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Unit 7: Evacuation Decision Considerations

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Unit 7: Evacuation Decision Considerations

Time: 85 minutes

INTRODUCTION

This unit will address what critical questions and considerations should be addressed by local government when a hurricane threatens. Evacuation decisions can make or break an emergency manager’s career. Deciding to shelter in-place or issue evacuation warning orders is a difficult, challenging and sometimes costly process. Issuing evacuation orders involves assessing official NWS advisory products, identifying the potential impact areas, and communicating the risk to the public and responding agencies.

OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this unit, participants should be able to:

1. Explain the acronyms, terms and definitions relevant to this unit;
2. Explain the importance of documenting all decision-making actions to ensure confidence in the decision to issue, or not issue, evacuation warning orders;
3. Identify within your community who has decision-making authority and whether or not this authority is supported by local ordinance;
4. Identify citizens that should evacuate or shelter in-place based on vulnerability and potential storm impact/hazards;
5. Describe evacuation clearance time impact factors; and
6. Explain effective communication techniques and capabilities to ensure that citizens receive the warning orders.

METHODOLOGY

The instructor will provide a brief overview of the risk assessment decision-making process. Throughout the unit the instructor will facilitate discussion concerning the questions that decision-making officials must ask themselves in order to determine appropriate evacuations to be issued. Then the instructor will transition to the next unit.
Unit 7: Objectives

At the conclusion of this unit, participants should be able to:

- Explain the acronyms, terms, and definitions relevant to this unit;
- Explain the importance of documenting all decision-making actions to ensure confidence in the decision to issue, or not to issue, evacuation warning orders;
- Identify within your community who has decision-making authority and whether or not this authority is supported by local ordinance;
- Identify citizens who should evacuate or shelter in-place, based on vulnerability and potential storm impact/hazards;
- Describe evacuation-clearance-time impact factors, and
- Explain effective communication techniques and capabilities to ensure that citizens receive the warning orders.

**Visual 7-1**

Unit 7: Evacuation Decision Considerations

- Decision-Making Authority Issues
- Hurricane Evacuation Study
- Evacuation Clearance Times
- Hurricane Action Template
- Communications
- Examples of Decision-Making Process
- Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT)
- Other Protective Measures
- Activity 7:1—Guided Discussion—Current Issues
- Lessons Learned

**Visual 7-2**
Evacuation Decision Considerations (cont’d.)

- Protective Action Decisions within a jurisdiction are most often made by an elected official

Decision-Making Process

- Define ultimate authority
- Consensus from other elected officials
- Verification by local ordinance or state code
### Protective Action Decision-Making

*What are some examples of Protective Action Decision-Making in your jurisdiction?*

**Visual 7-5**

### Hurricane Evacuation Study

The HES impacts the evacuation decision making process by providing data and statistics to make sound local plans.

**Visual 7-6**

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**Notes:**

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HES Planning Process

- Evacuation Process
  - SLOSH
  - MEOW
  - Geographic Boundaries

Notes:

Forecast Factors

- Plan for one hurricane category higher than forecast
- Current forecast
- Error cone
- Projected storm track
- Storm intensity
- Storm direction

Notes:
### Rule of Thumb

- Run from the water (storm surge/flooding)
- Hide from the wind
- Evacuation should focus on the flood-prone areas

**Visual 7-9**

### Vulnerable Facilities

- Mobile Homes
- Substandard Construction
- Manufactured Housing
- Special Needs Populations
- Isolated Areas
- Tourist Areas
- Special Events
- Highrises
- Historic Communities

**Visual 7-10**