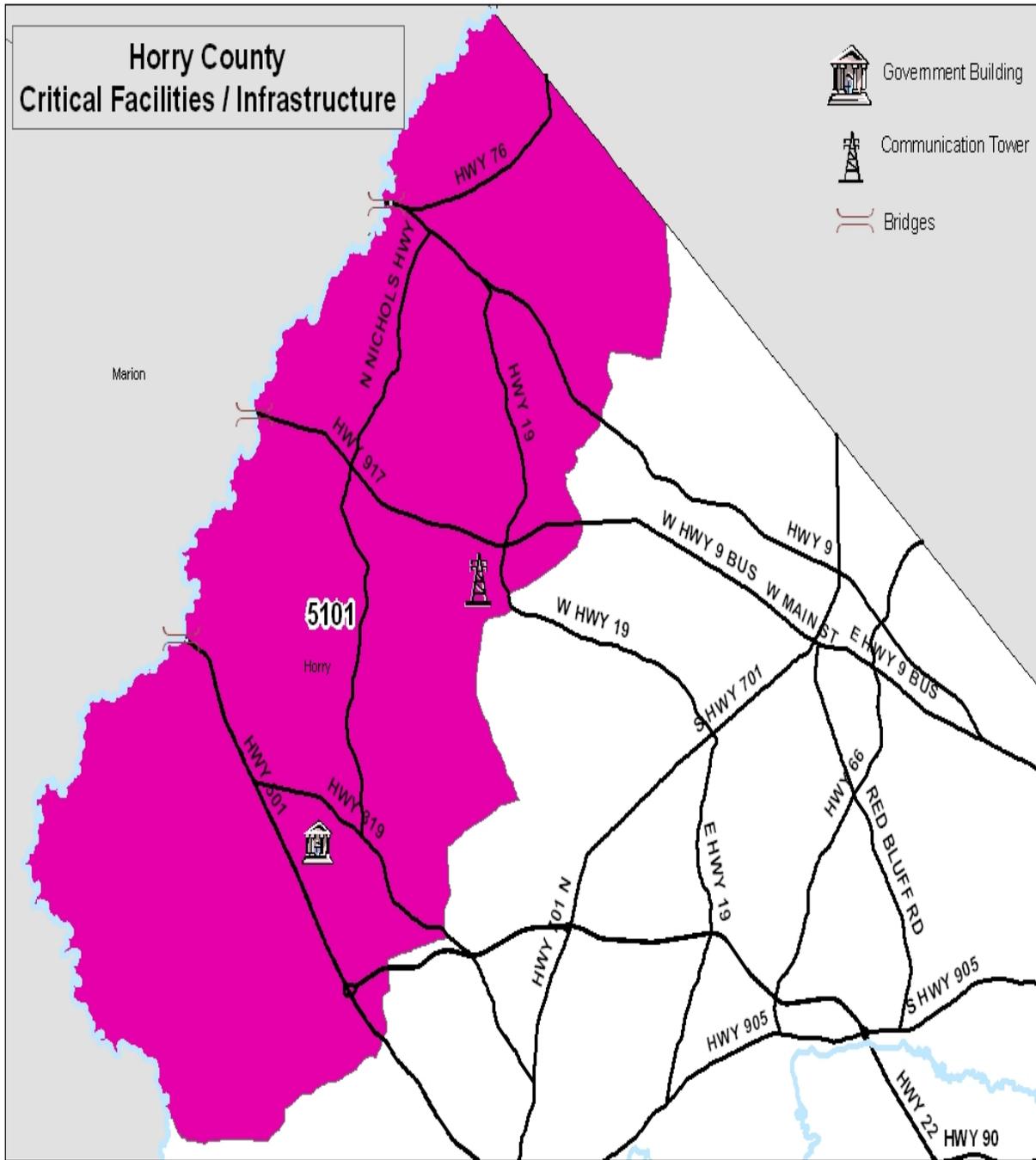
US 17 @ SC 9	Four Lane Highway	6 Officers
SC 22 @ SC 31	Four Lane Highway	6 Officers
SC 31 @ Robert Grissom Pkwy	Four Lane Highway	4 Officers
US 501 @ Intracoastal Waterway	Four Lane Highway	6 Officers
SC 544 @ Intracoastal Waterway	Four Lane Highway	6 Officers
US 17 @ SC 707	Four Lane Highway	4 Officers

Operational Area 05

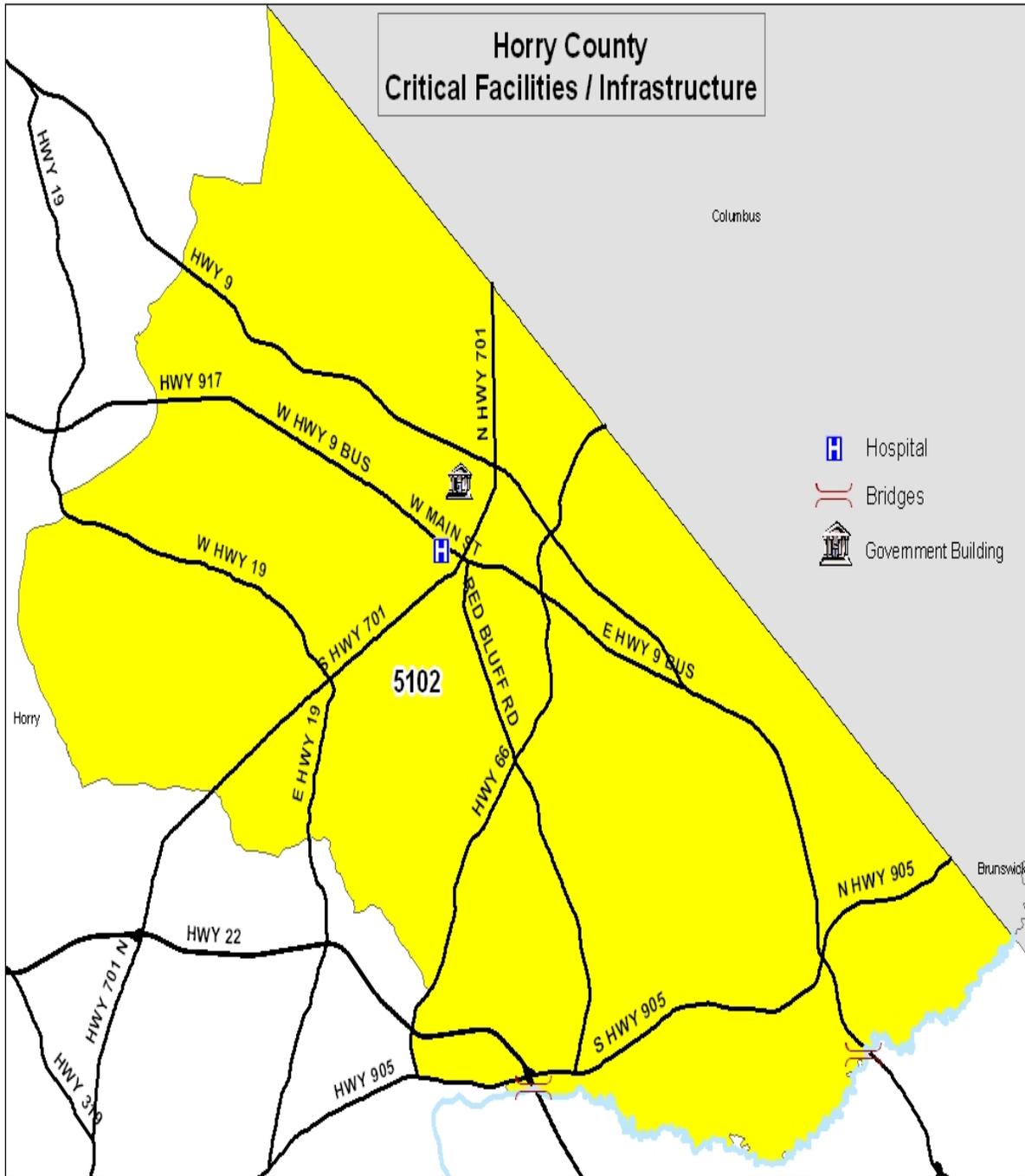
US 701 @ Great Pee Dee River	Two Lane Highway	2 Officers
US 378 @ Little Pee Dee River	Two Lane Highway	2 Officers

*These are suggested numbers. Actual law enforcement officers numbers TBD by them and coordinated with HCEMD. Number represents total officers required for two 12 hour shifts

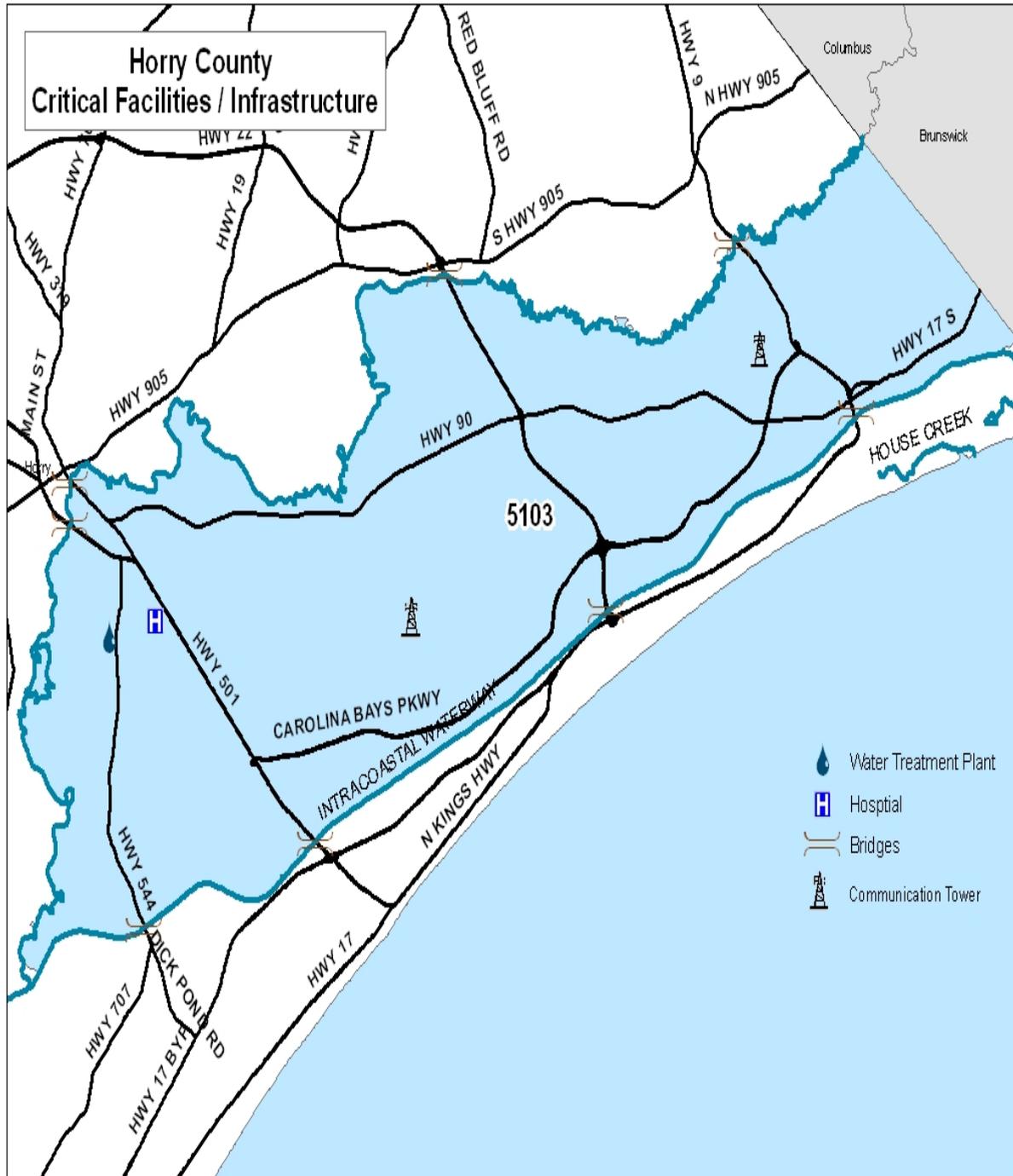
OPERATIONAL AREA 5101



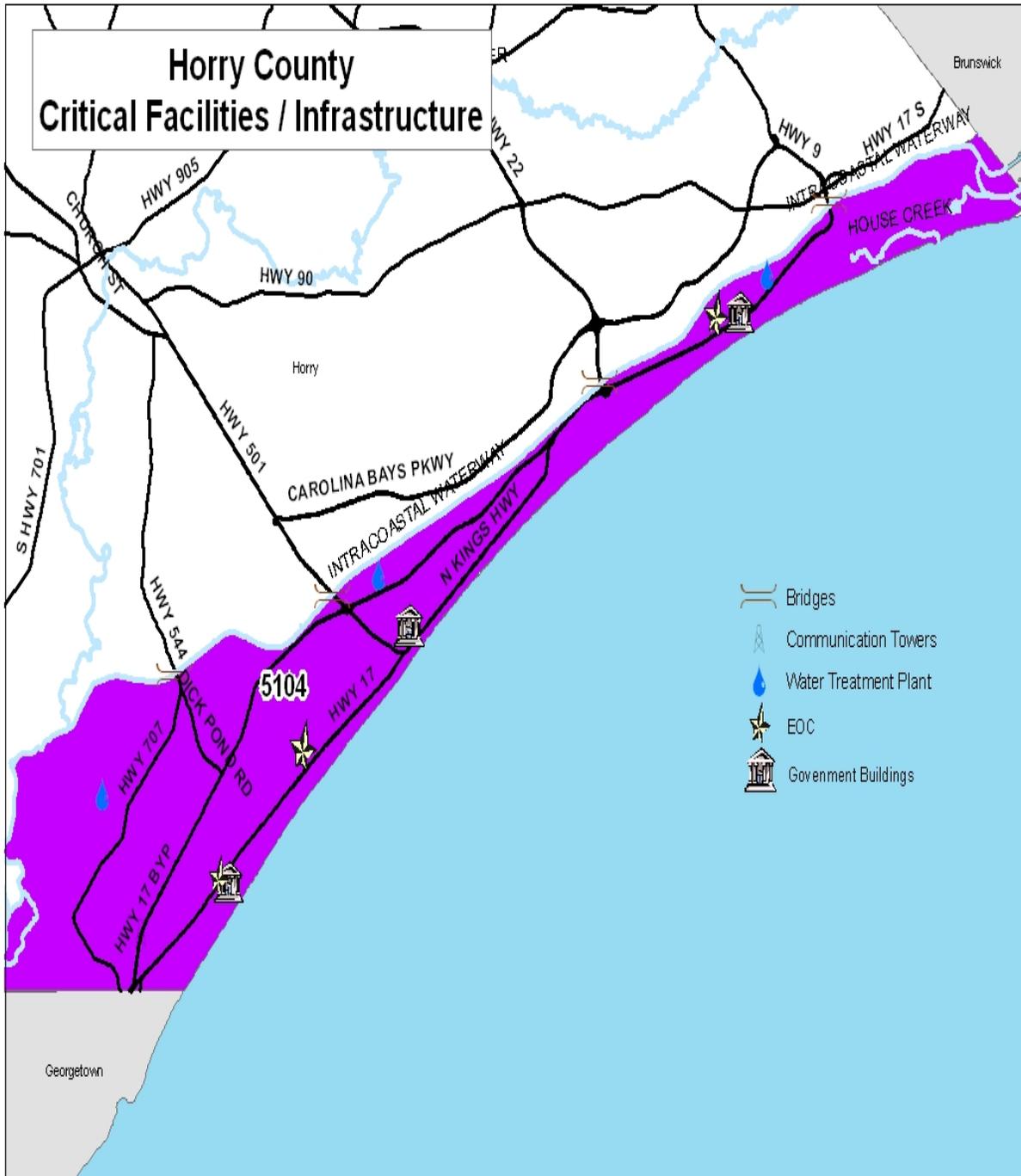
OPERATIONAL AREA 5102



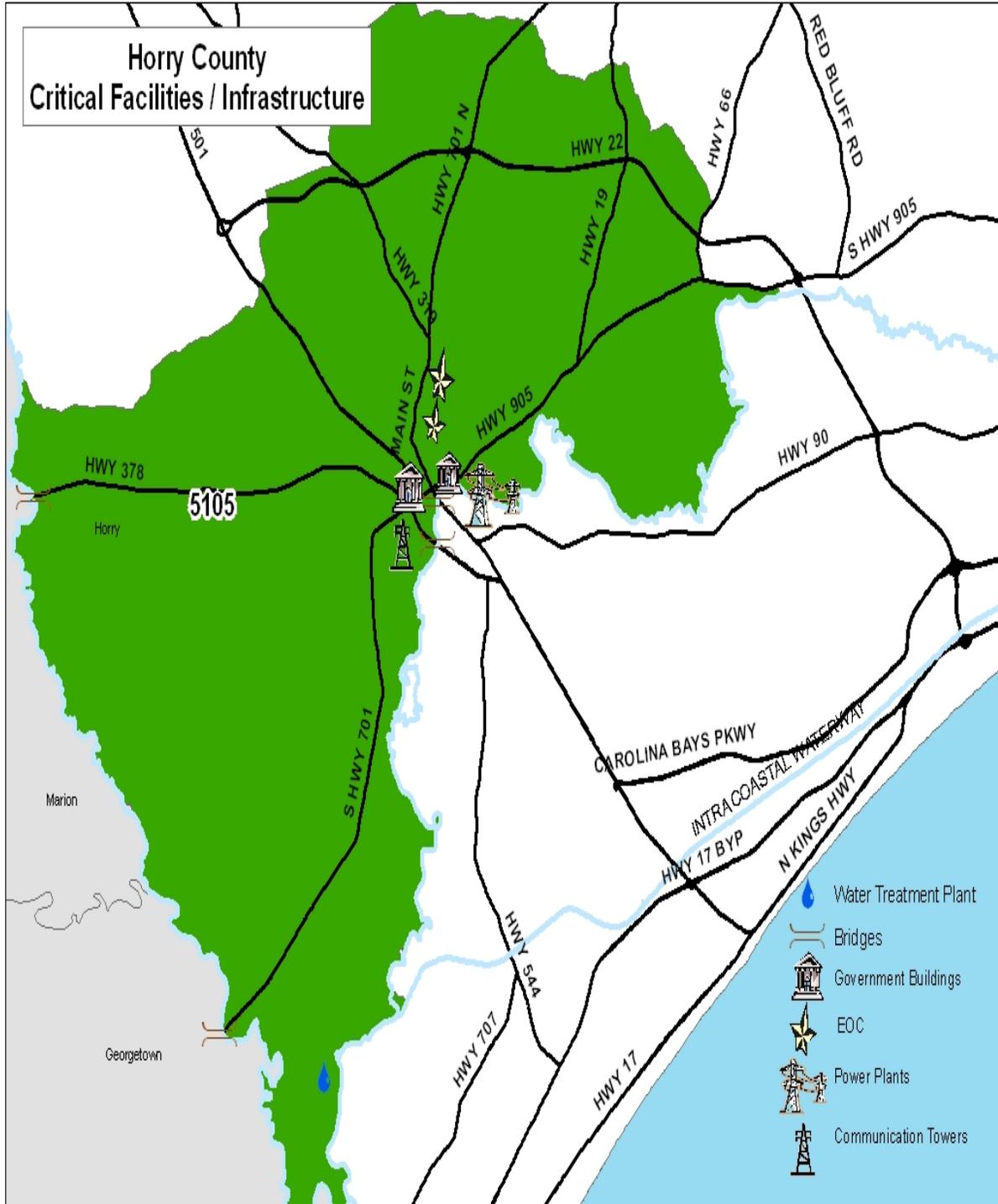
OPERATIONAL 5103



OPERATIONAL AREA 5104



OPERATIONAL AREA 5105



Appendix 4

Mass Evacuation Transportation Transfer Station (METTS)

A. General

1. TBD

Appendix 5

Evacuation and Shelter SOP

A. EVACUATION DECISION.

1. Evacuation is ordered by:
 - Horry County Administrator.
 - Assistant County Administrator
 - Horry County Sheriff
 - Horry County Police Chief
 - Horry County Fire Chief
 - Senior law enforcement or fire services officer at the scene of an emergency incident
 - Designated Hazardous Materials Incident Commander
 - The Governor of the State of South Carolina
2. If immediate evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the Incident Commander may order an evacuation (hazardous materials spills or fires).
3. The line of succession for evacuation recommendations is:
 - a. Incident Commander
 - b. EMD Director
 - c. Assistant County Administrator
 - d. County Administrator

B. DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

1. During a large scale evacuation and/or shelter situation, the EOC coordinates and monitors shelter activities.
2. Evacuation and shelter information is accomplished through the use of the county warning and communication systems.
3. Once the Emergency Operating Center is activated, direction and control of the incident is conducted from the EOC.

C. EVACUATION ORDER.

1. Evacuation orders are initiated after on-site evaluation and recommendation by the appropriate authorities.
 - The affected population is not to be moved into a more dangerous situation than posed by the primary hazard.
 - The evacuation area is defined in terms clearly understandable by the general public.

- On slow-moving events, pre-evacuation notice is given to affected residents as hazardous conditions warrant such action.

2. When ordering an evacuation, the following considerations should be addressed:

- Weather and highway conditions.
- Time of day or night.
- Evacuation routes, their capacities, and susceptibilities to hazards.
- The availability and readiness of shelters for evacuees.
- Modes of transportation for evacuees and for those unable to provide their own.
- Special needs groups.

D. EVACUATION ORDER DISSEMINATION.

1. County warning modes, including the Automated Information System and the local media, will be used to direct the population to evacuate and/or seek shelter.
2. Evacuation and/or shelter information is provided to the Horry County Public Information Officer (PIO) for immediate dissemination.
 - The PIO keeps local media sources updated on all evacuation and/or shelter information.
 - Local television and radio stations broadcast current evacuation and/or shelter information.
 - Law Enforcement and Fire Services may go door-to-door to warn evacuees.

E. TRAFFIC CONTROL.

1. Law Enforcement agencies maintain traffic control:
 - Traffic points, assembly areas, and reception centers are designated.
 - Law enforcement agencies and the public works entities coordinate assistance to those vehicles having mechanical problems or abandoned.

F. SHELTER OPERATIONS.

1. Shelter activities are coordinated by ESF 6 who:
 - Determines which shelters should be open.
 - Coordinates dissemination of shelter information to the PIO.
 - Assign trained managers and staff to all public reception centers and shelters prior to opening them.

G. RE-ENTRY.

1. The re-entry decision and order is made by Incident Commander or EOC Manager after the threat has passed and the evacuated area has been inspected by fire and rescue services, law enforcement, public works, code enforcement, and local utilities for safety.
2. Re-entry of an evacuated area requires the coordination and direction of evacuees by law enforcement.

3. When allowing re-entry, the following considerations are addressed:
 - Insure that threat is over.
 - Insure homes have been inspected and are safe to return to.
 - If homes have been damaged, determine any long-term housing needs.
 - Determine number of persons in shelter who will need transportation to return to their homes.
 - Inform public of proper re-entry procedures and remaining hazards.
 - Coordinate traffic control and movement back to the area.
 - Issue proper clean-up instructions.
4. PIO should coordinate and disseminate public information through the local media on re-entry procedures.