

# EVACUATION PLAN

Lincoln City, Oregon



OCTOBER 2021

**APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION**

**Lincoln City  
Evacuation Plan**

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**The Lincoln City Evacuation Plan was presented to the City Council for approval on October 18, 2021. The City Council unanimously approved the plan as written.**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page
APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION .....	i
RECORD OF CHANGES.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	1
I. INTRODUCTION.....	3
A. Authority .....	3
B. Purpose.....	3
C. Acronyms and Abbreviations .....	3
D. Definitions.....	3
II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.....	5
A. General .....	5
B. Evacuation Decisions .....	5
C. All Hazard Evacuation Planning .....	6
D. Shelter Requirements .....	7
E. Transportation .....	7
F. Traffic Control.....	8
G. Warning & Public Information.....	8
H. Special Facilities and Special Needs Populations .....	9
I. Non-Resident/Tourist Evacuations.....	10
J. Animal Evacuations .....	11
K. Access Control & Security .....	11
L. Demobilization and Reentry .....	12
M. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management .....	13
III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	14
A. Organization .....	14
B. Assignment of Responsibilities.....	14
IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL.....	18
A. General .....	18
B. Evacuation Area Definition.....	18
V. INCREASED READINESS LEVELS.....	19
A. Level 0 - Normal Conditions.....	19
B. Level 1 - Increased Readiness.....	19
C. Level 2 - High Readiness .....	19
D. Level 3 - Maximum Readiness.....	19
VI. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT.....	22
A. Reporting.....	22

B.	Records.....	22
C.	Resources .....	22
D.	Post Incident Review.....	23
E.	Exercises.....	23
F.	Plan Development and Maintenance.....	23
VII.	REFERENCES.....	24
A.	Regulations, Polices and Agreements.....	24
B.	Supporting Plans and Procedures.....	24

**Appendices**

- Appendix 1 – Emergency Contact Information
- Appendix 2 – General Evacuation Checklist
- Appendix 3 – Evacuation Order Report
- Appendix 4 – General Evacuation Routes
- Appendix 5 – Potential Evacuation Areas
- Appendix 6 – Shelter Information
- Appendix 7 – Special Facility Inventory
- Appendix 8 – Special Needs Population Procedures
- Appendix 9 – Traffic & Perimeter Control Procedures
- Appendix 10 – Pre-Evacuation Contact Database
- Appendix 11 – Chlorine Buffers
- Appendix 12 – Tsunami Evacuation Routes
- Appendix 13 – Bridge Failure Bypass Routes
- Appendix 14 – Traffic Circulation -Emergency
- Appendix 15 – Radio Stations and Media Partners

# I. INTRODUCTION

## A. Authority

Evacuation authority is based upon the decision of the Incident Commander, City Manager, or the City Council. For large-scale emergencies the decision will come from the Lincoln City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) policy group.

## B. Purpose

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

## C. Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARC	American Red Cross
EPC	Emergency preparedness Coordinator
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FOUO	For Official Use Only
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
NRP	National Response Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
PIO	Public Information Office or Officer
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
SIP	Shelter-in-Place
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UC	Unified Command
IC	Incident Commander

## D. Definitions

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.

Shelter-in-Place. Remaining in a location, usually indoors, where hazardous materials are in the environment, while taking precautions to minimize exposure to those materials.

Special 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 and nursing homes, where patients need specialized health care personnel and equipment to maintain their health.
- Correctional facilities, where offenders require security to keep them in custody.

Special Needs Populations. Individuals in the community with physical, mental or medical care needs who may require assistance before, during, and/or after a disaster or emergency after exhausting their usual resources and support network. Special needs populations may also include economically or culturally isolated populations within the community.

Visitor Population. Individuals visiting or staying in a place outside their usual place of residence. Visitor population includes business and leisure travelers present in the jurisdiction, whether for single day or overnight stays.

## II. 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. The community must be prepared to conduct both small-scale (e.g. single facility or limited local) and large-scale (e.g. extensive local, regional, statewide) evacuations at all times of the day both from known hazard areas and from unexpected incident locations. A General Evacuation Checklist, provided in Appendix 2, has been developed to guide the execution of evacuation operations.

### B. Evacuation Decisions

1. The Incident Commander shall assess the need for evacuation, plan evacuations, and coordinate support for the evacuation effort. The sections within the template where the information can be located for the specific topics are listed below. Evacuation planning should resolve the following questions:
  - a. What areas or facilities are at risk and should be evacuated?
    - "Increased Readiness Levels" section provides guidance to utilize this process which will help the command staff make an accurate decision on affected areas and evacuation procedures.
  - b. How will the public be advised of what to do?
    - "Concept of Operations" section includes the warning and public information. This section of the plan will guide the designated PIO for the evacuation on proper PIO techniques.
  - c. What do evacuees need to take with them?
    - This will be determined by the command staff and community officials. Consider if the receiving community can support multiple families at once or does the family need to bring along a 72-hour emergency kit that they could subsist off of. It is always recommended for individuals/families to take 72-hour emergency kit always with them no matter what situation is.
  - d. What travel routes should be used by evacuees?
    - "Concept of Operations" section contains the transportation, and traffic control area information. This section will enable the command staff to identify the most suitable evacuation routes for the community to get out of harm's way.
  - e. What transportation support is needed?
    - "Concept of Operations" section will help the planning team identify the transportation support requirements. Areas of consideration are special needs population, and terrain/ conditions of the road.
  - f. What assistance will the special needs populations require?

- Within the “Concept of Operations” section there is an annex that will include community specific special needs population procedures.
- g. Does the anticipated duration of the evacuation make it necessary to activate shelter and mass care facilities?
    - Within the “Concept of Operations” section is the special facilities and special needs population information, in addition to an annex that covers procedures to evacuate special needs population
  - h. How will evacuated areas be secured?
    - Within the “Concept of Operations” section is the access control and security area that will guide the command staff for the evacuation to make appropriate decisions if the evacuated area needs control
  - i. What resources will be needed to conduct the evacuation?
    - The “administration and support” section contains the resource information section of the plan. Each evacuation may require different resources.
  - j. What sources will be contacted to obtain the necessary resources?
    - The “Annex section” contains the emergency contact list. The list contains points of contact numbers for many Oregon state agencies. This list will guide command staff team members to make a decision on who to contact.
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. Pre-incident planning is critical to identifying probable evacuation areas, routes, resources, and tactical operations. This information must be kept up to date and available to emergency services personnel.
  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.
  4. The situation and availability of resources may affect evacuation planning and operations during disasters or emergencies. The Incident Commander should plan appropriately.

### **C. All-Hazard Evacuation Planning**

1. All-hazard evacuation planning information will be developed for all known hazards and included as appendices to this or other plans. These appendices will describe the potential impact areas for known hazards. The exception to this will be the tsunami evacuation hazard for Lincoln City. Evacuation of the City will be directed if possible by law enforcement. Citizens and visitors to the city should immediately if possible walk to high ground, more information is provided in appendix 12 to this plan.

2. Likely major evacuation areas, other than hazardous materials risk areas, and the potential evacuation routes for those areas are described and depicted in Appendix 4 to this plan.
3. Hazardous material chlorine leak risk areas for community center and water treatment facility are shown in appendix 11.

#### **D. Shelter Requirements**

Pre-incident planning should consider temporary shelters, short term housing, and long term housing. Resource and logistical considerations include fixed facility requirements, staffing, food and water, medical supplies, security, triage and medical care, mental health care, and relocation assistance. Appendix 5 of this plan includes information regarding shelters to be used during evacuations.

#### **E. Transportation**

1. Individuals/Families. It is anticipated that the primary means of evacuation for most individuals will be a personal vehicle. It is strongly recommended that families only use one vehicle for evacuation purposes. Many people who do not own or have access to vehicles and others will need assistance in evacuating. Provisions must be made to furnish public transportation during an emergency evacuation if possible.
2. Special Needs Individuals/Populations. It is anticipated that a majority of special needs individuals will need evacuation assistance and transportation. Many special needs care facilities will not have the resources to evacuate and will need assistance from the city.
3. Special Facilities. Public schools normally maintain transportation resources; private schools and day care centers may also have limited transportation assets. Most other special facilities rely on commercial or contract transportation companies for their specialized transportation needs. Unfortunately, many of these providers cannot provide sufficient equipment to evacuate a sizeable facility on short notice. Hence, local government may be requested to assist in providing transport.
4. Emergency transportation may be provided by school buses, city buses, rural transportation system buses, ambulances, and other vehicles. See the transportation plans and procedures for the county for transportation guidance. In the case of large-scale evacuations with advance warning, pickup points may be designated or a telephone bank established to receive and process requests for transportation.
5. 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.

## **F. Traffic Control**

1. Actual evacuation movement will be controlled by local law enforcement agencies. Evacuation routes are outlined in Appendix 4 of this plan and were developed based on hazard mitigation planning.
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 permits, traffic control devices, such as signs and barricades, will be provided by the Public Works Department upon request.
4. Law enforcement will request wrecker services when needed to clear disabled vehicles from evacuation routes.

## **G. Warning & Public Information**

1. The Incident Commander will normally decide if an evacuation warning should be issued in and around an incident site. Respective EOCs 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. 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 special facilities/special needs in a threatened evacuation area as early as possible. Such facilities should be requested to review and be prepared to implement their evacuation plans. Facility staff should also report their periodic status and any requirements for assistance to the EOC.
3. Evacuation Warning
  - a. Evacuation warning should be disseminated through all available warning systems, to include Lincoln Alerts, AM/FM radio stations, message reader boards, various types of portable signage if available, City web sites, social media sites, and vehicle mounted loudspeakers. Information on evacuations will be sent to AM stations, 1230 KCUP, 1310 KNPT, and 1400 KBCH. FM stations 88.5, 90.5, 96.7, 97.5, 100.7, 102.7 100.5. More radio station information can be found in appendix 15.
  - b. In the case of immediate evacuation in and around an incident site, siren and speaker-equipped vehicles moving through the affected area. When possible, two vehicles should be employed—the first to get the attention of the people and a second will identify evacuation routes. Door- to-door notification should be considered for large buildings and in rural areas where residences may be some distance from the road.

- c. Special facilities may be notified directly by on-scene authorities or by the EOC staff. However, if both the incident command staff and the EOC will be making notifications, a specific division of responsibilities for notification should be made so that no facilities are inadvertently overlooked.
- d. Law enforcement personnel should sweep the evacuation area to insure all those at risk have been advised of the need to evacuate and have responded. Persons who refuse to evacuate will be left until all others have been warned and then, time permitting, further efforts may be made to persuade these individuals to leave.

#### 4. Emergency Public Information and Dissemination

- 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 Public Information Officer (PIO) will insure that such information is provided to the media on a timely basis for further dissemination to the public. Provisions must be made to disseminate information to individuals with special needs, including the blind, hearing impaired and non-English speakers.
  - 1) Special Needs
  - 2) Non-Residents/Tourists
  - 3) English as a Second Language/Non-English Speakers
- 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.

### **H. Special Facilities and Special Needs Populations**

1. Special 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. Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs)
  - 1) Persons with Disabilities (both physical and mental disabilities)
  - 2) Elderly
- b. Schools
  - 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 returned to their homes so they can evacuate with their families.

- 2) Private schools typically maintain limited transportation resources and may require government assistance in evacuating.

c. Hospitals, Health Clinics

1.If evacuation of these facilities is required, patients 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.The following special needs citizens will require special evacuation assistance, transportation, shelter facilities, and medical care during major evacuations: Appendix 7 includes identification by type and estimated number of special needs populations and addresses their needs before, during, and immediately after a major disaster or catastrophic incident.

- i. Medication Required
  - ii. Home-Bound Elderly
  - iii. Economically Isolated
  - iv. Public Transportation Dependent
  - v. English as a Second Language, Non-English Speakers, Culturally Isolated
  - vi. Tribal Nations
- 1) Coordination with tribal nations including inclusion into the Unified Command and evacuation/emergency planning efforts

3.Special Needs Population Registry

**I. Non-Resident/Tourist Evacuations**

1. The community must also consider the non-resident, tourist population when planning, conducting, and recovering from disasters or emergencies requiring evacuation.

- a. The planning effort must incorporate the expected increase in population due to tourism to anticipate the increase in transportation, shelter, medical resource needs.

## **J. Animal Evacuations**

### **1. House Pet Evacuation**

- a. 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 Control Officer should coordinate these arrangements.
- b. Depending on the situation and availability of facilities, one or more of the following approaches will be used to handle evacuees arriving with pets:
  - 1) Provide pet owners information on nearby kennels, animal shelters, and veterinary clinics that have agreed to temporarily shelter pets.
  - 2) 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.
  - 3) Set up temporary pet shelters at fairgrounds, and other similar facilities.

2. Livestock Evacuation – Coordination will be made between Lincoln City EOC and Lincoln County EOC on location and receiving issues. Residents of Lincoln City should contact EOC for details. Coordination will be made with County animal services.

3. Exotic Animal Evacuation – Coordination will be made between Lincoln City EOC, Lincoln County EOC and Lincoln County animal control on location and receiving issues. Residents of Lincoln City should contact EOC for details.

## **K. 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, fire departments 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 permit system to limit access to emergency workers, homeowners, business owners, utility workers, and contractors

restoring damaged structures and removing debris.

## **L. Demobilization and Reentry**

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 it as appropriate. For large-scale evacuations, the decision will normally be made by the Incident Commander 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.

## M. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management

<b>Table 1. Actions by Phase of Emergency Management</b>	
<i>Phase</i>	<i>Actions</i>
Mitigate/ Prevent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where possible, undertake mitigation for known hazards that have in the past led to evacuation.</li> <li>• Discourage development, particularly residential construction, in potential risk areas, including floodplains, areas downstream from suspect dams, areas where there is a high risk of fire in the urban/wildland interface, and areas adjacent to facilities that make, use, or store hazardous materials.</li> <li>• Seek improvement to preplanned evacuation routes if needed.</li> <li>• Enhance warning systems to increase warning times and reduce the need for hasty evacuations.</li> </ul>
Prepare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify areas where previous major evacuations have occurred and additional areas that may require large-scale evacuation in the future due to known hazards. Determine the population of risk areas and identify facilities that may require special assistance during evacuation (hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.) to determine potential transportation requirements.</li> <li>• To the extent possible, identify individuals with special needs who would require assistance in evacuating and maintain contact information for those individuals.</li> <li>• Identify primary and alternate evacuation routes, taking into account road capacities.</li> <li>• Review the disaster preparedness plans of special facilities and advise facility operators of any changes that may be needed to make them more workable.</li> <li>• Include evacuations in the scenario of periodic emergency drills and exercises.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Promulgate procedures for protecting government resources from known hazards by relocating them.</li> </ul>
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See the General Evacuation Checklist in Appendix 2.</li> </ul>
Recover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiate return of evacuees, when it is safe to do so.</li> <li>• Coordinate temporary housing for those who cannot return to their homes.</li> <li>• Provide traffic control for return.</li> <li>• Initiative recovery activities for evacuees who have suffered loss of or damage to their homes or businesses.</li> <li>• Carry out appropriate public information activities.</li> </ul>

### III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### A. Organization

1. Our normal emergency organization, as described in the Lincoln City Emergency Operations 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 regional UC to support the Incident Command Posts (ICP) and EOCs.
  - a. Lead Agencies –City of Lincoln City, North Lincoln Fire and Rescue, Lincoln County Sheriff Office, Oregon State Police.
  - b. Support Agencies/Entities – American Red Cross, Public Works/Roads Department.
2. Incident Command System (ICS) – EOC/UC Interface
  - a. As noted previously, the Incident Commander will normally determine the need to, organize, and conduct limited evacuations in the immediate vicinity of the incident site. If large-scale evacuation is required, the chief elected official should make the recommendation for such evacuation to the public.
  - b. A division of responsibility for evacuation tasks should be agreed upon between the Incident Commander and the EOC. The Incident Commander will normally manage evacuation operations at the scene, while the EOC coordinates operations beyond the incident site, such as coordinating traffic control along evacuation routes, arranging for the activation of shelter and mass care facilities, and advising other jurisdictions of the evacuation.
  - c. During a large-scale evacuation, a division of responsibility for evacuation tasks should be agreed upon between the EOCs and the Regional UC. The EOCs will normally manage evacuation operations within their respective jurisdiction area while the Regional UC coordinates evacuation operations affecting multiple jurisdictional areas. The Regional UC will normally coordinate traffic control along evacuation routes, arrange for the activation of shelter and mass care facilities, and advise other jurisdictions.

#### B. Assignment of Responsibilities

The following table provides general responsibilities for various emergency management/ICS positions, agencies and organizations. A General Evacuation Checklist outlining action items to be performed in support of evacuation is contained in Appendix 2.

**Table 2. Assignment of Responsibilities**

<i>Personnel/Agency/ Organization</i>	<i>Evacuation Responsibilities</i>
The Incident Commander/ Unified Command will:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring clear authority and knowledge of agency policy.</li> <li>• Ensuring incident safety.</li> <li>• Establishing an Incident Command Post.</li> <li>• Obtaining a briefing from the prior Incident Commander and/or assessing the situation.</li> <li>• Establishing immediate priorities.</li> <li>• Determining incident objectives and strategy(ies) to be followed.</li> <li>• Establishing the level of organization needed, and continuously monitoring the operation and effectiveness of that organization.</li> <li>• Managing planning meetings as required.</li> <li>• Approving and implementing the Incident Action Plan.</li> <li>• Coordinating the activities of the Command and General Staff.</li> <li>• Approving requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.</li> <li>• Approving the use of participants, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.</li> <li>• Authorizing the release of information to the news media.</li> <li>• Ordering demobilization of the incident when appropriate.</li> <li>• Ensuring incident after-action reports are complete.</li> <li>• Authorizing information release to the media.</li> </ul>
Operations Section Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assure safety of tactical operations.</li> <li>• Manage tactical operations.</li> <li>• Develop the operations portion of the IAP.</li> <li>• Supervise execution of operations portions of the IAP.</li> <li>• Request additional resources to support tactical operations.</li> <li>• Approve release of resources from active operational assignments.</li> <li>• Make or approve expedient changes to the IAP.</li> <li>• Maintain close contact with IC, subordinate Operations personnel, and other agencies involved in the incident.</li> </ul>
Plans Section Chief:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and manage all incident-relevant operational data.</li> <li>• Supervise preparation of the IAP.</li> <li>• Provide input to the IC and Operations in preparing the IAP.</li> <li>• Incorporate Traffic, Medical, and Communications Plans and other supporting materials into the IAP.</li> <li>• Conduct and facilitate planning meetings.</li> <li>• Reassign personnel within the ICS organization.</li> <li>• Compile and display incident status information.</li> <li>• Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for units (e.g., Resources, Situation Units).</li> <li>• Determine need for specialized resources.</li> <li>• Assemble and disassemble Task Forces and Strike Teams not assigned to Operations.</li> <li>• Establish specialized data collection systems as necessary (e.g., weather).</li> <li>• Assemble information on alternative strategies.</li> <li>• Provide periodic predictions on incident potential.</li> <li>• Report significant changes in incident status.</li> <li>• Oversee preparation of the Demobilization Plan</li> </ul>
Logistics Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide all facilities, transportation, communications, supplies, equipment</li> </ul>

**Table 2. Assignment of Responsibilities**

<i>Personnel/Agency/ Organization</i>	<i>Evacuation Responsibilities</i>
Chief:	<p>maintenance and fueling, food and medical services for incident personnel, and all off-incident resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage all incident logistics.</li> <li>• Provide logistical input to the IAP.</li> <li>• Brief Logistics Staff as needed.</li> <li>• Identify anticipated and known incident service and support requirements.</li> <li>• Request additional resources as needed.</li> <li>• Ensure and oversee the development of the Communications, Medical, and Traffic Plans as required.</li> <li>• Oversee demobilization of the Logistics Section and associated resources.</li> </ul>
Finance/ Administration Section Chief:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage all financial aspects of an incident.</li> <li>• Provide financial and cost analysis information as requested.</li> <li>• Ensure compensation and claims functions are being addressed relative to the incident.</li> <li>• Gather pertinent information from briefings with responsible agencies.</li> <li>• Develop an operating plan for the Finance/Administration Section and fill Section supply and support needs.</li> <li>• Determine the need to set up and operate an incident commissary.</li> <li>• Meet with assisting and cooperating agency representatives as needed.</li> <li>• Maintain daily contact with agency(s) headquarters on finance matters.</li> <li>• Ensure that personnel time records are completed accurately and transmitted to home agencies.</li> <li>• Ensure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are properly prepared and completed.</li> <li>• Brief agency administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues needing attention or follow-up.</li> <li>• Provide input to the IAP.</li> </ul>
Public Information Officer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine, according to direction from the IC, any limits on information release.</li> <li>• Develop accurate, accessible, and timely information for use in press/media briefings.</li> <li>• Obtain IC's approval of news releases.</li> <li>• Conduct periodic media briefings.</li> <li>• Arrange for tours and other interviews or briefings that may be required.</li> <li>• Monitor and forward media information that may be useful to incident planning.</li> <li>• Maintain current information, summaries, and/or displays on the incident.</li> <li>• Make information about the incident available to incident personnel.</li> <li>• Participate in the planning meeting.</li> </ul>
Safety Officer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and mitigate hazardous situations.</li> <li>• Ensure safety messages and briefings are made.</li> <li>• Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.</li> <li>• Review the Incident Action Plan for safety implications.</li> <li>• Assign assistants qualified to evaluate special hazards.</li> <li>• Initiate preliminary investigation of accidents within the incident area.</li> <li>• Review and approve the Medical Plan.</li> <li>• Participate in planning meetings.</li> </ul>
Liaison Officer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as a point of contact for agency representatives.</li> <li>• Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and agency representatives.</li> <li>• Assist in setting up and coordinating interagency contacts.</li> </ul>

<b>Table 2. Assignment of Responsibilities</b>	
<i>Personnel/Agency/ Organization</i>	<i>Evacuation Responsibilities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential interorganizational problems.</li> <li>• Participate in planning meetings, providing current resource status, including limitations and capabilities of agency resources.</li> <li>• Provide agency-specific demobilization information and requirements.</li> </ul>
Assistants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the context of large or complex incidents, Command Staff members may need one or more assistants to help manage their workloads. Each Command Staff member is responsible for organizing his or her assistants for maximum efficiency.</li> </ul>
Additional Command Staff:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional Command Staff positions may also be necessary depending on the nature and location(s) of the incident, and/or specific requirements established by the Incident Commander. For example, a Legal Counsel may be assigned directly to the Command Staff to advise the Incident Commander on legal matters, such as emergency proclamations, legality of evacuation orders, and legal rights and restrictions pertaining to media access. Similarly, a Medical Advisor may be designated and assigned directly to the Command Staff to provide advice and recommendations to the Incident Commander in the context of incidents involving medical and mental health services, mass casualty, acute care, vector control, epidemiology, and/or mass prophylaxis considerations, particularly in the response to a bioterrorism event.</li> </ul>

All EOC Section Chiefs will develop the ICS 201 (Initial Event Briefing) and begin developing incident objectives ICS 202.

## IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

### A. General

1. The Incident Commander 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 on-scene Incident Commander may recommend evacuation of people at risk in and around an incident scene and direct and control the required evacuation.
3. Large-scale evacuations and evacuations conducted on the basis of imminent threat where there is no current incident scene will normally be coordinated and directed by the EOC and UC.

### 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 specialized 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.

## V. INCREASED READINESS LEVELS

### A. Level 0 - Normal Conditions.

No disasters or emergencies exist that effects Lincoln City.

### B. Level 1 – Be Ready for Potential Evacuation

Increased Readiness may be appropriate if there is a greater than normal threat of a hazard which could necessitate evacuation. Level 1 readiness actions may include:

1. Review information on potential evacuation areas, facilities at risk, and evacuation routes.
2. Monitor the situation and be aware of the danger
3. Monitor your telephone devices, local media sources and City/County web sites and social media sites.
4. This is the time to make sure your go kits are ready. Possible movement of persons with special needs, pets and livestock.
5. Begin packing one car per household with critical items such as important paperwork, medicine, first aid, keepsakes, pet carriers, and clothing. This will help you be ready if the evacuation levels change suddenly.

### C. Level 2 – Be Set to Evacuate

This level indicates there is a significant danger in your area and residents should either voluntarily evacuate now to a shelter or to a family/friend's home outside of the affected area. If choosing to remain, residents need to be ready to evacuate at a moment's notice. Level 2 readiness actions may include:

1. Monitor the situation and beware of the danger.
2. Alert response personnel for possible evacuation operations duty.
3. Coordinate with special facilities 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. Advise the public and special needs facilities to monitor the situation.

### D. Level 3 – “GO” Evacuate Now.

Leave immediately – danger in your area is current or imminent, and you should evacuate immediately. Level 3 readiness actions may include:

1. Activate the EOC to 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. Update the status of resources.
4. Check the status of evacuation routes and pre-position traffic control devices if used.
5. Update plans to move government equipment to safe locations.
6. If available select shelter/mass care facilities for use.
7. Provide information to the public on planned evacuation routes, securing their homes, and what items they need to take with them.

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## VI. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

### A. Reporting

Large-scale evacuations should be reported to State and County agencies and other jurisdictions that may be affected in the periodic Situation Reports prepared and disseminated during major emergency operations.

### B. Records

1. Activity Logs. The Incident Commander and, if activated, the EOC shall maintain accurate logs recording evacuation decisions, significant evacuation activities, and the commitment of resources to support evacuation operations.
2. Documentation of Costs. Expenses incurred in carrying out evacuations for certain hazards, such as radiological accidents or hazardous materials incidents, may be recoverable from the responsible party. 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.

1. Resource Identification
2. Coordination with Other Jurisdictions
3. Resource Management
4. Private Coordination
  - a. Hospitals and Health Care
  - b. Schools and Daycares
  - c. Casinos
  - d. Colleges
  - e. Industry
5. Oregon department of Transportation
6. Relocation Assistance  
With American Red Cross

#### **D. Post Incident Review**

Lincoln City shall organize and conduct a review of emergency operations as soon as possible after the event(s). 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.

#### **F. Plan Development and Maintenance**

1. The City of Lincoln City is responsible for developing and maintaining this plan. Recommended changes to this plan should be forwarded as needs become apparent.
2. This plan will be reviewed and revised semi-annually.
3. Departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this plan are responsible for developing and maintaining SOPs covering those responsibilities.

## VII. REFERENCES

### A. Regulations, Policies and Agreements

1. City of Lincoln City Municipal Code
2. City of Lincoln City Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
3. Federal.

FEMA, *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning* (SLG-101).

OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.38

### B. Supporting Plans and Procedures

1. City of Lincoln City Emergency Operations Plan
2. Lincoln County Emergency Operations Plan
3. Lincoln County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

## APPENDIX 1 – EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST/ COMUNICATIONS

<b>Agencies</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Office Phone Numbers</b>
State of Oregon Office of Emergency Management	Oregon Emergency Response	503-378-6377 or 888-695-1674
National Weather Service - Portland	Meteorologist	503-326-2356
Oregon State Police Newport, OR.	District Lieutenant	541-265-5354
Oregon Department of Forestry, Toledo, OR.	Unit Forester	541-336-2273
American Red Cross	Disaster Services	888-680-1455
Oregon Department of Transportation	Dispatch	503-362-0457
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	Main Office	541-265-4277
Lincoln County Emergency Management	Emergency Management Director	541-265-4199
North Lincoln Fire and Rescue Station #14	Fire Chief/Deputy Chief	541-996-2233
Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital Lincoln City	Emergency Management	541-994-3661

<b>Personal / Agency Name</b>	<b>Frequency/Channel</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
Public Safety Contact Roster is FOUO		

## APPENDIX 2 - GENERAL EVACUATION CHECKLIST

✓	Action Item	Assigned
	<b>PLANNING:</b>	
	1. Determine area(s) at risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Determine population of risk area(s)</li> <li>▪ Identify any special needs facilities and populations in risk area(s)</li> </ul>	
	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.	
	<b>ADVANCE WARNING:</b>	
	6. Provide advance warning to special 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 special needs facilities regarding precautionary evacuation. Identify and alert special 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 school districts regarding closure of schools.	
	13. Advise neighboring jurisdictions that may be affected of evacuation plans.	
	<b>EVACUATION:</b>	
	14. Advise neighboring jurisdictions & the local Disaster District that evacuation recommendation or order will be issued.	
	15. Disseminate evacuation recommendation or order to special 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"> <li>▪ What should be done to secure buildings being evacuated</li> <li>▪ What evacuees should take with them</li> <li>▪ Where evacuees should go &amp; how should they get there</li> <li>▪ Provisions for special needs population &amp; those without transportation</li> </ul>	
	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.	
	<b>RETURN OF EVACUEES</b>	
	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 special 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"> <li>▪ Documenting damage &amp; making expedient repairs</li> <li>▪ Caution in reactivating utilities &amp; damaged appliances</li> <li>▪ Cleanup &amp; removal/disposal of debris</li> <li>▪ Recovery programs S e e Annex J, Recovery.</li> </ul>	
	32. Terminate temporary shelter & mass care operations.	
	33. Maintain access controls for areas that cannot be safely reoccupied.	

# APPENDIX 3 – EVACUATION ORDER REPORT

## Evacuation Order Report

Incident Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

I, \_\_\_\_\_, issued an EVACUATION ORDER for the following individual(s):


This individual(s) was ordered to evacuate from:


This EVACUATION ORDER was issued for the following reasons:


The individual(s) ordered to evacuate:

- Transported themselves out of the area.
- Were escorted out of the area by incident personnel

If the evacuee(s) were escorted out of the area by incident personnel, complete the following:			
Name of the Incident personnel that escorted the evacuee(s) out of the			
Location to which the evacuee(s) was escorted:			
If the evacuee(s) was a minor, name of the person who accepted responsibility from the			
Evacuee(s) were escorted from the area under	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No
Yes	No		

Signature of person issuing the EVACUATION ORDER: \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX 4 - POTENTIAL EVACUATION ROUTES

The follow appendix contains possible evacuation routes to the north, south and east. The city may have to use all of these options or select certain ones to facilitate evacuation of city based upon type of event and location of event. Current Hwy structures do not permit contra flow operations unless directed by Law Enforcement. On all routes we must provide access to first responders.

- Option 1 – North and East
- Option 1 – South and East
- Option 2 – North and East
- Option 2 – South and East
- Option 3 – North
- Option 3 – South and East
- Option 4 – North and East
- Option 4 – South and East
- Option 5 – North and East
- Option 6 – South and East

### Routes out of Lincoln City

Option 1 – Take Hwy 101 north to Hwy 18 and head east towards the Willamette Valley.

Option 1 – Take Hwy 101 south to South Schooner Creek Rd to North Bear Creek Road to Hwy 18 then head east towards Willamette Valley, USFS 17 is not recommended due narrow width of road and does not facilitate proper vehicle passing capabilities.

Option 2 – Take Hwy 101 north to East Three Rocks road then to North Bank Rd to Hwy 18 connection at Rose Lodge then head east towards Willamette Valley.

Option 2 – Take Hwy 101 south to Hwy 229 at the Kernville/Siletz turn off and head south towards Hwy 20 then head either west to Newport or east towards Corvallis.

Option 3 – Take Hwy 101 north to East Three Rocks Road then left onto old Scenic Hwy 101 (Slab Creek Rd) headed north to Hwy 101.

Option 3 – Take Hwy 101 south to Newport and head east on Hwy 20 towards Toledo/Corvallis.

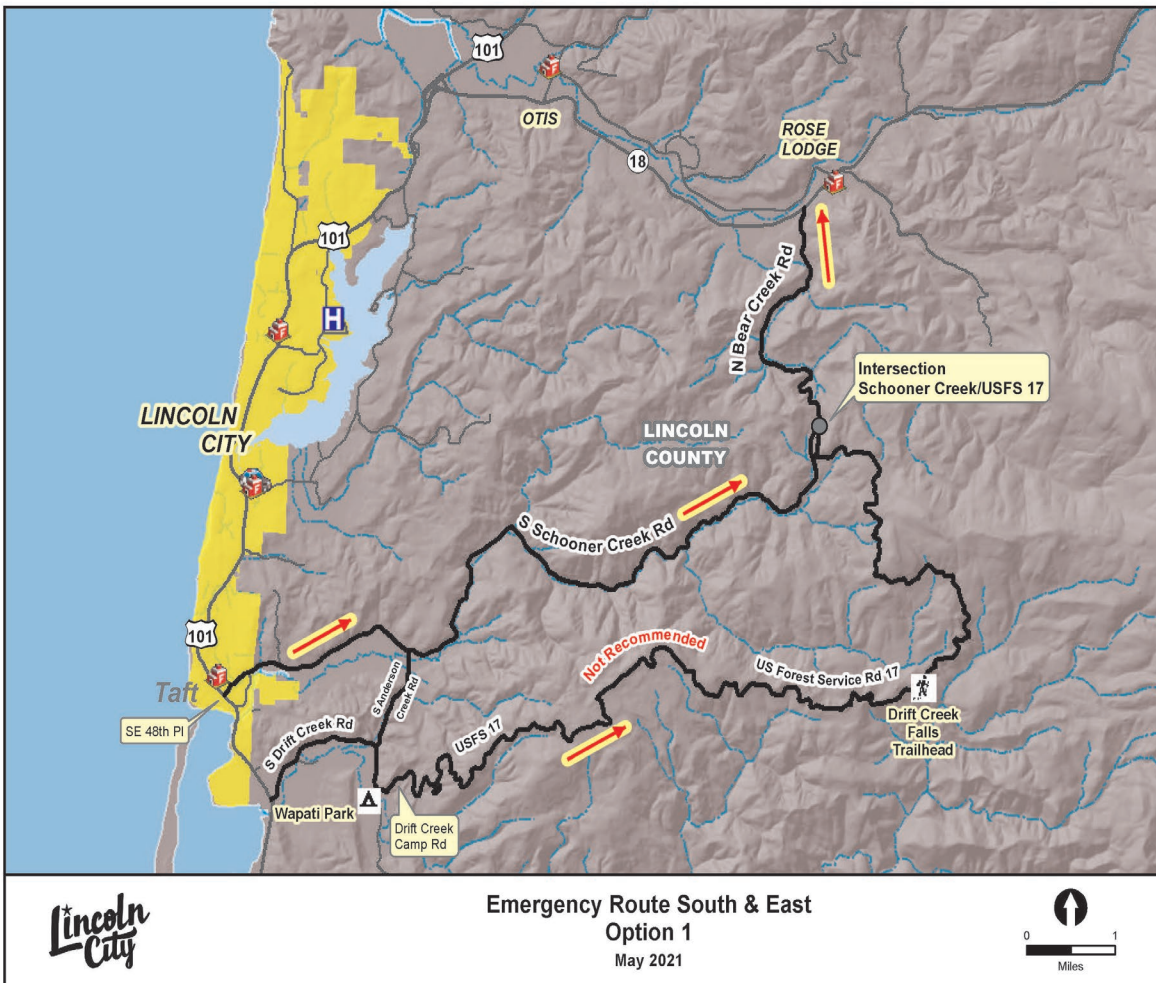
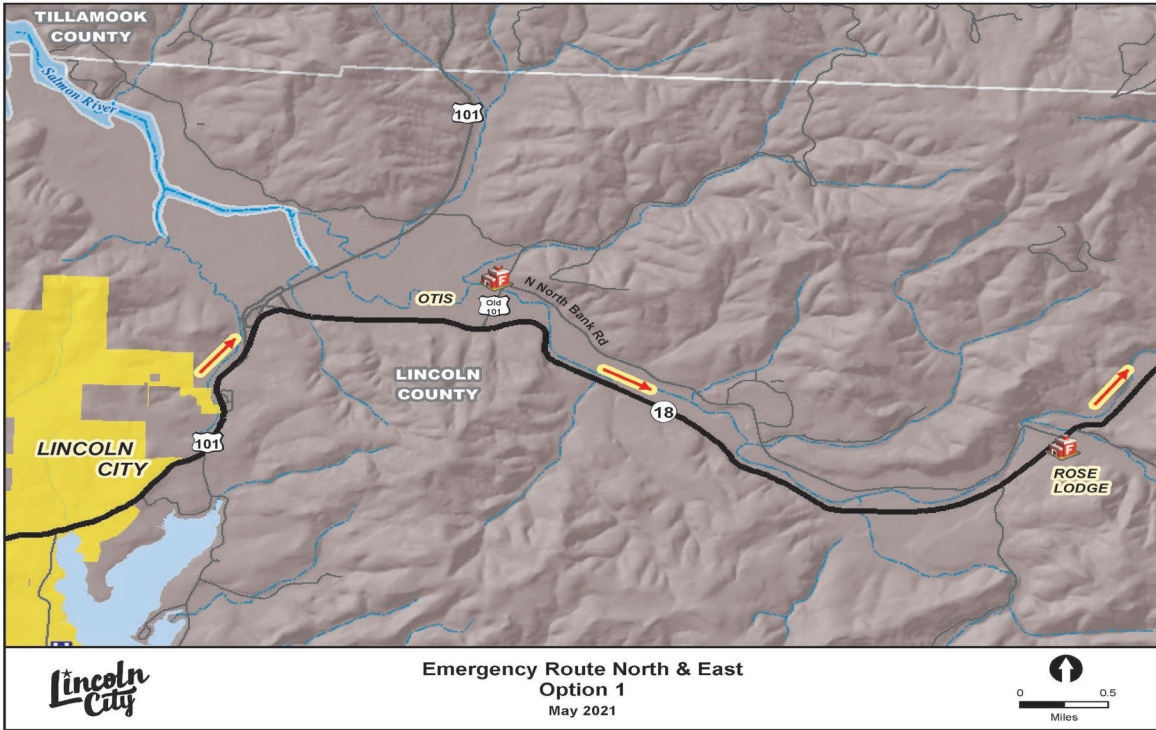
Option 4 – Take Hwy 101 north and take Hwy 130 (Little Nestucca Hwy or to Hebo and take Hwy 22 which lead to Grand Ronde junction of Hwy 18/22 then head east towards Willamette Valley.

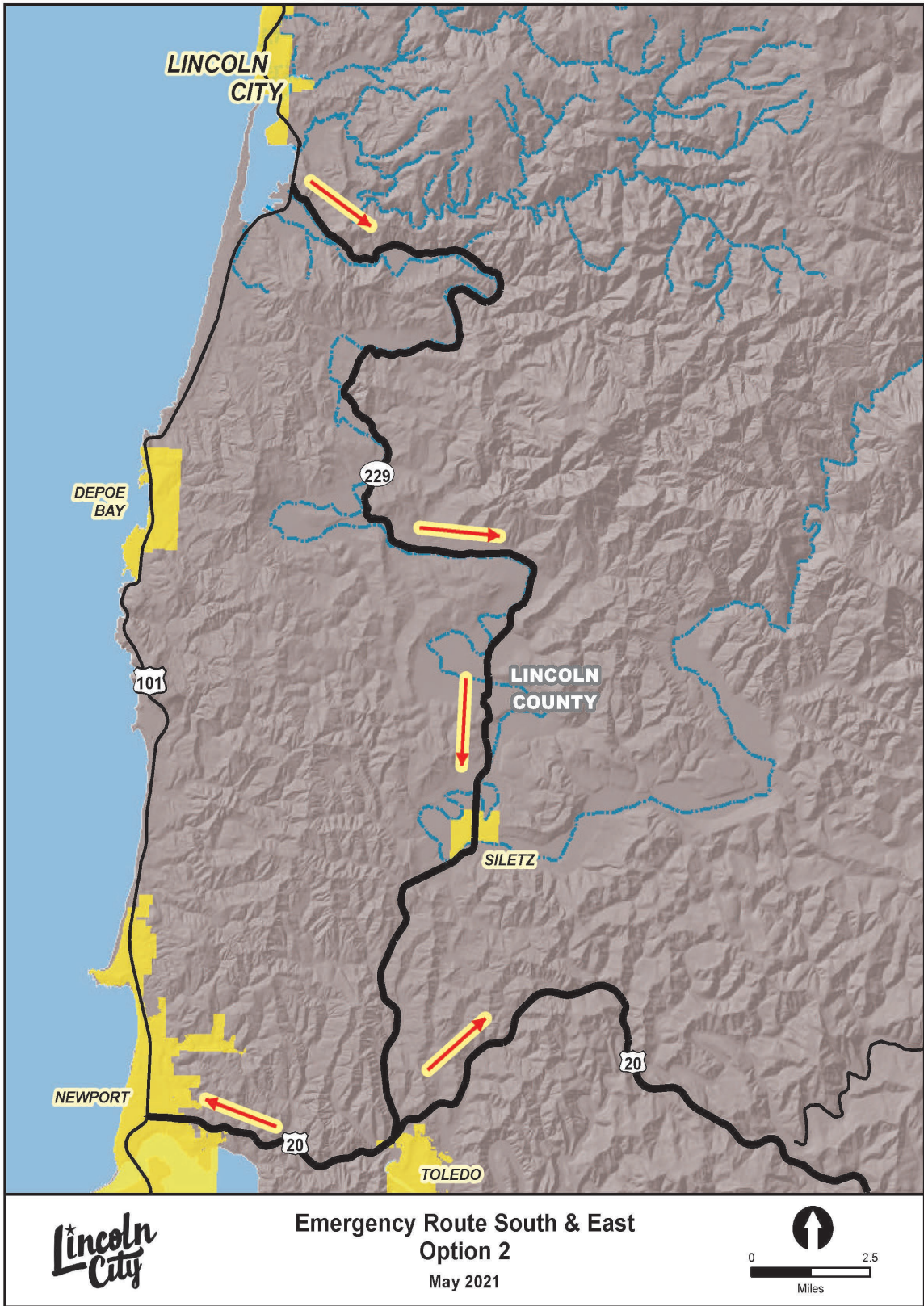
Option 4 – Take Hwy 101 south to Waldport then take Hwy 34 east to Corvallis.

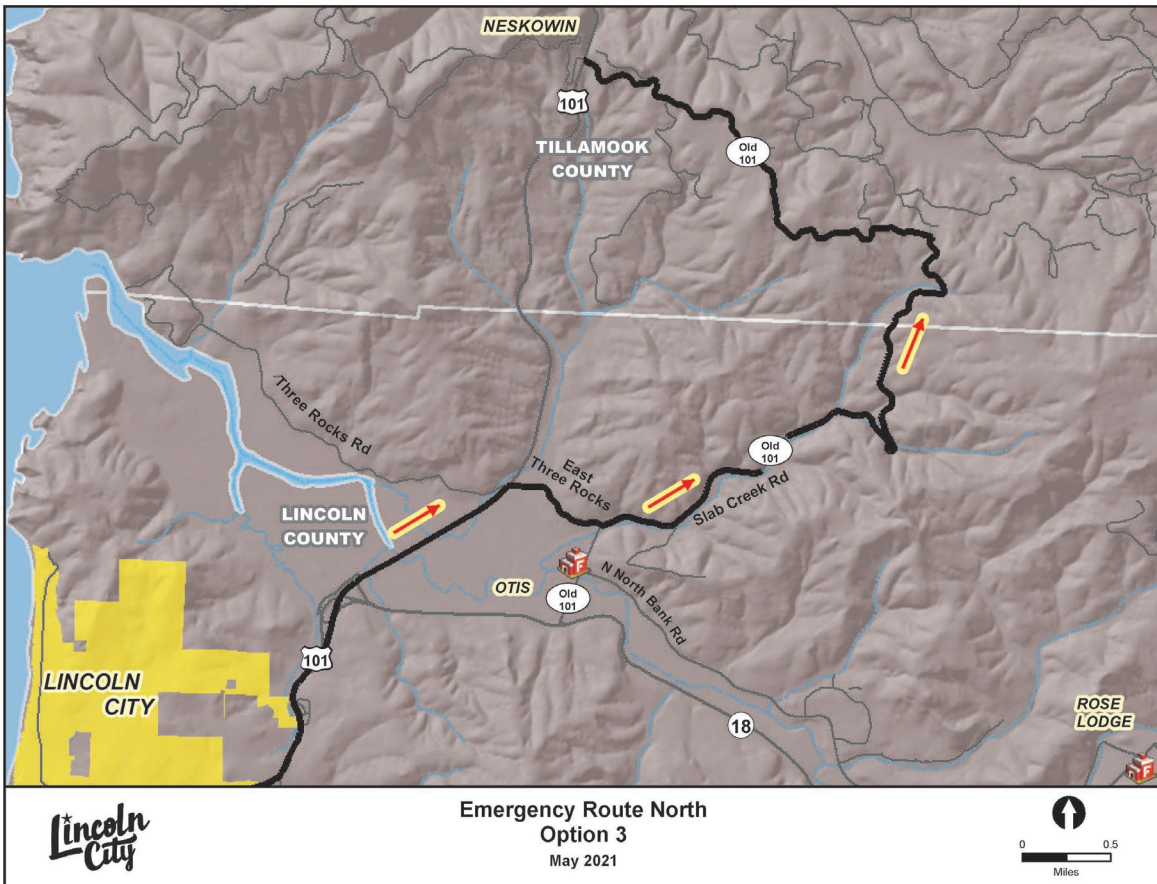
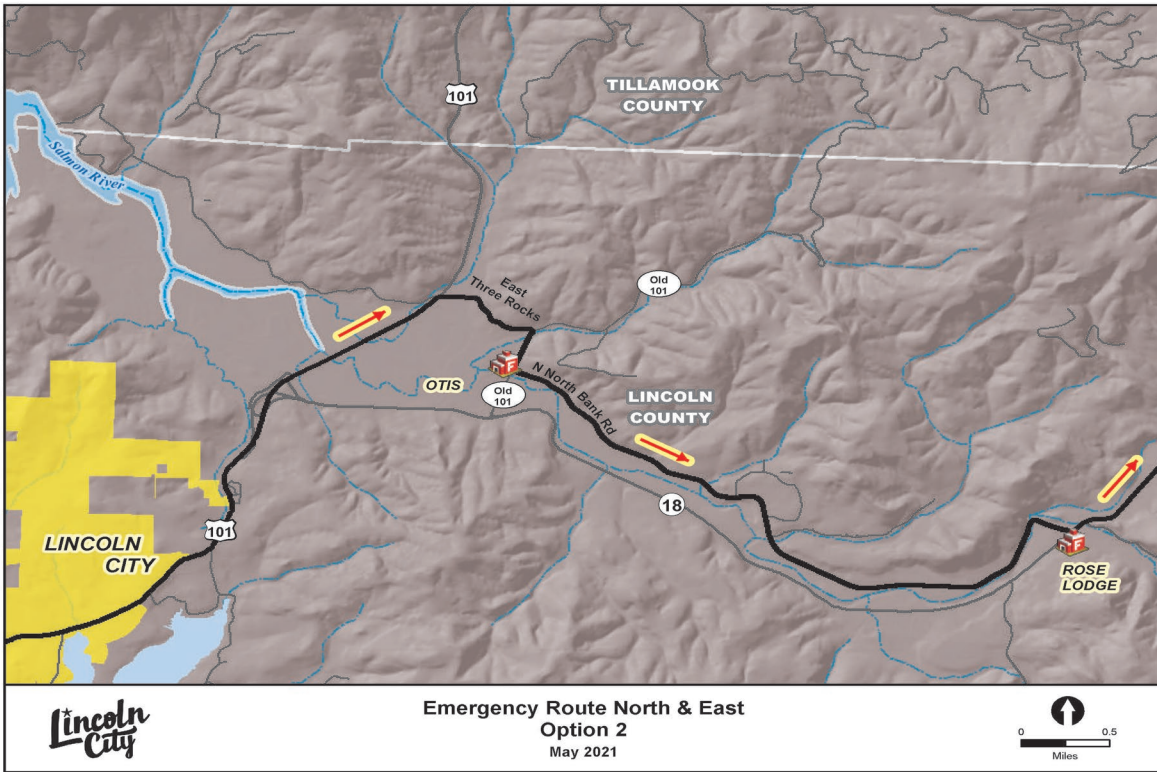
Option 5 – Take Hwy 101 north to Tillamook then take Hwy 6 east bound towards Banks/Hillsboro.

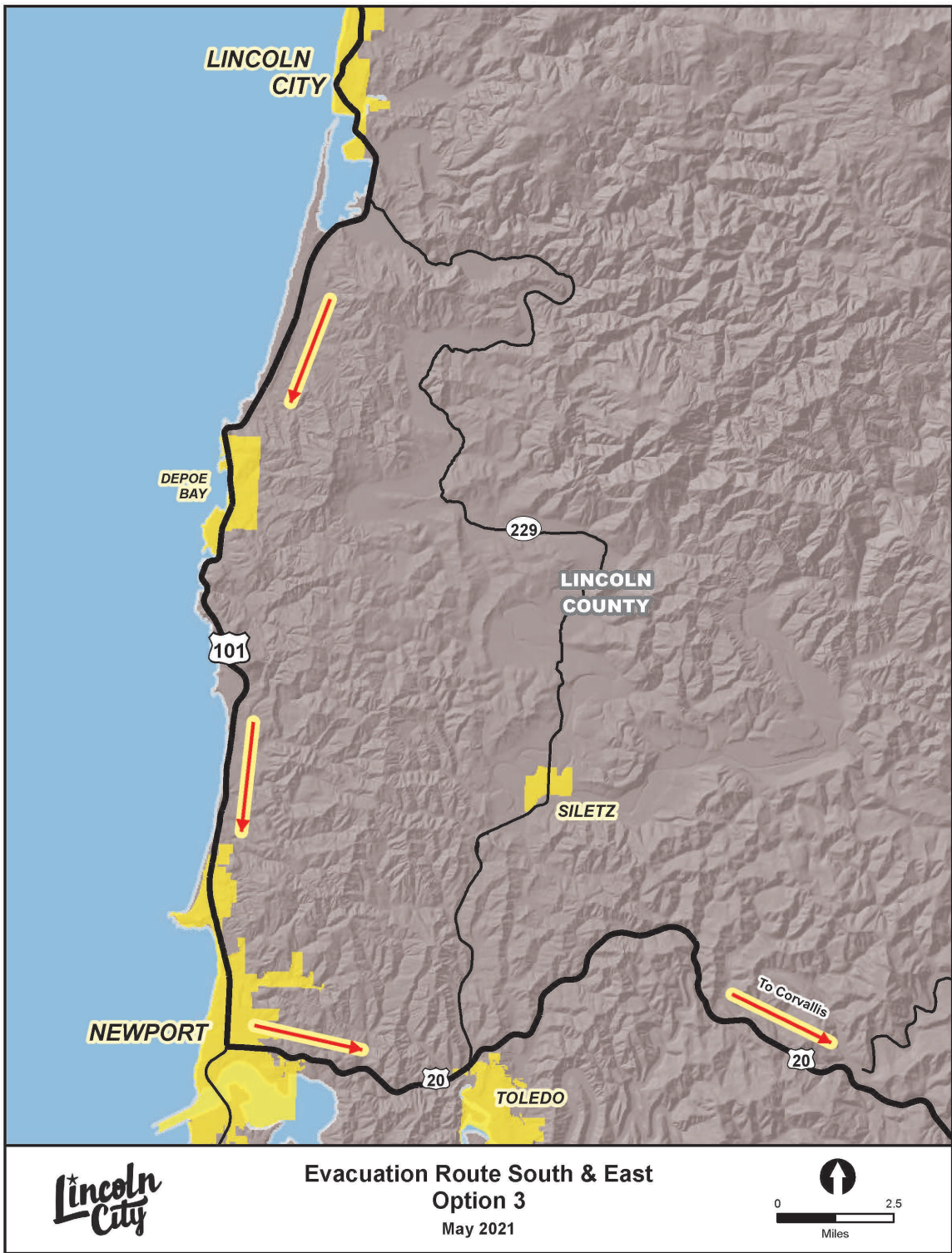
Option 5 – Take Hwy 101 south to Yachats and then east on Hwy 126 towards Eugene.

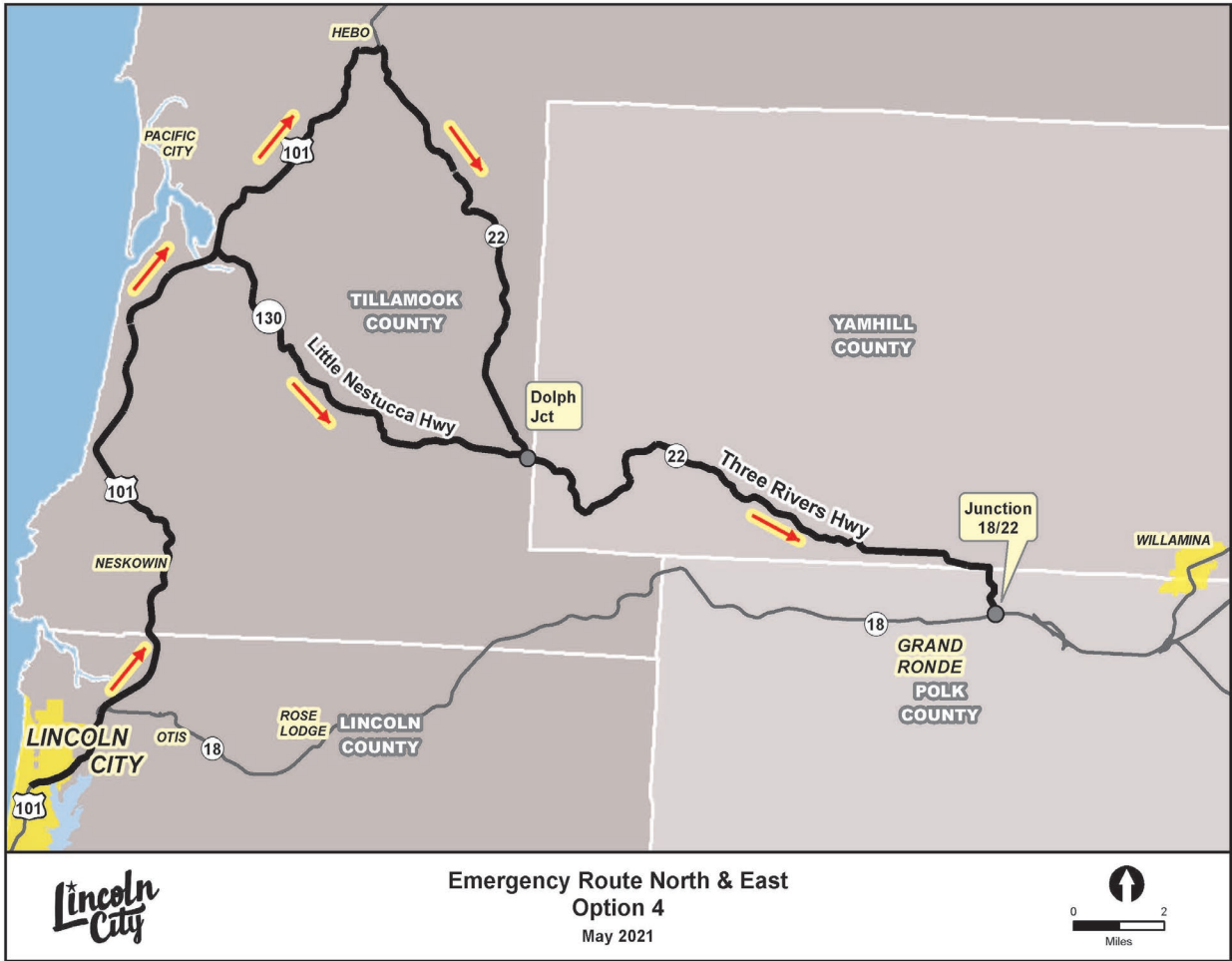
Option 6 – Take Hwy 101 south to Reedsport and then east on Hwy 38/138 to Sutherlin.



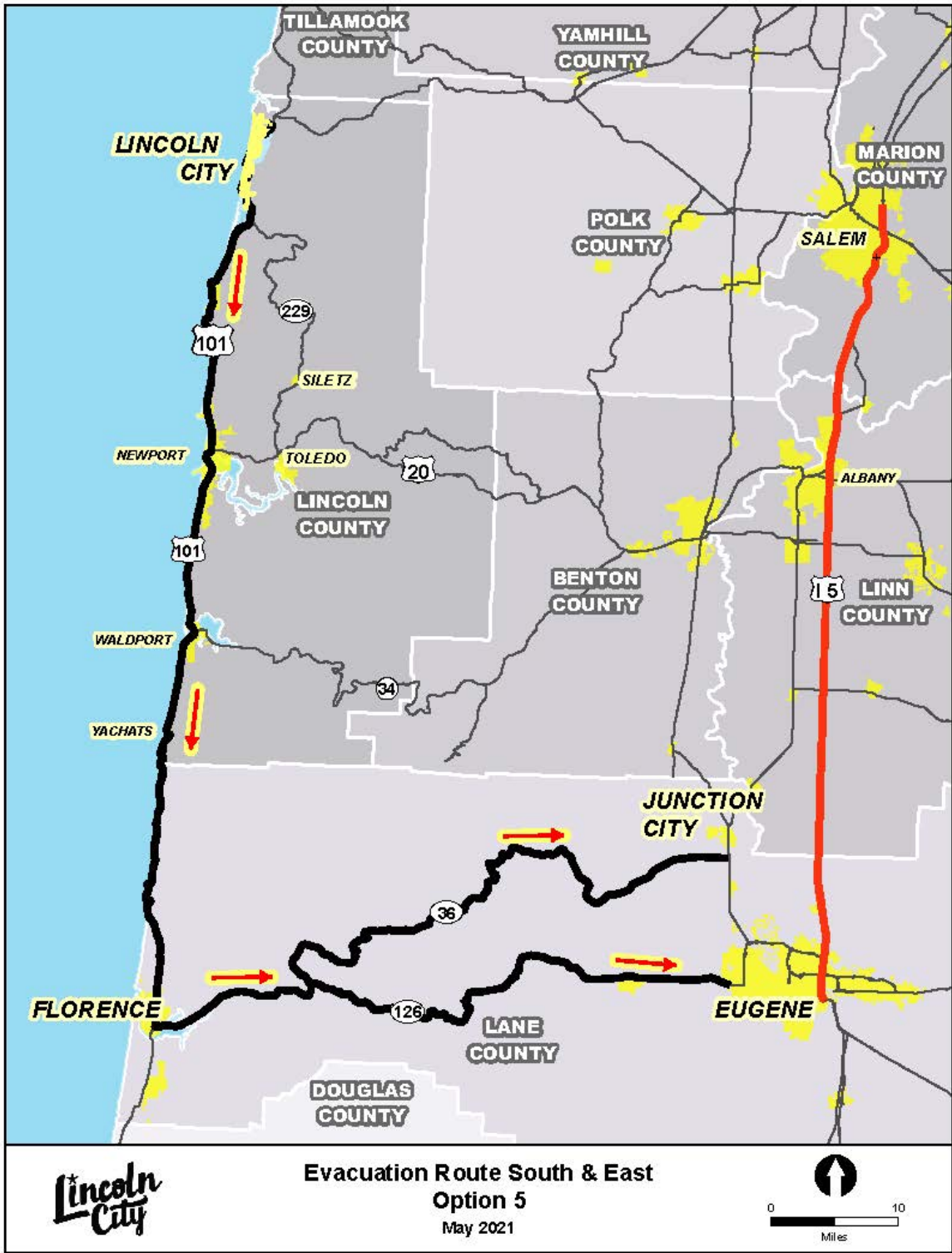


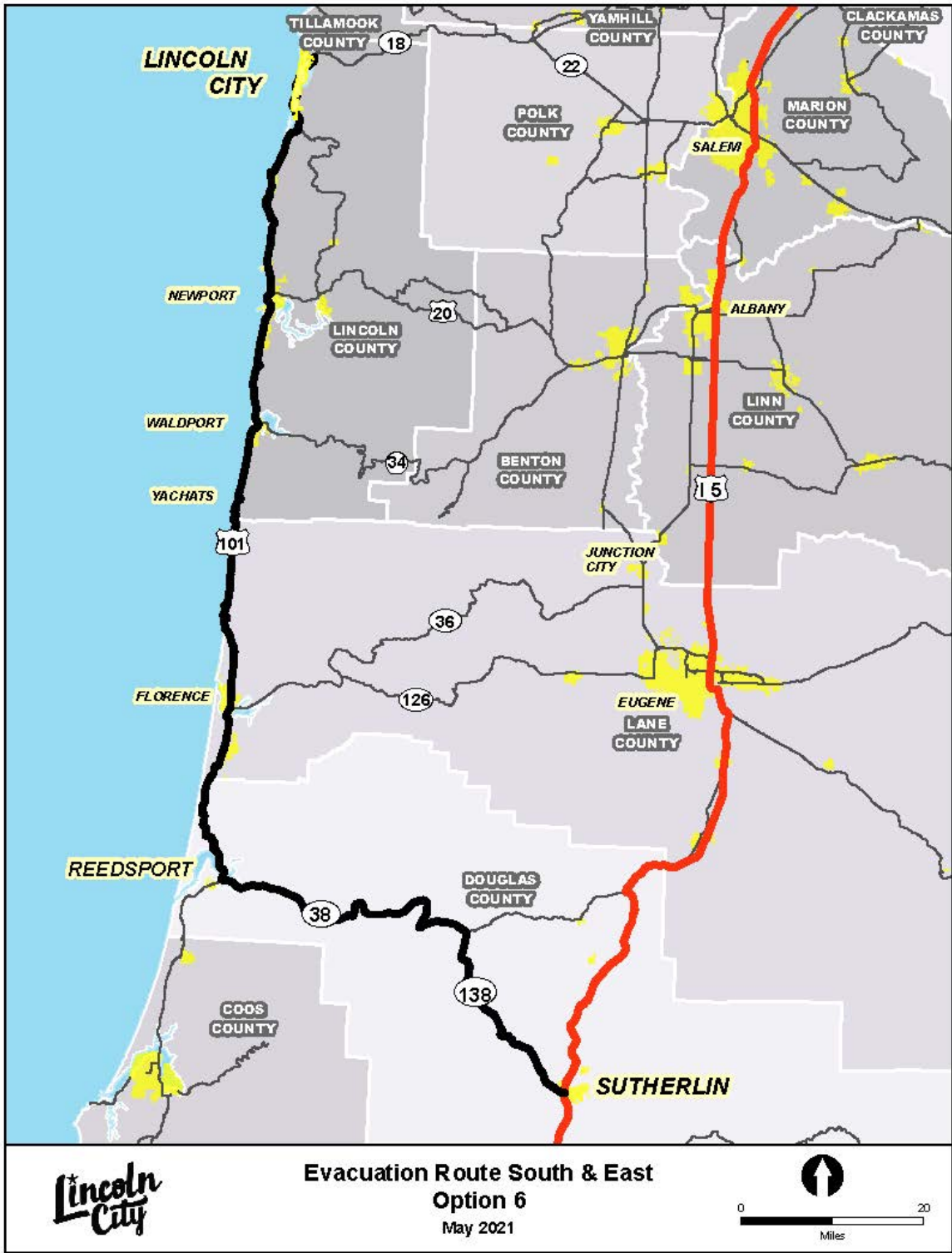












## APPENDIX 5 - POTENTIAL EVACUATION AREAS

ID Number	Name/Phone	Location	Estimated Population	Evacuation Routes	Evacuation Time
	Lincoln City Community Center 541-994-2131	2150 NE Oar Place Lincoln City	Estimated 200 in building and 80 vehicles	N/A	N/A
	Casino	1777 NW 44 <sup>th</sup> St. Lincoln City	Estimated 200-300 in building and 200 vehicles	N/A	N/A
	Fairgrounds, Lincoln County	633 NE 3 <sup>rd</sup> St. Newport, Oregon	Estimated 150 individuals and 75-100 cars	N/A	N/A

## APPENDIX 6 – SHELTER INFORMATION

Shelter Name/Phone Number	Location	Shelter Manager	Responsible Agency
138582 541-270-1241 Taft High School	3780 SE Spyglass Ridge Lincoln City	N/A	School District/ARC
12351 541-994-2981 Church of the Nazarene	1462 NW 19 <sup>th</sup> Street Lincoln City	N/A	Church/ARC
14476 541-996-1233 Lincoln City Community Center	2150 NE Oar Place Lincoln City	N/A	Facility Mgr/ARC
4850 541-418-1012 Seventh Day Adventist School	2126 NE Surf Ave Lincoln City	N/A	Church/ARC
166890 541-418-1012 Seventh Day Adventist Church	2335 NE 22 <sup>nd</sup> Street Lincoln City	N/A	Church/ARC
12146 541-994-4051 St. Peterman Lutheran Church	1266 SW 13 <sup>th</sup> Street Lincoln City	N/A	Church/ARC
12168 541-4181799 St. James Santiago Episcopal Church	2490 NE Hwy 101 Lincoln City	N/A	Church/ARC
169568 541-574-5453 Newport Recreation Center	225 SE Avery St. Newport	N/A	City/ARC
8738 541-265-2531 Newport Christian Church	809 SE 2 <sup>nd</sup> St. Newport	N/A	Church/ARC
154418 541-265-6684 Church of the Nazarene	227 NW 12 <sup>th</sup> St. Newport	N/A	Church/ARC
138792 541-270-1241 Newport Middle School	825 NE 7 <sup>th</sup> St. Newport	N/A	School District/ARC

## APPENDIX 7 – SPECIAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

Special Facilities #	Location	Inventory List	Responsible Agency
#1 Hillside Place	1400 SE 19 <sup>th</sup> St Lincoln City	Population and needs vary	N/A
#2 Lakeview Senior Living	2690 NE Yacht Ave Lincoln City	Population and needs vary	N/A
#3 West Devils Lake Housing	3100 NE 26 <sup>th</sup> St. Lincoln City	Population and needs vary	N/A
#4 Lincoln Village	2530 NE 31 <sup>st</sup> St. Lincoln City	Population and needs vary	N/A
#5 Surfwood Manor	4545 SW Hwy 101 Lincoln City	Population and needs vary	N/A
#6 DaVita Dialysis	2817 NE Devils Lake Road, Lincoln City Lincoln City	Population and needs vary	N/A
#7 Doorchester House	2701 NW Hwy 101 Lincoln City	Population and needs vary	N/A
#8 Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital	3043 NE 28 <sup>th</sup> St. Lincoln City	Population and needs vary	

## APPENDIX 8 – SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATION PROCEDURES

### General:

Any public safety or community official seeing the potential need for Special Needs assistance to the public will immediately notify their incident command staff, which shall pass that information to the incident commander.

1. The incident commander will order the activation of this annex, as needed.
2. Due to the critical care required for a Special Needs operation, such a shelter should be the last option for the public during an emergency incident. Appropriate options include,
  - a. Individual can go to the home of a family member, relative or qualified caregiver.
  - b. Individual can be transported to a hospital.
  - c. Individual can be transported to a skilled nursing facility, extended care facility, group home, day care facility, or other like facility with appropriate staff and management, or to another facility with available space.
3. The designated community organization will be the lead authority for management of a Special Needs Shelter.
4. The Health Department/ or Clinic will be the lead for management of medical and public health care in a Special Needs shelter.
5. In order to provide for proper care and protect the rights of residents, the Special Needs Shelter may segregate residents into three or more classes, including,
  - a. Residents in need of medical care,
  - b. Residents who are generally healthy and have no immediate need beyond customary mass care resources, and
  - c. Minor children not presently in the custody of their parents (i.e., child day care center evacuees).
6. In the event that any care facility is evacuated to a Special Needs shelter, staff of that facility shall accompany their residents/charges and shall bring appropriate resident documentation (i.e., medical charts, etc). Any documentation shall be treated as confidential, shared only with qualified medical personnel and must be kept with the person to whom it belongs.
7. Under no circumstances should a person be denied admittance to a Special Needs shelter unless that person,
  - a. Presents a significant threat to the safety or health of the shelter population, or,
  - b. Fails to exhibit a qualifying special need<sup>6</sup> beyond a reasonable doubt.
8. The incident commander will facilitate the ongoing development of additional Special Needs planning and strategic development.

### B. Primary Agency

1. Identify location of appropriate Special Needs Shelter and facilitate proper and timely activation of same.
2. Provide customary Mass Care resources.
3. Request any additional resources as needed to effectively operate the shelter.
4. Apply and maintain ICS management structure to include,
  - a. Command and control.
  - b. Span of control.

- c. Incident Action Plan (to be conveyed periodically to incident commander).
- 5. Set up and operate intake procedure that allows for medical triage and results in appropriate segregation of residents.
- 6. Conduct essential human services.
- 7. Coordinate activities with other agencies tasked for shelter operations.
- 8. Insure adequate security is available on-site to keep the peace, protect rights and safety of residents, and to facilitate release of shelter residents.
- 9. Make notifications to family members of residents to advise of the resident's location and status.
- 10. Maintain communications with shelter staff.
- 11. Maintain communications with EOC personnel. EOC staff shall determine method of communications.
- 12. Establish operating area for amateur radio, as needed.

### **C. Support Agencies**

#### **1. Health Department/ or Clinic**

- a. The Health Department/ or Clinic shall be the lead management agency for purposes of providing medical care and resources.
- b. Provide nursing staff for triage and medical care and monitoring.
- c. Provide other professional medical staff as necessary for effective medical care, including physicians, as necessary.
- d. Identify need for, and request, decontamination operations.
- e. Assist in procurement of pharmacy needs.
- f. Shelter-wide, identify the need for, and request, professional mental health assistance.
- g. Make notifications to residents' primary care physicians to advise status and location of residents.
- h. Identify and request resources, as needed, for effective medical care.
- i. Establish and maintain communications with supporting EOC personnel and local hospitals.

#### **2. Incident Commander**

- a. Activate the Special Needs Population annex, based on real or perceived need or possible need. Activities include:
  - (1) Notifying tasked agencies.
  - (2) Coordinating with the Primary Agency to determine appropriate Special Needs shelter location.
  - (3) Coordinates communications activity between shelter and Emergency Operations Center.
  - (4) Insure adequate security is provided for shelter location.

#### **3. Emergency Medical Service (EMS)**

- a. Provide on-site availability of basic and advanced life support services and emergency transportation from the shelter to hospitals.
- b. Assist in evacuation of Special Needs population to shelter locations, as requested.
- c. Assist shelter medical operations, as needed.

#### **4. Law Enforcement**

- a. Assign sworn officers to establish and conduct shelter security operations.
- b. Provide transportation for arrested individuals from the shelter.
- c. Assure orderly intake operations for persons arriving at the shelter, insuring that everyone follows intake and triage procedures.

# APPENDIX 9 – TRAFFIC & PERIMETER CONTROL PROCEDURES

**TRAFFIC PLAN:**

- Routes and Destinations:

Primary Route:	
Primary Destination:	
Alternate Route:	
Alternate Destination:	

- Traffic Control

Location	Type of Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars

	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Directional Control <input type="checkbox"/> Pilot Cars
--	--

**PERIMETER AND ACCESS CONTROL.**

Perimeter and access control shall be established to minimize conflicts between civilian and incident traffic. Perimeter and access control shall be accomplished by establishing:

- Outer Perimeter

Location	Type of Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block

- Inner Perimeter

Location	Type of Control
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Checkpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Road Block <input type="checkbox"/> Road Closure

# APPENDIX 10 – PRE-EVACUATION CONTACT

## Pre-Evacuation Contact

Incident Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

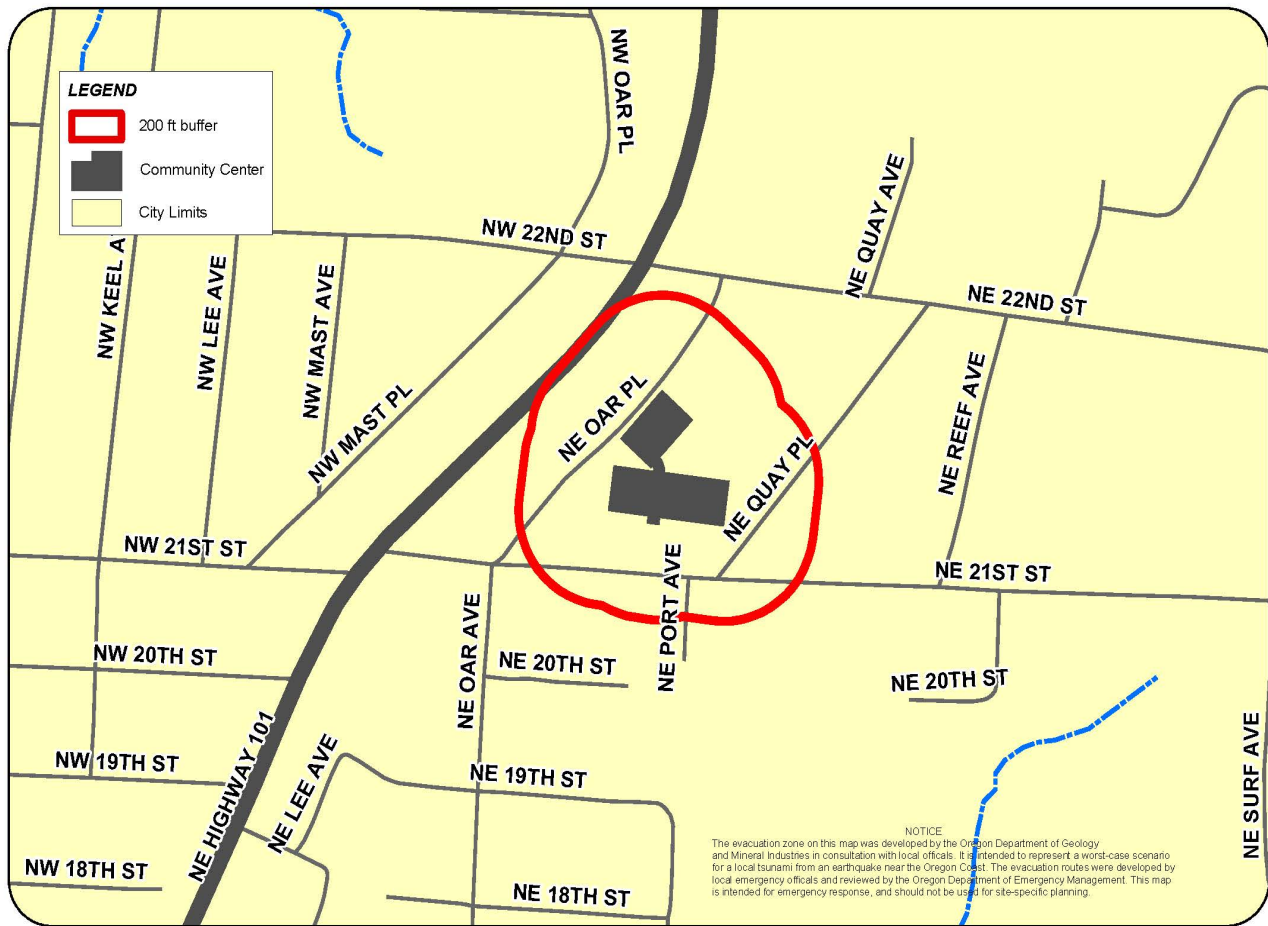
Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Person Contacted:				
Address or Location of Contact:				
Number of persons at this location:	Adults		Minors	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Transportation Available	Yes		No	
Pets/Animals needing attention	Yes		No	
Special Needs or Assistance Required: (explain)				
Phone Number at contact location				
Emergency Contact Name				
Emergency Contact Number				
Electronic media most often on at contact location	Television		Radio	None
Other information:				
Contact Made By:				

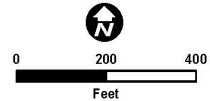
# APPENDIX 11 CHLORINE BUFFERS

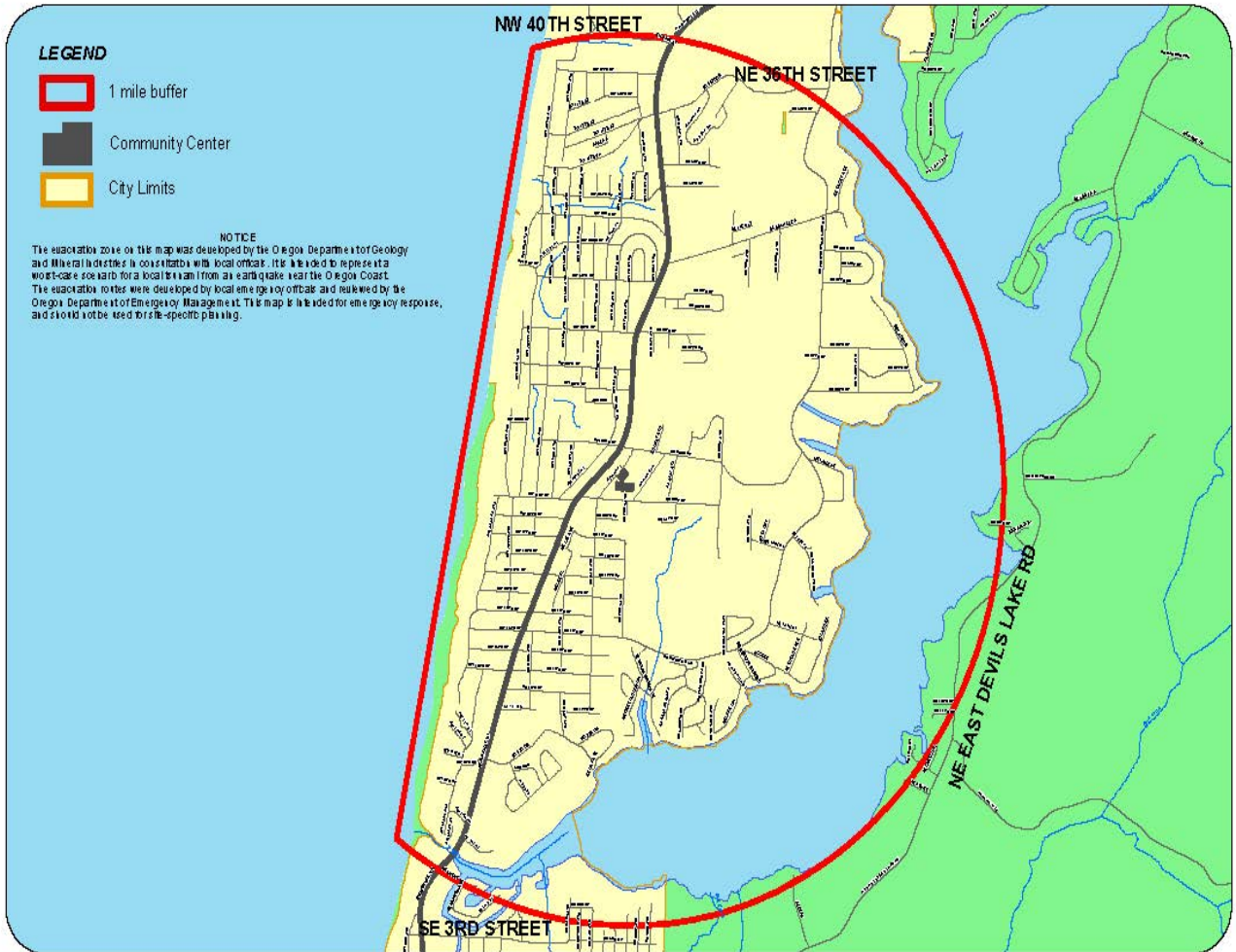
The attached maps for the Lincoln City Community Center and the Lincoln City Water treatment Plant have potential for chlorine leaks. The maps depict different sizes of buffer zones based upon the size of the leak and weather conditions. Lincoln City Police Department and North Lincoln Fire and Rescue will determine buffer zones and request traffic control measures in coordination with Lincoln City public works and Law Enforcement.

## Lincoln City Community Center



Community Center  
Chlorine Leak Evacuation Buffer

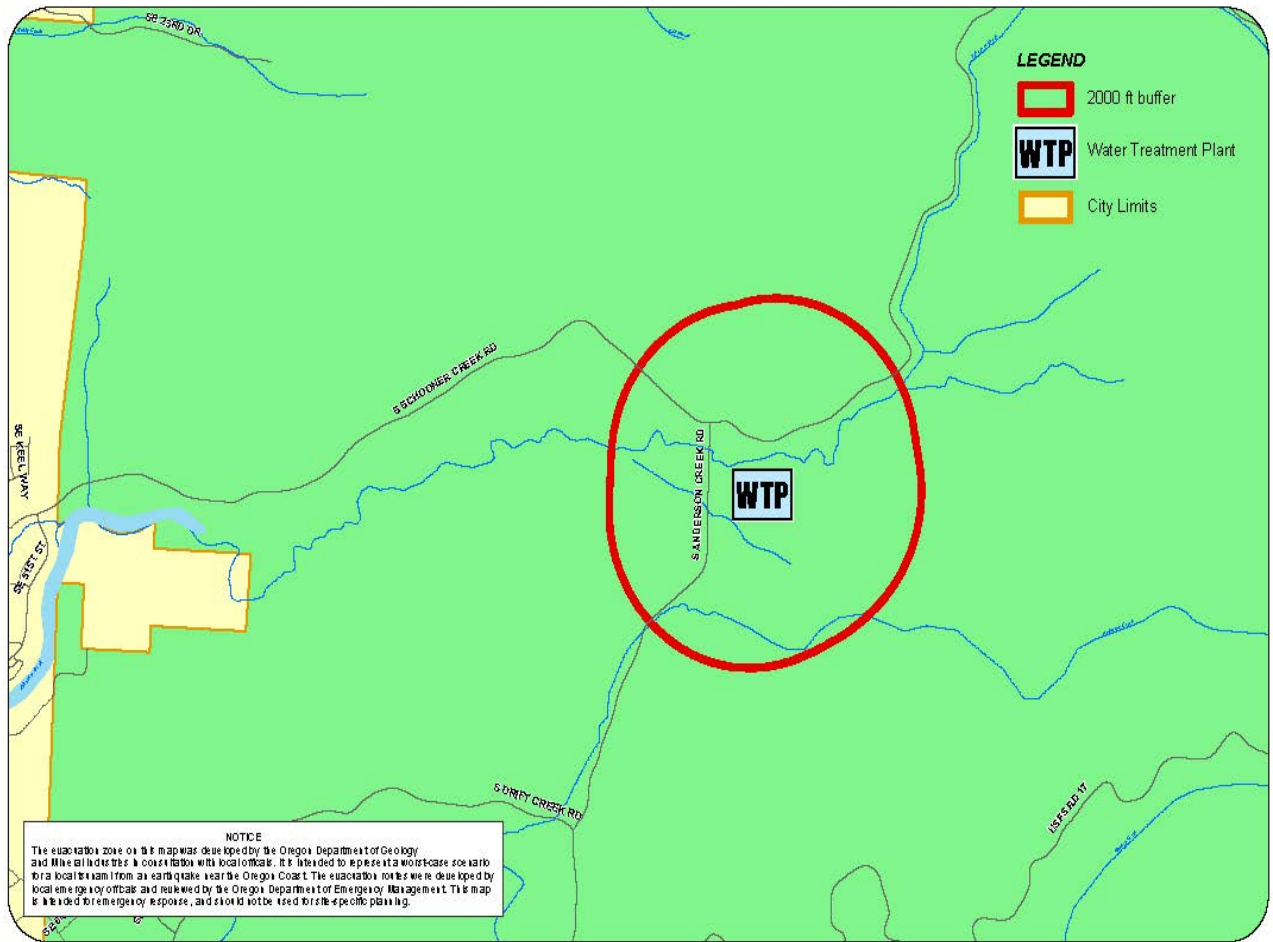




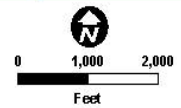
**Community Center  
 Chlorine Leak Evacuation Buffer**



# Lincoln City Water Treatment Facility

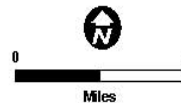


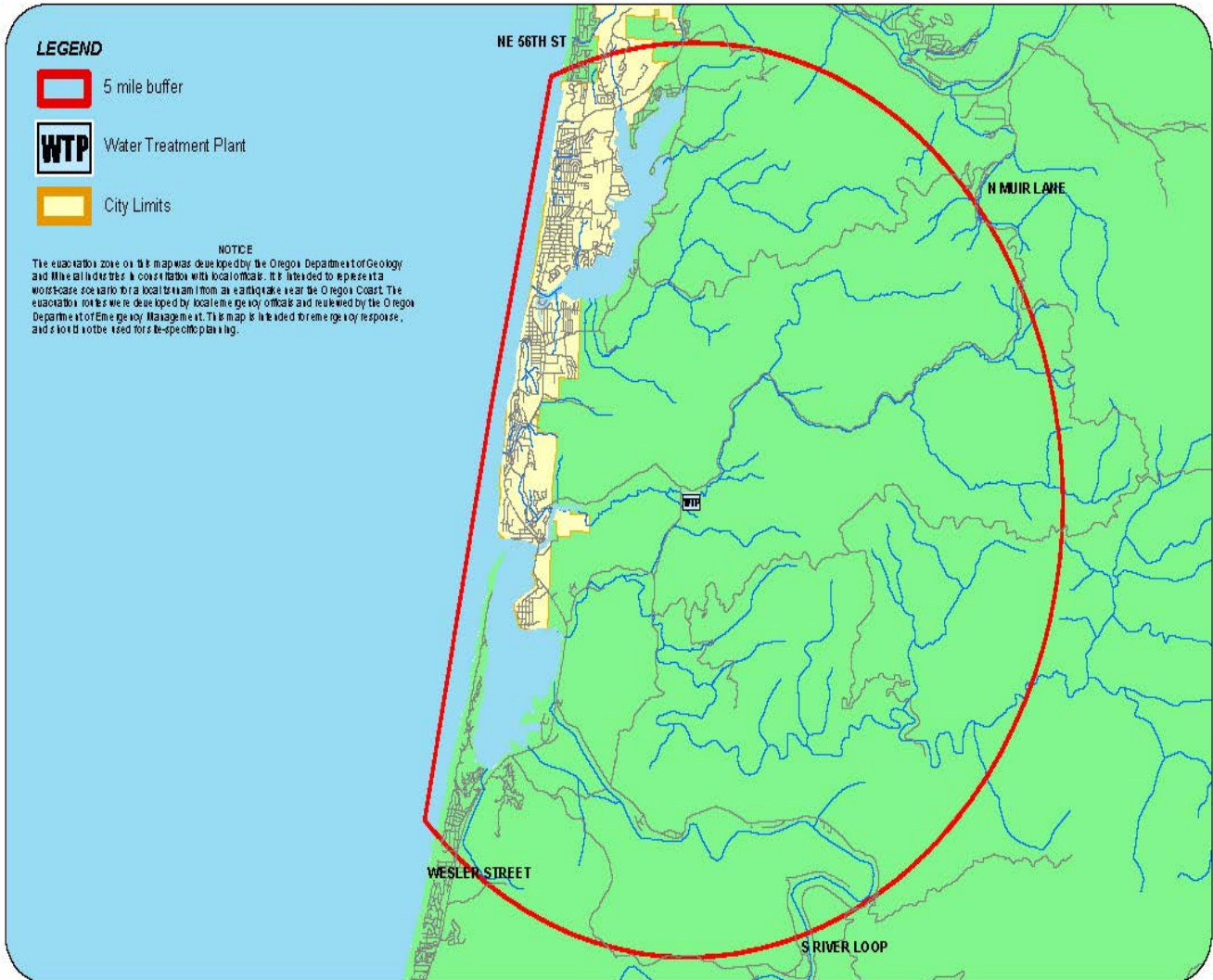
**Water Treatment Plant  
Chlorine Leak Evacuation Buffer**





**Water Treatment Plant  
Chlorine Leak Evacuation Buffer**





**Water Treatment Plant  
 Chlorine Leak Evacuation Buffer**



## APPENDIX 12 – TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES

Tsunami evacuation routes and assembly areas are located throughout Lincoln City. There are two types of tsunamis that Lincoln City faces. First is a distant tsunami and second is a local tsunami.

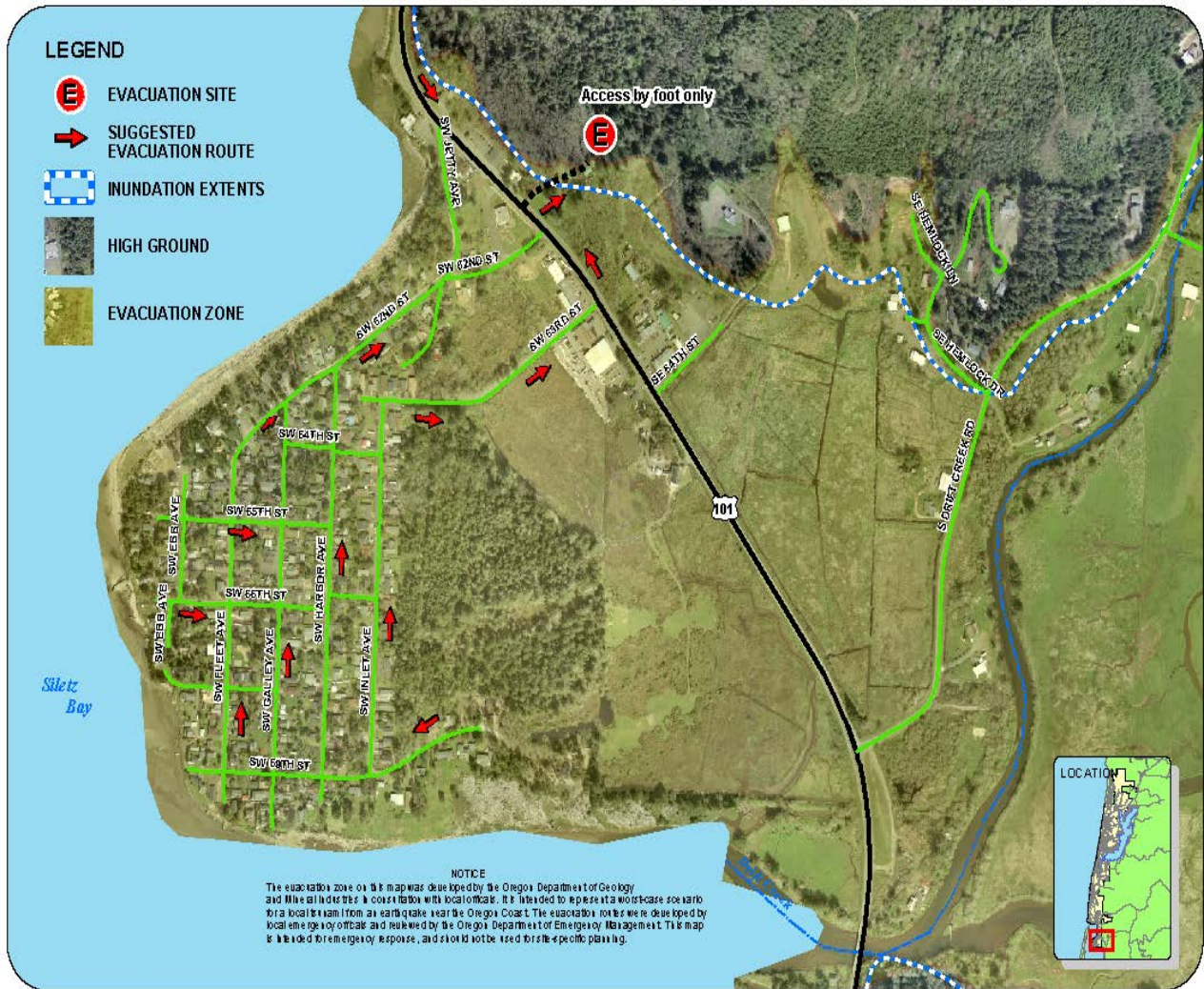
Evacuate on foot, if at all possible following evacuation signs and arrows to an assembly area, especially if you feel an earthquake locally. Remember the roads and bridges may be damaged and unusable. If you cannot reach an assembly area try and go to the highest ground possible.

Local Tsunami – A local tsunami can come onshore within 15-20 minutes after an earthquake, before there is time for an official warning. Ground shaking from the earthquake may be the only warning you have.

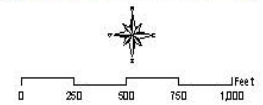
Distant Tsunami – A distant tsunami will take 4 hours or more to come ashore. You will feel no earthquake, and the tsunami will generally be smaller than that from a local earthquake. These types of tsunamis happen in South America, Asian continent, and Alaska.



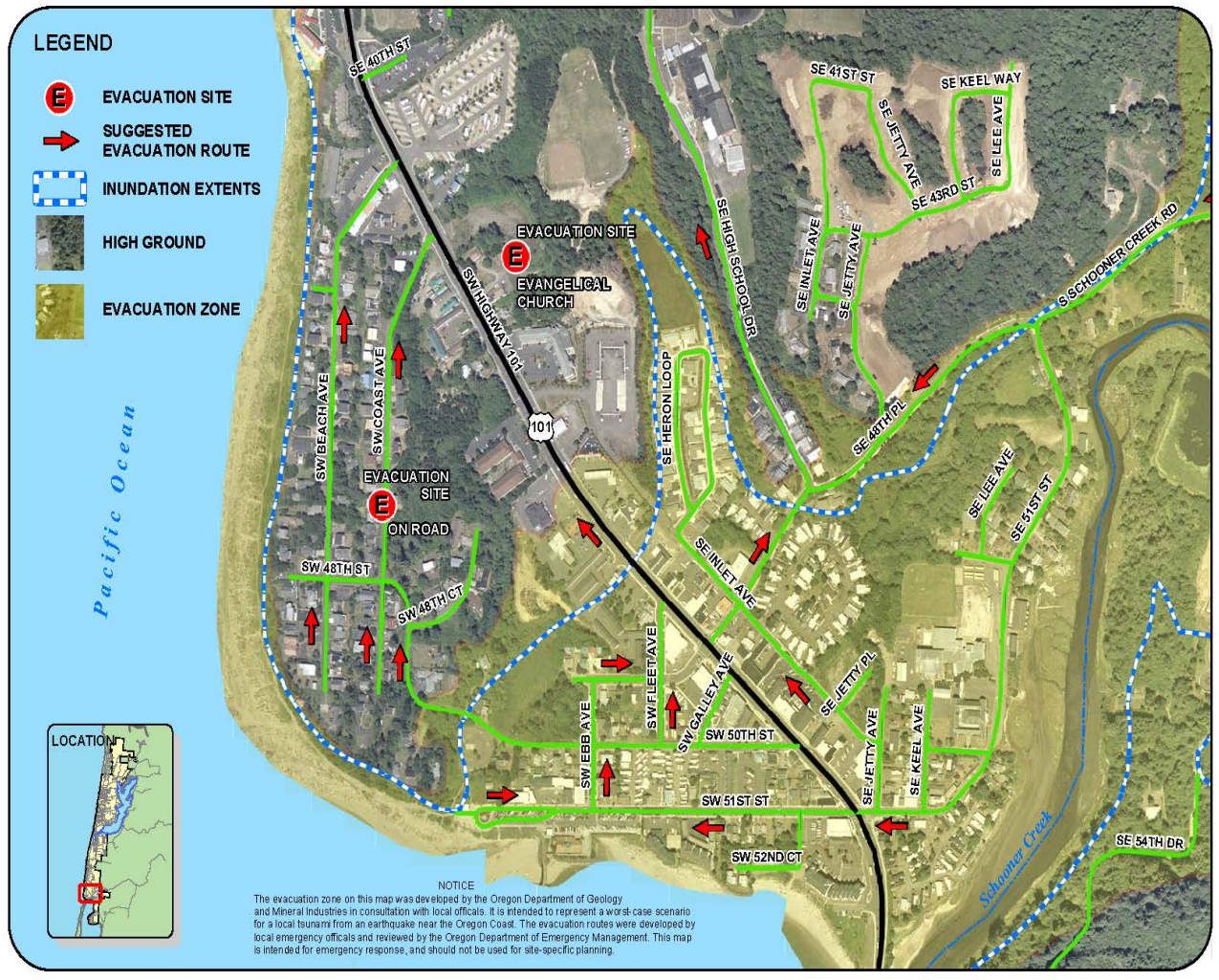
# Cutler City Evacuation Routes



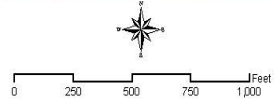
## TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES FOR CUTLER CITY



# Taft Evacuation Routes




## TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES FOR TAFT



# Nelscott Evacuation Routes



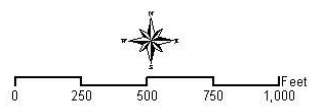
**LEGEND**

-  **EVACUATION SITE**
-  **SUGGESTED EVACUATION ROUTE**
-  **INUNDATION EXTENTS**
-  **HIGH GROUND**
-  **EVACUATION ZONE**

**NOTICE**  
 The evacuation zone on this map was developed by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries in consultation with local officials. It is intended to represent a worst-case scenario for a local tsunami from an earthquake near the Oregon Coast. The evacuation routes were developed by local emergency officials and reviewed by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management. The map is intended for emergency response, and should not be used for site-specific planning.

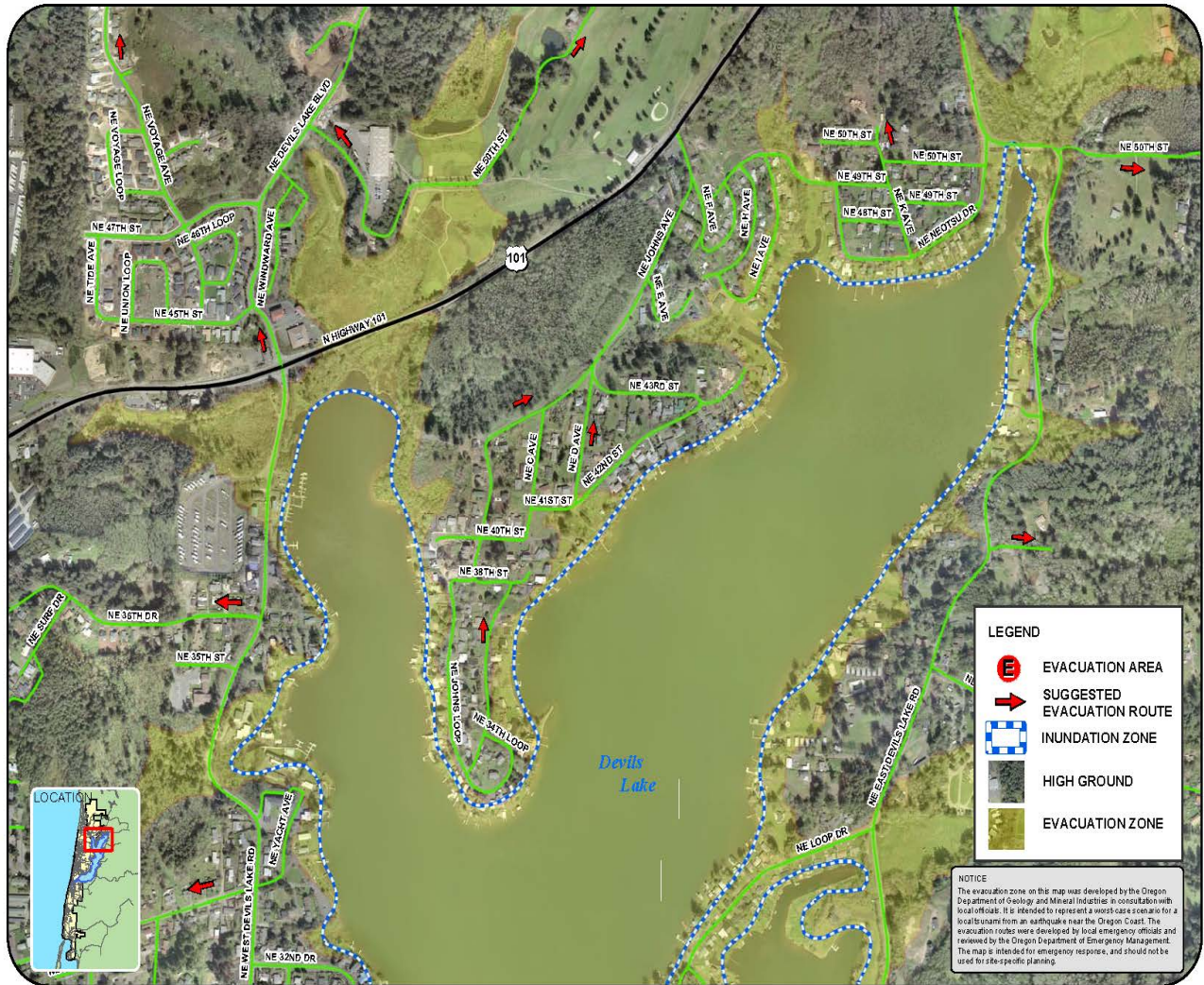


## TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES FOR NELSCOTT

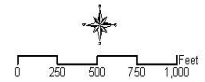




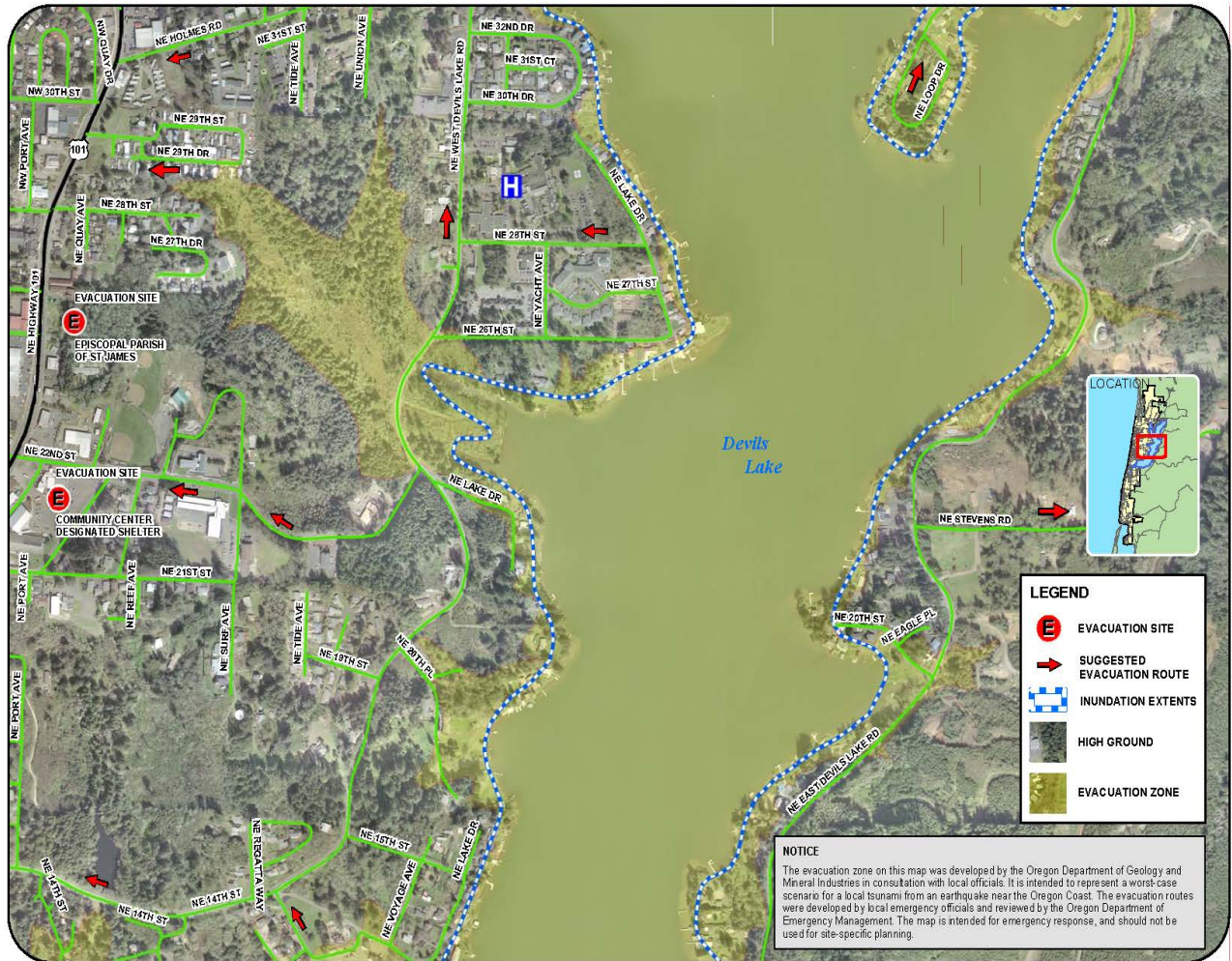
# North Delake Evacuation Routes



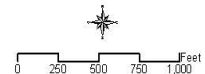
Tsunami EVACUATION ROUTES  
FOR NORTH DEVILS LAKE



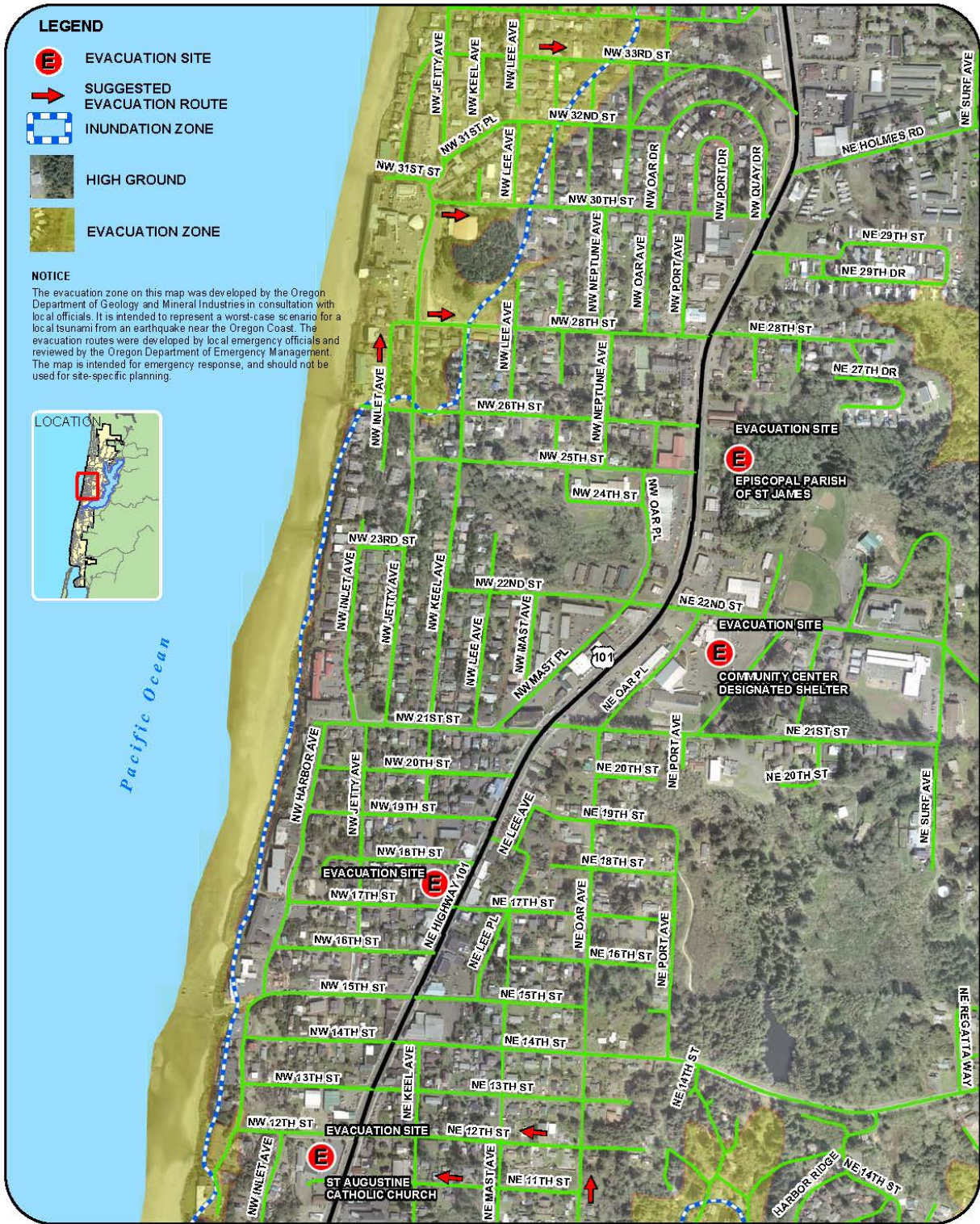
# Central Devils Lake Area Evacuation Routes



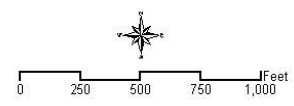
## TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES FOR CENTRAL DEVILS LAKE



# Oceanlake Area Evacuation Routes

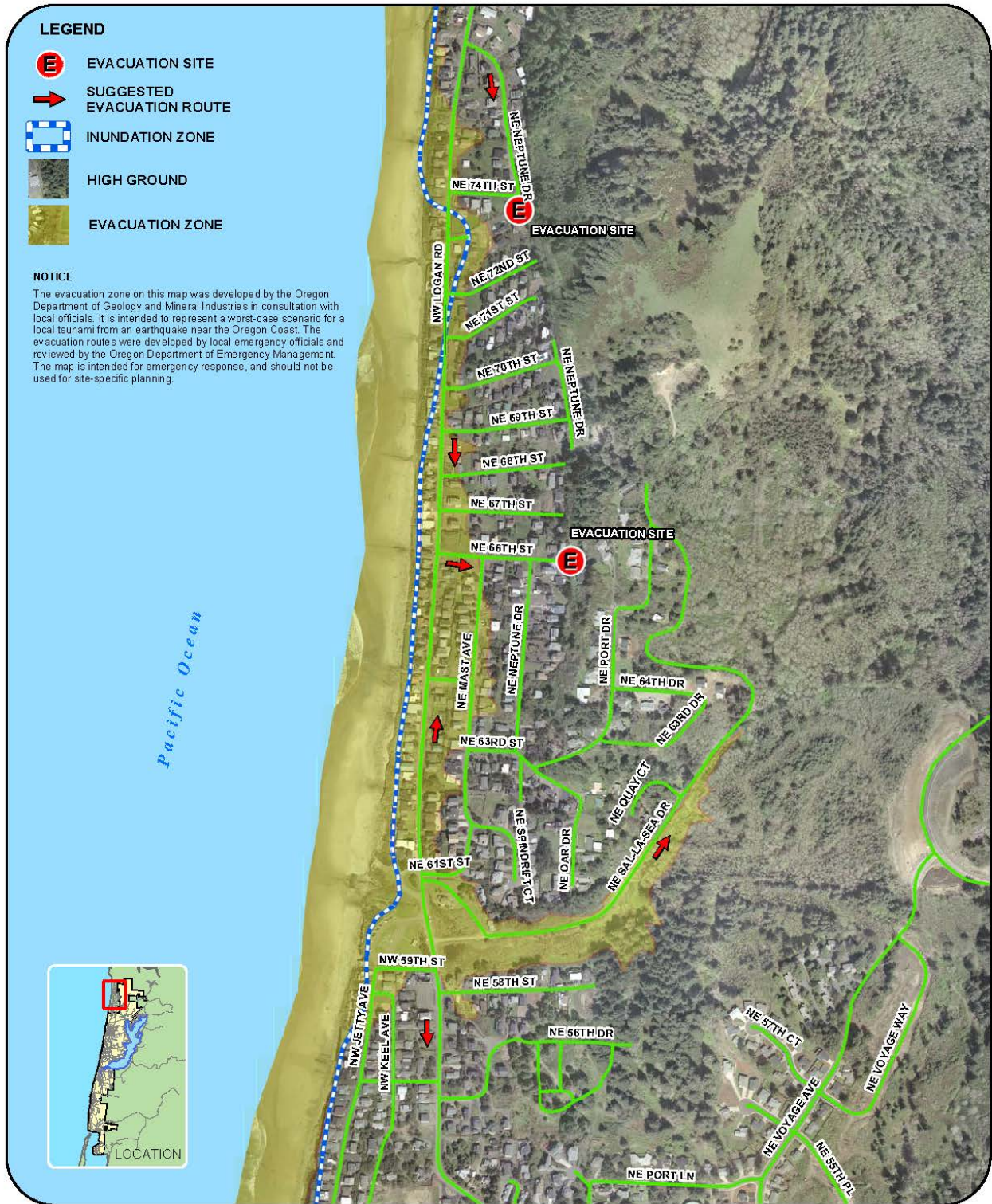


## TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES FOR OCEANLAKE

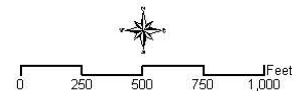




# North Logan Road Area Evacuation Routes

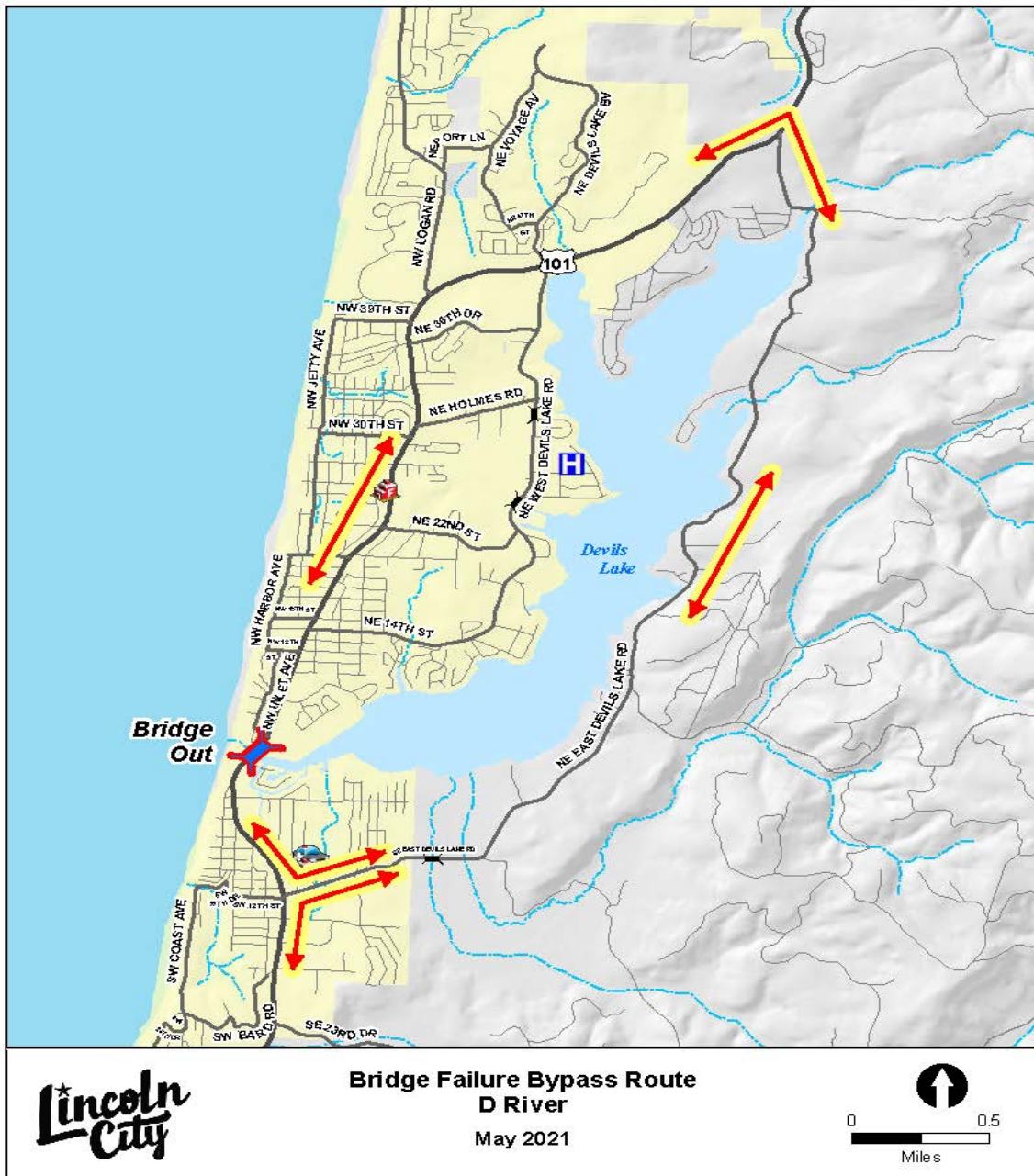


## TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES FOR NORTH LOGAN ROAD

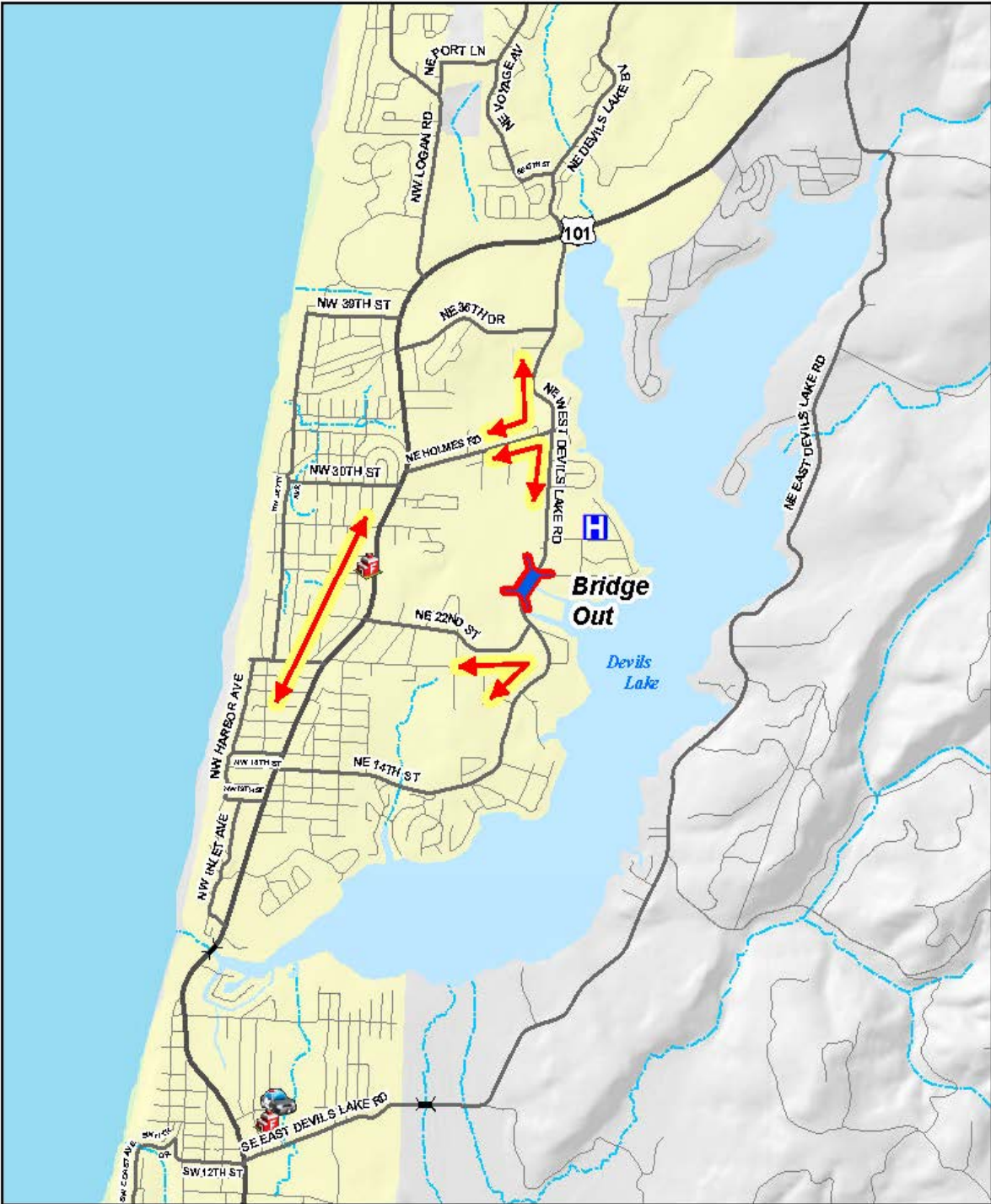


# APPENDIX 13 – BRIDGE BYPASS ROUTES

Bridge failure on Hwy 101 in Lincoln City can cause major traffic issues effecting many aspects of City operations, City business operations, and travel up and down the Oregon Coast. Contained in this appendix are bypass routes for Schooner Creek Bridge, D River bridge, and West Devils Lake Road Bridge.

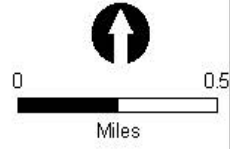






**Bridge Failure Bypass Route  
West Devils Lake Rd Bridge**

May 2021



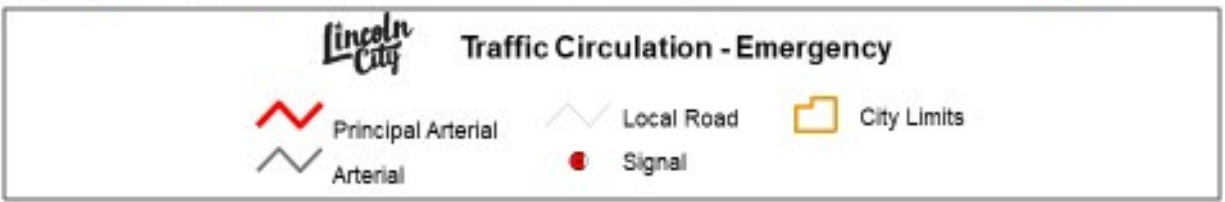
## APPENDIX 14 – TRAFFIC CIRCULATION- EMERGENCY

The traffic circulation map provides basic recommendations for routes that provide interior city arterials that lead to traffic light intersections which allow entrance on to highway 101.

Residents and visitors can use other streets for convenience depending upon your location. Your situation may dictate what streets to use.

Check other maps for more ideas and recommendations at:

<https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement/page/hazards-tsunamis>



## APPENDIX 15 Radio Stations and Media Partners

### Radio Stations.

Receiving radio station signals can depend upon many things, the watts the station is using to send signals, your location, and your radio/antenna. Additionally, depending upon location you may also be able to receive some of the valley radio stations.

### AM STATIONS

620 AM KPOJ – Portland  
720 AM KFIR – Albany  
750 AM KXTG – Portland  
820 AM KWDP - Waldport  
940 AM KWBY – Woodburn - Spanish  
1310 AM KNPT – Newport  
1400 AM KBCH – Lincoln City

### FM STATIONS

88.1 FM KQOC – Gleneden Beach  
88.5 FM KMHD – Gleneden Beach  
88.9 FM KYOR - Newport  
90.5 FM KLCC – Newport  
91.7 FM KYAQ - Newport  
93.7 FM/95.7 KRLZ - Waldport (The Wave)  
96.7 FM KCRF – Lincoln City  
97.5 FM KSHL – Lincoln Beach  
100.7 FM KPPT – Newport (The Otter)  
102.7 FM KYTE – Newport  
104.7 FM KDUK - Florence

### Additional Media Sources

<u>Media</u>	<u>Medium</u>
Beach Connection	– Web
Independent Reporter	– Print/TV
Oregon Coast Today	– Print/Web
News Times	– Print/Web
The News Guard	– Print/Web
Lincoln City Chamber of Commerce	– Chamber
Pacific Northwest News	– Web
News Lincoln County	– Web
Ocean 18 Media Services	– Web
Around Town News	– Print/Web
Lincoln City Home Page	– Web/Print
Pacific Northwest News	– Web

Oregonian – Print/Web  
Associated Press – TV/Web/Print/Radio  
OPB – Radio  
KOIN Portland – TV  
KATU Portland – TV  
KPTV Portland - TV

Facebook sites – Web  
City of Lincoln City  
Lincoln City Police Department  
Lincoln County Sheriff's Department

### Communication Suggestions

1. Consider acquiring a scanner to listen to amateur radio and public safety frequencies.
2. Consider using text messaging to free up cell bandwidth.

A-15-2