

State Planning Standards Checklist for Annex E, Evacuation

Jurisdiction(s): City of Beaumont

Annex Date: 10 Jan 2013 **Date of most recent change, if any:** Major Revision

(The date which appears on the signature page)

Note: The annex will be considered Deficient if the *italicized* standards are not met.

This Annex shall:	Section/paragraph
I. Authority	
E-1. Identify local, state, and federal legal authorities pertinent to the subject of the annex, in addition to those cited in the basic plan.	I
II. Purpose	
E-1. Include a purpose statement that describes the reason for development of the annex.	II
III. Explanation of Terms	
E-1. Define terms and explain acronyms and abbreviations used in the annex.	III
IV. Situation & Assumptions	
<i>E-2. Include a situation statement related to the subject of the annex.</i>	IV.A
<i>E-3. Include a list of assumptions used in planning for emergency evacuation.</i>	IV.B
V. Concept of Operations	
<i>E-3. Outline factors to be considered in evacuation decision-making.</i>	V.B
<i>E-4. Describe potential evacuation areas and hazard-specific planning for those areas, referencing appropriate portions of the plan.</i>	V.C
<i>E-5. Indicate how transportation will be provided for those individuals and facilities that need it during an evacuation.</i>	V.D
<i>E-6. Explain how evacuation warnings and evacuation-related public information will be provided to individuals and special facilities.</i>	V.F
<i>E-6-7. Outline considerations for the evacuation of functional needs facilities and functional needs population.</i>	V.G
<i>E-7. Provide guidance for handling evacuees with pets.</i>	V.H
<i>E-8. Outline requirements for securing evacuated areas.</i>	V.I
<i>E-8. Provide guidance for the return of evacuees and indicate who shall authorize re-entry into evacuated areas.</i>	V.J
<i>E-9. Include a list of actions pertinent to the evacuation function by phases of emergency management.</i>	V.K
VI. Organization & Assignment of Responsibilities	
<i>E-10. Indicate how the jurisdiction will be organized to carry out evacuations.</i>	VI.A
<i>E-11. Include a listing of the responsibilities for evacuation tasks assigned to local officials, departments, and agencies.</i>	VI.B
VII. Direction & Control	
<i>E-14. Identify by position the individual(s) with the authority to order an evacuation and direct and control evacuation operations.</i>	VII.A
VIII. Readiness Levels	
E-15. Describe actions to be taken at various readiness levels.	VIII

IX. Administration & Support	
E-16. Outline policies on reporting and the maintenance of records of emergency operations.	IX.A-B
E-17. Provide for a post-incident review of emergency operations involving large-scale evacuations.	IX.D
X. Annex Development & Maintenance	
E-17. Specify the individual(s) by position responsible for developing and maintaining the annex.	X.A
E-17. Make reference to the schedule for review and update of annexes contained in the section X of the basic plan.	X.B
XI. References	
E-17. Identify references pertinent to the content of the annex.	XI
Other	
E-1-1. Include a general evacuation checklist.	Appendix 1
E-2-2. Describe potential major evacuation areas indicating the population of such areas and evacuation routes from them. Include a map depicting those evacuation routes. And estimates for hurricane evacuees.	Appendix 2
E-3-. Include detailed planning for hurricane evacuation, or specify the physical location of the map and identify the official, by position, responsible for maintaining the map. (Required only for jurisdictions located in a hurricane risk area) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes provisions for transportation of evacuees without vehicles. 	Appendix 3

FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT USE		Signature	Date
This Checklist Completed By: Tim Ocnaschek			10 Jan 2013

FOR DEM USE		Initials	Date
TDEM Regional District Coord Review			
TDEM Preparedness Section Processing			

ANNEX E

EVACUATION

CITY OF BEAUMONT



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

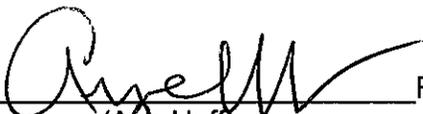
APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

Annex E

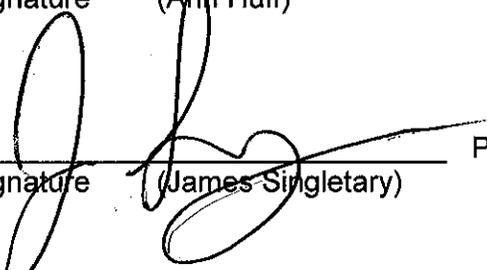
Evacuation


Signature _____ EMC
(Tim Ocnaschek)

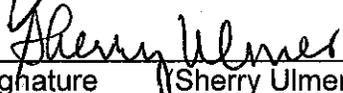
1/10/2013
Date


Signature _____ Fire Chief
(Ann Huff)

1/11/2013
Date


Signature _____ Police Chief
(James Singletary)

1/10/2013
Date


Signature _____ Public Health Director
(Sherry Ulmer)

1/10/2013
Date

RECORD OF CHANGES

Annex E

Evacuation

Fire Department Planning Team Review: November 5, 2012

Command: Fire Chief Anne Huff

Operations Section Chief: Assistant Chief Christian Singler

Planning Section Chief: District Chief Jack Maddox

Admin & Finance Section Chief: Fire Administrator Danny Cross

Logistics Section Chief: District Chief Joe Condina

Logistics-Services Branch Director: District Chief Keith Stewart

Technical Response Branch Director: Deputy Chief Calvin Carrier

Fire Response Branch Director: Deputy Chief Jeff McNeel

Medical Response Branch Director: Deputy Chief Keith Nolen

Public Information Officer: Captain Brad Penisson

Communications Group Supervisor: Captain Pat Grimes

EMC Review Date: November 7, 2012

Reviewed by City Planning Committee Members: November 27, 2012

Tim Ocnaschek- EMC and Law Enforcement

Glenda Piazza-Emergency Management

Anne Huff- Chief, Fire/Rescue

Christian Singler- Assistant Chief Fire/Rescue

Scott Wheat- Fire/Rescue Hazmat Team Leader

Thomas Gill- Public Works, Streets and Drainage Manager

Jeff Chavez- Fleet Manager

Bart Bartkowiak- Technology Services (phone conference: no updates)

Amalia Villarreal- Water Utilities

Change #	Date of Change	Entered By	Date Entered

ANNEX E

EVACUATION

I. AUTHORITY

See Basic Plan, section I.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of all or any part of the population of the City of Beaumont if it is determined that such action is the most effective means available for protecting the population from the effects of an emergency situation.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

Ambubus	Ambulance Bus
DDC	Disaster District Chair
DPS	Department of Public Safety
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FNSS	Functional Need Support Services
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
NRP	National Response Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
PIO	Public Information Officer
RUC	Regional Unified Command
MACC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
SOP/SOG	Standard Operating Procedure/Guideline

B. Definitions

1. Functional Needs Facilities. Certain facilities which house or serve populations that cannot care for themselves during emergency situations and/or require unique support services. Such facilities include:
 - Schools and day care centers, where students require supervision to ensure their safety.
 - Hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living centers, and group homes, where patients need Functionalized health care personnel and equipment to maintain their health.
 - Correctional facilities, where offenders require security to keep them in custody.

- The two categories of facilities are medical and general based on FEMA FNSS guidelines. General population shelters must be capable of providing care for both levels of functional needs.
2. Evacuation. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) defines evacuation as an organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

IV. 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, major fire, natural gas leak, hostile weapons fire, or localized flash flooding.
 - b. Large-scale evacuation could be required in the event of a major hazardous materials spill, terrorist attack with chemical agent, extensive flooding, or a hurricane.
2. Authority for Evacuations. State law provides a County Judge or Mayor with the authority to order the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area within their respective jurisdictions. Hence, the Mayor may order a mandatory evacuation of our City upon issuing a local disaster declaration. The Mayor may also take subsequent action to control re-entry, curtail movement, and deny building occupancy within a disaster area.

B. Assumptions

1. Many people at risk will evacuate when local officials recommend that they do so. From experience, a general local estimate is that less than 80 percent of those at risk will comply when local officials direct an evacuation. The proportion of the population that will evacuate typically increases as a threat becomes more obvious to the public or increases in severity.
2. Some individuals will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat.
3. When there is sufficient warning of a significant threat, many individuals who are not at risk will evacuate.
4. Evacuation planning for known hazard areas can and should be done in advance.
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 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 confronting a major disaster or catastrophic incident, it may be necessary to employ all modes of transportation to include State and/or Federal assistance to effectively evacuate our population.
10. Duties and requirements identified for the IC also apply to the UC as applicable by ICS fundamentals.

V. 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.
2. We must be prepared to conduct both small-scale and large-scale evacuations at all times of the day both from known hazard areas and from unexpected incident locations. A General Evacuation Checklist, provided in Appendix 1, has been developed to guide the execution of evacuation operations.

B. Evacuation Decisions

1. The Incident Commander/Unified Command or, for large-scale evacuations, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) shall assess the need for evacuation, plan evacuations, and coordinate support for the evacuation effort. 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?
 - c. What do evacuees need to take with them?
 - d. What travel routes should be used by evacuees?
 - e. What transportation support is needed?
 - f. What assistance will the Functional needs population require?
 - g. What traffic control is needed?

- h. Does the anticipated duration of the evacuation make it necessary to activate shelter and mass care facilities?
 - i. How will evacuated areas be secured?
- 2. Evacuations that must be conducted because of incidents that occur without warning may have to be planned quickly and carried out with only those resources that can be mobilized rapidly.
- 3. The decision to recommend an evacuation of the populace in and around the area of an incident site rests with the Incident Commander managing the incident. In general, the Mayor shall issue the order for large-scale evacuations.

C. Hazard Specific Evacuation Planning

- 1. Hazard-specific evacuation planning information will 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 Functional needs populations affected. Such appendices should also identify potential evacuation routes and, where appropriate, transportation pickup points or assembly areas.
- 2. Likely major flooding evacuation areas, other than hazardous materials or hurricane risk areas, and the potential evacuation routes for those areas are described and depicted in Appendix 2 to this annex.
- 3. Hazardous materials risk areas and potential evacuation routes from those areas are described and depicted in the appendices to Annex Q, Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response.
- 4. Guidance for hurricane and all-hazard evacuation is provided in Appendix 3 to this annex, which also describes hurricane risk areas and evacuation routes.

D. Transportation

- 1. Individuals. It is anticipated that the primary means of evacuation for most individuals will be personal automobiles. Many people do not own vehicles and others will need assistance in evacuating. Provisions must be made to furnish public transportation during an emergency evacuation.
- 2. Functional Needs Facilities. Private schools, group homes, and day care centers may have limited transportation assets. Most other functional needs facilities rely on commercial or contract transportation companies for their special 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. Emergency transportation may be provided by the public school district, Beaumont Transit, Beaumont EMS, Ambubus, and other City vehicles. See Annex S, Transportation, for transportation guidance; see Annex M, Resource Management, for transportation resources. 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 emphasizing the need for citizens to help their neighbors who lack transportation or need assistance can significantly reduce requirements for public transportation during an evacuation.

E. Traffic Control

1. Actual evacuation movement will be controlled by local law enforcement agencies.
2. When possible, two-way traffic will be maintained on all evacuation routes to allow continued access for emergency vehicles.
3. For large-scale evacuations when time and supplies permit, traffic control devices, such as signs and barricades, will be provided by the Public Works Department upon request. Some traffic control devices may be available from the local Texas Department of Transportation district office as well.
4. Law enforcement will request wrecker services when needed to clear disabled vehicles from evacuation routes.

F. Warning & Public Information

1. For small-scale evacuations, the Incident Commander will normally decide if an evacuation warning should be issued in and around an incident site. For large-scale evacuations, Unified Command at the EOC, EOCs, or the Multi-Agency Coordination Center/Regional Unified Command (RUC) will normally disseminate warnings for large-scale evacuations beyond the incident site or where evacuation is conducted because of an imminent threat.
2. Advance Notice of Possible Evacuation
 - a. For slow developing emergency situations, advance warning should be given to affected residents as soon as it is clear evacuation may be required. Such advance notice is normally disseminated through the media by the designated Public Information Officer (PIO) and/or through the JIC/JIS as applicable. Advance warning should address suitable preparedness actions, such as securing property, assembling disaster supplies, fueling vehicles, and identifying evacuation routes.
 - b. Advance warning should be made to functional needs facilities in a threatened evacuation area as early as possible. During notification, request facility staff review and prepare to implement their evacuation plans. Facility staff should also report their periodic status and any requirements for assistance to the EOC.
 - c. The functional needs population should also be given advance notice. Notifying and preparing this segment of the population for evacuation will likely require additional time and resources. Any Functional circumstances or requests for assistance should be reported to on-scene authorities or the EOC.

3. Evacuation Warning

- a. Evacuation warning should be disseminated through all available warning systems. See Annex A, Warning, for further information.
- 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. When possible, two vehicles should be employed—the first to get the attention of the people and a second to 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.
- c. Functional needs facilities may be notified directly by on-scene authorities, by the EOC staff, or by the evacuation call center. However, if notifications will be made by all three methods, a specific division of responsibilities for notifications should be made so that no facilities are inadvertently overlooked.
- d. Law enforcement personnel should sweep the evacuation area to ensure 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. 2011 legislation, Texas Penal Code Section 12.50, provides for criminal penalties for failing to evacuate once ordered to do so.

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. The PIO will insure that such information is provided to the media on a timely basis for further dissemination to the public and should be available for follow-up information or interviews. Provisions must be made to disseminate information to individuals with functional needs, including the blind, hearing impaired and non-English speakers. Specific public information procedures are contained in Annex I (Emergency Public Information).
- b. Amplifying instructions for an evacuation may include information on the location of shelter 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 need timely information on where to pick them up.
- 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.

G. Functional Needs Population

1. Functional needs facilities are responsible for the welfare and safety of their students, clients, patients, and inmates. Virtually all of these facilities are required to maintain an emergency plan that includes provisions for an emergency evacuation; however, in order to effectively implement those plans, they must be warned of emergency situations.

a. Schools & Day Care Centers

- 1) If evacuation of public schools is required, students will normally be transported on school buses to other schools outside of the risk area, where they can be picked up by their parents. 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 will be returned to their homes so they can evacuate with their families.
- 2) Private schools, charter schools, and day care centers, including adult day care facilities and group homes, typically maintain limited transportation resources and may require government assistance in evacuating.

b. Hospitals, Nursing Homes, & Correctional Facilities.

- 1) If evacuation of these facilities is required, patients and inmates should be transported, with appropriate medical or security support, to a comparable facility. 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.
- 2) Medical patients, registered sex offenders, and prisoners should not be housed in shelter and mass care facilities with the general public.

2. Functional needs citizens will require Functional evacuation assistance, transportation, shelter facilities, and medical care during major evacuations (See Annex H – Health and Medical). Our City emergency management plans will identify by category and estimated number the functional needs population and address their needs before, during, and immediately after a major disaster or catastrophic incident.

H. Handling Pets During Evacuations

1. Evacuees who go to the homes of relatives, friends or commercial accommodations with their pets normally do not 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 indicate that some people, particularly the elderly, will not leave their homes if they cannot take their pets with them. Loose pets remaining in an evacuated area may also create a public safety concern. Hence, it is desirable to make reasonable arrangements for evacuees who come to public shelters with pets. The Animal Services Officer should coordinate these arrangements.
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. Provide pet owners information on nearby kennels, animal shelters, and veterinary clinics that have agreed to temporarily shelter pets.
- b. Direct pet owners to a public shelter with covered exterior corridors or adjacent support buildings where pets on leashes and in carriers may be temporary housed.
- c. Temporary pet shelters can be established at fairgrounds, rodeo or stock show barns, livestock auctions, and other similar facilities if necessary.

I. Access Control & Security

1. Security in 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, the fire department will take measures to ensure continued fire protection.
2. If an evacuated area has sustained damage and cannot be reoccupied for an extended period of time, it may be desirable to implement a re-entry program/system to limit access to emergency workers, homeowners, business owners, utility workers, and contractors restoring damaged structures and removing debris. Refer to Annex G, Law Enforcement, for further information.

J. Return of Evacuees

1. Evacuees returning to their homes or businesses in evacuated areas require 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 the notification(s) as appropriate. For large-scale evacuations, the decision will normally be made by the Mayor and disseminated through the media.
2. The following conditions should prevail in the evacuated area before evacuees are authorized to return:
 - a. The threat prompting the evacuation has been resolved or subsided.
 - b. Sufficient debris has been removed to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.
 - c. Downed power lines have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated. However, utility services may not be fully restored.
 - d. Structures have been inspected and deemed safe for occupancy.
 - e. Adequate water is available for firefighting.
3. For return and re-entry, it may be necessary to provide transportation for those who lack vehicles. Traffic control along return routes may also be required.

4. Public information intended for returnees should address such issues as:

- a) Documenting damage for insurance purposes.
- b) Caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances.
- c) Cleanup instructions.
- d) Removal and disposal of debris.
- e) Caution in running generators where exhaust could enter interior spaces.
- f) Applicable water safety issues (i.e. boil water notices, shortages, etc)

K. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management

1. Prevention

- 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 dikes, and areas adjacent to facilities that make, use, or store hazardous materials.
- c. Seek improvement to preplanned evacuation routes if needed.
- d. Enhance warning systems to increase warning times and reduce the need for hasty evacuations.

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. See Appendix 2 for potential major evacuation areas other than hazardous materials risk areas; hazardous materials risk areas are described in Annex Q, Hazardous Materials & Oil Spill Response. Determine the population of risk areas and identify facilities that may require Functional assistance during evacuation (hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.) to determine potential transportation requirements.
- b. To the extent possible, identify individuals with functional needs who would require assistance in evacuating and maintain contact information for those individuals.
- c. Identify primary and alternate evacuation routes, taking into account road capacities.
- d. Review the disaster preparedness plans of functional facilities and advise facility operators of any changes that may be needed to make them more workable.
- 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 government resources from known hazards by relocating them.
- 3. Response
 - See the General Evacuation Checklist in Appendix 1
- 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.
 - d. Initiative recovery activities for evacuees who have suffered loss of or damage to their homes or businesses.
 - e. Carry out appropriate public information activities.

VI. ORGANIZATION & ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES
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A. Organization

- 1. Our normal emergency organization, described in Section VI.A of the Basic Plan and depicted in Attachment 3 to the Basic Plan, will plan and carry out evacuations and the return of people to their homes or businesses. A large-scale evacuation, however, may require the formation of a MACC/RUC to support the Branches, Divisions and Groups at work in the field and Unified Command at the EOC.
- 2. Incident Command System (ICS) – EOC or MACC/RUC 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. If large-scale evacuation is required, the Mayor will give the order and the IC/UC will disseminate the order to the public.
 - b. For smaller-scale evacuations, 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, coordinate traffic control along evacuation routes, arrange for the activation of shelter and mass care facilities, and advise other jurisdictions of the evacuation. The EOC will normally coordinate resource requests and policy issues that affect the City as a whole.
 - c. During a large-scale evacuation, a division of responsibility for evacuation tasks should be agreed upon between the Unified Command at the EOC and the MACC/RUC if one is established. The IC/UC and the EMC will normally share

responsibility for managing evacuation operations including activation of any shelters and/or mass care facilities within our jurisdiction. The MACC/RUC may help coordinate evacuation operations affecting multiple jurisdictional areas. The DDC/DPS will normally coordinate traffic control along evacuation routes outside the City of Beaumont.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The Mayor will:
 - a. For emergencies and disasters, issue the order directing citizens to evacuate, when appropriate.
 - b. Direct the relocation of at risk essential resources (personnel, equipment, and supplies) to safe areas.
 - c. Direct the opening of local shelter and mass care facilities, if needed.
2. The Incident Commander/Unified Command will:
 - a. Identify risk areas in the vicinity to the incident site and determine protective actions for people in those risk areas.
 - b. If evacuation of risk areas and Functional needs facilities is required, plan, organize, and conduct the evacuation with the resources assigned. Request additional resources from the EOC, as required.
 - c. Request support from the EOC to assist in coordinating evacuation activities beyond the incident site, such as activation of shelter and mass care facilities, if required.
3. The EMC will:
 - a. Develop and maintain evacuation planning information for known risk areas, including population of the area, and primary evacuation routes.
 - b. Review evacuation plans of functional needs facilities within known risk areas and determine possible need for evacuation support.
 - c. Coordinate evacuation planning to include:
 - 1) Selection of suitable evacuation routes, based on recommendations from law enforcement.
 - 2) Movement control, based on recommendations from law enforcement.
 - 3) Transportation arrangements.
 - 4) Shelter and mass care arrangements.
 - 5) Functional needs demographics and evacuation support requirements.

- d. Approve release of warnings, instructions, and other emergency public information relating to evacuation.
 - e. Coordinate evacuation efforts with other local governments that may be affected by the evacuation, where appropriate.
 - f. For short-term evacuations, coordinate with operators of government-owned buildings, schools, churches, and other facilities for use of their facilities as temporary evacuee holding areas.
4. Common Tasks of All Organizations
- a. If time permits, secure and protect facilities in evacuation areas.
 - b. If time permits, relocate essential equipment, supplies, and records to non-risk areas.
5. Law Enforcement will:
- a. Recommend evacuation routes to the Incident Commander/Unified Command or EOC staff.
 - b. Assist in evacuation by providing traffic control.
 - c. Protect property in evacuated areas and limit access to those areas.
 - d. Assist in securing, protecting or relocating prisoners as applicable.
 - e. If time permits, relocate essential evidence to non-risk areas.
 - f. Coordinate law enforcement activities with other emergency services.
 - g. Assist in warning the public.
 - h. Provide information to the PIO or JIC for public news releases on the evacuation routes.
 - i. Coordinate with the Texas Department of Transportation to assist with traffic control signage and barricades as applicable on State or Federal highways.
6. The Fire Department will:
- a. Be responsible for fire protection in the vacated area.
 - b. Assist in warning the public.
 - c. Assist in evacuating functional needs groups/facilities, as requested.
 - d. Assist in establishing evacuation point facilities as requested.
 - e. Determine and establish assembly points as necessary.

- f. Provide information to the PIO or JIC on pickup points or Functional pickup routes for those who require transportation, so that this information may be provided to the public.
7. The Public Information Officer (PIO) will:
- a. Disseminate emergency information from the Incident Commander/Unified Command advising the public of evacuation actions to be taken.
 - b. Coordinate with area news media for news releases.
 - c. Establish a media briefing area as applicable. For additional information refer to Annex A, Public Warning.
 - d. Establish a Joint Information System (JIS) and Joint Information Center (JIC) as applicable.
8. The Public Works Department will:
- a. Provide and position traffic control devices upon request.
 - b. Assist in keeping evacuation routes open as necessary.
 - c. When possible, provide barricades and barriers to restrict entry to evacuated areas and other areas where entry must be controlled.
 - d. Provide other assistance, such as manpower and heavy equipment, for evacuations as needed.
9. The Ground Support/Transportation Unit Leader will:
- a. Coordinate transportation for the Evacuation Branch to assist evacuees without vehicles or for those who need assistance in evacuating.
 - b. Coordinate all transportation relating to relocation of essential resources.
10. The Shelter/Mass Care Officer will:
- a. For other than short-term evacuations, or for mass casualty incidents, coordinate with the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other service organizations to open shelters and activate mass care operations. See Annex C, Shelter & Mass Care, for further information
11. Public Health will:
- a. Monitor evacuation of health care facilities and coordinate evacuation assistance, if requested.
 - b. Provide triage for medical functional needs evacuees.

- c. Assist with treatment and transport of medical Functional needs evacuees as applicable. This support will be required at both the General and Medical Evacuation Sites.

12. Animal Services will:

- a. Coordinate arrangements to provide temporary facilities for pets arriving with evacuees.
- b. Arrange for supplies to evacuate pets arriving with evacuees without the necessary equipment.
- c. Be prepared to provide shelter managers with information on procedures for handling evacuees with pets.

13. Functional Needs Facilities (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, group homes, assisted living facilities, and correctional facilities) will:

- a. Close and supervise evacuation of their facilities.
- b. Coordinate appropriate transportation for evacuees and enroute medical or security support.
- c. Arrange for use of suitable host facilities.
- d. Request emergency assistance from local government 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.

VII. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. General

- 1. The Mayor has the general responsibility for ordering an evacuation, when deemed the most suitable means of protecting the public from a hazard.
- 2. In situations where rapid evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the Incident Commander/Unified Command 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 will normally be coordinated and directed by Unified Command located at the EOC within the City of Beaumont.

B. Evacuation Area Definition

1. Areas to be evacuated will be determined by those officials with the authority to direct a mandatory evacuation based on the counsel of those individuals and agencies with the necessary expertise, the use of Functionalized planning materials or decision aids, the recommendations of state and federal agencies, and, where appropriate, 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.
2. The hazard situation which 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. The lines of succession for the Mayor and the EMC are outlined in Section VII of the Basic Plan.
2. Lines of succession for each department and agency head shall be according to the standard operating procedures established by each department.
3. Lines of succession for appointed positions shall be in accordance with the respective Annex/function addressed.

VIII. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. Level IV - Normal Conditions.

See the prevention and preparedness activities in section V.K, Actions by Phases of Emergency Management.

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

1. Review information on potential evacuation areas, facilities at risk, and evacuation routes.
2. Monitor the situation.
3. Inform first responders and local officials of the situation.
4. Advise the public and functional needs facilities to monitor the situation.

5. Check the status of potential evacuation routes, evacuation facilities, and shelter/mass care facilities.

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

1. Activate the EOC and ICP with designated personnel and monitor the situation.
2. Alert all response personnel for possible evacuation operations duty.
3. Coordinate with functional facilities and/or health care facilities and group homes to determine their readiness to evacuate.
4. Check the status of resources and enhance short-term readiness if possible. Monitor the availability of transportation assets and drivers.
5. Continue to disseminate public information.
6. Update the status of resources.
7. Update the DDC with any anticipated resource shortfalls.

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

1. Staff the UC/EOC with additional personnel as needed, monitor the situation and track resource status.
2. Place first responders and transportation providers in an alert status; place off-duty personnel on standby.
3. Check the status of evacuation routes and pre-position traffic control devices.
4. Update plans to move government equipment to safe havens.
5. Select shelter/mass care facilities for use.
6. Provide information to the public on planned evacuation routes, securing their homes, and what items they need to take with them. Prepare to issue a public warning if it becomes necessary.

IX. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

A. Reporting

Large-scale evacuations should be reported to state agencies and other jurisdictions that may be affected. Situation Reports will be prepared and disseminated during major

emergency operations. The Situation Report format is provided in Annex N, Direction & Control.

B. Records

1. Activity Logs/Major Event Logs. The Incident Commander and, if activated, the UC at 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. Hence, all departments and agencies will maintain records of personnel and equipment used and supplies consumed during large-scale evacuations.

C. Resources

General emergency response resources that may be required to conduct an evacuation are listed in Annex M, Resource Management.

D. Post Incident Review

For large-scale evacuations, the City of Beaumont's EMC shall organize and conduct a review of emergency operations by those tasked in this annex in accordance with the guidance provided in Section IX.D of the Basic Plan. The purpose of this review is to identify needed improvements in this plan, procedures, facilities, and equipment.

E. Exercises

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

X. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. The EMC, in conjunction with applicable Department Directors, is responsible for developing and maintaining this annex. Recommended changes to this annex should be forwarded as needs become apparent.
- B. This annex will be revised annually and updated in accordance with the schedule outlined in Section X of the Basic Plan.
- C. Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are responsible for developing and maintaining SOP/SOGs covering those responsibilities.

XI. REFERENCES

Department of Justice, ADA Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Government

FEMA, *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning* (SLG-101).
FEMA, *Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters* (November 2010)
State of Texas, *Function Needs Support Services Took Kit* (June 1, 2011).
State of Texas, Texas Department of Public Safety Disaster District 2B-Sub 2B, *Emergency Evacuation Traffic Management Plan* (July 10, 2009)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Texas Hurricane Evacuation Study, Technical Data Report for the Lake Sabine Study Area* (January 2012)

APPENDICES:

1 General Evacuation Checklist
2 Potential Evacuation Areas
3 Hurricane Evacuation

GENERAL EVACUATION CHECKLIST

✓	Action Item	Assigned
	PLANNING:	
	1. Determine area(s) at risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determine population of risk area(s) ▪ Identify any functional needs facilities and populations in risk area(s) 	
	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 and routes to shelters.	
	ADVANCE WARNING:	
	6. Provide advance warning to functional needs facilities & advise them to activate 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. See Annex I, Emergency Public Information.	
	8. Develop traffic control plans & stage traffic control devices at required locations	
	9. Coordinate with functional needs facilities regarding precautionary evacuation. Identify and alert Functional needs populations.	
	10. Ready temporary shelters selected for use.	
	11. Coordinate with transportation providers to ensure vehicles & drivers will be available when and where needed.	
	12. Coordinate with private, charter, and public schools regarding closure of schools.	
	13. Advise neighboring jurisdictions that may be affected by evacuation plans.	
	EVACUATION:	
	14. Advise neighboring jurisdictions & the local Disaster District that evacuation recommendation or order will be issued.	
	15. Disseminate evacuation recommendation or order to functional needs facilities and populations. Provide assistance in evacuating, if needed.	
	16. Disseminate evacuation recommendation or order to the public through available warning systems, clearly identifying areas to be evacuated.	
	17. Provide amplifying information to the public through the media. Emergency public information should address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 functional needs population & those without transportation 	
	18. Staff and open temporary shelters	

	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 Reports on evacuation to the local Disaster District.	
	RETURN OF EVACUEES	
	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 local Disaster District 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 functional needs facilities regarding return of evacuees to those facilities.	
	31. If evacuated areas have sustained damage, provide the public information that addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Documenting damage & making expedient repairs ▪ Caution in reactivating utilities & damaged appliances ▪ Cleanup & removal/disposal of debris ▪ Recovery programs See Annex J, Recovery. 	
	32. Terminate temporary shelter & mass care operations.	
	33. Maintain access controls for areas that cannot be safely reoccupied.	

**POTENTIAL EVACUATION AREAS
(LIST)**

ID# E-1

Description: City of Beaumont

Hazard: Major Hurricane

Est. Population: 118,296

Evacuation Routes: US 69 North (See Traffic Management Plan)

Est. Evacuation Time: 32 hours

ID# E-2

Description: North Beaumont

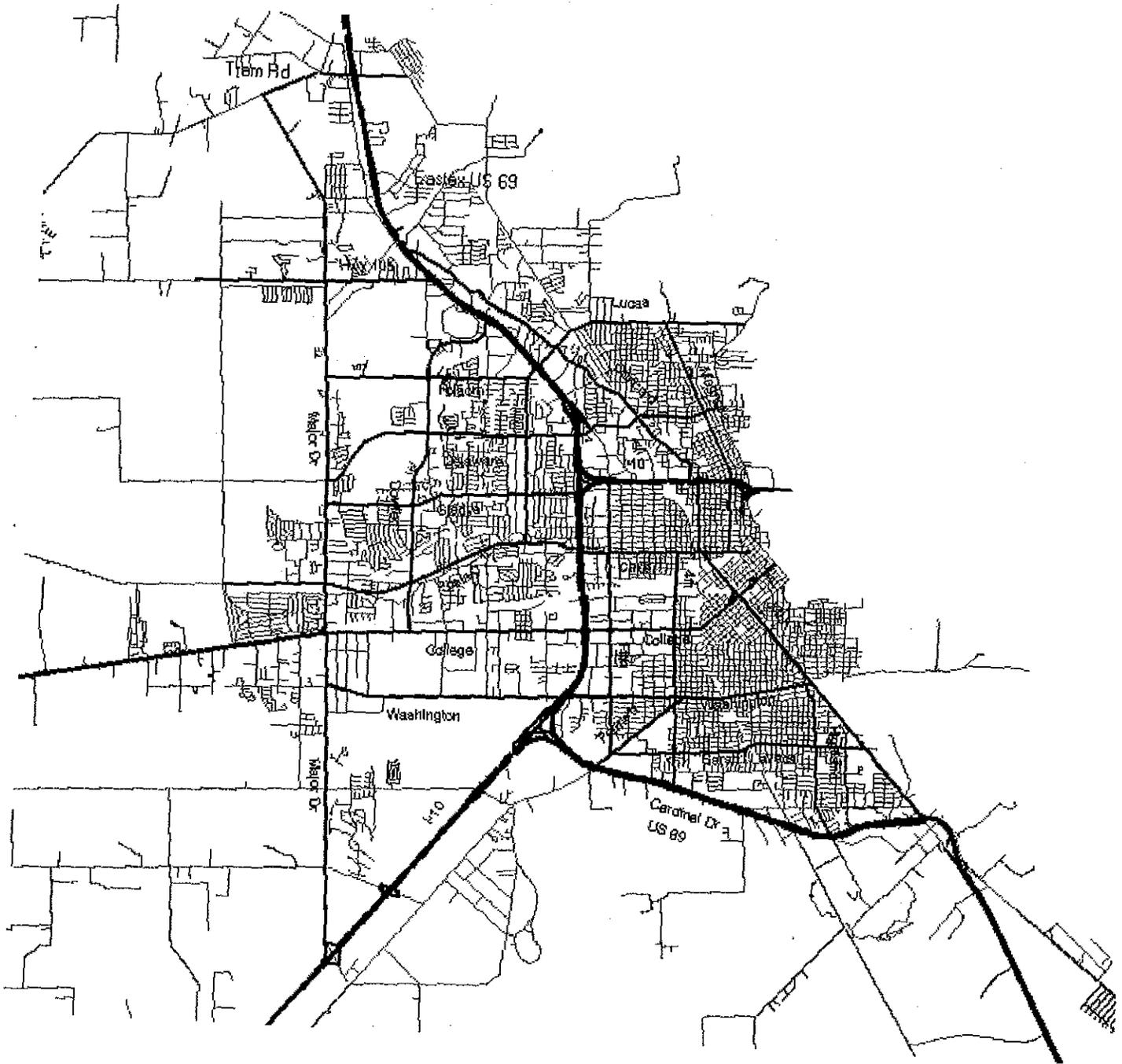
Hazard: Flooding

Est. Population: 10,000

Evacuation Routes: Pine Street, Lucas Dr, Delaware St, Magnolia St, Concord Dr, Tram Rd, Hwy 105, IH10, US 69

Est. Evacuation Time: 6 hours

POTENTIAL EVACUATION AREAS (MAP)

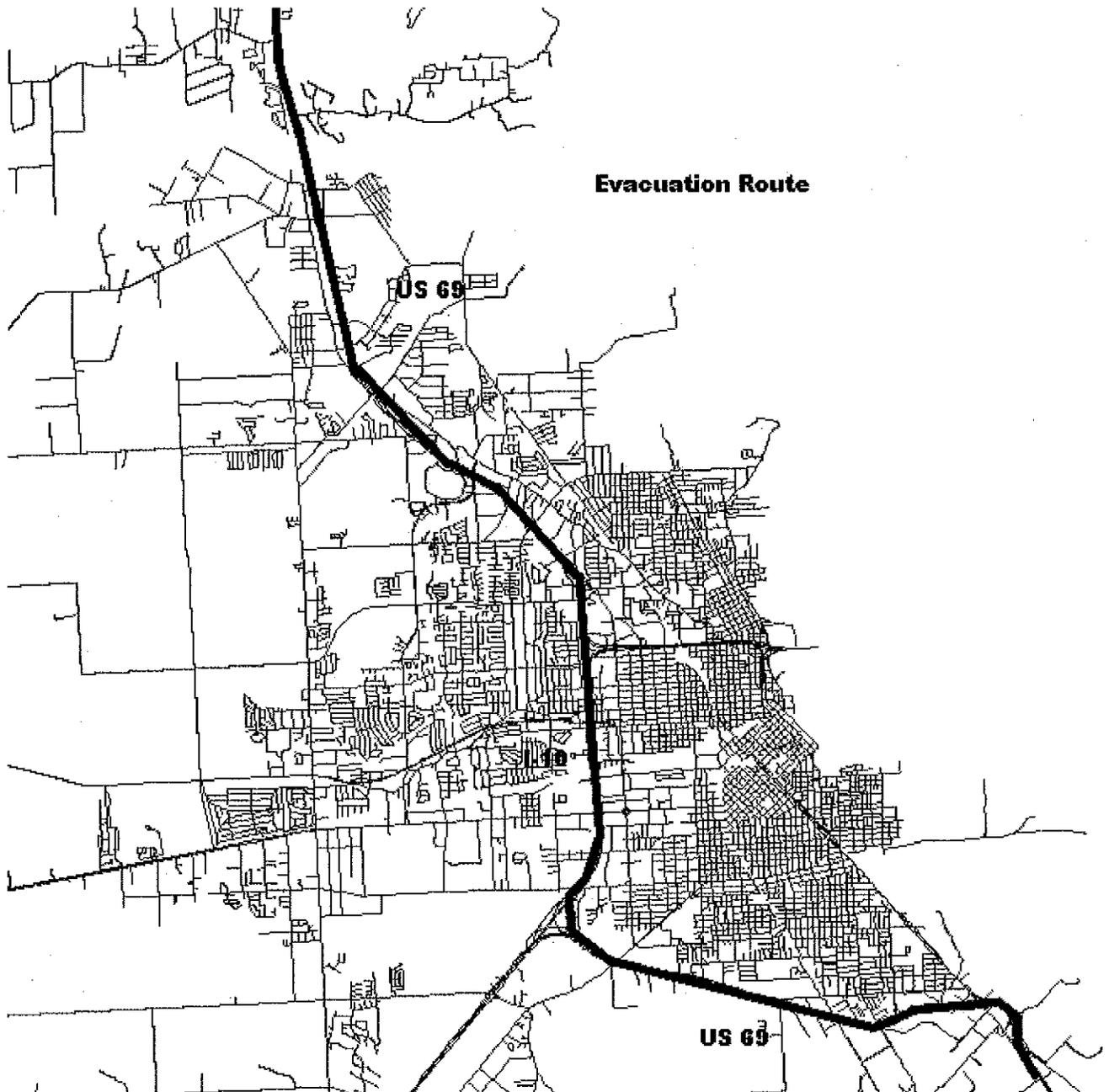


Based on January 2012, FEMA approved, Texas Hurricane Evacuation Study- Technical data Report for the Lake Sabine Study Area.

Table 6-2: Socioeconomic Data

County	Evacuation Zone	Population	Permanent Occupied Housing Units	Mobile Home Units	Vacation / Seasonal Units	Tourist / Hotel / Motel Units	Average People Per Occupied Housing Unit	Average Vehicle per Occupied Housing Unit
Chambers	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	1,353	487	119	134	0	2.79	1.79
		27,359	9,242	2,542	239	255	2.89	1.96
		6,384	2,224	494	30	0	2.87	1.91
	Total	35,096	11,953	3,156	403	255		
Jefferson	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	84,335	32,138	1,004	267	1,525	2.61	1.67
		167,938	61,303	2,654	238	3,193	3.07	1.74
	Total	252,273	93,441	3,658	505	4,718		
Orange	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	53,726	20,333	3,943	164	549	2.63	1.74
		28,111	10,498	2,970	84	628	2.68	1.82
	Total	81,837	31,031	6,913	248	1,377		
Liberty	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	26,403	9,093	3,534	131	91	2.85	1.73
		49,240	15,980	5,788	815	168	3.20	1.74
	Total	75,643	25,073	9,322	946	259		
Hardin	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	9,423	3,572	1,379	52	0	2.62	1.76
		23,140	8,536	2,550	64	106	2.72	1.90
	Scenario C Evacuation Zone - Cat 3-5	22,072	8,354	3,010	247	52	2.64	1.68
	Total	54,635	20,462	6,939	363	158		
Jasper	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	12,005	4,593	1,692	117	0	2.62	1.70
		23,705	9,175	2,865	1,293	402	2.58	1.68
	Total	35,710	13,770	4,557	1,410	402		
Newton	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	7,233	2,836	1,141	261	0	2.53	1.54
		7,212	2,640	970	596	131	2.57	1.72
	Total	14,445	5,476	2,111	857	131		

HURRICANE EVACUATION



Additional Information regarding Transportation registration and process for evacuating citizens is maintained in the local Emergency Management Office and is posted on the City of Beaumont website: cityofbeaumont.com under the Emergency Management link.

**Appendix 3
To
Annex E
Evacuation**

HURRICANE EVACUATION

CITY OF BEAUMONT



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

HURRICANE EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

This appendix provides for an orderly and coordinated evacuation of people, vital equipment, and essential supplies from those portions of the city threatened by hurricanes if it is determined that such action is the most effective means of protecting the populace, vital equipment, and supplies from the effects of such storms.

II. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

A. Acronyms

ARC	American Red Cross
DDC	Disaster District Committee
DPS	Texas Department of Public Safety
EAC	Evacuation Assistance Center (Aka: "Call Center" for City of Beaumont)
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FNSS	Functional Need Support Services
HurrEvac	Hurricane Evacuation System
ICS	Incident Command System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRP	National Response Plan
NWS	National Weather Service
TLETS	Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
USACE	United States Army Corp of Engineers

B. Definitions

1. Estimated Safe Time for Evacuation Decision (ESTED). Based on a hurricane evacuation study by the USACE, a computer program calculated the minimal time before a decision must be made to accomplish an orderly evacuation for various categories of hurricanes at selected angles of impact. ESTED assists in evaluating the potential impact on evacuation decision time using forecasts provided by the National Weather Service.
2. Evacuation. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) defines evacuation as an organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.
3. Functional Needs Facilities. Certain facilities which house or serve populations that cannot care for themselves during emergency situations and/or require unique support services. Such facilities include:
 - Schools and day care centers, where students require supervision to ensure their safety.

- Hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living centers, and group homes, where patients need Functionalized health care personnel and equipment to maintain their health.
 - Correctional facilities, where offenders require security to keep them in custody.
 - The two categories of facilities are medical and general based on FEMA FNSS guidelines. General population shelters must be capable of providing care for both levels of functional needs.
4. HURREVAC. A PC-based storm tracking and hurricane evacuation decision aid distributed by Sea Island Software for government use support by the US Corps of Engineers, FEMA, and the National Hurricane Center. The software links to a web site to download data files with current NWS storm forecasts and processes the data to display storm track and evacuation decision information.
 5. Hurricane Risk Areas. These are areas at risk from winds and storm surge associated with hurricanes. There are five of these risk areas, each corresponding to one of the five categories of hurricanes on the Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale. The stronger the storm, the greater the inland impact will be and the more risk areas affected. The Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale is specific to wind speed, and surge calculations have been separated out as an additional factor for consideration.
 6. Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale. This scale is used to rate a hurricane's current intensity on a 1 to 5 scale. The scale identifies the potential property damage that storms in each category can cause. Storm categories include:

Hurricane Category	Wind Speeds
1	74 to 95 mph
2	96 to 110 mph
3	111 to 129 mph
4	130 to 156 mph
5	157 mph or higher

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Coastal areas of Texas are at risk from the threat of hurricanes. There is a significant possibility that a hurricane will strike the Texas coast and impact political jurisdictions within the City of Beaumont with extremely strong winds, storm surge, and torrential rains. Tornadoes may also be spawned by the hurricane. The potential for damage will depend on many factors, including the storm's wind strength, storm's surge, where it makes landfall, slope of the Gulf floor approaching land, and the angle of the storm path.
2. The City of Beaumont is in a hurricane risk area for a Category 1 or greater storm. Areas at risk are depicted in Tab A.

B. Assumptions

1. An evacuation of local residents at risk from the effects of hurricanes, particularly storm surge, is an effective means of saving lives and reducing personal injuries.
2. Public shelters will not be operated in hurricane risk areas.
3. An estimate of the number of hurricane evacuees for each respective storm category in the local area is provided in Tab B.
4. School districts will normally dismiss classes prior to the implementation of hurricane evacuation so that school children can evacuate with their parents.
5. The primary means of hurricane evacuation will be by personal vehicle. Individuals who do not have personal vehicles may require assistance in evacuating.
6. Public and privately owned transportation resources in the local area will be used to provide evacuation transportation for those without personal transportation.
7. In the event suitable facilities are not available to protect essential equipment and records owned by local government from the effects of a hurricane, that equipment and those records will be relocated to safe havens further inland.
8. Duties and requirements identified for the Incident Commander also apply to the Unified Command as applicable by ICS fundamentals.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Evacuations will be conducted in accordance with ICS precepts.

B. Pre-Evacuation Warning

1. It is desirable to provide pre-evacuation warnings to residents of all hurricane risk areas. As hurricanes are normally fairly slow moving, it should generally be possible to provide both warnings and pertinent instructions to the public. See Annex A for warning procedures and Annex I for public information procedures.
2. Tropical weather forecasts and warning from the National Weather Service (NWS) are disseminated through a variety of media venues, to include: Hurrevac, NWS Conference calls with Emergency Management personnel, local media venues, Police and Fire Facebook pages, the City's Public Safety website link, and Beaumont's 911 Operations Center Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS) among other options. NWS hurricane related products may also be obtained through the Internet and commercial weather systems.
3. Special attention should be given to providing appropriate warning and instructions to:

- a. Tourists who may be unfamiliar with the threat posed by a hurricane and with evacuation routes.
- b. People occupying travel trailers and recreational vehicles, which are particularly vulnerable to wind effects.
- c. Boat owners and marinas. Owners and managers should be advised to move boats from the water to secure storage, secure them to protected moorings, or take other appropriate measures to secure and protect them.
- d. Functional needs facilities and population.

C. Evacuation Decision Support

Local officials will use a variety of hard-copy weather products and hurricane decision aids to track storms and provide information helpful in making an evacuation decision. Among the decision aids available are:

1. HURREVAC
 - a. Can be set up to provide a decision timeline reminder for potential evacuation orders to accommodate evacuation time expectations to ensure clearance prior to the arrival of tropical force winds.
 - b. Provides river gauge markers for flood and surge information
 - c. Provides wind field calculations
 - d. Provides for predictive errors regarding landfall location
 - e. Assists in generating situation reports for briefings
2. Both HURREVAC and ESTED-TX run on a personal computer. DPS also broadcasts summaries of severe weather warnings TLETS. TLETS Reports are received locally at the 911 Operations Center.
3. NWS conference calls with Emergency Management- Weekly calls are conducted throughout the year, with additional calls provided on a situational (weather) basis, sometimes as much as multiple times per day.
4. Commercial forecasts and weather information are also available: i.e. Weather Underground, NWS websites, Impact Weather

D. Prior Notification of Evacuation Decision.

1. Prior to announcing an evacuation decision to the local populace, the Mayor or designee should have the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) notify:
 - a. Other jurisdictions within the county that are located on outbound hurricane evacuation routes. Notification should be accomplished by telephone, text, using available/standard social media, email, and can include a TLETS message group broadcast to all other jurisdictions within the county.
 - b. The Disaster District Committee (DDC) 2B Chairman and TDEM District Coordinator in Beaumont by phone or TLETS message. The DDC Chairman will, in turn, notify inland counties expected to receive transiting evacuation

traffic and those counties expected to receive and host evacuees from our area by TLETS message or other means.

- c. Receiving jurisdictions, pass-through jurisdictions, Golden Triangle jurisdictions, to include those in Hardin, Jefferson and Orange Counties. A standard contact group has been built for this notification with the current vendor for emergency notifications. This notification can be made through the EOC or either dispatch office.
2. The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that those jurisdictions that will be supporting the evacuation effort are warned so that emergency facilities can be staffed, equipment and personnel deployed, and evacuee reception plans implemented.

E. Precautionary Evacuation

It may be appropriate for local officials to recommend precautionary evacuation of certain residents in advance of a general evacuation recommendation. Precautionary evacuation recommendations may be appropriate for:

1. Areas where access routes may be inundated by heavy rainfall in advance of an approaching hurricane.
2. Mobile Home Residents. Mobile homes may be vulnerable when wind speeds are substantially less than 100 mph and it will be appropriate to recommend early evacuation for mobile home residents.
3. Functional Needs Populations and Functional Needs Facilities. Evacuating functional needs populations and functional needs facilities may require functionalized transportation equipment, en route support, and detailed coordination with reception areas to arrange suitable facilities for hospital and nursing home patients, and clients of other functional needs facilities. It may be appropriate to recommend precautionary evacuation for these individuals and institutions. A list of medical facilities in the local area is provided in Annex H (Health and Medical Services).

F. General Evacuation Recommendations

1. A recommendation to evacuate should be issued by the Mayor when possible to permit the evacuation to be completed safely. The City will use all means available to disseminate the evacuation recommendation or order.
2. Due to the difficulties of providing traffic direction and control at night, it is desirable that an evacuation be conducted during daylight hours to the extent possible.

G. Local Shelters

1. Public shelters operated by the American Red Cross will not be set up in hurricane risk areas. Given the difficulty of accurately predicting a hurricane's precise impact

area and wind velocity at landfall, it is undesirable to operate public shelters in these areas.

2. If shelters for emergency service personnel, utility workers, or others must be established in hurricane risk areas, they should be established only in buildings that will not be affected by flooding and have been determined to be capable of withstanding expected wind loads one category higher than the forecasted landfall speed.

H. Evacuation Routes & Traffic Control Points

The hurricane evacuation routes and traffic control points for the City of Beaumont are depicted in Tab D to this appendix. Evacuee destinations are described in Tab C. Inland evacuation routes are depicted in Tab D.

I. Estimated Evacuation Times

The estimated hurricane evacuation times for this area for various categories of hurricanes are included in Tab B to this appendix.

J. Continuity of Operations

1. Key personnel and essential equipment and supplies that will be needed for response and recovery and that are at risk from hurricane effects should be protected in place or temporarily removed to safer areas to protect them. Each emergency service and department should make plans to protect its key personnel and material, identifying needs for inland relocation sites to the individual charged with coordinating for the use of those sites. This should be done prior to the beginning of hurricane season.
2. If inland relocation sites are needed for equipment, supplies, and personnel, the EMC will be responsible for informing the Mayor and Manager of plans to relocate resources and coordinating temporary relocation sites with host jurisdictions as needed.
3. The Mayor or designee may direct deployment of personnel, equipment, and supplies to support relocated local residents in reception areas if those reception areas have insufficient resources to cope with the evacuee population they have received.

K. Transportation

1. Individuals
 - a. General. Most residents are expected to relocate in their personal vehicles. Survey results indicate that many households would take more than one vehicle during a hurricane evacuation; hence, extra space may be available in some vehicles. A strong emphasis on the need for ride sharing in public information materials could help reduce the fairly substantial requirements for public transportation for those without vehicles.

- b. Evacuation Call Center. To avoid saturating primary dispatch and/or EOC telephone circuits used by the emergency services, a Call Center with multiple incoming phone lines should be established in a separate room or facility near the EOC to handle requests from the elderly, disabled, and others who cannot get to public transportation pickup points. The Call Center will compile requests by geographic area and give the information to the Functional Needs Dispatch Unit Leader. The Call Center location is identified in the Fire Department Evacuation SOG.
 - c. People Without Vehicles.
 - 1) There will be a sizable number of people who do not own a vehicle. These individuals should be encouraged to seek rides with friends and neighbors, if possible. Ride sharing can significantly reduce requirements for local government to provide transportation assistance. Able-bodied people who do not arrange their own transportation will be provided public transportation out of the evacuation area.
 - 2) The general approach for evacuating able-bodied people who lack transportation is to designate multiple Assembly Points within the local area. Standard inter-city public transportation routes will also be maintained to provide citizens an alternate option to get to Assembly sites. Individuals will be picked up at Assembly Points by Beaumont Municipal Transit buses and transported to an Evacuation Point to be set up at a location to be determined by the IC/UC or EOC. Beaumont Independent School District or State mutual aid buses will depart from the Evacuation Point to reception areas. Assembly Points will be identified at the time of the evacuation and passed to the general public through the media. The standard sites and process is posted on the City Website, under the Emergency Management link.
 - 3) The number of people who will require transportation depends on many factors, to include the strength and size of the hurricane, economic "capability" of the person/family, availability of a place to stay, and availability of transportation.
 - d. Functional Needs Population Transport. The disabled, elderly, those who cannot get to an Assembly Point, those with functional needs who require assistance in relocating, and those who telephone requests to the Evacuation Call Center requesting public transportation will be picked up at their residences. They will be delivered to the Medical/Functional Needs Evacuation Point at the Beaumont Civic Center for transportation out of Beaumont.
 - e. See Tab E for estimates of the number of people who may need transportation and the available transportation resources.
2. Functional Needs Facilities
- a. Functional Needs Facilities, which are expected to require careful planning to evacuate, include hospitals, group homes, nursing homes, jails, and

institutions for the handicapped or disabled. Most of these facilities are required by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS)/Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS) to have their own evacuation plans which outline the transportation resources required to conduct an evacuation, as well as requirements for other resources such as food, medicine, and attendants. They are expected to contract with transportation providers and make arrangements with suitable reception area facilities to lodge their clients.

- b. Evacuation of multiple facilities in a relatively short period will require detailed planning and coordination by local officials, because more than one facility may have planned to use the same transportation resources (such as ambulances or buses equipped with wheelchair lifts). The Public Health Director, with assistance of the EMC, is responsible for monitoring evacuation plans for functional needs facilities and coordinating with them to ensure that resources which may be needed by more than one facility are made available to each at the proper time to the extent possible. Facility operators are responsible for advising the Evacuation Call Center when their facility has been evacuated and identifying the specific reception area facility or facilities to which their clients have been relocated.
- c. Whenever possible, residents of functional needs facilities should be relocated as institutional groups, together with their attending staff. They may be housed in vacant space in comparable host area facilities or in expedient facilities. Prisoners, registered sex offenders (in violation of court orders), and medical patients cannot be lodged in ARC shelters for the general public.
- d. Both general and medical functional needs facilities must be capable of care for their patients.

3. Key Workers.

Essential emergency service and utility employees may use personal vehicles for commuting and business. In some cases, a worker's family may use the personal vehicle to evacuate, leaving key workers without transportation to or within the risk area. Department chiefs should work with these individuals and, if necessary, the Transportation Officer to arrange alternate transportation.

L. Evacuation Movement

1. Rest and Refueling Facilities. Evacuees can use service stations within the City for rest, refuel, and minor vehicle maintenance; other areas will identify suitable rest and refueling facilities. Service stations should be encouraged to extend their operating hours during the initial stages of the evacuation. Other jurisdictions are expected to identify rest and refueling facilities within their area.
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.

M. Traffic Direction and Control

1. Hurricane evacuation traffic is controlled and directed by both local law enforcement personnel and Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) troopers working in concert. Local evacuation traffic controls should be implemented before a local evacuation recommendation is issued. This includes deploying local law enforcement units and making required alterations to the operation of traffic control devices.
2. Where area-wide hurricane traffic management plans exist, the DDC Chairman will normally announce implementation of the plan and the end of operations pursuant to the plan.
3. A map of local and DPS traffic control points and a map of inland evacuation routes is provided in Tab D.

N. Reception Facility Coordination

1. Coordination with Host Jurisdictions. The Shelter Officer, assisted by local ARC 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 evacuees. Sister Cities have been established to provide designated areas for functional needs evacuees. Information on the reception area shelters to be used by those arriving via public transportation must be provided to the Evacuation Branch Director.
2. Functional Needs Facilities. Although functional needs facilities are responsible for arranging reception facilities for their clients, the Emergency Management Coordinator in cooperation with the Shelter Officer should be prepared to assist in this effort, if required, by coordinating with emergency management officials in host areas to identify suitable reception facilities. Prisoners, registered sex offenders (in violation of court orders), should not be housed in shelters for the general population without functional provisions.
3. Triage of evacuees will be based on current FNSS guidelines. Recommendations for designating an evacuee into a medical or general population shelter will be made accordingly; however, if an evacuee refuses a recommendation to a medical facility, he/she must be sent to a general population shelter (by law) and an advisory letter (sample in Tab H) should be completed and accompany other paperwork with the evacuee.

O. Public Information

1. Precautionary and general evacuation recommendations will normally be disseminated through the Emergency Alert System (EAS), as well as all local and regional media outlets and emergency notification system(s) managed by Emergency Management.
2. The Public Information Officer will disseminate information on hurricane preparedness activities, evacuation routes, transportation Assembly Points, transportation request procedures for the elderly, disabled, and others who may

require assistance, and the phone number(s) for the Evacuation Call Center. Information is also available at all time on the Emergency Management page of the City of Beaumont website (cityofbeaumont.com).

P. Coordination with the Disaster District

It is essential to keep the local DDC Chairman and District Coordinator informed of the progress of the hurricane evacuation. In the aftermath of a storm, it is important to advise the DDC Chairman of areas that have sustained such damage that they cannot be immediately reoccupied so that this information may be passed to inland reception areas that will be hosting evacuees from the affected area. Key situational awareness reports will also be submitted via WebEOC to the significant event boards at the local, regional and state level. Additionally, the information should be provided to Reception and pass-through jurisdictions via the appropriate EM notification system contact list, and should be posted to the City website, Public Safety page.

Q. Security of Evacuated Areas & Reentry

1. State law provides the jurisdiction's chief elected official with the authority to order the evacuation of all or part of the population from a stricken or threatened area within their respective jurisdictions. When a County Judge or Mayor has issued a declaration of a local state of disaster, he or she may then order an evacuation of their jurisdiction. The County Judge or Mayor may also issue orders to control ingress and egress from a disaster area, curtail movement, and deny building occupancy within the disaster area, along with other emergency issues. Refer to Annex U (Legal) for sample orders.
2. When a hurricane evacuation has been conducted, evacuees have historically left the inland areas where they have taken refuge from the storm and begun returning to the local area as soon as storm conditions dissipate and roads are passable. This means that returnees may arrive before damage assessments have been completed.
3. Access control points may be established to limit access to evacuated areas to reduce public exposure to dangerous conditions and curtail theft from unoccupied buildings. Patrols may be conducted to maintain security in evacuated areas. Access control points generally cannot be selected in advance, but law enforcement personnel should be prepared to establish and operate them as soon as it is clear which areas have suffered significant damage. To ensure consistency, all access control points should have specific written guidance on who may be admitted. Implementation of a re-entry system may be appropriate if general re-entry is not immediately authorized. The current re-entry guidelines are posted on the Emergency Management page of the City website.
 - 1) Phase One – Emergency Workers. Admit first responders, key industry first responders, utility crews, emergency management personnel, as well as State and federal response agencies and other personnel deemed essential in accordance with the Re-entry Program.

- 2) Phase Two – Personnel deemed critical for secondary entry in accordance with the re-entry program. These would include key infrastructure, inspectors, critical contractors, additional city employees needed for continuity of government, etc.
- 3) Phase Three – General Public. The following conditions should prevail before these individuals are authorized to enter the damaged area:
 - (a) The threat that caused the evacuation has been resolved.
 - (b) Sufficient debris has been removed to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.
 - (c) Downed power lines have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired or rendered safe; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated.
 - (d) Structures have been inspected and those unsafe to enter are so marked.
 - (e) Some means of fire protection is available.
4. Before announcing the decision to authorize a general return of residents to a damaged area, local officials should notify emergency management officials in those areas that may be affected by the return traffic flow in order that traffic control resources can be deployed.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES:

A. Organization

1. See Basic Plan
2. See Annex E, Section VI

B. Task Assignment

1. Mayor:
 - a. See Annex E, Section VI.
 - b. Order precautionary and general evacuation of hurricane risk areas.
2. Emergency Management Coordinator:
 - a. See Annex E, Section VI
 - b. Ensure nearby jurisdictions and the local DDC Chairperson and District Coordinator are notified prior to advising the public to evacuate.
 - c. Coordinate with reception area and pass-through emergency management personnel to provide information and instructions to evacuees.
 - d. Coordinate temporary relocation sites for equipment and personnel. Maintain information on essential emergency resources temporarily deployed out of the area to protect them.

- e. Update general evacuation and re-entry plan on the Emergency Management page of the City website.
 - f. Submit annual hurricane awareness proclamation in coordination with the State posting.
3. Police Chief:
- See Annex E, Section VI
4. Fire Chief:
- a. See Annex E, Section VI
 - b. Establish the location, required staffing, and operating procedures for the Evacuation Call Center.
 - c. Coordinate functional needs support Database with all self-identified/registered citizens needing assistance evacuating. This is done through the Sabine Neches Chief's functional website in coordination with 211 Transportation Assistance Registry program.
5. Public Information Officer:
- a. See Annex E, Section VI.
 - b. Coordinate distribution of hurricane preparedness materials to the public and the media at the beginning of hurricane season and as necessary thereafter.
 - c. In preparation for implementation of a hurricane evacuation, provide information on evacuation routes, procedures, and emergency status information to the public through all media outlets.
6. Ground Support/Transportation Unit Leader:
- a. See Annex E, Section VI
 - b. Receive all emergency transportation requirements compiled by the Evacuation Call Center and coordinate resource tasking with Beaumont Independent School District, Beaumont Municipal Transit, contracted buses and transportation assets, as well as area schools, churches, and other mutual aid and state contracted transportation assets provided.
7. Public Works:
- See Annex E, Section VI
8. Public Health:
- See Annex E, Section VI

9. Shelter/Mass Care Officer & American Red Cross (through agreement):
 - a. See Annex E, Section VI.
 - b. Maintain information on evacuation plans for functional needs facilities, functional needs population, and the status of the resources required to carry them out. Monitor evacuation of these facilities.
 - c. Coordinate with reception area ARC representatives to obtain information on shelter opening and closing plans and suitable reception area destinations for evacuees using public transportation.
10. Animal Services Officer: Coordination for pets during evacuation
11. Salvation Army- (through agreement): Canteen support for First Responders conducting Evacuation Traffic Control Points and Assembly site security.

VI. REFERENCES

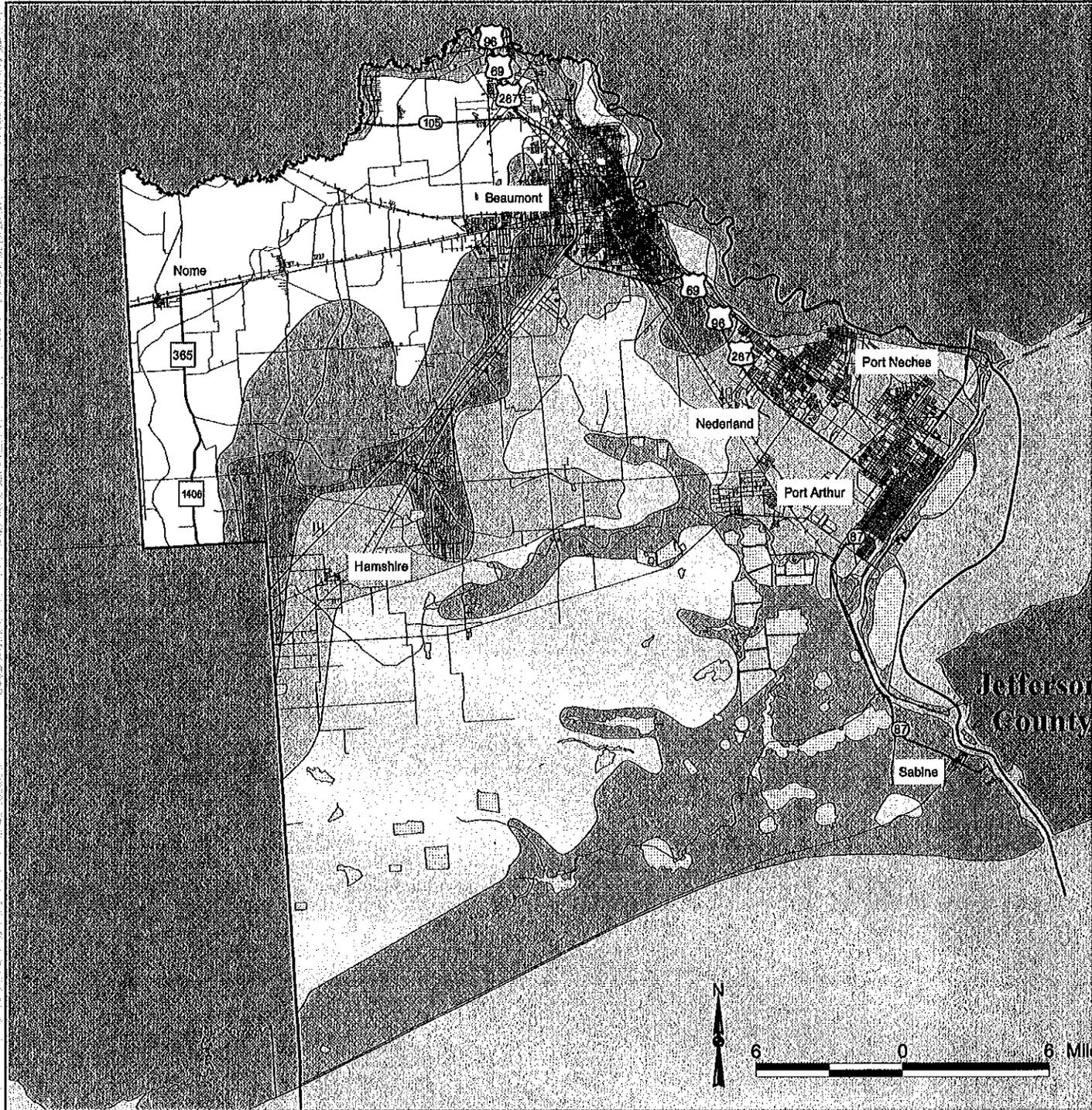
- A. *Hurricane Contingency Planning Guide for the Sabine Lake Study Area.*
- B. *Texas Gulf Coast Residents' Expectations and Intentions Regarding Hurricane Evacuation*, Hazard Reduction & Recovery Center, Texas A&M University, August 2001.
- C. *Local Population and Estimated Evacuation in Risk Areas of the Texas Gulf Coast*, Hazard Reduction & Recovery Center, Texas A&M University, October 2002.
- D. *Hurricane Evacuation Time Estimates for the Texas Gulf Coast*, Hazard Reduction & Recovery Center, Texas A&M University, March 2002
- E. Storm Atlas for the Sabine Lake Study Area.
- F. DEM Brochure: "Texas Hurricanes - Evacuation Tips for Jefferson County"
- G. DEM Brochure: "Texas Hurricanes – Evacuation Tips for the Sabine Lake Study Area"
- H. DEM Brochure: " Inland Evacuation Routes for the Sabine Lake Study Area"
- I. Functional Needs Support Services Guidelines, Department of Justice.

Tabs:

- A Hurricane Risk Area Map
- B. Estimates of Evacuees & Evacuation Times
- C. Evacuee Destinations & Lodging
- D. Evacuation Routes & Traffic Control Points
- E. Inland Evacuation Routes

- F. Transportation Requirements & Resources for Hurricane Evacuation
- G. Relocation Areas for Equipment, Supplies, & Personnel
- H. Rapid Assessment (Triage) Guideline, Shelter Placement Guidance, & Shelter Placement Form (includes- Refusal Advisory for FNSS shelter placement)

HURRICANE RISK AREA MAP



ESTIMATE OF HURRICANE EVACUEES & EVACUATION TIMES

**Estimated
Hurricane Evacuees**

Jurisdiction: **City of Beaumont and Jefferson County**	Cat 1 Storm	Cat 2 Storm	Cat 3 Storm	Cat 4 Storm	Cat 5 Storm
Jefferson County pop: 252,273 according to the 2010 U.S. Census.	89,760	132,933	189,521	217,327	223,669
City of Beaumont pop: 118,296 according to the 2010 U.S. Census.					
Estimated Evacuees					

****The City of Beaumont will use** estimates from Jefferson County since the City is located on the evacuation route and the entire County population evacuates on Hwy 69/96 through Beaumont. Further, based on the **Texas Gulf Coast Residents' Expectations and Intentions Regarding Hurricane Evacuation** study on Table 3 the respective evacuation percentages are 36.8, 54.5, 77.7, 89.1 and 91.7% by hurricane category. Based on experience from Hurricanes Lily and Rita, Gustav, and Ike these percentages are reasonable as a worst case scenario for the County as a whole.

Source: Reference B, paragraph VI.B.

**Estimated Evacuation Times
In Hours
Lake Sabine Area**

Jurisdiction: City of Beaumont	Cat 1 Storm	Cat 2 Storm	Cat 3 Storm	Cat 4 Storm	Cat 5 Storm
Estimated Evacuation Time	12	15	29	30	32

The information above is an estimate of the time it will take to get all people evacuating from the affected risk areas beyond the risk area boundary. Most people will require additional travel time to get to their final destination. This is based on **Hurricane Evacuation Time Estimates for the Texas Gulf Coast**. However, in actuality, Jefferson and Orange Counties traditionally conduct only localized evacuations for Category 1 and below, and a full evacuation for higher categories; therefore, the time to evacuate is approximately 29-32 hours regardless of category. This information is fairly accurate based on experiences from Hurricanes Lilly, Rita and Gustav evacuations. Hurricane Ike was done in about 24 hrs; however, that was after having everything streamlined the week before in Hurricane Gustav evacuation and fewer people left than normal.

6 | Transportation Analysis

6.10 Model Results

Table 6-18: Clearance Times Ranges

County	Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2 Times	Evac Zone B - Cat 3 (Chambers & Hardin) - Cat 3-5 (all others) Times	Evac Zone C - Cat 4-5 (Chambers & Hardin) - Cat 3-5 (all others) Times
County (Local) Clearance Time Ranges			
Chambers	4 to 9 hours	11 to 17 hours	13 to 19 hours
Jefferson	7 to 12 hours	26 to 32 hours	
Orange	6 to 11 hours	15 to 21 hours	
Liberty	4 to 9 hours		
Hardin	4 to 9 hours		
Jasper	4 to 9 hours		
Newton	4 to 9 hours		
Thru-Traffic (Regional) Clearance Time Ranges			
Chambers	4 to 9 hours	11 to 17 hours	13 to 19 hours
Jefferson	7 to 12 hours	26 to 32 hours	
Orange	6 to 11 hours	15 to 21 hours	
Liberty	4 to 9 hours	11 to 16 hours	13 to 19 hours
Hardin	7 to 12 hours	26 to 32 hours	26 to 32 hours
Jasper	6 to 11 hours	15 to 21 hours	
Newton	6 to 11 hours	15 to 21 hours	

Source: January 2012 FEMA approved Hurricane Evacuation Study for Lake Sabine Study Area, Section 6; table 6-18

4 | Behavioral Analysis

4.5 Behavioral Data used in the Lake Sabine Study Area Transportation Analysis

Table 4-1: Evacuee Participation

County	Evacuation Zone	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2				Scenario B Evacuation Zone - Cat 3-4				Scenario C Evacuation Zone - Cat 5			
		Perm Occ. Units	Mobile Home Units	Vac / Seas Units	Hotel / Tour Units	Perm Occ. Units	Mobile Home Units	Vac / Seas Units	Hotel / Tour Units	Perm Occ. Units	Mobile Home Units	Vac / Seas Units	Hotel / Tour Units
Chambers	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		1%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Jefferson	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		1%	50%	50%	50%	90%	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%
Orange	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		1%	50%	50%	50%	90%	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%
Liberty	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		1%	50%	50%	50%	90%	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%
Hardin	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		1%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%
Jasper	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		1%	50%	50%	50%	90%	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%
Newton	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		1%	50%	50%	50%	90%	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%

4 | Behavioral Analysis

4.5 Behavioral Data used in the Lake Sabine Study Area Transportation Analysis

Table 4-2: Evacuee Destination Percentages

County	Evacuation Zone	Percent To Public Shelters			Percent To Friends / Relatives			Percent To Hotels / Motels			Percent To Out of Area		
		Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2	Evac Zone B - Cat 3-4	Evac Zone C - Cat 5	Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2	Evac Zone B - Cat 3-4	Evac Zone C - Cat 5	Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2	Evac Zone B - Cat 3-4	Evac Zone C - Cat 5	Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2	Evac Zone B - Cat 3-4	Evac Zone C - Cat 5
		Chambers	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	35%	25%	20%	15%	10%	30%
		7%	7%	7%	45%	35%	25%	20%	15%	10%	30%	45%	60%
		12%	12%	12%	45%	35%	25%	20%	15%	10%	30%	45%	60%
Jefferson	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	20%	20%	20%	15%	15%	30%	60%	60%
		7%	7%	7%	45%	18%	18%	20%	15%	15%	30%	60%	60%
Orange	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	20%	20%	20%	15%	15%	30%	60%	60%
		7%	7%	7%	45%	18%	18%	20%	15%	15%	30%	60%	60%
Liberty	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	35%	35%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
		7%	7%	7%	45%	35%	35%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
Hardin	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	35%	25%	20%	15%	10%	30%	45%	60%
		7%	7%	7%	45%	31%	28%	20%	15%	10%	30%	45%	55%
	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	12%	12%	12%	45%	35%	28%	20%	15%	10%	25%	40%	50%
Jasper	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	35%	35%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
		7%	7%	7%	45%	31%	35%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
Newton	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	35%	35%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
		7%	7%	7%	45%	35%	35%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%

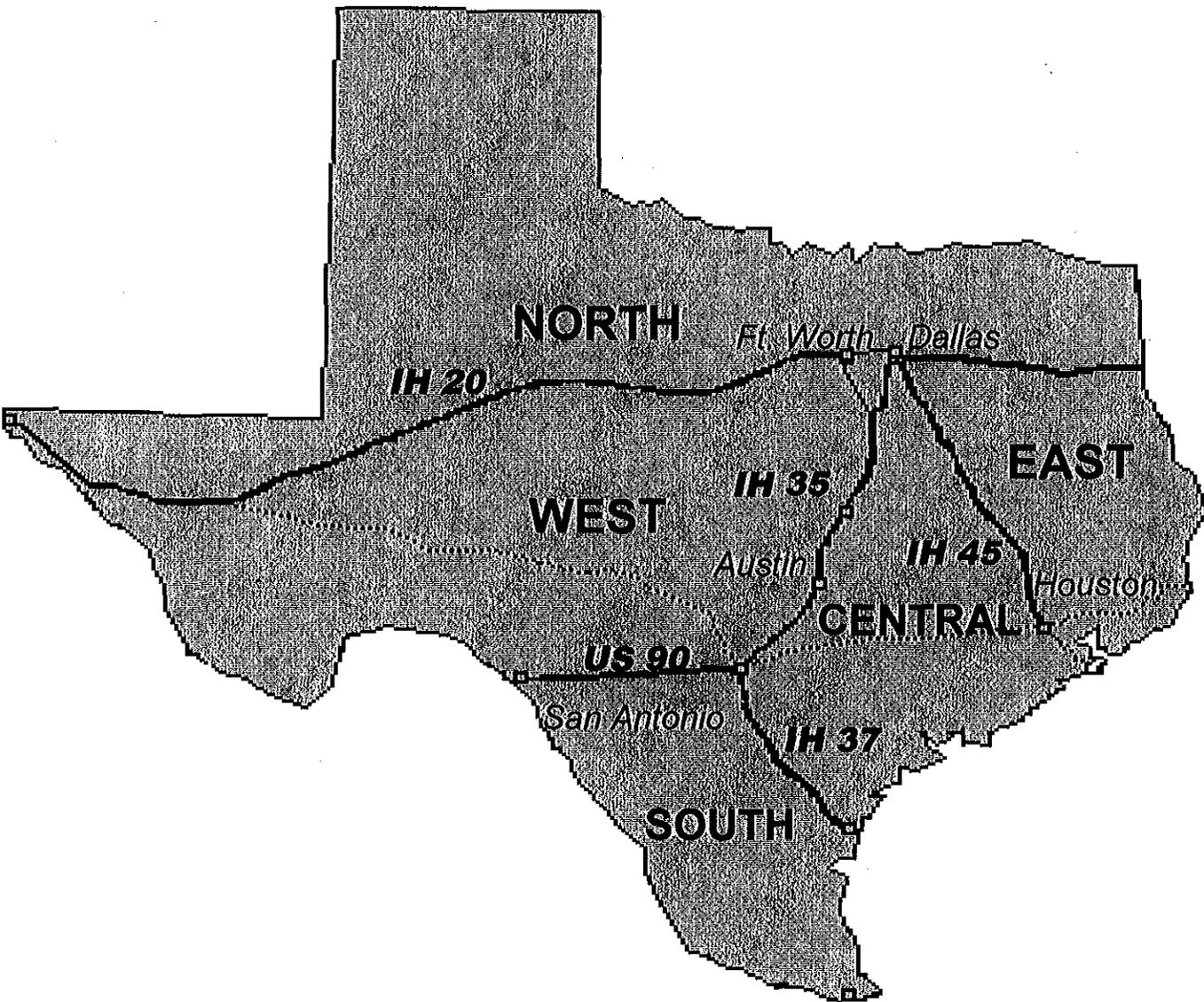
EVACUEE DESTINATIONS & LODGING

Evacuee Destinations and Lodging for Lake Sabine Study Area

6 Transportation Analysis		6.10 Model Results											
County	Evacuation Zone	Percent To Public Shelters			Percent To Friends / Relatives			Percent To Hotels / Motels			Percent To Out of Area		
		Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2	Evac Zone B - Cat 3-4	Evac Zone C - Cat 5	Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2	Evac Zone B - Cat 3-4	Evac Zone C - Cat 5	Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2	Evac Zone B - Cat 3-4	Evac Zone C - Cat 5	Evac Zone A - Cat 1-2	Evac Zone B - Cat 3-4	Evac Zone C - Cat 5
		Chambers	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	43%	33%	25%	20%	15%	10%	30%
		7%	7%	7%	43%	33%	23%	20%	15%	10%	30%	45%	50%
		12%	12%	12%	43%	33%	18%	20%	15%	10%	25%	40%	40%
Jefferson	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	20%	20%	20%	15%	15%	30%	60%	60%
		7%	7%	7%	44%	18%	18%	20%	15%	15%	30%	60%	60%
Orange	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	20%	20%	20%	15%	15%	30%	60%	60%
		7%	7%	7%	43%	18%	18%	20%	15%	15%	30%	60%	60%
Liberty	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	43%	35%	25%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
		7%	7%	7%	43%	33%	23%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
Hardin	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	35%	25%	20%	15%	10%	30%	45%	60%
		7%	7%	7%	45%	33%	26%	20%	15%	10%	30%	45%	55%
		12%	12%	12%	45%	33%	28%	20%	15%	10%	25%	40%	50%
Jasper	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	35%	35%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
		7%	7%	7%	43%	33%	33%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
Newton	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	5%	5%	5%	45%	35%	35%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%
		7%	7%	7%	43%	33%	33%	20%	15%	15%	30%	45%	45%

Source: January 2012 FEMA approved Hurricane Evacuation Study for Lake Sabine Study Area, Section 6.10.1; table 6-5

Hurricane Evacuation Destination Area Boundaries



EVACUATION ROUTES & TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS

All control points are staffed by local law enforcement at the following locations within the City of Beaumont:

Evacuation Route/Traffic Control Points

Highway 69 & SH 347

IH-10 & U.S. 69

U.S. 90 & IH-10 (both service roads)

U.S. 69 & Highway 105 (both service roads)

U.S. 90 & FM 364

FM 364 & McLean

FM 364 & Phelan / Calder

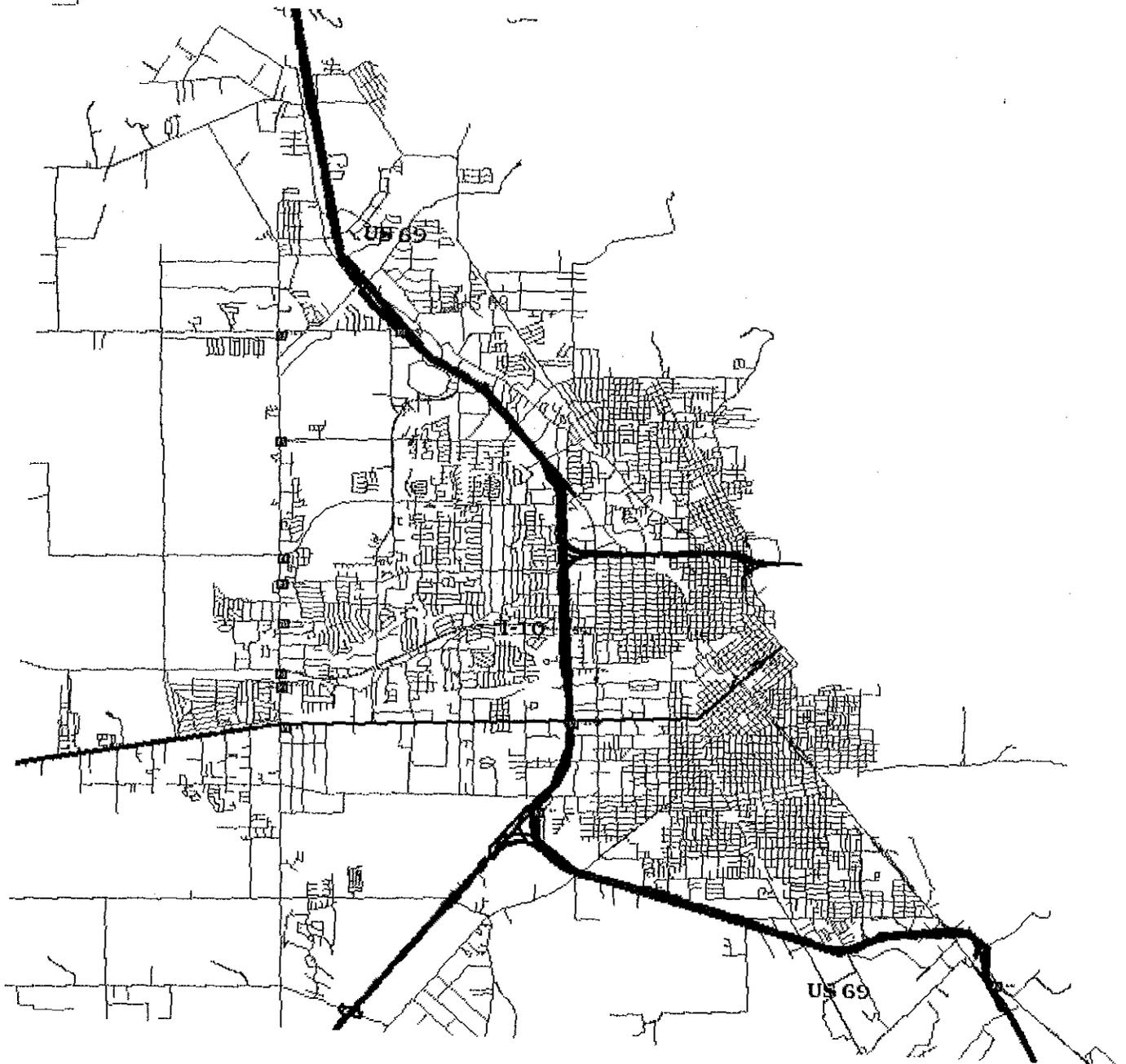
FM 364 & Manion

FM 364 & Gladys

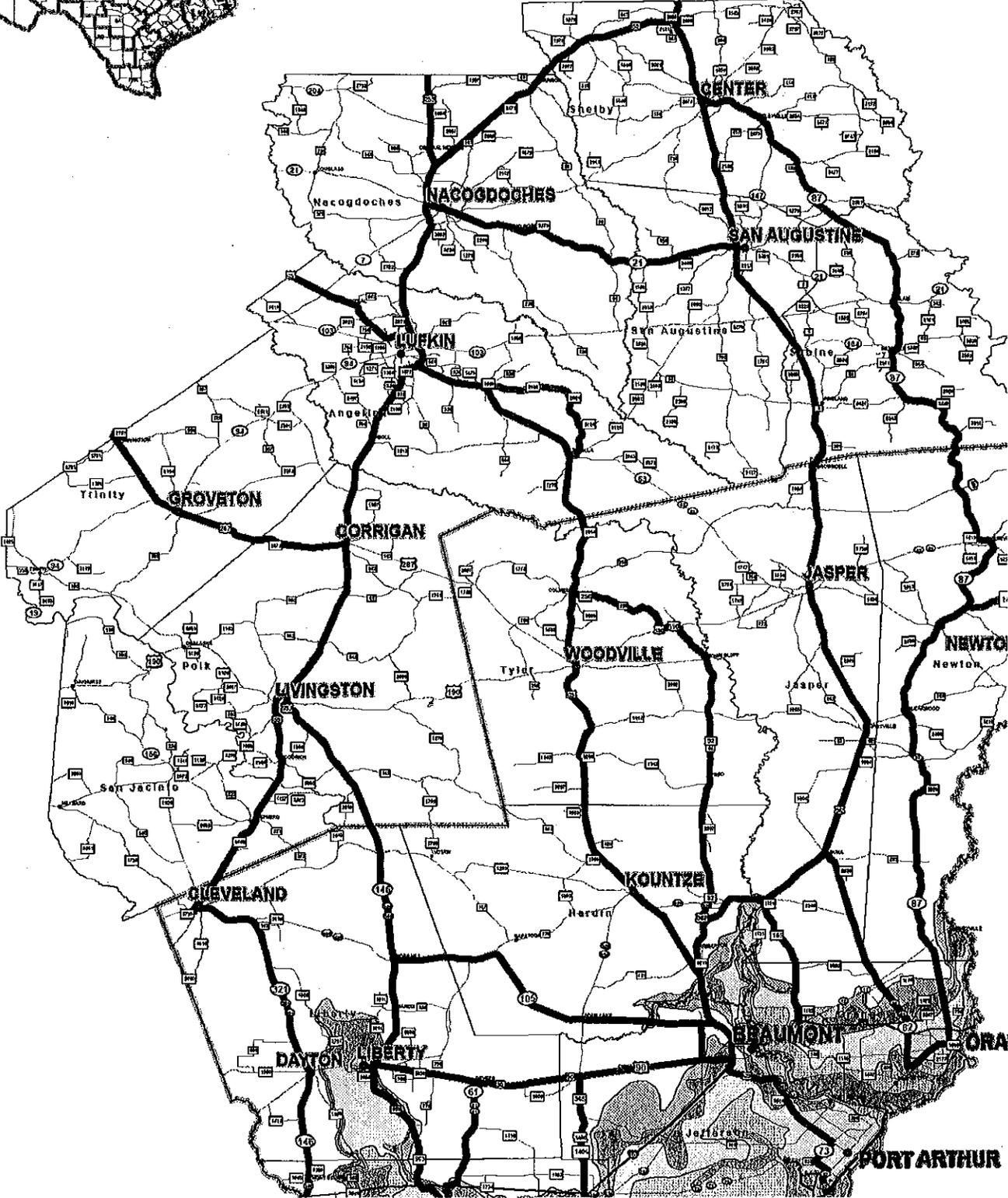
FM 364 & Delaware

FM 364 & Folsom

FM 364 & Highway 105



2007 Inland Evacuation Map Beaumont District Flooding Risk Areas



**TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS & RESOURCES
FOR HURRICANE EVACUATION**

Estimated Evacuees Requiring Transportation

4 Behavioral Analysis		4.5 Behavioral Data used in the Lake Sabine Study Area Transportation Analysis			
Table 4-3: Evacuee Vehicle Usage Rates					
County	Evacuation Zone	Vehicle Usage % for Permanent Units	Vehicle Usage % for Mobile Home Units	Vehicle Usage % for Seasonal Units	Vehicle Usage % for Tourist Units
Chambers	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	80%	80%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%
Jefferson	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	72% / 80%	72% / 80%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%
Orange	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	72%	72%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%
Liberty	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	72%	72%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%
Hardin	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	72%	72%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%
Jasper	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	72%	72%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%
Newton	Scenario A Evacuation Zone - Cat 1-2	72%	72%	100%	100%
		68%	68%	100%	100%

This estimate of the number of evacuees who will require transportation assistance is arrived at by using 2010 US Census data and the FEMA approved January 2012 Hurricane Evacuation Study for the Lake Sabine Study Area.

Note: Based on experience from Hurricanes Rita, Lily, Gustav and Ike, approximately 4100-4500 people had to be evacuated using public facilitated transportation.

The City of Beaumont has traditionally evacuated Jefferson County evacuees needing transportation from unincorporated areas outside the city limits. This remains part of our plan, but is estimated to be approximately 100 extra people based on experience.

Additionally, since all jurisdictions within Jefferson County evacuate the same for all hurricane categories above Cat 1, the evacuee total needing transportation from Beaumont is approximately 4100-4500 regardless of category.

**Estimated Local Transportation Resources
For Hurricane Evacuation**

Transportation resource data has been abstracted from Annex M, Resource Management

Provider	Resource	Rated Capacity	Adjusted Capacity*
City of Beaumont, Transit (Vehicles not capable to be used for out-of-town transportation and are only used for transport from Assembly sites to Evacuation Points.)	11 Municipal Buses 6 ParaTransit Buses	37ea Total= 407 10 ea Total= 60	27ea Total= 297 5 ea Total= 30
Beaumont Independent School District (BISD) (The buses reflected are capable of being used to transport evacuees out of town to the shelter hub reception site.	80 School Buses (when drivers are available)	70ea Total= 5600	50ea Total=4000
Note: Medical functional needs transportation reduces the carrying load to @6 patients per 70 passenger bus. Beaumont has about 500 medical functional needs patients.			
Many of the BISD buses with drivers will be dedicated to internal distribution of evacuees from assembly sites. All Transit buses are used strictly for internal evacuee collection and distribution and due to Natural Gas power, and lack of refuel capabilities, are not available to leave the City.	Approximately 15 buses minimum are needed for in-town transportation. One for each of ten Assembly sites, and 3-4 for the Westbrook to Ford Park route.	In town TOTAL	750
		In town TOTAL	327
Usually, there are no more than 40 bus driver volunteers, so subtracting in town needs, only 25 buses		Out of Town Total	1250

* Adjusted Capacity. Due to lack of baggage storage on school buses, the rated capacity has been reduced by 25 percent to allow for evacuee baggage. To obtain adjusted capacity for hurricane evacuation, multiply the rated capacity by .75.

**RELOCATION AREAS FOR
EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, & PERSONNEL**

While the City of Beaumont is not entirely located in the surge zone for Category 5 Hurricanes, the City has a verbal agreement with Tyler Fire Department, and Memorandums of Understanding with Warren and Silsbee ISDs, and Hemphill Area VFW in case a determination is made to send minimal assets out of the risk area.

Shelter Placement Guidelines FNSS Tool Kit

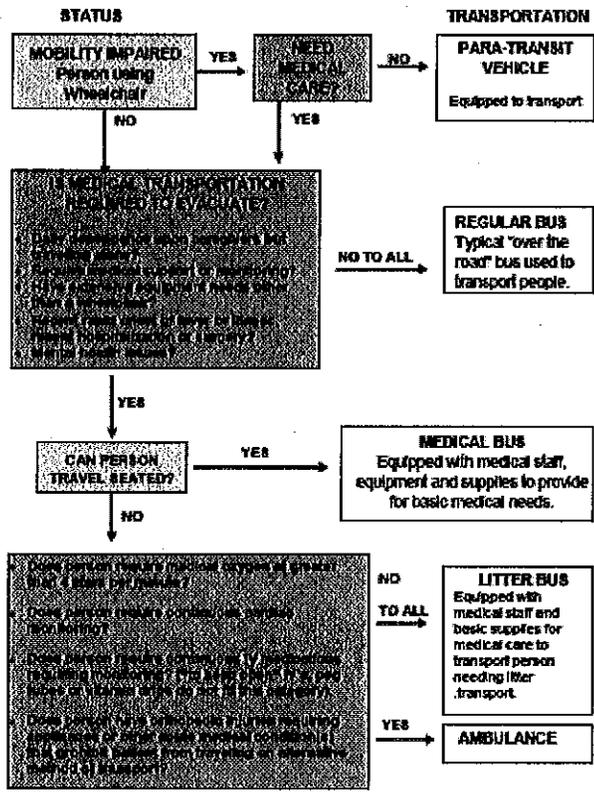
Tab-H Rapid Assessment (Triage)

EVACUATION/ RE-ENTRY TRANSPORTATION ASSESSMENT/TRIAGE

DOES THIS PERSON REQUIRE
EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT?



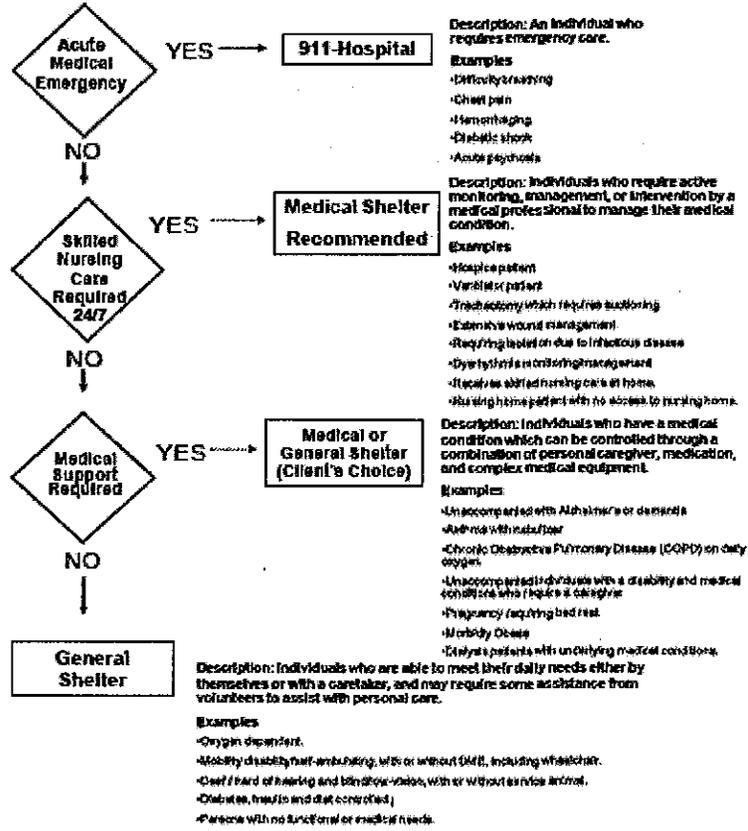
911-HOSPITAL



Shelter Placement Form FNSS Tool Kit

Attachment 1-Shelter Placement Guidance

Shelter Placement Guidance



Shelter Placement Form with (Advisory Refusal Acknowledgement Section)

FNSS Tool Kit

Attachment 2-Shelter Placement Form

This form summarizes key decision points on the Shelter Placement Guidance flowchart. The intent of this form is to record the client's responses to certain direct screening questions asked by the Emergency Responder. If the client does not wish to comply with the shelter placement recommendations of the Emergency Responder, then the appropriate release statement should be signed by the client.

TO BE FILLED OUT BY EMERGENCY RESPONDER	
Name: _____	Age/DOB: _____ Tracking #: _____
Do you need immediate medical attention?	Yes / No
Do you have a medical condition that requires help by a nurse? or doctor on a daily basis in your home or at a medical office?	Yes / No
If yes, recommend Medical Shelter	
Do you have a serious medical condition about which you are concerned? if yes, refer to Shelter Placement Guidance	Yes / No
Does the individual appear to be appropriately alert and cognizant of the current situation? if no, refer to Shelter Placement Guidance	Yes / No
Notes: _____ _____	
Recommended Shelter Type (circled): GENERAL MEDICAL	
<p>CLIENT RELEASE STATEMENT: After being assessed by an emergency responder and/or medical professional I acknowledge that I have been recommended for placement in a Medical Shelter. I understand that the purpose of a Medical Shelter is to provide medical care and resources to individuals whose medical needs exceed the level of care typically available in a General Shelter. Against the advice of a trained professional, I choose placement in a General Shelter where the medical services and care available may not meet my immediate or long-term medical needs.</p>	
Print Name: _____	Sign Name: _____
Date: _____	Phone: _____ Alt Phone: _____
<p>CLIENT RELEASE STATEMENT: After being assessed by an emergency responder and/or medical professional I acknowledge that I have been recommended for placement in a General Shelter. I understand that the level of care available in the General Shelter will likely provide adequate access to the resources and/or services to meet my functional or medical needs; however, I choose placement in a Medical Shelter.</p>	
Print Name: _____	Sign Name: _____
Date: _____	Phone: _____ Alt Phone: _____
Emergency Responder Name: _____ Date: _____	