

Mineral County Evacuation Plan



EVACUATION PLAN



Annex to the Mineral County Emergency Operations Plan (MCEOP)

May 2012

Version 101

Mineral County Evacuation Plan

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Evacuation Supporting Annex Mineral County Emergency Operations Plan

LEAD AGENCY: Emergency Management

SUPPORTING AGENCIES: Mineral County Sheriff's Office, Mineral County Public Health, Mineral County EMS, Mineral County Road and Bridge, Mineral County Search and Rescue, Colorado State Patrol, Colorado Department of Transportation, State Forest Service, State Parks and Wildlife, Rio Grande County, Hinsdale County, Archuleta County, SLV Red Cross, SLV Citizen Corps, SLV Medical Reserve Corps, SLV CERT Teams and Civil Air Patrol.

I. Purpose

- A. This evacuation plan describes provisions being made to ensure the safe and orderly evacuation of people threatened by hazards a jurisdiction might face. Evacuation of the entire county is quite unlikely to the point it is difficult to generate probable scenarios leading to such an event. As such, this annex provides considerations for the evacuation of the Town of Creede, local sub-developments, campgrounds and other areas where populations exist.
- B. The National Response Framework, National Incident Management System, and FEMA's Contingency Planning Guidance all recognize that local governments are the first line of emergency response in disasters, including evacuation and sheltering. The county and city government jurisdictions in a State are given authority through State laws to provide local emergency preparedness and response for their jurisdictions. The city mayor or county emergency manager is the senior local official and directs the emergency response actions and resources in their jurisdiction. These senior officials enter into mutual-aid agreements with other jurisdictions to share resources and support each other in an emergency. When the local jurisdiction's capabilities have been exhausted, the senior local official may request State assistance, and if necessary, Federal assistance through the governor. Within the San Luis Valley Region, the Colorado Division of Emergency Management Field Manager is a vital link within this system.

II. Scope

- A. Based upon the Mineral County Hazard Mitigation Plan, very few hazards exist county-wide which would result in the evacuation of the entire county. This plan incorporates the evacuation of Creede and Mineral County including most public land areas. A base assumption is that a significant part of the population will not evacuate. Contributing factors include the rural nature of Mineral County and their need to support livestock and local industry.

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- B. Essential services, including law enforcement, fire department, emergency medical service, public health and road and bridge (public works) may remain in place according to local plans and need. The Mineral County Emergency Manager and Board of County Commissioners will make these determinations after reviewing incident details.
- C. 2010 census data indicates a Mineral County population of approximately 700 permanent residents that translates into about 1.16 vehicles per licensed driver or 800 + vehicles within the county. However, it should be assumed that the aforementioned estimate might increase to approximately 3,700 – 5,800 during the tourist season.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Evacuation & NIMS & ICS:

Evacuation generally is initiated at the local level. As such, Mineral County plans will guide initial responses as to evacuation, and / or the need to shelter in place. The Mineral County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) also establishes the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) to manage the incident.

B. Planning Assumptions:

1. Consideration of this guidance could occur for all hazards which could necessitate evacuation and sheltering operations within Mineral County. . However, the need to implement certain aspects, such as opening shelters in non-threatened areas or terminating evacuations may vary based upon the specific hazard, degree of vulnerability, and projected area of impact.
2. The evacuation of large numbers of people from vulnerable areas will stress the limited capabilities of roadways available for this purpose, potentially requiring additional time to complete an evacuation. Consequently, a county-wide evacuation must be initiated as soon as feasible upon recognition of the threat, and must continue to function efficiently until completion.
3. County-wide evacuations will require a substantial level of personnel and equipment resources for traffic control, which could stress and /or exceed the capabilities of Mineral County. Specific procedures may be developed regarding the pre-deployment or pre-staging of State, federal and mutual aid personnel and equipment resources to Mineral County.
4. Coordination between Mineral County, Town of Creede and other support agencies (i.e. Forest Service and Parks and Wildlife) will occur through

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exchanges of information regarding decision-making, protective action(s), and resource coordination / deployment.

5. The capacity of available public evacuation shelter facilities in and adjacent to Mineral County may be limited, potentially requiring the full use of all shelters within the San Luis Valley region. A detailed coordination will be necessary to effectively communicate protective action(s) and shelter information to evacuees.
6. A county-wide evacuation will require expedited coordination of numerous jurisdictions and support agencies to maintain an efficient and safe movement of evacuation traffic out of the impacted areas and to adequate shelter locations.
7. Mineral County and the Town of Creede populations swell during the summer months to several thousands. Summer populations and annual 4th of July events and activities stress local infrastructure beyond capacity. Evacuation strategy during the aforementioned may present additional complications.
8. Several differing incidents could contain populations within Mineral County or Creede thereby preventing evacuation. Large landslides, Dam failure and flood, snow events or forest fires could close primary evacuation routes. Health and medical evacuation and resource requests may occur through fixed wing aircraft or helicopters. Mineral County has one unmanned airport with one paved runway. Local government should be trained and prepared to accept and distribute resources including but not limited to the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).

C. Evacuation Strategy

1. Evacuation, as an emergency management function, consists of four distinct and mutually supporting phases applicable to all evacuation operations and to all levels of government.
 - a. Collection and analysis of data necessary to fully understand the potential impact and threat.
 - b. Preparedness activities to ensure government officials and the public understand what actions to take and how and when to accomplish those actions.
 - c. Implementation of evacuation operations with the goal of saving life by efficiently moving people, animals, and equipment out of harms way.
 - d. Sheltering and providing mass care for evacuees in facilities, which meet the basic needs of the general and vulnerable populations.
2. Evacuations can range from a short-distance movement caused by a relatively concentrated threat (i.e. wildfire) to a catastrophic incident requiring

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a large-scale evacuation covering a widespread area (i.e. non-dissipating slow moving hazardous materials plume).

3. The primary responsibility for conducting evacuation rests with local government. Local officials must be well informed and prepared to initiate evacuation operations. Public Information releases and extensive coordination are required to ensure a safe and efficient relocation of people, vital equipment, and essential supplies from threatened areas. Public officials are also expected to:
 - a. Provide security and access control for evacuated areas.
 - b. Provide temporary shelter and services for evacuees.
 - c. Coordinate the return of residents to their homes, as safety permits.
 - d. Manage recovery operations.
 - e. Return to normal operations.
4. Risk area boundaries, evacuation routes, and destination shelters generally do not respect jurisdictional boundaries. It is essential the evacuation function be closely coordinated and managed as a joint local, regional, and state partnership. State-level resources, capabilities, and involvement are essential to collect and analyze evacuation needs, preparedness activities, and implementation of large-scale evacuation operations.
5. Large-scale evacuations spanning multiple jurisdictions may require a comprehensive emergency response strategy and transition to a unified command structure where possible. A unified command will coordinate and provide direct resource assistance to the incident command post and/or emergency operations center.

D. Evacuation guidelines

Guidelines include notification, transportation issues, vulnerable populations, companion animals, public information, infrastructure maintenance, evacuee tracking, relocation sites (shelter, housing and food), relocation and continuity of government, protection of evacuated areas, and evacuee return. Key entities or agencies with primary or support functions are identified in the plan, along with assigned tasks or responsibilities. Appendix 1 (Evacuation Planning Process) provides a general decision tree concerning when an evacuation order should be given.

E. Local Response & Voluntary/Mandatory Evacuations

Mineral County will manage the initial response to a disaster, including evacuation or sheltering in place. Depending on the nature and magnitude of the crisis, State resources may be required. For large events, federal resources may also be necessary. The U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of

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Health and Human Services may be able to assist the State and local jurisdictions prior to a Presidential Declaration if certain State resources are exhausted before a Presidential Declaration is requested.

1. The location and severity of the incident will determine whether a "Voluntary" or "Mandatory" evacuation will be issued. Under a **VOLUNTARY** Evacuation Order: Government officials strongly urge and recommend persons in designated evacuation areas to relocate to safer locations for their own safety. Personal discretion allowed, but not advised.
2. Under a **MANDATORY** Evacuation Order: Government officials order all persons in designated evacuation areas to relocate to safer locations for their own safety. Personal discretion is not to be a deciding factor. A mandatory evacuation order will apply to the public in general. Exceptions would include public safety officials, disaster response personnel and organizational / agency employees designated as "critical workforce" or "essential". However, all of these individuals will be expected to eventually seek adequate shelter.
 - a. Refuse to Evacuate: Persons who refuse to comply with a mandatory evacuation order will not be arrested nor forcibly removed from their homes. Those who refuse to evacuate should be informed that they should not expect rescue or other lifesaving assistance during the incident. If minor juvenile children are present and under the care of those who refuse to evacuate, the children may be taken into protective custody if Law Enforcement believes the children are in imminent danger of serious bodily injury or death. According to county policies, departments of social service or health and human services will be contacted for continued care and custody of juvenile children. Additionally and depending on the circumstances, those who refuse to evacuate that are under the influence of alcohol, drugs or displaying severe behavioral health issues may be taken into protective custody.
3. **Juveniles/Unaccompanied Minors**
During any evacuation (voluntary or mandatory) within Mineral County, unaccompanied juveniles that do not have an adult on-scene and present with them will be transported to a supervised shelter location until they are reunited to a parent or adult guardian. Juveniles and unaccompanied minors include anyone under the age of eighteen (18).

F. Evacuation Notification

1. Evacuation notification will primarily take place at the local level through Emergency Alert Systems including NOAA Emergency Radios, warning sirens, public address systems, phone/radio trees, word-of-mouth, Amateur Radio Emergency Services, Reverse 911, texting, signage, social media, area canvas and other available systems.

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NOTE: When providing notification using a canvas method contacting campgrounds, reservoir areas and other locations on secondary or forest service roads, developing a system to inform other responders that an area has already been notified or cleared may assist with coordination. Additionally, providing signage on these roads directing evacuees out of the area to primary evacuation routes could be essential.

2. Systems and data available for emergency response personnel through the local public health agency may assist identifying and notifying vulnerable populations within the jurisdiction. Support providers for vulnerable populations may be contacted including oxygen companies and the San Luis Valley Regional Mental Health Center.
3. The State of Colorado can offer assistance for evacuation notification through the Colorado State Patrol statewide dispatch, the Colorado Department of Transportation (Variable Message Signs and Highway Advisory Radio), State Forest Service, Parks and Wildlife and through the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's (Health Alert Network).

G. Transportation Issues

Transportation issues include outbound traffic volumes and routes, inbound emergency access routes, traffic control, motorist communication, refueling, roadside food supply, sanitary facilities, highway electric information signs, and disabled vehicle removal.

1. Traffic Volume and Routes

It is anticipated that State highways (149 and 160) and county roads will be the most utilized, but it must be recognized that secondary roads may also experience congestion.

a. Rio Grande River Bridges/Crossings

Pre-planning and identifying routes that require the use of bridges to evacuate communities and/or campgrounds is essential. Mineral County has no less than thirteen (13) bridges within their jurisdiction, but share several over the Rio Grande River in Hinsdale County and one in Rio Grande County. Some of the aforementioned bridges in Mineral County are private.

2. Inbound Emergency Access Routes

If possible, one lane on every evacuation route will be kept available for inbound emergency vehicles. The inbound routes will be used for authorized

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emergency travel including ambulances, buses, fuel trucks, tow trucks etc. There may be circumstances where both lanes of any given road/highway will be used for evacuation purposes

3. Traffic Control

Local law enforcement, support agencies and/or designees will direct traffic on secondary or other road ways within Mineral County. Temporary and/or portable signage may be used to assist with traffic control and flow.

4. Motorist Communication

- a. Highway message signs, radio broadcasts, weather alert radio broadcasts, and law enforcement would direct the flow of traffic and communicate information on evacuation routes. There are permanently mounted and mobile message signs available for highway 160 and 149. All signs can operate on emergency power.

5. Refueling

Due to Mineral County's geographical location, highway refueling may not be an option. Should emergency fuel for evacuation purposes be identified as a need, authorities will work with the local gas station in Creede and the County Road and Bridge department. Fuel is available on Highway 160 as well.

6. Roadside Food Supply

- a. Agencies including local faith based organizations, Ladies Aid, the SLV Red Cross and Salvation Army may be requested to mobilize to assist with food distribution at end points or shelter locations outside the evacuation area.
- b. Basic amenities common to all locations include parking for passenger vehicles and trucks; restrooms; and open space that can be utilized for staging and support areas. Electrical power and water availability might be limiting factors that should be considered.
- c. Mineral County Residents will be encouraged to bring their 72-hour preparedness kits for each family member and companion pet during an evacuation.

7. Sanitary Facilities

Sanitary facility needs will vary depending on the scope of the evacuation. Needs can be easily met away from impacted areas with service stations,

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restaurants, and towns/cities will have available facilities. Portable toilets can be obtained through private contractors if required.

8. Disabled Vehicle Removal

Mineral County has no local tow truck service and relies on resources from South Fork and Pagosa Springs. Tow trucks and/or those that can provide similar services needed during an evacuation may be essential. The function of this service would be to remove disabled vehicles and assist with the repair of vehicles so the evacuation routes are kept moving. Limited fuel supplies could also be delivered.

9. People Unable to Self-Evacuate: ***THOSE WHO CAN'T***

- a. People unable to self-evacuate in Mineral County include children in school or daycare, some elderly individuals, homebound residents and vulnerable populations. Those residents that do not have access to or own any transportation resources will also need to be considered.
- b. Should Mineral County require translation services in the future, this need will be evaluated. Mineral County has no identified homeless population that might require evacuation.

10. Evacuation planning considerations for THOSE WHO CAN'T self-evacuate:

a. **School Children**

- (1) Develop and maintain crisis plans with provisions for sheltering-in-place or evacuation, as appropriate.
- (2) Ensure school buses and drivers are available for evacuation of students.
- (3) Ensure school buses and drivers are available for transport of other citizens after students have been moved to safety.
- (4) Document names of students evacuated and their destination.
- (5) Maintain parental contact information.
- (6) Ensure schools are maintaining crisis plans.
- (7) Notify schools of critical events and evacuation through Health Alert Network. (function completed by Mineral County Public Health)
- (8) Maintain current list of school contacts for Health Alert Network (function completed by Public Health).
- (9) Provide emergency drivers for school buses as needed.
- (10) Maintain current list of state-funded ADA compliant vehicles.
- (11) Maintain Health Alert Network to ensure daycare facilities are notified of crises and the need for sheltering-in-place or evacuation (local Public Health can assist with this task).
- (12) Ensure parents are aware of their role during an evacuation.

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- (13) Develop MOU's with school officials to use available resources including but not limited to busses and facilities.
- (14) Develop information clearing house and location for parents

b. Nursing Home Residents

Mineral County has no long term care centers or assisted living facilities within this jurisdiction. Should these type of facilities open in Mineral County, representatives from same will be included in the planning process.

- (1) Work with nursing homes to develop evacuation plans to include evacuation out of town and/or the county.
- (2) Maintain and operate Health Alert Network to notify nursing homes during a crisis to include sheltering-in place or evacuation.
- (3) Locate alternative care (medical) shelters (LPHA has identified these locations within Mineral County).
- (4) Generate and distribute guidance on shelter-in-place.
- (5) Identify ambulances, school buses, and other transportation.
- (6) Work with local SLV hospitals and pharmacies to supply needed medicines.
- (7) Provide transportation support (ground and air, including medical).
- (8) Provide shelter if available.

c. Vulnerable Populations

- (1) Request LPHA send Health Alert Network (HAN) message to all providers requesting their support to contact vulnerable populations.
- (2) Identification of people with disabilities and their specific needs.
- (3) Locate alternative care (medical) shelters (LPHA task).
- (4) Generate and distribute guidance on shelter-in-place.
- (5) Identify ambulances, school buses, and other transportation suitable for use by people with disabilities.
- (6) Maintain current list of ADA compliant vehicles.
- (7) Work with local SLV hospitals and pharmacies to supply needed medicines.
- (8) Provide guidance at all stages of evacuation planning and disaster response.
- (9) Provide transportation support (ground and air, including medical).
- (10) Provide shelter if available.
- (11) Establish or assist with the establishment of a non-medical shelter(s).

d. Hospitals

- (1) No hospital facilities are located within Mineral County
- (2) Maintain and operate Health Alert Network to notify hospitals during a crisis to include sheltering-in-place or evacuation.

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- (3) The San Luis Valley Regional Medical Reserve Corps maintains a volunteer registry list including medical personnel.

e. Non-English Speaking People

Mineral County has little or no population requirements for translation services. Should these demographics change, Mineral County will include this population in the planning process

- (1) Maintain database of translators.
- (2) Use messages already developed by local public health agency and stored on CoHAN.

f. Incarcerated Persons

Mineral County has no detention center nor has any inmate population. Should this change, the Mineral County Sheriff's Office would be active in the planning process.

- (1) Provide coordination with detention facilities in time of evacuation.
- (2) Ensure Emergency Operations Plans with evacuation and sheltering-in-place components are generated and maintained by individual facilities.

g. Transient Populations

Mineral County has little or no transient population requirements. Should this demographic change in the future, officials will include this component in the planning process.

- (1) Work to ensure major attractions, motels and campgrounds are on a notification system, such as the Health Alert Network (LPHA)
- (2) Coordinate local transportation support.
- (3) Provide transportation support.

h. Individuals at or Below the Poverty Level

- (1) Coordinate local transportation support.

i. People Without Transportation

- (1) Coordinate local transportation support.

j. Companion Animals and Livestock

- (1) Assist in development of evacuation and sheltering plans that include provisions for companion and service animals.
- (2) Assist organizations with plan development to evacuate, shelter in place or otherwise provide care to animals.
- (3) Request regional Epidemiologist assistance with the prevention and control of zoonotic disease risks.
- (4) Coordinate with Brand Inspector and/or Department of Agriculture for health and medical services for domestic animals, including cattle, sheep, horses, etc.

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- (5) Provide needed assistance in emergency shelter oversight and inspection.
- (6) Work with local jurisdictions to develop and maintain animal emergency plans to include animal transport, sheltering, and feeding.
- (7) Contact SLV Community Animal Response Team (CART) for assistance and to serve as an advisor for animal sheltering activities.

k. Public Information

- (1) Establish Joint Information Center (JIC) or assign Public Information Officer (PIO) to construct messages and periodically conduct news conferences/briefings to give media and disaster workers access to factual information.
- (2) Manage VIP briefings and tours.
- (3) Coordinate through the JIC the release of all emergency public information with other local, state, and federal government agencies if on-scene.
- (4) Participate in a Joint Information Center (JIC) when appropriate.

l. Infrastructure Maintenance

- (1) Contact SLV Consumer Protection to detect contamination of food and its preparation. Suspend operations of contaminated establishments.

m. Livestock and Crop Functions

- (1) Assist in crop damage assessment resulting from diseases or natural disasters.
- (2) Contact SLV Regional Epidemiologist and assist with coordination and technical assistance for disposal of animals, crops, or food as deemed appropriate.

n. Energy System Damage Assessment

- (1) Provide liaison to appropriate oil, gas, and electric producers/distributors.
- (2) Verify fuel supplies.
- (3) Assist energy suppliers in obtaining equipment, specialized labor, and transportation for repair or restoration of energy systems.

o. Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment Functions

- (1) Maintain and/or restore function to water and distribution systems

q. Commercial Facilities, Industry, and Business Functions

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Maintain communication with commercial facilities, industries, and businesses detailing the importance and recommendations for drafting and maintenance of continuity of operations plans.

r. Dams

- (1) Monitor Continuity of Operations Plans for any dams located within Mineral County.
- (2) Monitor Dam Safety Programs

s. Telecommunications / Data Communication.

- (1) Develop Mineral County Emergency Communications Plan.
- (2) Establish communications links and maintain liaison with commercial communications companies, and amateur radio organizations.

t. Radio Communications

- (1) Provide support for radio communications
 - (a) On-site communications through Mobile Support Vehicles.
 - (b) Portable radio tower.
- (2) Back-up radio communications for disaster warnings.

s. Postal and Shipping Functions

- (1) The United States Postal Service has developed continuity of operations plans, as required by the federal government.
- (2) Private shipping companies have developed or are developing a Continuity of Operations Plan and/or Disaster Response Plans.

u. Air traffic control

On-site air traffic control (if needed)

H. Evacuation Time

1. Mineral County enjoys low population rates compared too much of the state. Considering the same, most evacuations should be initiated within 1 – 3 hours. Vulnerable population evacuation times will depend upon available resources.
2. Two scenarios were used to estimate ranges of evacuation times. One is for a jurisdiction with a population less than 5,000 and another is for a jurisdiction with a population greater than 50,000. These scenarios address the two endpoints of population densities found in Colorado.
3. In a small jurisdiction, evacuation may initiate within 1.5 hours. This is based upon the following:
 - a. 15 minutes for incident personnel to decide evacuation is appropriate.
 - b. 45 minutes to alert residents of the need for evacuation.

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- c. 30 minutes for population to leave their homes and enter evacuation route system.
 - d. People Unable to Self Evacuate can take considerable longer, depending upon health restrictions and availability of transport vehicles.
- 4. In a large jurisdiction, evacuation may initiate within 1.75-2.75 hours. This is based upon the following:
 - a. 15 minutes for incident personnel to decide evacuation is appropriate.
 - b. 1–2 hours to activate the Emergency Alert System, warning sirens, cable override systems, and to conduct neighborhood broadcasts and contacts through law enforcement.
 - c. 30 minutes for population to start to leave their homes and enter evacuation route system.
 - d. People Unable to Self Evacuate can take considerable longer, depending upon health restrictions and availability of transport vehicles.
- 5. Wildland Fire Behavior and Evacuation Timing
The Buffalo Creek Fire ran nearly eleven (11) miles in 4.5 hours while the Hayman Fire ran approximately sixteen (16) miles in one afternoon. Fire behavior and spread component (SC) are dictated by the effects of wind, slope and available fuels. Awareness surrounding spread component and fire characteristics will assist and/or provide triggers when to begin evacuation.

I. Evacuee Tracking

- 1. Maintain registration at shelters.
- 2. Use available credentialing resource to provide identification, bracelets or other trackable device.

J. Relocation Shelter Sites

- 1. Coordinate with local entities and American Red Cross to establish shelters for local jurisdiction.
- 2. Work with public health entities to establish potential alternative care facility (ACF) medical shelters.

K. Relocation and Continuity of Government

- 1. Determine immediate relocation sites for Mineral County government.
- 2. Develop Continuity of Operations Plans.

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L. Protection and Security of Evacuated Areas

1. Law Enforcement/Public Security.
2. Coordinate security support to local government. This includes communications, personnel, and equip.

M. Re-entry into the evacuated areas

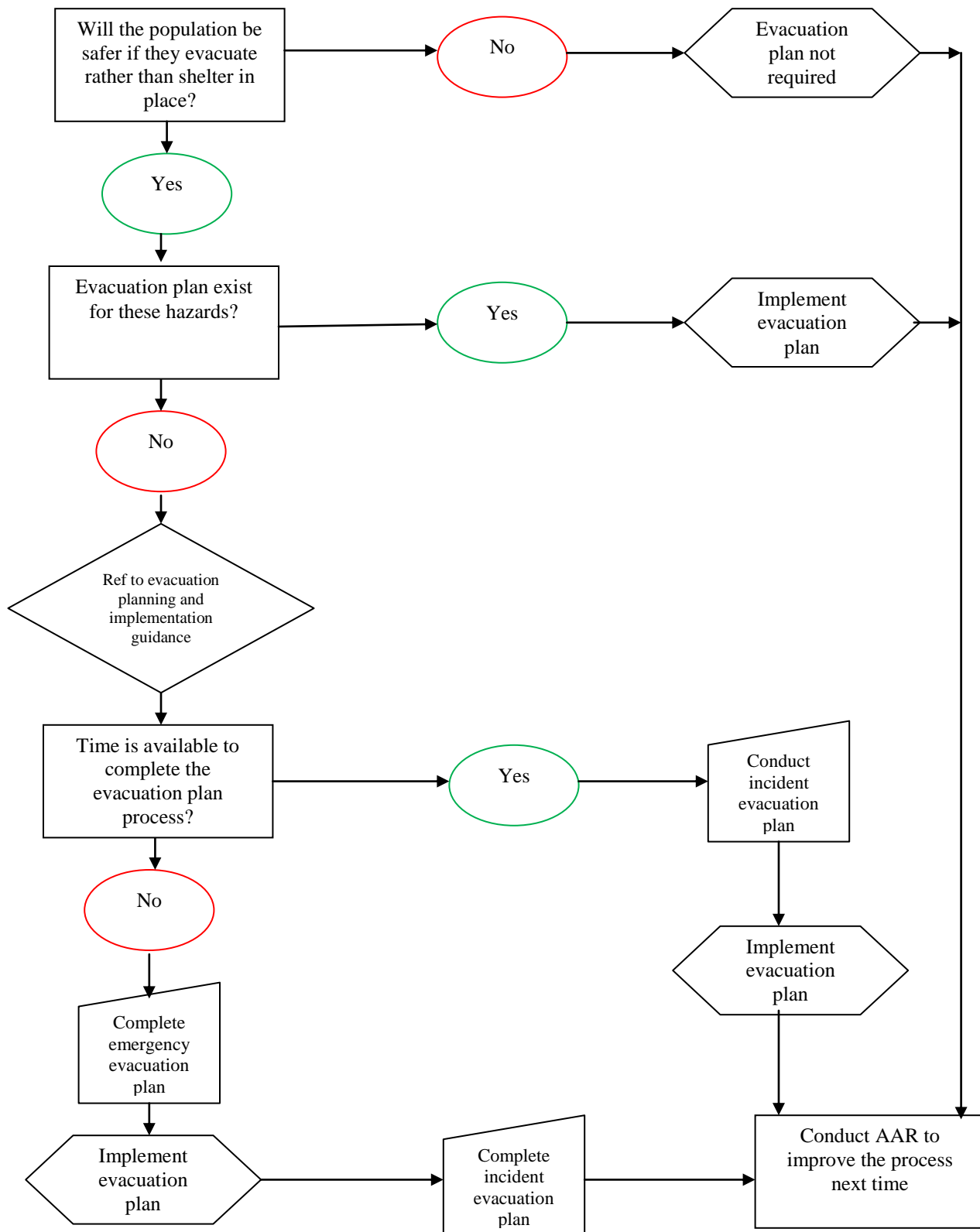
1. The process for re-entry into the evacuated areas must be coordinated to ensure safety of the public, protection of property, and the continuation of response and recovery activities. Depending upon the size of the affected area, one consideration would be a phased re-entry approach. The re-entry decision will be made by the local jurisdiction based upon guidance from multiple response disciplines.
2. City and county officials will be responsible for notifying residents when it is safe to return to their homes and businesses. Law enforcement will be responsible for ensuring the return occurs in an orderly and safe fashion.
3. Mineral County will ensure continued communication with state officials surrounding re-entry plans and progress.

Appendixes

1. Evacuation Planning Process Flow Chart
2. Contact List
3. Mineral County Population Maps and Primary Evacuation Routes
4. Bridges in Mineral, Hinsdale and Rio Grande County

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Appendix 1 Evacuation Planning Process Mineral County Emergency Operations Plan



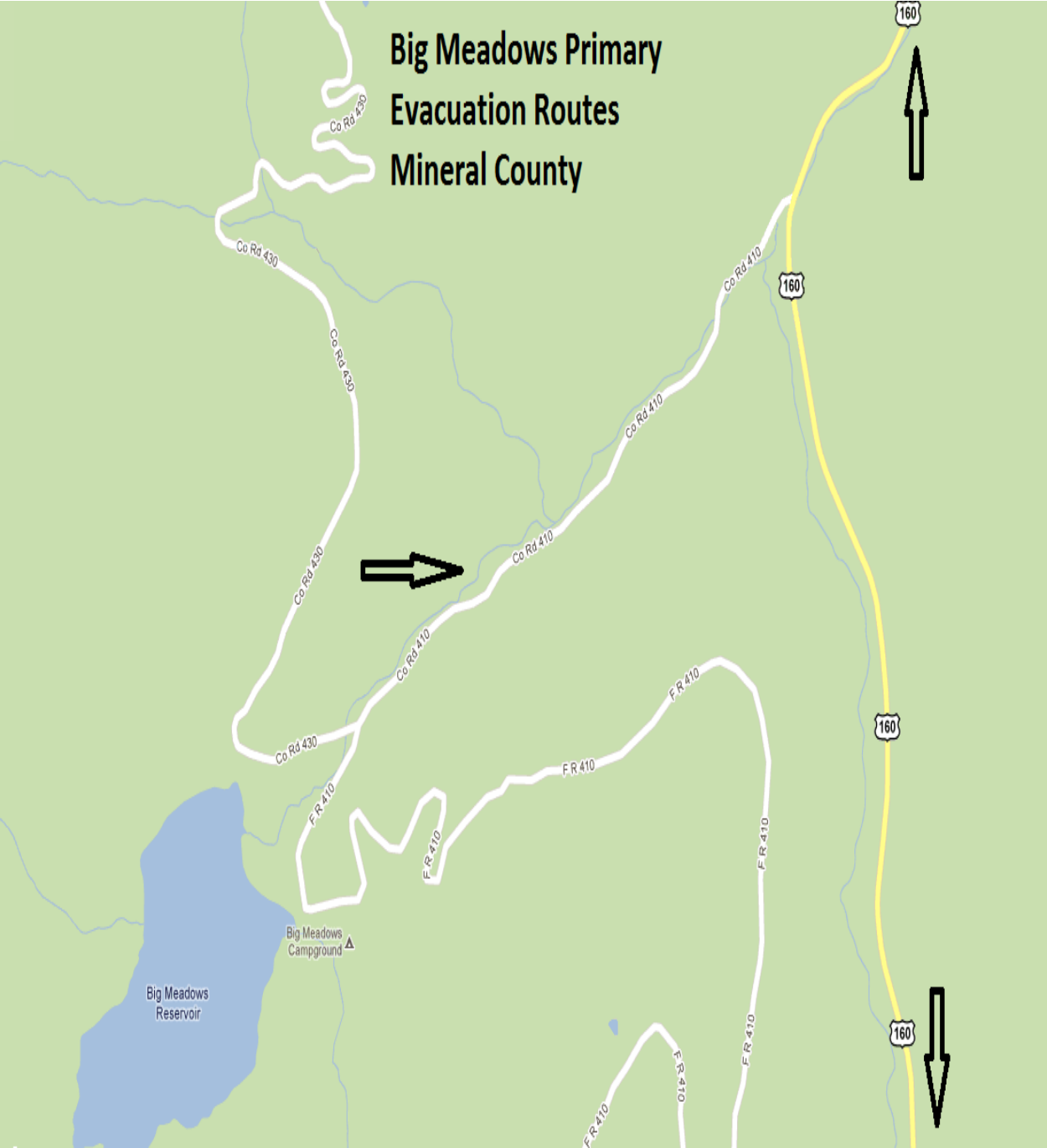
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Appendix 2 Contact List

AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER
Alamosa County Emergency Management	719 587 5213 or 588 5600
Alamosa County Public Health Department	719 589 6639
Alamosa County Sheriff's Office	719 589 6600
Archuleta County Emergency Management	970 264 8430
Archuleta County Sheriff's Office	970 264 8430
BLM Field Office: Del Norte	719 657 3321
BLM Field Office: La Jara	719 274 6301
BLV Field Office: Monte Vista	719 852 5941
BLM Field Office: Saguache	719 655 2547
Civil Air Patrol (CO-160)	719 657 0301 or 657 3330
Colorado Division of Emergency Management	970 247 7674 or 970 759 1187 (Field Mgr.)
Colorado Parks & Wildlife	719 587 6900
Colorado State Forest Service	719 587 0915
Colorado State Patrol	719 589 5807
Conejos County Emergency Management	719 588 5001
Conejos County Public Health Agency	719 274 4307
Conejos County Sheriff's Office	719 376 5921
Costilla County Emergency Management	719 672 9109 or 580 5442
Costilla County Public Health Agency	719 672 3332
Costilla County Sheriff's Office	719 672 3302
Creede City Clerk	719 658 2276
Hinsdale County Emergency Management	970 944 2225
Hinsdale County Sheriff's Office	970 944 2291
Lake City Administrator	970 944 2333
Mineral County Emergency Management	719 658 2600
Mineral County Fire Department	719 658 2211
Mineral County Public Health Agency	719 658 2416
Mineral County Sheriff's Office	719 658 2600
Pueblo Interagency Dispatch	719 553 1600 or 549 0540
Rio Grande County Emergency Management	719 852 5070 or 588 1608
Rio Grande County Public Health Agency	719 657 3352
Rio Grande County Sheriff's Office	719 657 4000
Rio Grande National Forest	719 657 3321
Saguache County Emergency Management	719 850 1516
Saguache County Public Health Agency	719 655 2533
Saguache County Sheriff's Office	719 655 2525
SLV Citizen and Medical Reserve Corps	719 588 2481
SLV Homeland Security	719 480 1767
SLV Red Cross	719 580 5120 or 587 2400
SLV Regional Emergency Operations Center	719 587 5290
SLV Regional EPR Epidemiologist	719 589 6639
SLV Regional EPR	719 587 5213 or 587 5199
SLV RETAC	719 587 5274 or 580 2404
South Fork Town Clerk	719 873 0152
Valley Courier Newspaper	719 589 2553
Valley Publishing	719 852 3531

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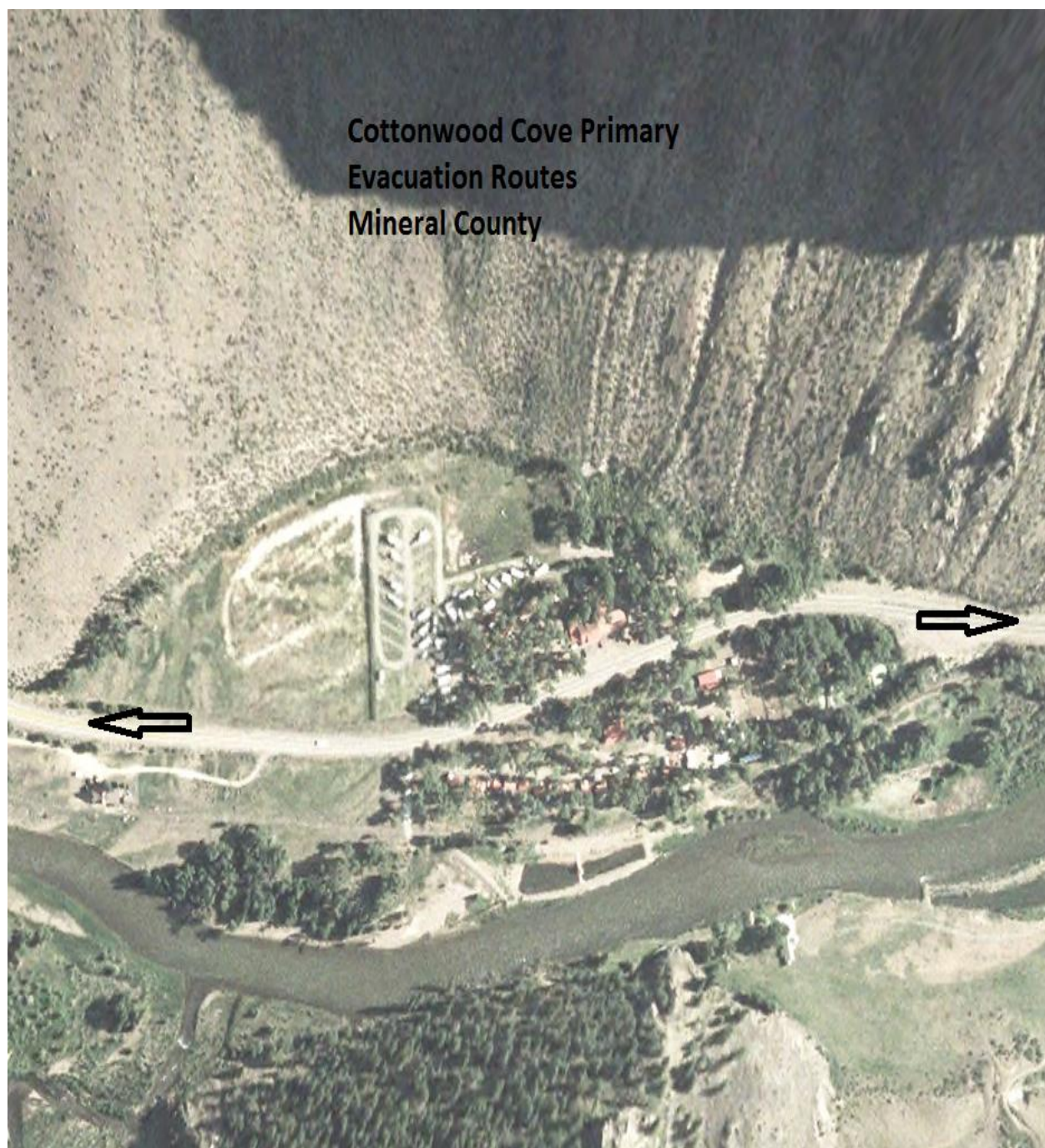
Appendix 3: Maps



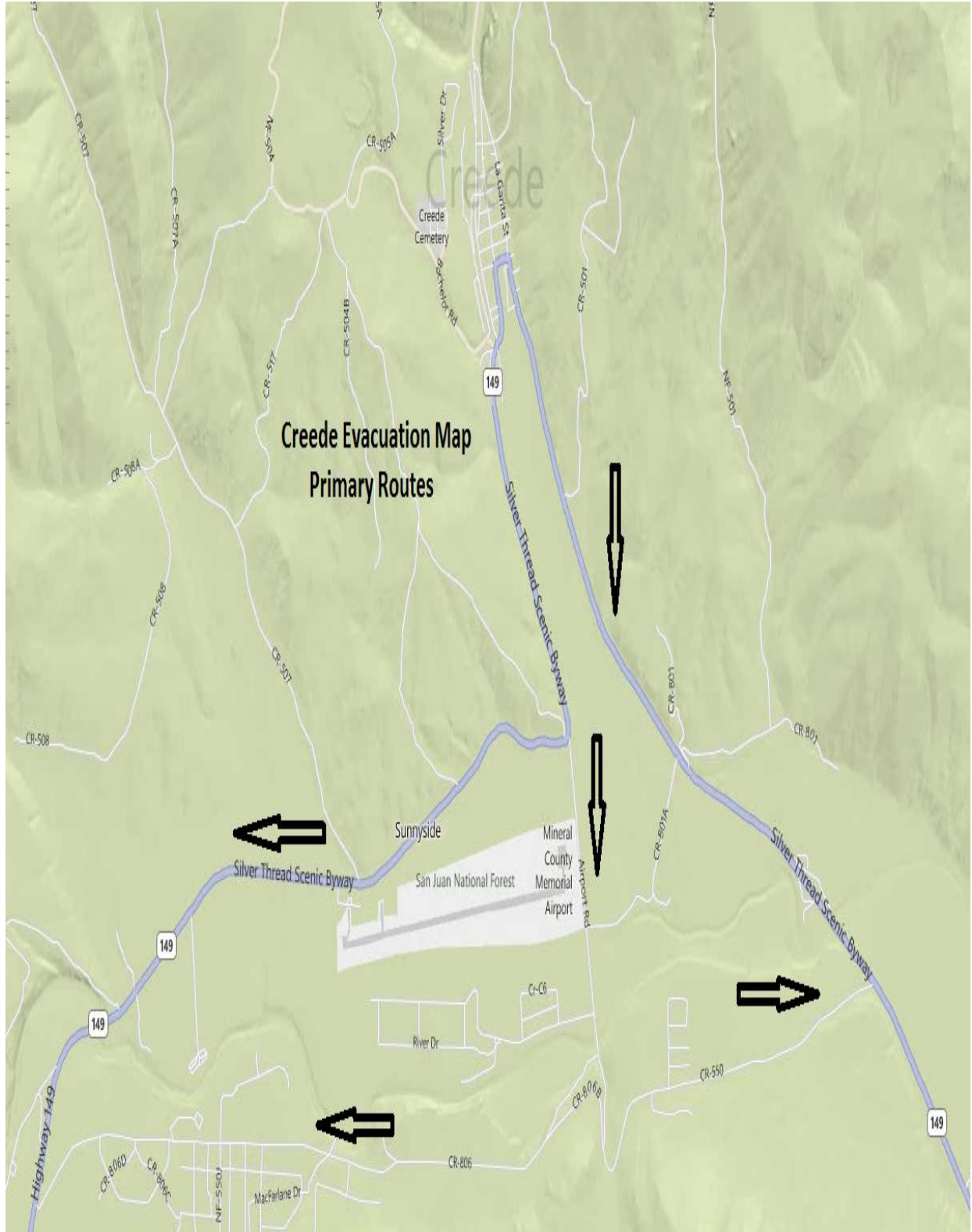
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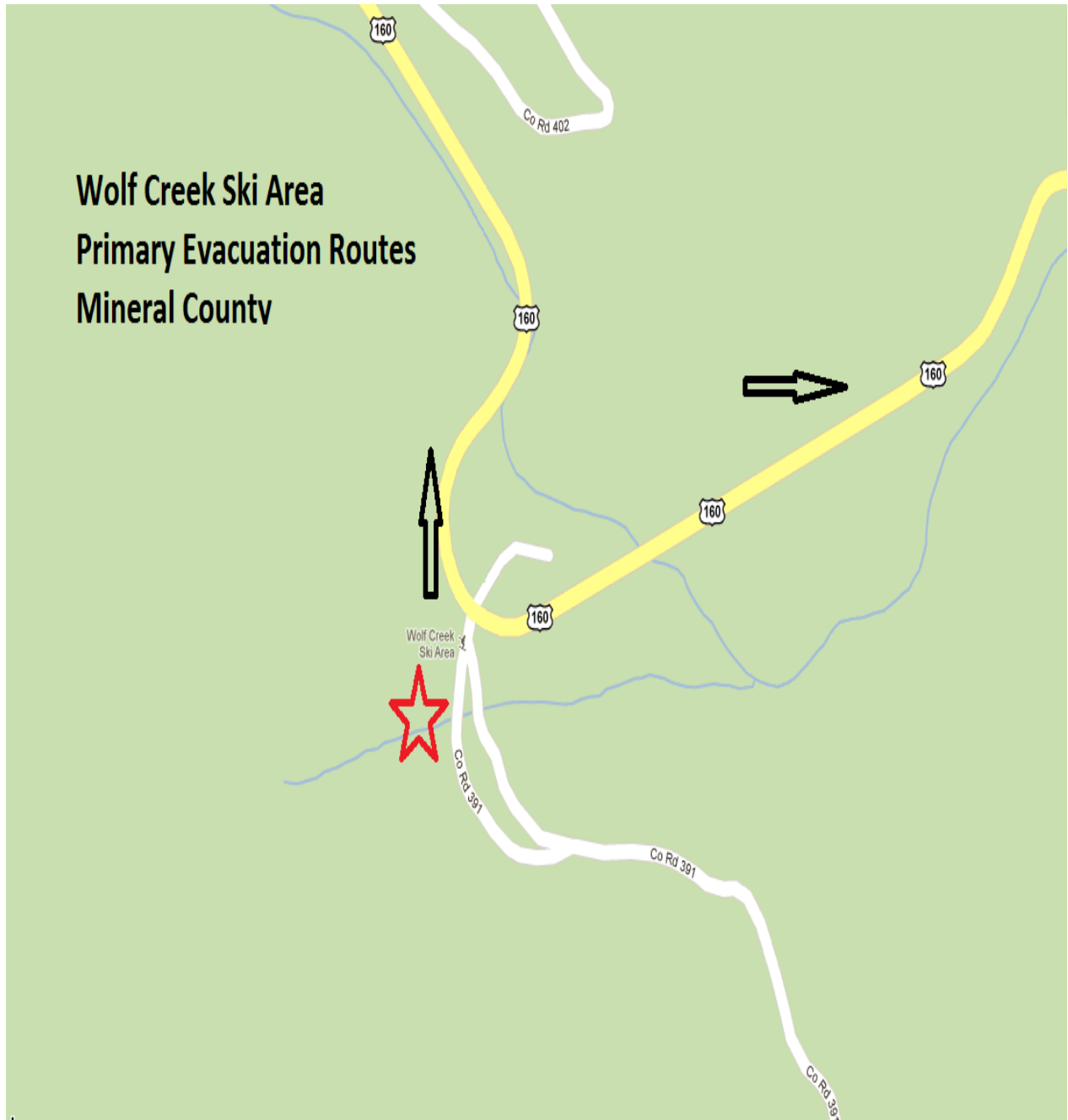
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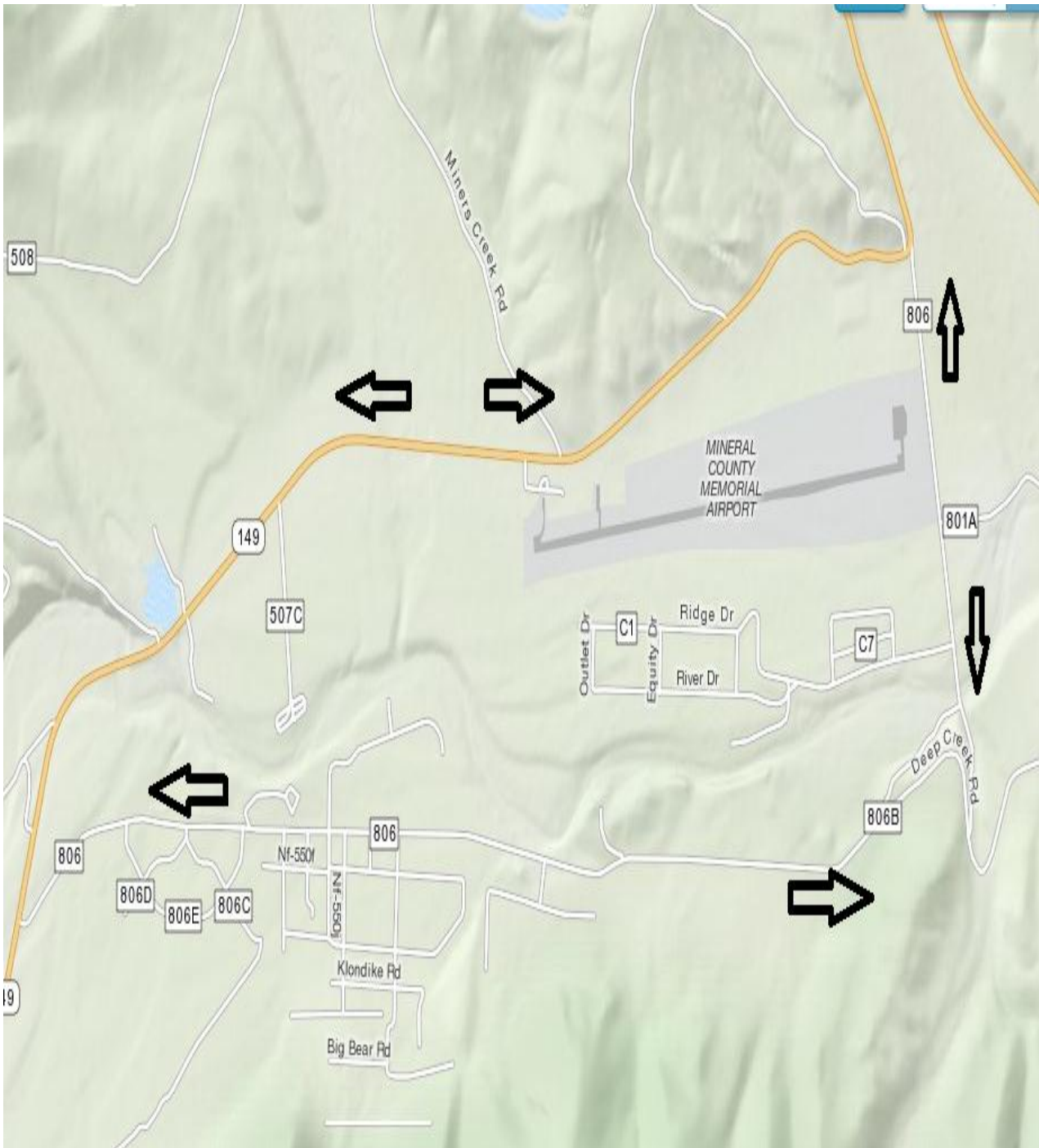
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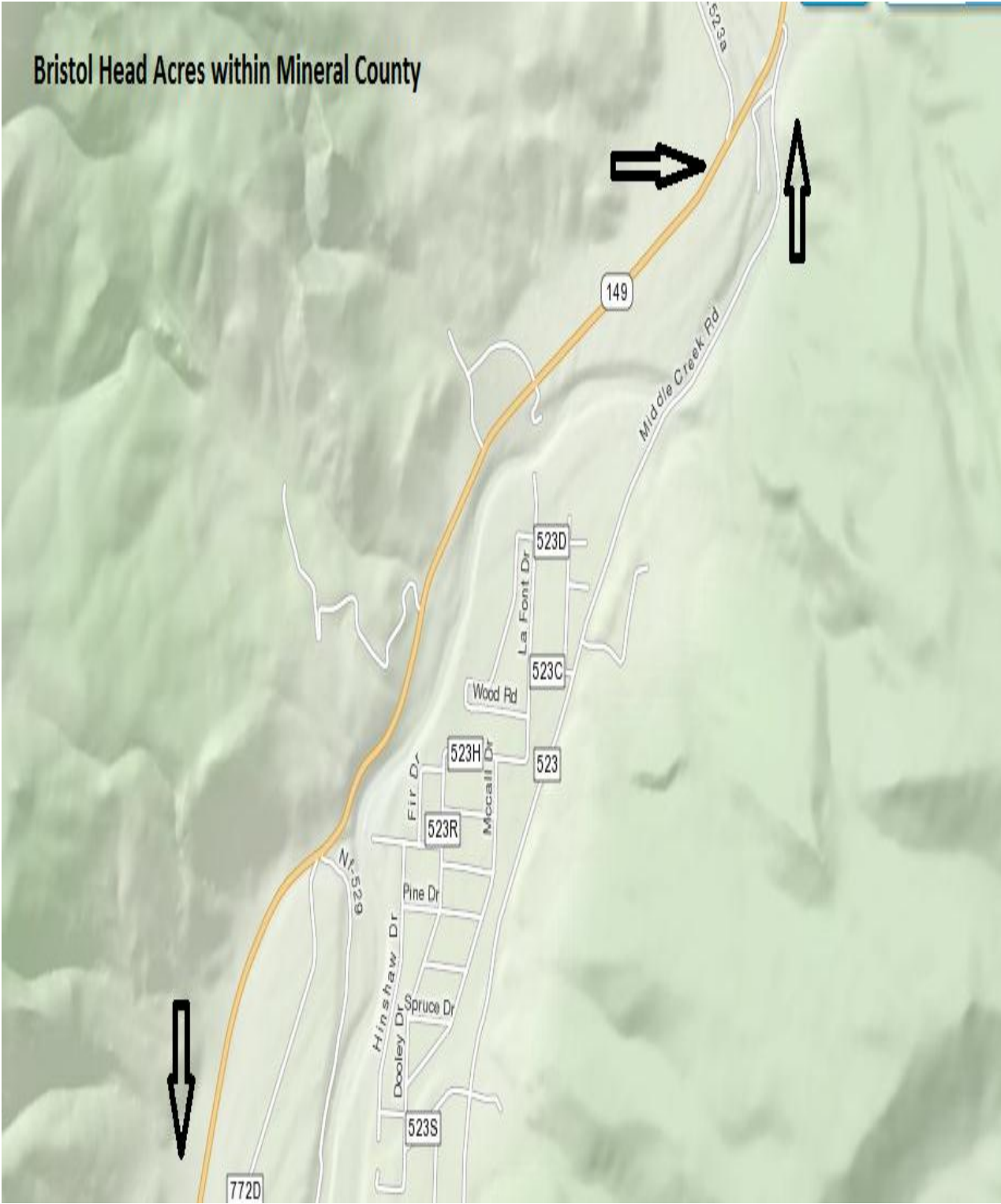


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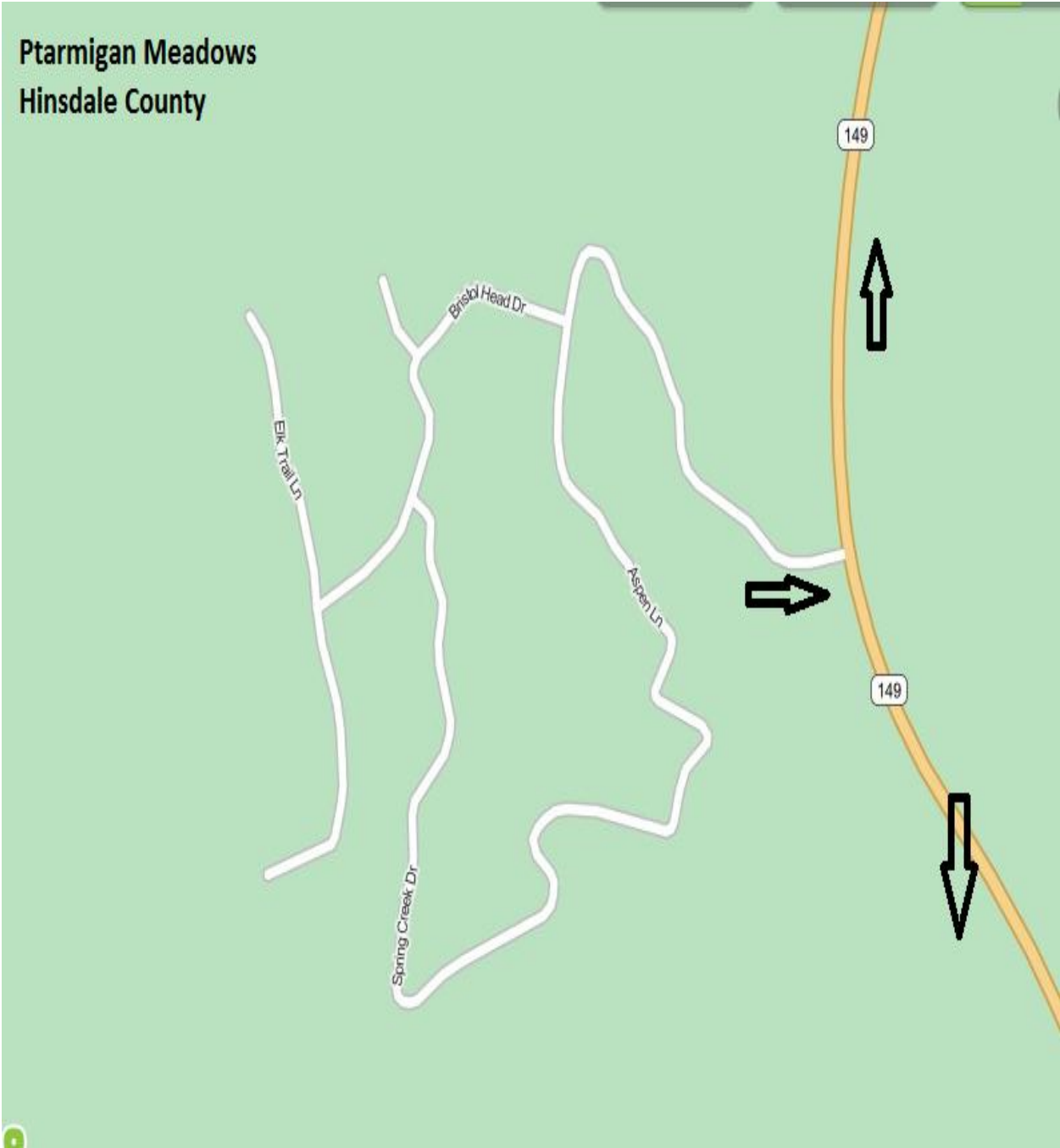


MOONSHINE MESA & HOLIDAY ACRES

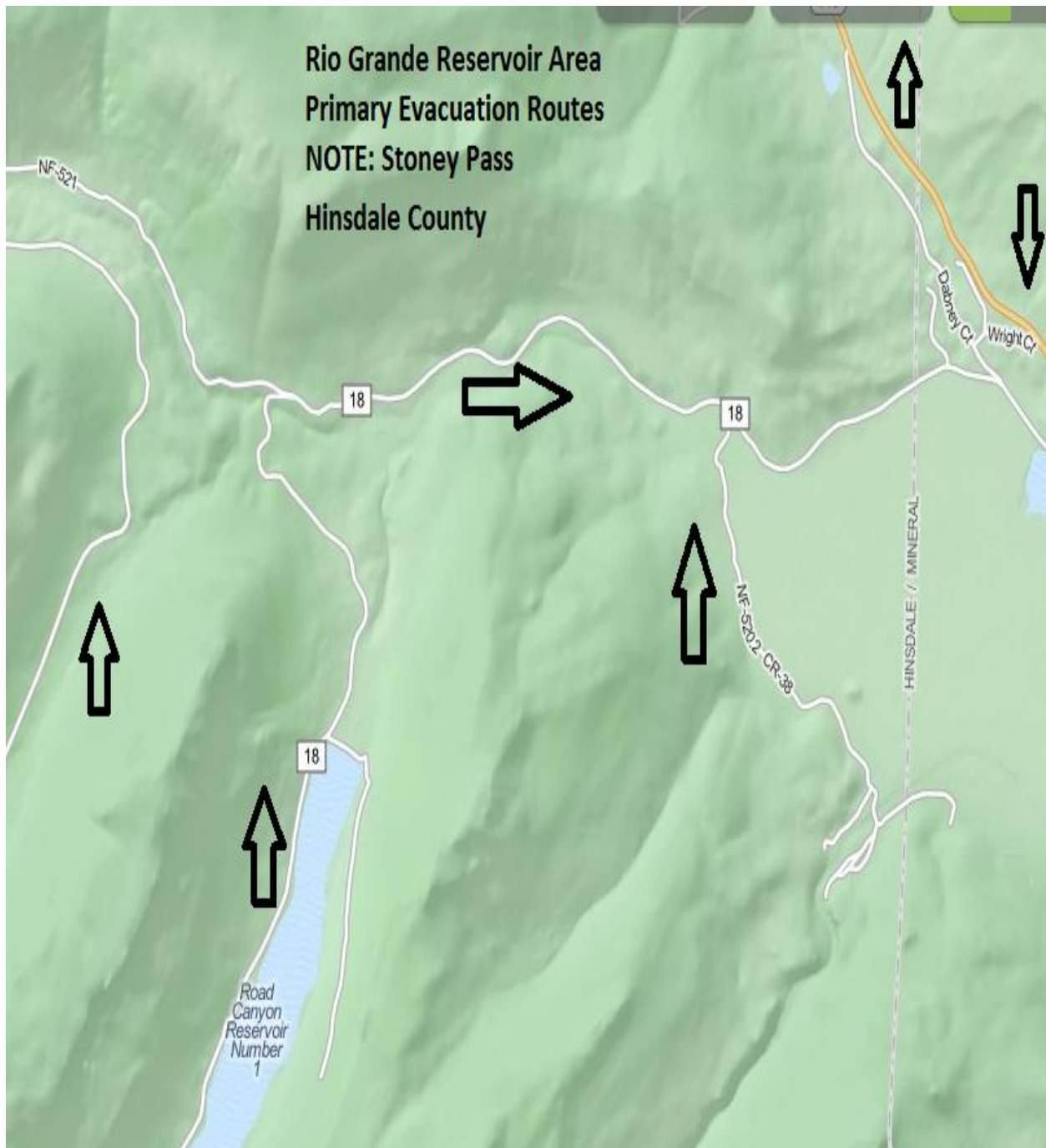
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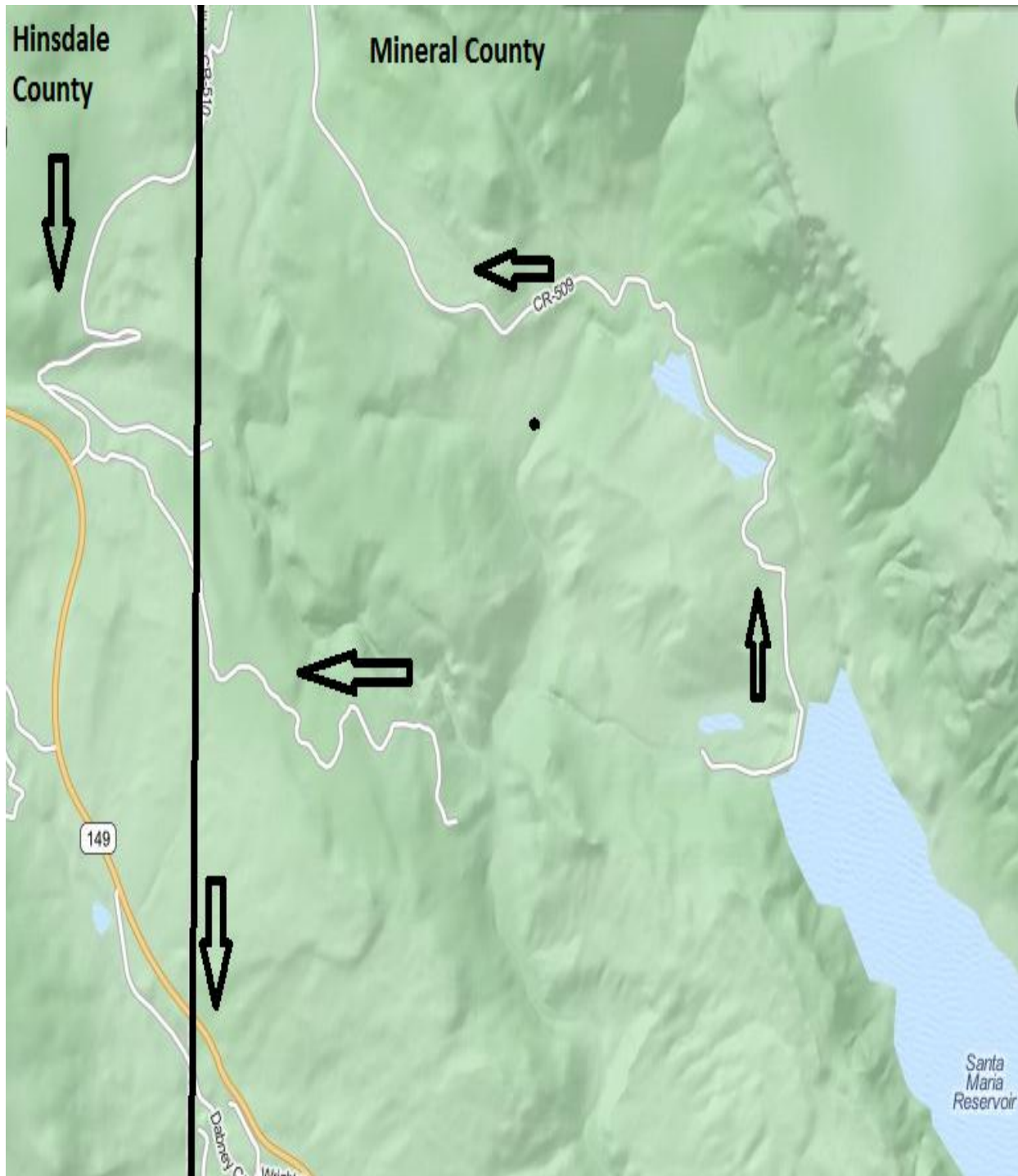
Mineral County Evacuation Plan



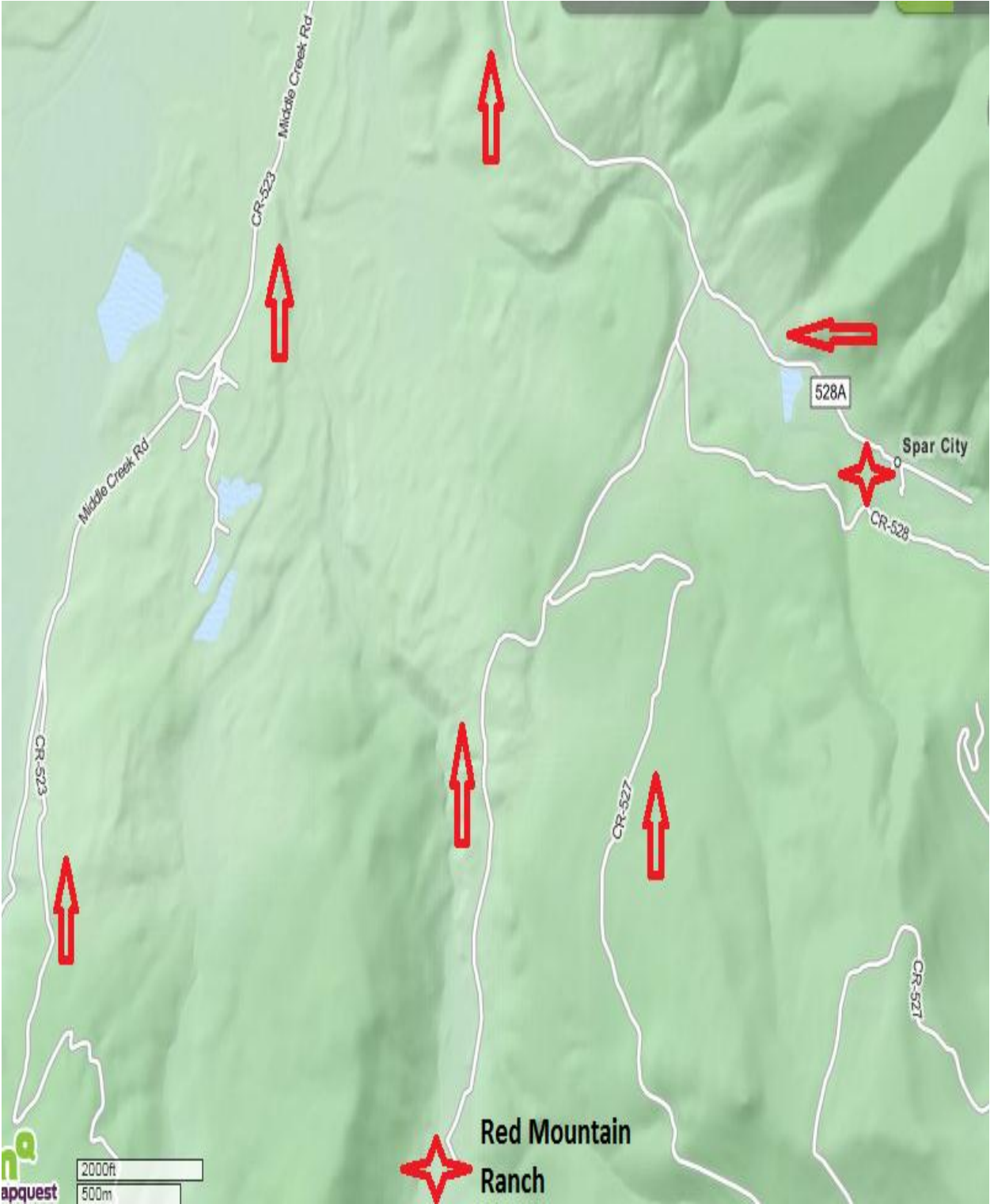
Mineral County Evacuation Plan



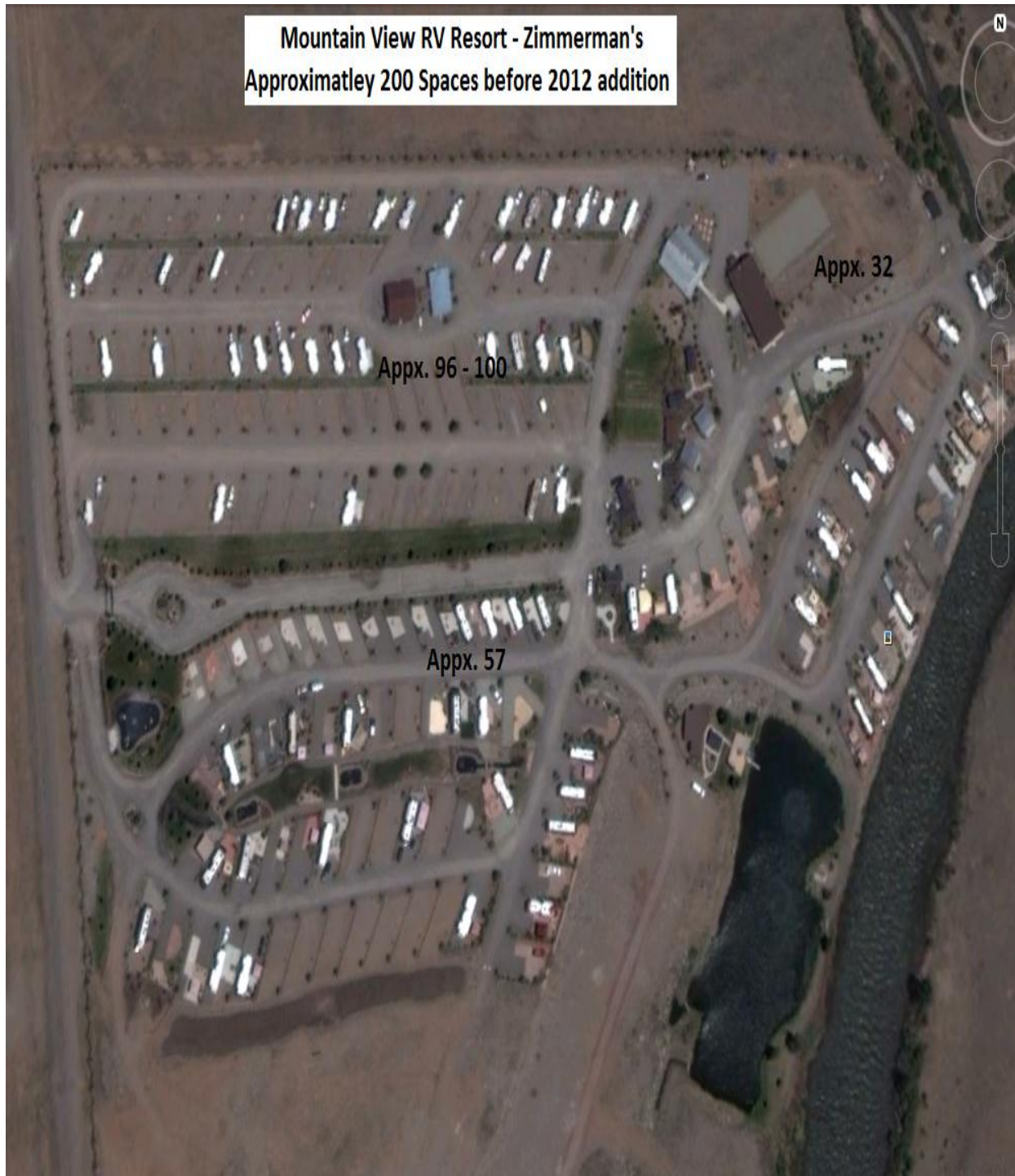
Mineral County Evacuation Plan



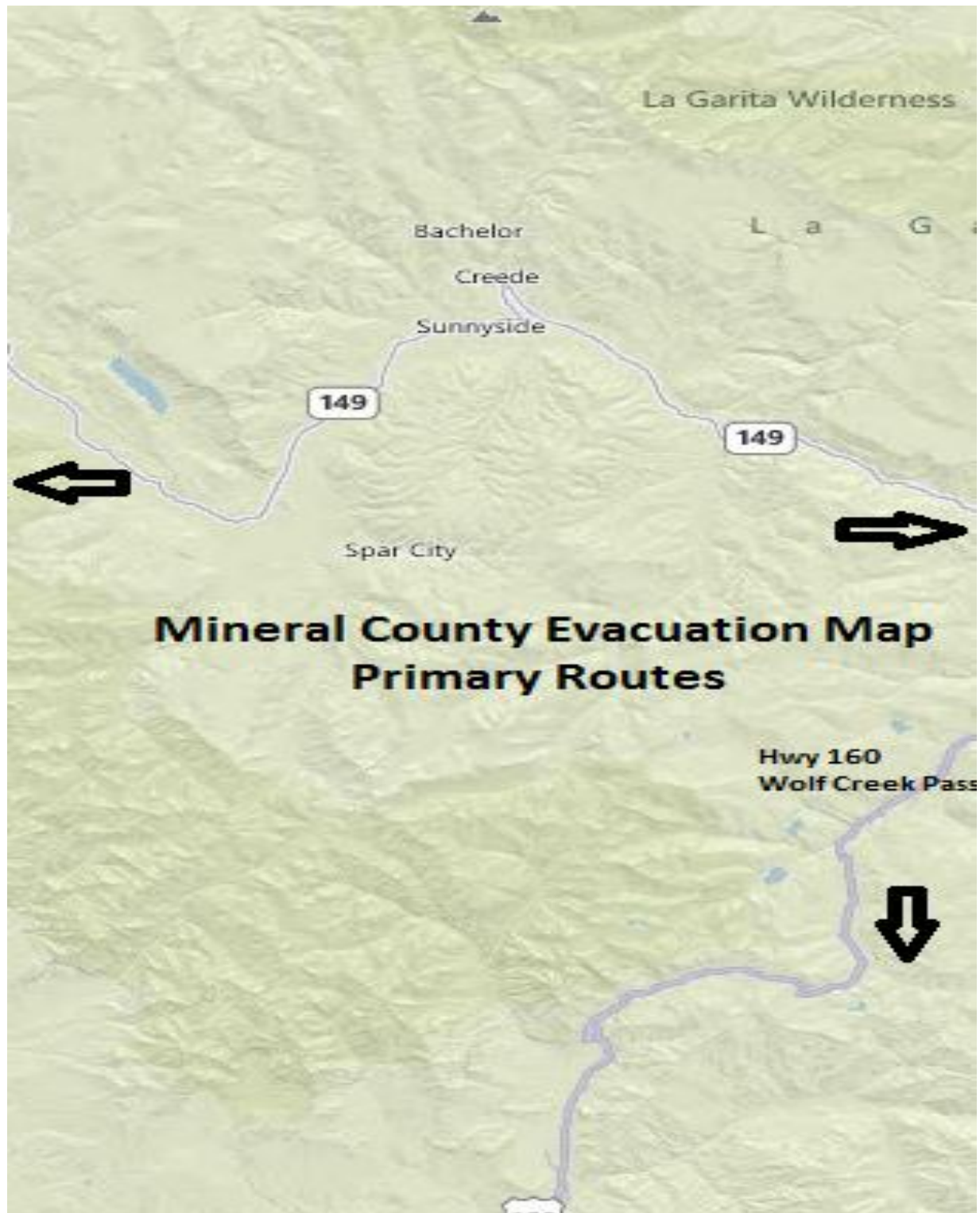
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