SA **F** – Disaster Shelters

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1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the Clackamas County Disaster Shelter Support Annex is to describe the responsibilities and actions of organizations and agencies required for the coordination of a disaster shelter response in the County. The Operational Area includes the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Clackamas County.

This plan is written as a Support Annex for the County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) as well as the Emergency Support Function 6 (ESF 6) – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Resources. More specifically, the Plan provides direction on: staging, command, control and deployment of state and federal resources; and coordination of local, regional, state, federal, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have a role in disaster sheltering operations.

The Plan is a preparedness document designed to be read, understood, and exercised prior to a disaster. It will be distributed to key employees of Health, Housing, and Human Services (H3S) and other agencies, to guide the actions of those responsible in the Clackamas County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and H3S Department Operations Center (DOC).

The Plan is a document that will continually evolve. The plan was created in January 2016. Recommendations for improvement are solicited and will be carefully considered for revision.

2 Policies and Authorities

- **Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act** as amended ("the Stafford Act," 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq.) gives the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) the authority as the lead organization in the national effort to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against disasters. FEMA works with its partners to coordinate Federal sheltering assistance through ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services. Under this Strategy, FEMA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will partner to provide Federal interim housing assistance, each bringing its expertise and experience to bear. When Federal permanent housing assistance is needed, HUD will have the lead responsibility under this Strategy and will coordinate with its partners to provide housing and community development resources.

  - Under the Stafford Act and the National Response Framework, FEMA is responsible for coordinating Federal assistance to States in times of disaster through ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services. FEMA and key partners, such as the American Red Cross, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the U.S. Army Corps

of Engineers (USACE), coordinate at the Federal and State levels, support shelter planning, develop and maintain capabilities to respond to requests from States, and play a leading support role when challenged by a catastrophe.

- ☐ Establishes a National Disaster Housing Task Force to provide a full-time, multi-agency focus on disaster housing related issues.

- **Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006** requires the development of a National Disaster Housing Strategy in coordination with key housing stakeholders to develop, coordinate, and maintain the Strategy.

- Title II and Title III of the **Americans with Disabilities Act** provide protections for people with disabilities who are impacted by disasters and seek disaster shelter services.

- Section 504 of the **Rehabilitation Act** prohibits discrimination of people with disabilities by any recipients of federal funding.

- Executive Order 13347 **Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness** ensures that emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery plans encompass the needs of people with disabilities and establishes the Interagency Coordinating Council on Emergency Preparedness and Individuals with Disabilities.

- **Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006** requires states seeking FEMA assistance to accommodate pets and service animals in their plans for evacuating residents during times of disaster.

State governments have the primary responsibility for assisting local governments in responding to and recovering from disasters.

- The **Oregon Disaster Housing Strategy** establishes an Oregon Disaster Housing Task Force to provide a full-time, multi-agency focus on disaster housing related issues. The purpose of the Task Force and Strategy is to prepare the state to quickly and effectively meet the housing needs of individuals and families in the aftermath of disasters when local resources are inadequate and need to be supplemented by assistance from the state or federal government.

- **ORS 401.052** designates the Oregon Military Department, Office of Emergency Management (OEM) an overarching role in disasters including coordinating and facilitating private sector and governmental efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies; coordinating exercises and training, planning, preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery activities with state and local emergency services agencies and organizations; and preparing and maintaining a statewide emergency plan.

- **ORS 401.355** (Temporary Housing for Disaster Victims) authorizes any subdivision of the State of Oregon to provide and/or acquire temporary housing for residents affected by disaster.

- **ORS 401.977** (Animal Emergency Operations Plan) requires the Department of Agriculture and local governments to include provisions for the evacuation, transport, and temporary sheltering of domestic and service animals in their disaster or emergency plan.

3   Situation and Assumptions

The coordination of disaster shelter operations among local jurisdictions assumes the following:

- Disaster sheltering is the act of providing temporary housing and associated services to a population, during a disaster or emergency. Many potential incidents (flooding, severe cold/heat, hazardous materials, civil disobedience, terrorist threat, mass-power outages, etc.) can trigger the need for disaster sheltering in Clackamas County. The Clackamas County's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides a detailed Hazard Analysis applicable to this plan. Please see Appendix A to understand Clackamas County's C-MIST function based framework for disaster sheltering.

- According to state and federal guidance, disaster shelters are intended to be available and accessible to everyone in affected communities.

- Disaster shelters will be adaptable to the people they serve, providing accessible and culturally responsive services.

- A higher percentage of the people who have disabilities and people who have access and functional needs will need disaster shelter than the percentage of the general population who will need disaster shelter.

- About 19% of the United States population, or 56.7 million people have self-identified as having physical, vision, hearing, or cognitive disabilities. Since many people may not self-identify, we know that the actual number is likely to be higher.

- About half of the population has access and/or functional needs which may make them vulnerable as they try to access emergency disaster services or maintain their usual level of functioning before, during or after a disaster.

- Besides people with disabilities, non-English speakers, those with limited English literacy or limited financial resources, children, seniors, and people with temporary disabilities are also likely to have functional and/or access needs in disasters.

- Emergency plans designed to meet the needs of the approximately 19% of the population with disabilities will also likely meet the needs of the approximately 51% of the population with access and functional needs.

- Incidents begin and end locally, and are managed at the lowest possible geographical, organization, and jurisdictional level.

- Local jurisdictions have established an emergency organization for addressing disaster shelter operations.

- Local jurisdictions respond to the disaster sheltering needs by activating their emergency response plans and response teams.

- Local jurisdictions have taken action to shelter displaced residents in need prior to requesting assistance.

- Local jurisdictions, through the EOC, request assistance for disaster sheltering operations from Clackamas County.

- Community members will receive information in a variety of ways. Examples include: mainstream known and trusted media; foreign language radio and television stations; Internet sites; other electronic resources like text messaging; and word of mouth. People with disabilities and people with access and functional needs will require customized messages.

- Primary and support agencies, in conjunction with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), will need to be able to coordinate the evacuation and registration of affected residents, administer emergency first aid treatment and mental health counseling, and provide other initial mass care needs.

- The American Red Cross and local jurisdictions will commit all available resources to meet the needs of residents impacted by the disaster.

- Disaster shelter facilities and support resources will be limited in the first few days following an incident where there has been widespread damage.

- Disaster shelters that are not predesignated or known by Clackamas County (spontaneous disaster shelters) will open in communities shortly after the incident. See Appendix B for information on spontaneous disaster shelters.

- Some displaced residents will converge on public parks and open spaces, as an alternative to using indoor disaster shelters.

- Some residents will choose to remain on their property, even if damaged, rather than move to a public disaster shelter.

- Unaccompanied minors will seek shelter and be managed by Clackamas County Social Services with American Red Cross (ARC) support.

4   Roles and Responsibilities

Providing disaster sheltering services requires the collaboration of many local, regional, state, and federal agencies in collaboration with a number of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private-sector entities. The responsibilities include assessing the situation; determining priorities for assessing the safety of possible shelter facilities; opening, staffing, and operating the disaster shelters; requesting, receiving, and distributing resources for use at disaster shelters; and establishing pickup points with entities that are directly responsible for transporting people in and out of affected areas.

4.1   Agencies

4.1.1   Health, Housing, and Human Services (H3S)

H3S is the lead agency for disaster shelter response at the county level. In addition to staffing the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), H3S disaster response functions related to disaster shelter operations include:

- **Social Services Division**:
  - Operate disaster shelters in accordance with the **Clackamas County Disaster Shelter Management Handbook** which follows the American Red Cross Disaster Shelter Model.

  - Assign shelter manager and staff to disaster shelters.

  - Provide staff and supplies to support disaster shelters and meet disaster shelter demand, including, but not limited to, specialized staff (medical staff), food, relief items, durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, hygiene facilities/supplies, and common medicines in coordination with the Public Health Division (See Appendix C for Disaster Shelter Supply List).

  - Coordinate resources for all community members.

  - Identify and understand the philosophical difference between people with acute medical needs and people with disabilities/people with access and functional needs.

    - ☐ Make every attempt to provide services for people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs in general population disaster shelters (as opposed to medical needs shelters).

  - Evaluate the needs of all disaster shelter residents and coordinate the provision of services to fulfill those needs.

- **Behavioral Health Division**: provide mental health services and case management as outlined in the EOP's Support Annex D: Behavioral Health, as well as ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services.

  - Work with the Public Information Officer to develop emergency behavioral health information for dissemination to employees and the public.
  - Ensure mental health crisis intervention.
  - Ensure services to clients in community residential facilities.

  - Provide evaluation of mental health of emergency workers and coordinate delivery of critical incident stress debriefings, as appropriate.

  - Serve as a liaison to other groups/organizations with the capability of providing behavioral health services in the County.

  - Serve as the lead agency in developing follow-up treatment plans or proposals for crisis counseling programs.

- **Public Health Division**: provide for the basic medical support requirements of the general disaster shelter population as outlined in ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services, including:

    - Monitor and control contagious disease.

    - Provide access to prescription medications.

    - Provide first aid and monitor people with chronic health conditions.

    - Operate a medical needs unit/shelter when necessary.

- **Environmental Health** (Public Health Division): provide environmental quality inspections of all potential disaster shelter facilities before disaster shelters open.

- **Miscellaneous:**

    - Provide just-in-time training to shelter workers.

    - Provide private areas in disaster shelters.

    - Provide and coordinate accessible transportation to and from disaster shelters.

    - Provide and coordinate accessible transportation support for people who need services not provided in disaster shelters (for example: transportation to dialysis clinics).

    - Prepare after-action reports when response operations end.

The following entities support H3S in coordinating Disaster Shelter operations.

4.1.2   Emergency Management (CCEM)

- Provide assistance to H3S to maintain this Disaster Shelter Support Annex.

- Determine who needs disaster shelter services and the location of these people.

- Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

- Monitor, prioritize, and coordinate distribution of resources to affected areas in Clackamas County.

- Coordinate regional and state support of disaster sheltering operations.

- Assist H3S with obtaining sheltering resources using the mutual aid system.

- Maintain a Disaster Shelter Catalog that have been assessed for physical accessibility and designated as potential shelters.

    - Identification of accessible disaster shelter locations.

- Surveys use the American Red Cross Shelter Facility Survey which includes an assessment of the Americans with Disabilities Act standards for accessibility (See Appendix D for Accessibility Instructions Form).

■ Develop and maintain Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).

■ Coordinate information regarding disaster shelters and resources with both activated and unaffected regions.

■ Maintain liaisons and coordination with the American Red Cross, regional, state, and federal agencies within or outside the region, as required.

■ Assist H3S in the preparation of after-action reports when response operations end.

4.1.3 Transportation and Development (DTD)

■ Assess Building Codes in potential shelter facilities immediately following a disaster in preparation for disaster shelter opening.

■ Assess structural damage prior to disaster shelter opening.

■ **Dog Services**: provide dog services for co-located pet sheltering during the activation of a disaster shelter.

- Service animals must be allowed in the disaster shelter.

4.1.4 Public and Government Affairs (PGA)

■ Communicate with the public before and after a disaster, specifically regarding disaster shelters, using the following information-sharing guidelines:

- Provide specific steps for inclusion of people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs in the message content review process.

- Provide information in multiple ways to reach the right people, at the right time, at the right place, with the right messages that can be understood and used.

- Allow for targeting of specific groups with messaging.

- Provide information in all major languages used in Clackamas County (i.e. English, Spanish, and Russian).

- Use redundancy for public warnings and information: announce it, caption it, picture it, describe it, e-mail it, relay it, text it, post it, interpret it (language and sign), repeat it (frequently).

- Caption pre-recorded messages.

- Directly connect with teletypewriters (TTYs).

- Provide American Sign Language (ASL) version of complex text information on websites.

- When the number called is busy or does not answer, the system will redial the number in an attempt to deliver the message.

- When a call is picked up by an answering machine, the system will leave a recorded message.

- Provide an accessible means for people to follow up with questions via a live operator or alternate phone/email.

- Allow message receivers to have the message repeated.

- Provide specific instructions about what to do (for example: take 72 hours of medications with you; lock your home; bring household pets and service animals; take food, water, and emergency kits).

- Publicize and update transportation options and locations.

- Provide specific information about the potential consequences of not evacuating/utilizing disaster shelters.

4.1.5 Incorporated Jurisdictions

Coordinate with H3S and Emergency Management to open a disaster shelter after an incident.

4.1.6 School Districts/Colleges

School/education facilities are often ideal shelter sites that comply with ADA facility standards of accessibility for all people. Standing agreements may exist between school districts, colleges, Clackamas County, and/or the American Red Cross when disaster shelters are needed. Schools and colleges that have been assessed as shelter sites are included in the Clackamas County Emergency Management Disaster Shelter Catalog. A liaison representing school districts and colleges will be present in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The school districts and colleges that serve Clackamas County are:

- Clackamas Community College
- Marylhust University
- Canby School District
- Estacada School District
- Lake Oswego School District
- North Clackamas School District
- Oregon Trail School District

- Colton School District
- Gladstone School District
- Molalla River School District
- Oregon City School District
- West Linn/Wilsonville School District

4.1.7   American Red Cross (ARC)

The American Red Cross (ARC) will partner with local government to help fulfill disaster sheltering services. **However, after a major incident where there is widespread damage, ARC resources may not fully mobilize.** Until ARC resources are fully mobilized, if they are able to be, local government will be required to manage, coordinate, and run all shelter operations. If possible, ARC will provide a representative in the EOC or other communications link.

ARC also provides shelter operations training to the public and to government employees. ARC standards for shelter services will guide the provision of disaster shelter services in Clackamas County.

ARC:

- Provides long-term human services.

- Works on a case-by-case basis with federal resources on temporary accommodations for eligible disaster victims.

- Facilitates and supports reunification programs in ARC shelters.

- Promotes public information sharing through its website.

- Provides food, shelter, emergency first aid, disaster mental health assistance, disaster information, and bulk distribution of relief items.

- Supports spontaneous shelters.

- Integrates community resources to enhance shelter and support services, and fill gaps in resource availability.

- Establishes liaisons in the Clackamas County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

- Opens shelters at predesignated sites.

ARC is the primary support agency to the State of Oregon, and is the leading NGO in nongovernmental disaster relief. A 2013 Memorandum of Understanding describes the operating relationships between the ARC and State of Oregon.

4.1.8   Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs, including faith-based organizations, provide direct and ongoing services to communities during non-disaster times and may be able to support the recovery of these communities following an incident. NGOs may support local jurisdictions with disaster sheltering, language and culturally responsive needs, addressing a wide range of needs for various community members including people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs, and serving as a conduit for getting information to people that local government may have difficulty reaching. Many NGOs have existing contracts for services through Clackamas County Health, Housing, and Human Services (H3S) and can be contacted through them.

These local roles may include, but are not limited to:

- Providing support for community recovery and displaced individuals and families.

- Assisting the transition from care and sheltering operations to interim housing arrangements.

- Managing donations.

- Casework.

- Financial assistance.

- Transportation assistance.

- Counseling.

- Long-term community planning.

- Supporting housing reconstruction.

4.1.9 Personal Assistance Services (PAS)

Personal Assistance Services (PAS) are people who assist those with a physical, hearing, seeing, speaking, mental, or learning disability. This includes a range of Daily Living Activities such as feeding, dressing, toileting, transferring, and dressing. PAS resources and agreements can be planned for in advance for children and adults who require PAS assistance to maintain their health and safety in a disaster shelter. Many PAS have existing contracts for services through Clackamas County Health, Housing, and Human Services (H3S) and should be contacted through them.

4.1.10 Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD)

In addition to local NGOs, regional disaster relief organizations play a major role in response and recovery at the local level. Most of these organizations are part of the regional network, Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD). For an incident in Clackamas County, COAD members can be contacted through Clackamas County Emergency Management (CCEM). The current chair of the Clackamas County COAD is Dean Alby from the Oregon Food Bank. See Appendix E for a list of Clackamas County COAD members.

4.1.11 The Private Sector

Businesses often donate goods or services to assist the community in its recovery from a disaster. Cities may establish pre-disaster agreements with local businesses to expedite the purchase or use of equipment and supplies required for disaster shelter operations. According to the needs of the Operational Area, the EOC Command will establish a private sector liaison of the EOC command staff.

Private sector disaster response functions related to shelter operations include:

- Assist in sheltering operations.

- Work closely with local officials to provide essential services, such as water, power, communications, transportation, and medical care.

5   Concept of Operations

5.1   General

This Support Annex is designed to follow the basic protocols set forth in the Clackamas County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Emergency Support Function 6 (ESF 6) - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Resources. The EOP and ESF 6 describe general roles and responsibilities in an emergency that would include disaster shelters. They also describe how resources are coordinated within the County.

The companion Clackamas County Disaster Shelter Management Handbook provides standard operating procedures, tools, and checklists to assess a potential disaster facility and to operate a disaster shelter according to the American Red Cross Disaster Sheltering Model. The Shelter Management Handbook can be found in the EOC library or requested from Clackamas County Emergency Management.

A direct call from a jurisdiction/special district, the American Red Cross (ARC), or On-Scene Command may notify Clackamas County Emergency Management (CCEM) whenever it appears that a disaster has or will displace a significant number of people. Requests and notifications can also be made through Clackamas County Communications (C-COM). CCEM will notify Clackamas County Health, Housing, and Human Services (H3S).

CCEM will determine the at-risk areas, estimate the number of people involved, and identify any critical needs. CCEM and H3S will use this information to coordinate shelter activation with pre-identified providers in pre-designated disaster shelter facilities. If possible, the American Red Cross will also assign a liaison to the County EOC to coordinate disaster shelter services.

During disaster shelter operations in Clackamas County, the EOC staff representing H3S and the H3S DOC will be the County's primary liaison.

5.2   Alert and Warning

Communicating risks to the public in a clear, consistent, and timely manner is essential for orderly disaster sheltering. The operation of the Joint Information Center (JIC) in the EOC will be activated at the earliest opportunity to coordinate and ensure that messaging is effective to support disaster sheltering.

5.2.1   Message Responsibility

- Clackamas County Emergency Management (CCEM) can receive notifications about the need for disaster sheltering services in multiple formats, through multiple channels. The EOC will be activated as needed to support disaster shelter planning, coordination, and operations.

- CCENS is the Clackamas County Emergency Notification System to notify the public in the case of an emergency/disaster.

- On-scene Command will work with CCEM to provide messaging for CCENS.

- Face-to-face, and door-to-door, disaster notifications also play a critical role in emergencies/disasters.

- The EOC Public Information Officer is responsible for developing and disseminating general public information through the various formats.

5.2.2 Notification Methods

- The Clackamas County Emergency Notification System (CCENS) can directly notify pre-registered households via cellphone, Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP), and e-mail using a "reverse 9-1-1" capability. If the call is picked up by an answering machine, it will leave a message and not call back. If the number is busy or there is no answer, the system will call twice more. The system also contacts TTY/TDD devices used by people who are deaf or hearing impaired.

- Social media

- County website

    - Accessibility is developed and maintained following Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act and Web Content Accessibility (W3C) guidelines:

        - Content must be perceivable.

        - Interface elements in the content must be operable.

        - Content and controls must be understandable.

        - Content must be robust enough to work with current and future technologies.

- Radio and television

- Door-to-door notification

- The Public Inquiry Center (PIC) can be used to provide information on alerts and warnings to citizens who call in requesting evacuation information.

- Video messages (using American Sign Language) to video-enabled wireless devices

- E-mail

6 Direction and Control

6.1 General

If an incident occurs in an incorporated area, the city in which it occurs has the jurisdictional authority and primary incident management responsibility, including providing shelter to

displaced residents. ==If two or more local jurisdictions are impacted by an incident, they may coordinate sheltering resources.==

The County has jurisdictional authority and primary incident management responsibility for shelter operations in the unincorporated area of Clackamas County. If the incident impacts both unincorporated and incorporated areas, the County and impacted cities may share responsibility. The County will respond to city requests for assistance, manage critical resources, and coordinate with outside agencies, adjoining counties, and Oregon Emergency Management.

All jurisdictions with incident management responsibility are likely to activate their EOCs during an incident requiring extensive disaster sheltering. EOC staff will coordinate resources, share incident information, conduct multi-agency planning, and operate the Joint Information System. All participating agencies/jurisdictions will collaborate to establish and maintain a common operating picture.
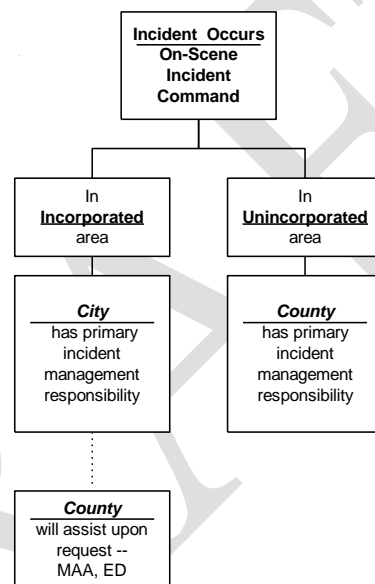
-MAA: Mutual Aid Agreement

-ED: Emergency Declaration

6.2 Cities

Cities are asked to notify the County immediately if they anticipate activating a disaster shelter. If cities need County assistance, they can request it through mutual aid assistance or by submitting an Emergency Declaration to the County, requesting assistance. The County will alert adjoining jurisdictions and coordinate critical resources, emergency declarations, and emergency measures.

Cities should coordinate disaster shelter activities with County EOC staff.

6.3 County

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff will coordinate disaster shelter operations and serve as the primary contact for the American Red Cross.

Clackamas County participates in the Intra-County Mutual Aid Agreement (Omnibus Agreement) that provides a framework for counties to request mutual aid resources from each other in emergencies and disasters. Emergency and disaster assistance may include resources such as personnel, equipment, and supplies, or the direct provision of services. A copy of the agreement and current participants is available in the EOC Library.

6.4   Regional

Clackamas County participates in the Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (Omnibus Agreement) that provides a framework for counties to request mutual aid resources from each other in emergencies and disasters. Emergency and disaster assistance may include resources such as personnel, equipment, and supplies, or the direct provision of services. A copy of the agreement and current participants is available in the EOC Library.

The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Region provides a regional plan for sheltering of pets. CCEM is part of the planning effort and provides a regional shelter for pets. See the UASI Region Pet Sheltering Plan.

6.5   State and Federal Assistance

If the County needs resources beyond those available (including mutual aid), CCEM will recommend that the Board of County Commissioners enact an Emergency Declaration requesting State assistance.

The Oregon Office of Emergency Management will assist in obtaining supplemental resources to meet emergency needs when an Emergency Declaration is enacted.

The State of Oregon has a memorandum of Understanding with the American Red Cross for disaster sheltering which describes the operating relationship between ARC and State of Oregon and designates the American Red Cross as the primary support agency to the State of Oregon, and the leading NGO in nongovernmental disaster relief. (http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/OEM/docs/library/mou_oem_arc.PDF).

The federal agency with a primary role in sheltering is the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA is responsible for coordinating the federal response and for coordinating the financial assistance available to the state and to local governments.

7   Annex Development and Maintenance

The Director (or designee) of Health, Housing, and Human Services (H3S), in collaboration with Clackamas County Emergency Management (CCEM) will review and update this Annex and supporting plans every two years or when changes occur, such as lessons learned from exercises or actual events. Supporting agencies, NGO's, and the American Red Cross will review the Plan.

8   Supporting Plans and Procedures

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

- Clackamas County Emergency Operations Plan
    - SA A – Evacuation

- SA D – Behavioral Health

- SA E – Animals in Disaster

- ESF 1 – Transportation

- ESF 2 – Communications

- ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources (includes Animals in Disaster)

- ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services

- ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources (includes Animals in Disaster)

- ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery

- ESF 15 – External Affairs

- Emergency Operation Center (EOC) Library

  - Emergency Shelter Listing (For Official Use Only)

  - UASI Region Pets Sheltering Plan

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- National Response Framework, ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

9   Resources

The following resources are also available for disaster sheltering services:

- **Clackamas County Disaster Shelter Trailer**: includes 100 cots and 100 blankets, among other items necessary for a disaster shelter (See Appendix F for Disaster Shelter Trailer inventory List). The Disaster Shelter Trailer is housed in Clackamas County's Oregon City Red Soils Campus and should be requested through Clackamas County Emergency Management.
- **Regional Disaster Shelter Trailers**: Other counties in the region as well as the American Red Cross Cascades Region have similar disaster shelter trailers should the need arise.
- **Existing County Contracts**: Clackamas County H3S has contracts with various vendors of consumable medical supplies, durable medical equipment, and other items necessary to operate a disaster shelter.

10   Appendices

A   C-MIST Function Based Framework

Historically, resource gaps have existed in planning for and meeting the needs of people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs in general population disaster shelters. Many times this has resulted in disparate treatment of people with disabilities and the denial of full and equal services for community members. The intent of using a C-MIST function based framework is to ensure that individuals are not turned away from general population disaster shelters and inappropriately placed in other environments (e.g., medical needs shelters, "special needs" shelters, institutions, nursing homes, and hotels and motels disconnected from other support servic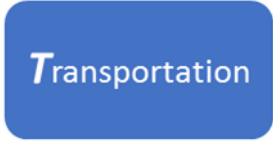es). Addressing these gaps benefits the entire community and maximizes resources. The C-MIST function based framework attempts to address barriers that people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs may face.

The National Health Center for Disaster Medicine & Public Health at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences provides definitions and examples of the C-MIST framework functional categories:		
C-MIST CATEGORY	**DEFINITION**	**EXAMPLES**
Communication	Individuals with communication needs may have limited or no ability to speak, see, hear, or understand. During an emergency, people with communication needs may not be able to hear announcements, see signs, understand messages, or verbalize their concerns.	Examples of people with communication needs include people who: • Are deaf or hard of hearing • Communicate via American Sign Language • Have limited English proficiency • Are blind or have low vision • Have cognitive or physiological limitations
Maintaining Health	During an emergency, people may be separated from family or caregivers. These individuals may require personal assistance services (PAS) or personal care assistance.	Examples of activities of daily living that may require PAS include eating, bathing, dressing, grooming, transferring, storage of medications requiring refrigeration, and toileting.

Independence	Preparedness planning requires ensuring that people who are able to function independently if they have their assistive devices or equipment are not separated from their durable medical equipment or service animals and have access to a power source for battery-powered assistive devices. During planning it is importance to be cognizant of the wide range of older adults with access and functional needs. For example, two individuals with the same diagnosis or what appears to be the same condition may have difference access and functional needs.	Examples of devises/equipment/technology for maintaining independence include: • Mobility aids (wheelchairs, walkers, canes, crutches) • Communication aids (hearing aids, communication boards, computerized communication device) • Medical equipment (catheters, oxygen, syringes, medications, consumable medical supplies) • Service animals (animals specifically trained to perform tasks to assist people with disabilities such as guide dogs)
Safety Support Services	During a disaster or emergency, some people with psychiatric conditions (such as dementia, Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, or severe mental illness), addiction problems, or traumatic brain injury may become anxious due to transfer trauma. While some individuals are able to function well, others require services and support. People with disabilities are the most knowledgeable about their own needs and healthcare, and emergency responders should ask people with disabilities what they need.	Consideration should be given to the following: • People with dementia, an intellectual disability, or autism are especially susceptible to chaos (i.e. loud noises, flashing lights, crowds) and emotional trauma • Inform others of the person with dementia's condition as appropriate • Do your best to stay calm, persons with dementia, an intellectual disability, or autism will respond to your emotional tone

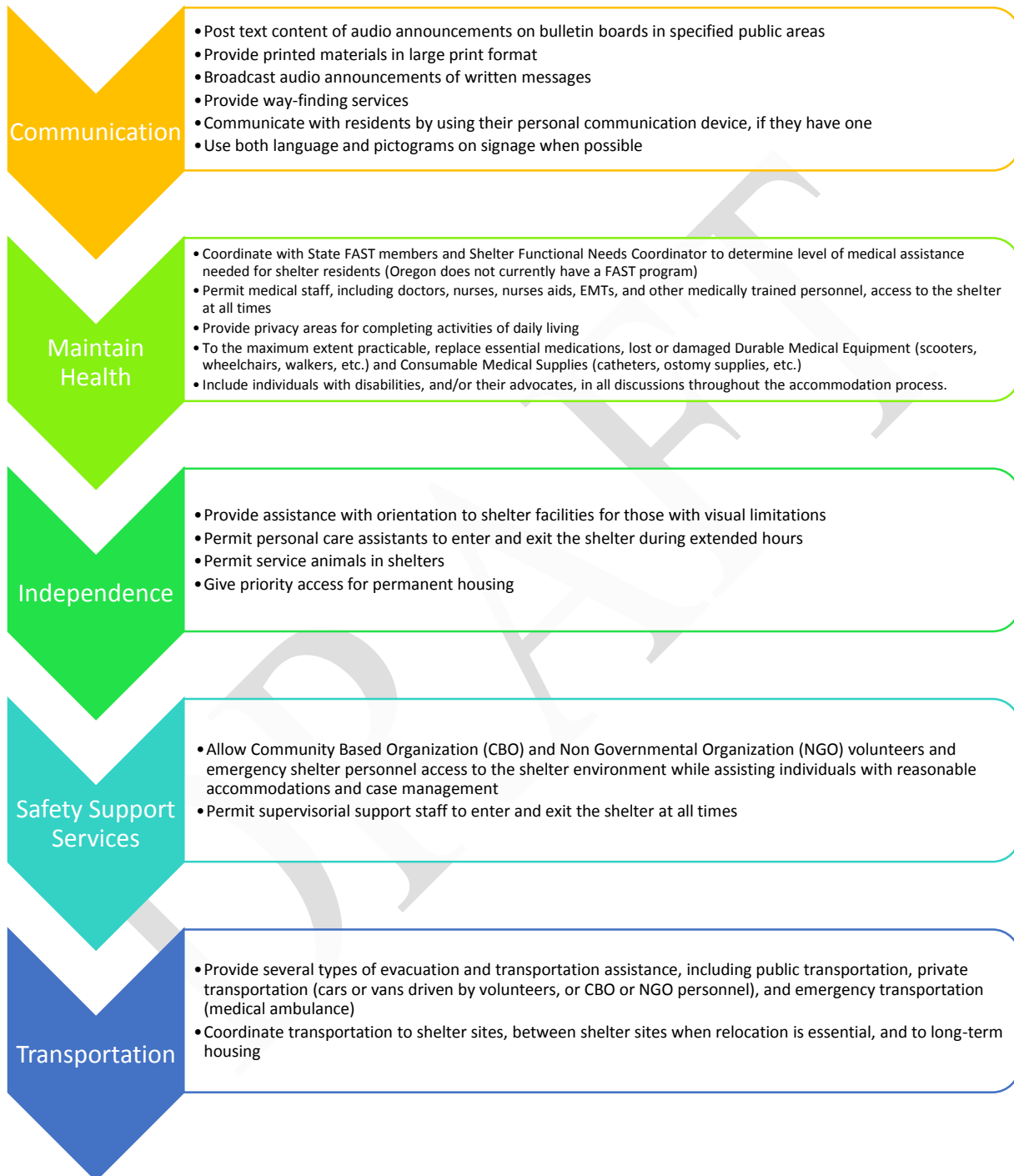|		
Transportation	People who may require transportation support due to access and functional needs includes some individuals with: • Disabilities, age restrictions, temporary injury, poverty, legal restriction, no access to a vehicle	Examples of preparedness planning for individuals with transportation needs include coordination for the provision of accessible vehicles and drivers as well as ensuring the availability of fuel and vehicles that can safely transport medical devices or equipment such as oxygen.

C-MIST uses overlapping, intersecting, functional needs categories to plan for all community needs, rather than focusing or attempting to derive an "impairment diagnosis", which often serves to further marginalize individuals (Isaacson Kailes, 2007, p. 233). This conceptual change is more efficient and practical for emergency planning because it operationalizes the needs of people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs in order to coordinate services efficiently and effectively,

By planning for people based on functional needs rather than attempting to diagnose someone, an operational set of predictable supports can be developed. The C-MIST framework provides a way to operationalize support for functional needs and activity limitations that may be the same, even though the impairments may be very diverse. Asking 'What is needed to maintain functional C-MIST?' avoids making inappropriate assumptions about what an individual does or does not need (Isaacson Kailes, 2007, p. 233).

Humans are dynamic, an identical diagnosis will not result in identical functional needs. Humans are intersectional, we experience multiple identities simultaneously. The C-MIST framework breaks out of attempting to pin down someone's "impairment" or identity, and focuses on maintaining all community members' ability to function and benefit from the services provided in a disaster shelter. In different environments, the level of support needed to reduce functional limitations changes.

The City of Oakland, California developed a training for the implementation of the C-MIST framework for disaster shelters which provides helpful examples for each functional category:

Communication

- Post text content of audio announcements on bulletin boards in specified public areas
- Provide printed materials in large print format
- Broadcast audio announcements of written messages
- Provide way-finding services
- Communicate with residents by using their personal communication device, if they have one
- Use both language and pictograms on signage when possible

Maintain Health

- Coordinate with State FAST members and Shelter Functional Needs Coordinator to determine level of medical assistance needed for shelter residents (Oregon does not currently have a FAST program)
- Permit medical staff, including doctors, nurses, nurses aids, EMTs, and other medically trained personnel, access to the shelter at all times
- Provide privacy areas for completing activities of daily living
- To the maximum extent practicable, replace essential medications, lost or damaged Durable Medical Equipment (scooters, wheelchairs, walkers, etc.) and Consumable Medical Supplies (catheters, ostomy supplies, etc.)
- Include individuals with disabilities, and/or their advocates, in all discussions throughout the accommodation process.

Independence

- Provide assistance with orientation to shelter facilities for those with visual limitations
- Permit personal care assistants to enter and exit the shelter during extended hours
- Permit service animals in shelters
- Give priority access for permanent housing

Safety Support Services

- Allow Community Based Organization (CBO) and Non Governmental Organization (NGO) volunteers and emergency shelter personnel access to the shelter environment while assisting individuals with reasonable accommodations and case management
- Permit supervisorial support staff to enter and exit the shelter at all times

Transportation

- Provide several types of evacuation and transportation assistance, including public transportation, private transportation (cars or vans driven by volunteers, or CBO or NGO personnel), and emergency transportation (medical ambulance)
- Coordinate transportation to shelter sites, between shelter sites when relocation is essential, and to long-term housing

B   Spontaneous Disaster Shelters

It is the responsibility of an organization which plans on opening a spontaneous disaster shelter to immediately alert Clackamas County Emergency Management. Spontaneous disaster shelters, which are not predesignated or known by local governments in Clackamas County, may not initially meet county/ARC standards. However, they provide a valuable service in the immediate hours after a disaster because they may be opened by an NGO that wants to fulfill a need that government may not yet be able to meet. Though not initially sanctioned, local governments may take the following actions to include them into the larger network of government-supported shelters:

- Work with ARC to take over management of these shelters; the shelter would then be operated according to the system described throughout this plan
- Leave operations and management of the spontaneous shelter as it is and support the independent shelter with needed resources
- Close the shelter and either absorb the residents into existing ARC shelters or assist them in being transported out of the affected area and into interim housing

C   Disaster Shelter General Supply List

    ☐ Accessible Cots

    ☐ Signage (universal language)

    ☐ Back- up power

    ☐ Refrigerator/other equipment with a good supply of ice

    ☐ Secure storage for medication with restricted access

    ☐ Durable medical equipment (e.g. wheelchairs)

    ☐ Consumable medical supplies (e.g. diapers, wound dressings)

    ☐ Communication devices and other assistive technology (e.g. sound amplification devices; accessible computers)

    ☐ Batteries; hearing aid batteries

    ☐ Oxygen

    ☐ Refrigeration for medication

    ☐ Food for those with special dietary needs

    ☐ Power strips

    ☐ Large print forms

    ☐ Braille forms

☐Accessible computer with screen reader software and other accessible features

☐American Sign Language and foreign language interpreters

D   Disaster Shelter Survey Instructions

Use these *Accessibility Instructions* to complete the *Shelter Facility Survey*. The survey prompts and questions correspond in order with the instructions below. To complete this accessibility section, you will need the following tools:

1. a metal tape measure that extends at least 20 feet, and
2. a yardstick.

Shelter facilities should be accessible to people with disabilities and people with access and functional needs. Some facilities, particularly facilities built in `993 or later or extensively altered in 1992 or later, after the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") went into effect, may have few if any barriers to accessbility and are good choices for shelters. Other facilities may have barriers to accessbility which should be identified and removed if possible before the facility is used as a shelter.

<div style="background:grey;text-align:center">BEFORE COMPLETE THIS SECTIONS</div>

When evaluating the accessibility of a facility, focus on the parts of the facility that will be used during a sheltering operation: drop-off/parking areas, shelter entrances, service delivery areas, and toilets. If these areas have barriers that would prevent access for people with disabilities, including people who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices and people with vision impairments, then Clackamas County should determine whether the facility owner plans to remove the barriers and/or what temporary adjustments are necessary before opening the facility as a disaster shelter. Plans should be made to address any barriers to access that may exist and the facility owner should be engaged in the planning process if possible. If the facility has barriers that can't be addressed, then a more comprehensive accessibility plan will be needed in order to use the facility as a shelter, or it may be appropriate to choose a different facility.

There are many temporary adjustments that can address barriers to accessibility. Examples include portable ramps, moving furniture and other protruding object, using traffic cones and sign to create accessible parking spaces, and using signs to direct people to accessible routes. One of the purposes of this survey is to help identify any temporary adjustments that will need to be made if the facility is used as a shelter during a disaster.

The instructions below provide additional information to assist you in completing the accessibility section of the *Shelter Facility Survey*. You should read this information before attempting to complete the survey.

<div style="background:grey;text-align:center">PARKING AREAS</div>

Accessible parking spaces must be located on the shortest accessible rout to the facility's entrance and have an adjacent, marked access aisle. The parking space and the access aisle should be level and have a firm/stable and slip-resistance surface. The vehicle space must be at least 96" (8 feet) wide. The access aisle for a standard accessible space (i.e., space for cars) much be at least 60" (5 feet) wide, and the access aisle for a van accessible space at least 96" (8 feet) wide. Alternatively, "universal parking spaces" with a vehicle space at least 132" (11 feet) wide and an access aisle 60" (5 feet) wide may be provided. Illustrations provided below:

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Accessible Spaces for Cars Van-Accessible Spaces Universal Parking Spaces
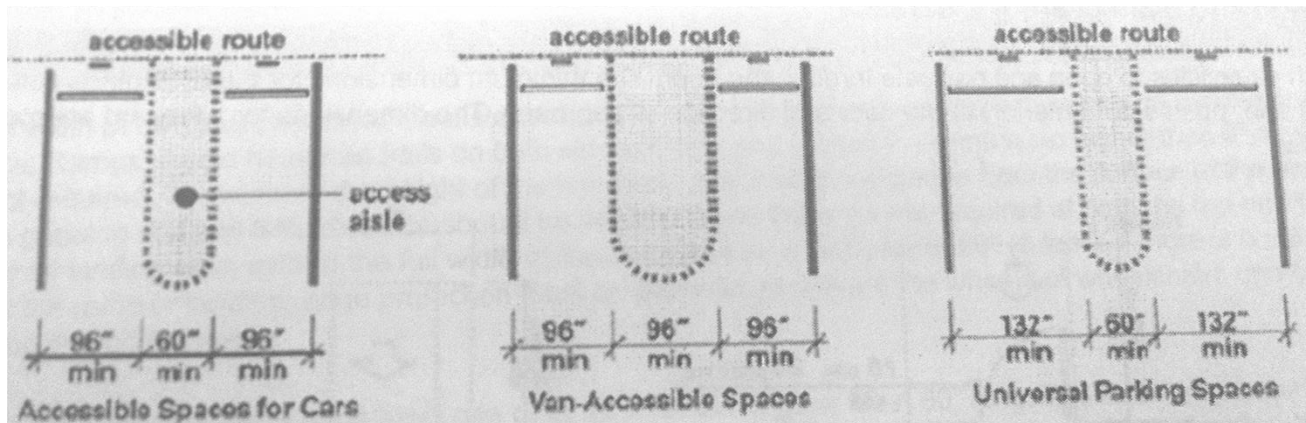
If parking is provided at the facility but it does not have accessible spaces, indicate under "Adjustments for Accessibility" whether temporary accessible spaces can be provided.

<div style="background-color: gray; padding: 4px; text-align: center;">FACILITY ENTRANCE</div>

When answering the first and second questions, you should consider the entire path from the parking area and any drop-off area to the facility entrance door. If neither parking nor a drop-off area is provided, you should assess whether the route form the sidewalk or street to the facility entrance has steps or curbs without curb cuts.

Curb Cuts

Curb cuts (also known as curb ramps) must be at least 36" wide, not including the side flares, as illustrated below. While curb cuts typically cut into the curb, a built-up ramp adjoining the curb also is acceptable. Handrails are not required on curb buts or curb ramps.
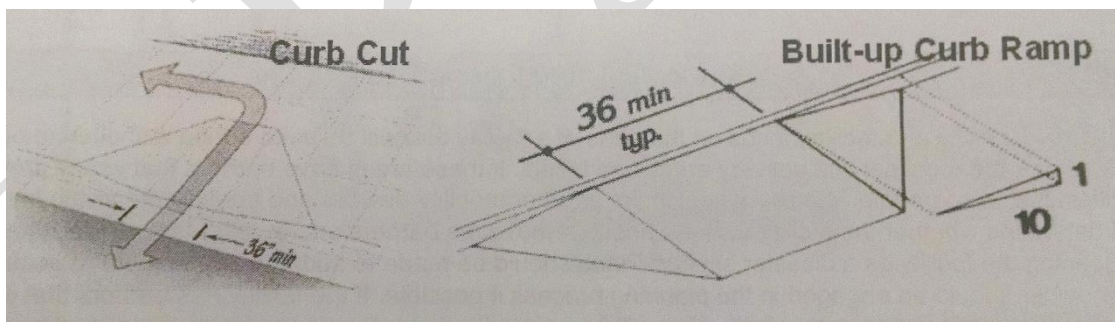
Door Hardware

Door hardware must be operable by one hand without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting or the wrist. The basic test for accessible door hardware is whether it can be operated with an open hand. Knob-type hardware does not meet this test. Permissible types of door hardware include lever or blade-type hardware, U-shaped handles, push bars, and pull plates. Automatic doors, whether activated by sensors or manually via push plates, also meet this test.
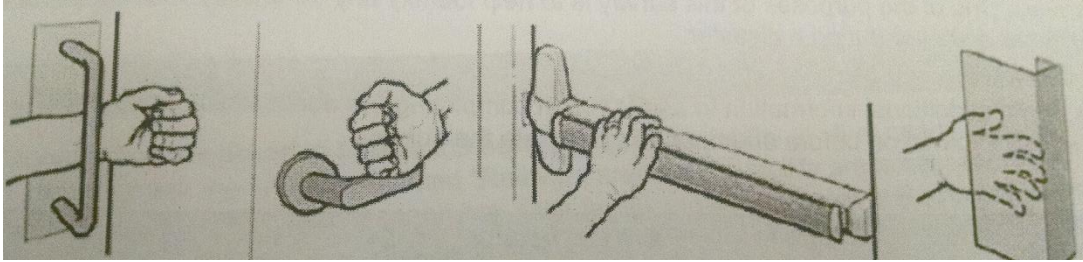
Doorway Width

A doorway must provide 32" clear width. To measure the clear width of a door, open the door to 90 degrees. Measure from the latch side of the doorframe to the face of the door. If the door is a double-leaf door, measure the clear width provided by a single leaf. If the leafs are not the same since measure the clear width of the larger leaf.

Door Landings and Maneuvering Clearance

For manually-operated doors, level landings and maneuvering clearances are required on each side of the door to enable individuals with disabilities and individuals with access and functional needs top open and navigate through the door. The minimum dimensions for these landings differ for the "pull-side" (exterior) and "push-side" (interior) of the door and direction of approach. The dimensions for a forward approach are illustrated below.
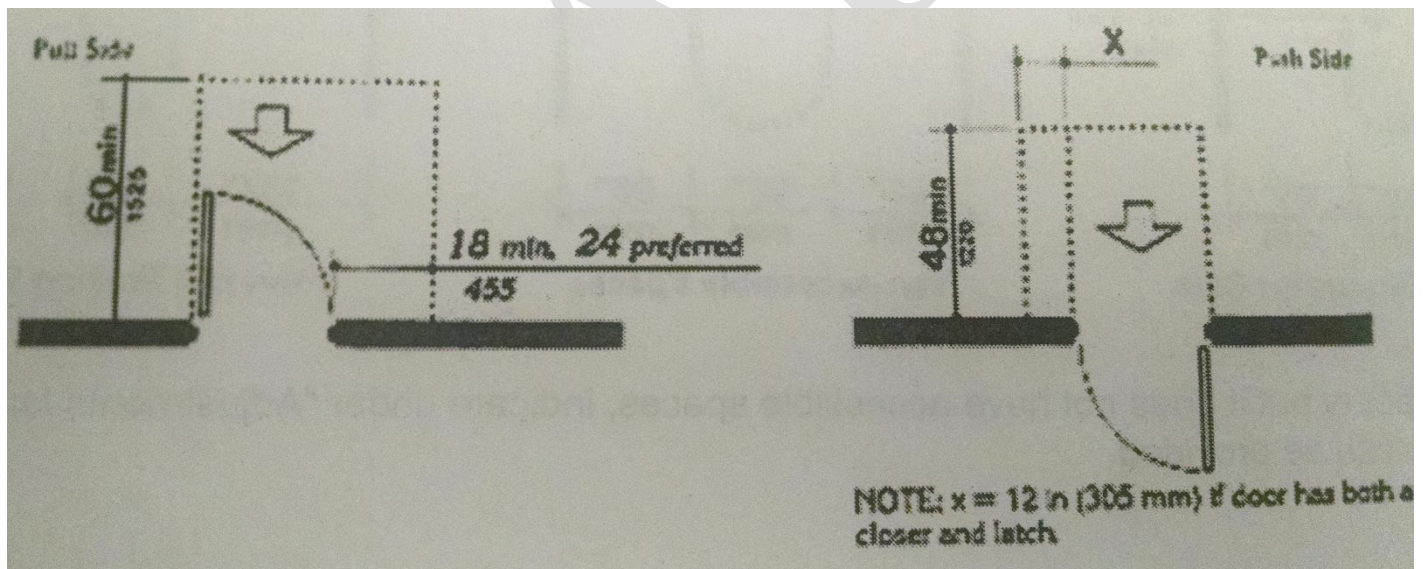
Protruding Objects

Objects that project from the side into a pedestrian route or that overhang a pedestrian route can present hazards for people who are blind or have low vision. Overhanging objects must be at least 80" above the ground or floor. Objects that project from the side cannot protrude more than 4" into the route if the bottom edge of the object is more than 27" above the ground or floor. Objects with a bottom edge located at or below 27" can protrude any amount.

clear width | any amount

Lobby

4 max
100

higher than 27
685

80 min
2030

27 or below
685
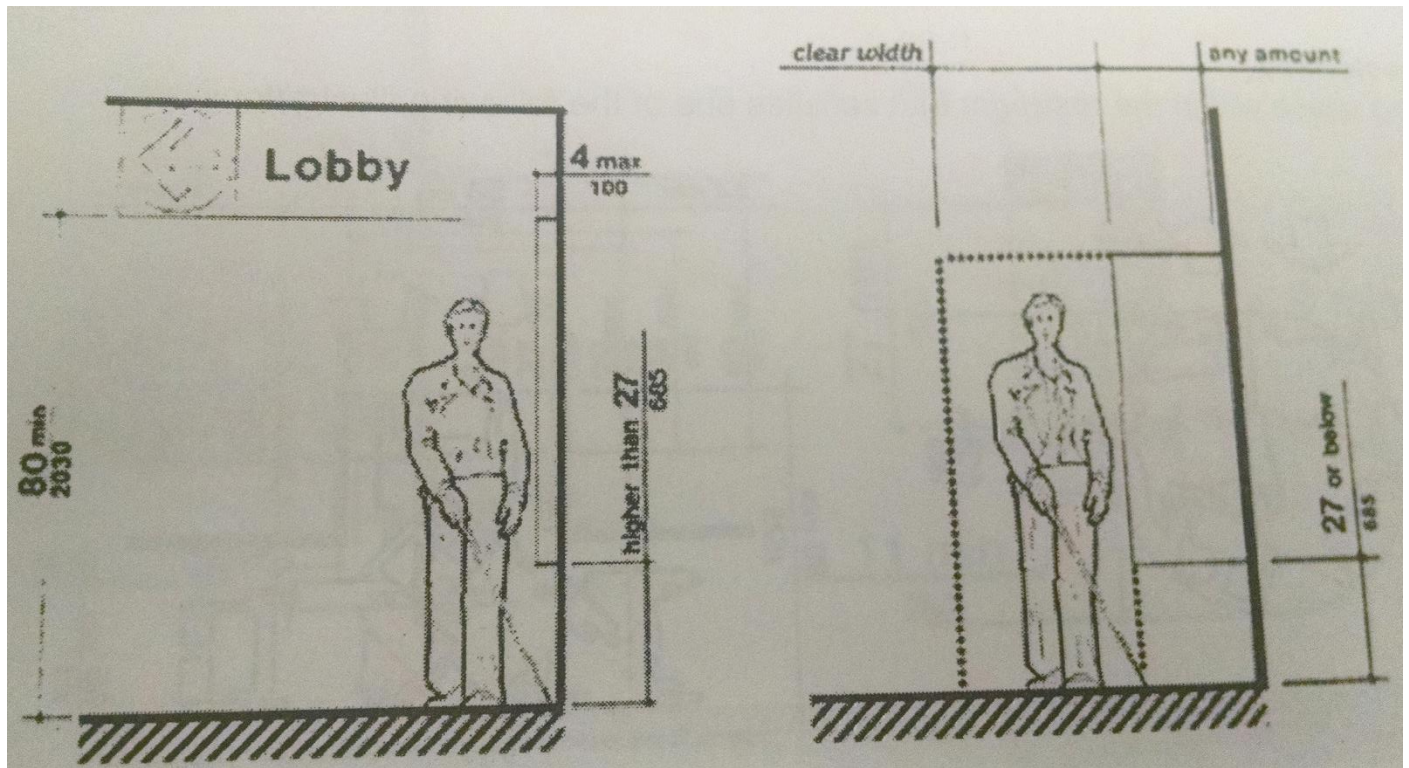
ROUTES TO SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Clients need to be able to get to the parts of the facility where Clackamas County, the American Red Cross, and others are providing services, such as eating and dormitory areas. See the "Facility Entrance" section for instructions on assessing door hardware, doorway width, and door landings.

Protruding Objects

Like the route to the facility entrance, the routes to the service delivery areas should not have protruding objects. Please see prior instruction on protruding objects. Items to watch for along interior routes include wall-mounted fire-extinguishers and wall-mounted display cases with the bottom more than 27" above the floor, wall sconces and light fixtures that protrude more than 4" from the wall, and open staircases, exit signs, overhead signs, or doorways with less than 80" vertical clearance.

RAMPS

To measure the width of the ramp, measure the distance between the ramp's handrails or, if there are no handrails, the width of the ramp surface. Ramps should have handrails on both side of the ramp unless the ramp is no higher than 6", in which case handrails are not required. To measure the height of the handrails, measure the distance from the surface of the ramp to the top of the handrail's gripping surface. This distance should be 34"-38". Level landings are required at both the top and the bottom of the ramp. The level landing must extend the full width of the ramp and for a distance of 60" (5 feet). If these is a vertical drop-off on either side of the ramp or landing,

edge protection must be provided to prevent the wheels of wheelchairs and other mobility devices from dropping off the ramp.

If a ramp is more than 30 feet long, it must have one or more level at least 60" long. These landings must be spaced so that no one segment of the ramp is longer than 30 feet (*i.e.*, at least 30 feet). If the ramp changes direction at the landing (*e.g.*, switchback ramps), the landing must be 60"x 60".

RESTROOMS

A facility should have at least one accessible restroom. Assess each restroom for accessibility. If any restroom is not accessible, make a note in the "Adjustments for Accessibility" section that a sign should be posted at that restroom to direct people to the nearest accessible restroom.

Turning Space for Wheelchairs

There should be a turning space within the restroom that satisfies one of the following illustrations:

(a)
60-In (1525-mm)-Diameter Space

(b)
T-Shaped Space for 180° Turns
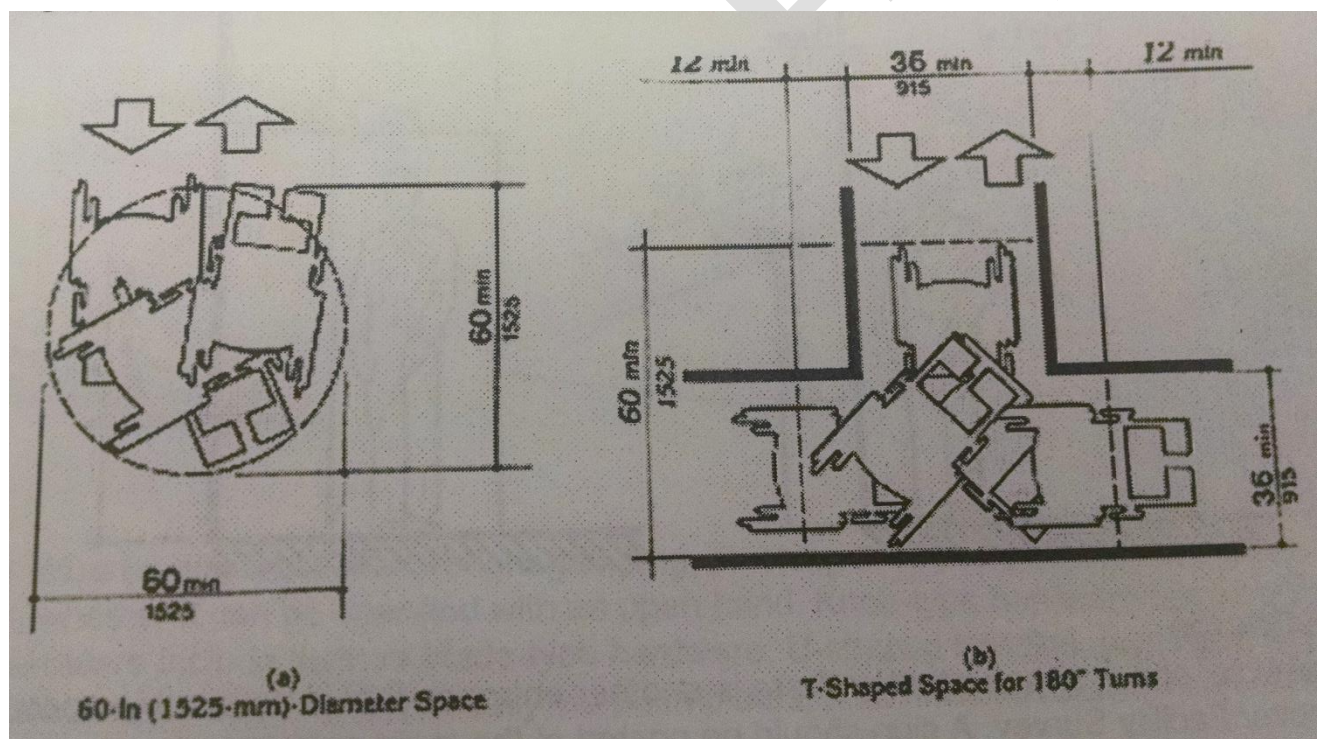
Accessible Toilet

At least one toilet in a restroom should be accessible. To be accessible, the top of the toilet seat must be between 17"-19" high. The flush control must be located on the open side of the toilet (*i.e.*, not adjacent to the wall) and should be no higher than 48" above the floor, as measured to the top of the control. Automatic flush controls are accessible.

The toilet's centerline should be 16"-18" from the side wall. The centerline of the toilet will align with the midpoint of the tank, or alternatively, the most forward point of the toilet seat. If the centerline is within this range, you may consider it accessible.

Accessible Toilet Stall

If toilet stalls are provided in a restroom, at least one stall must be accessible. The stall itself must be at least 60" wide and 56" deep if the toilet is wall-mounted, or 59" deep if the toilet is floor-mounted. The stall door should be positioned in the corner diagonal form the toilet and open outward. Additionally, space at least 9" high should be provided beneath the front and one side of the stall (*i.e.*, those partitions should not extend clear to the floor).

Toilet Grab Bars

A rear grab bar at least 36" long must be provided at an accessible toilet and be mounted no more than 6" from the side wall. A side grab bar at least 40" long and mounted no more than 12" from the rear wall also must be provided. To measure the length of the grab bars, measure from the center point of each mounting flange. To measure the height of the grab bars, measure from the floor to the top of the gripping surface. Both grab bars should be mounted between 33"-36" above the floor.

Accessible Sink

At least one sink in the restroom must be accessible. The illustration below shows an accessible sink. The top surface of the sink can be no higher than 34" above the floor and space at least 27" high must be provided beneath the front apron. "Front apron" refers to the bottom lip at the front of the sink. If the front apron is at least 27" high, you may consider this aspect of the sink accessible. The sink's faucet hardware must be operable with one hand and not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting. Know-type hardware is not accessible. Examples of accessible hardware include lever-type, blade-type, and push-type hardware. Automatic controls/sensors that activate water flow are also accessible. The sink's drain and water supply pipes should be wrapped or insulated to protect against contact.

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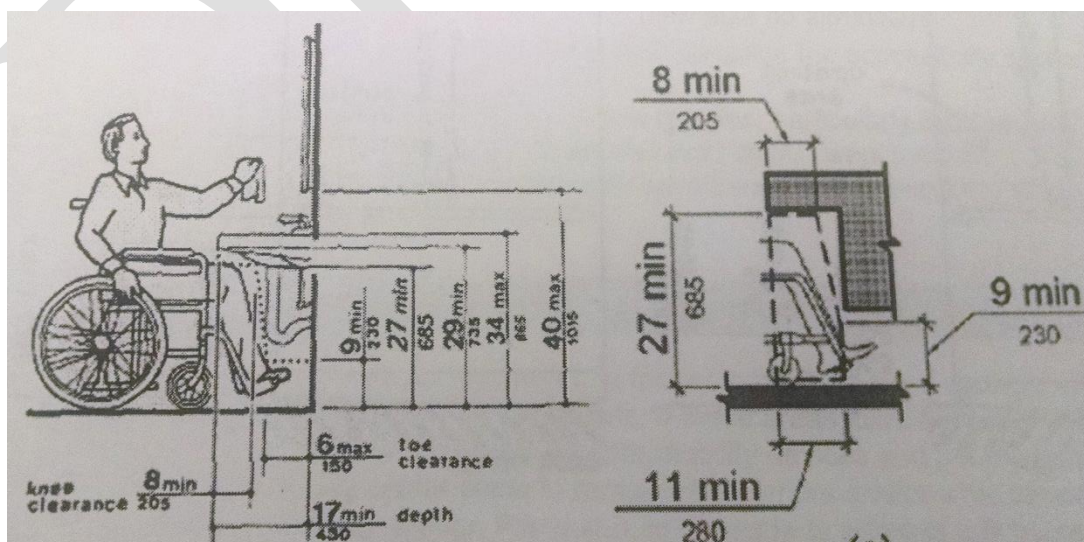
If showers are provided to shelter occupants, at least one shower stall must be accessible. The two basic types of accessible shower stalls are transfer stalls, in which a person pulls up to the stall in a wheelchairs and transfers to a seat within the stall, and roll-in stalls, in which a person rolls the wheelchair into the stall.

Dimensions

A transfer stall must be 36" by 36". A roll-in stall is larger: it must be at least 30" by 60". Dimensions should be measured on the inside of the stall.

Grab Bars

Grab bars are required in accessible shower stall and must be 33"-36" above the floor, as measured to the top of the gripping surface. Generally, grab bars must be provided on all walls except the one behind the seat. Separate, individual grab bars can be provided on each wall, or a single, continuous grab bar can be provided.

Shower Seat

A shower seat is required in a transfer stall. The seat must be mounted on the wall opposite the controls. Seats are optional for roll-in showers. If a seat is provided in a roll-in shower, it must be positioned next to the controls so that the individual can operate the controls form the seat. The top of a shower seat must be between 17"-19" high.

Hand-held Shower Spray

An accessible shower must have a shower-spray unit that can be used as a hand-held shower or as a fixed shower head. Typically, the shower-spray unit is attached to a fixed vertical bar with an adjustable mount or bracket (shown in the illustration of shower controls, below). The bottom of the vertical bar should be mounted so that the shower-spray unit can be positioned at 48" above the floor. If the shower has a fixed shower head instead of a hand-held unit, the fixed shower head must be located at 48" above the floor.

Shower Controls

Shower controls must be operable with one hand and not require tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the write (*i.e.,* no know-type hardware). The controls must be positions between 38"-49" above the floor and within 18" of the front edge of the stall (for transfer stall and roll-in showers with controls positions on a side wall). If the controls in a roll-in shower are located on the back of the wall, they must be within 27" of the side wall.
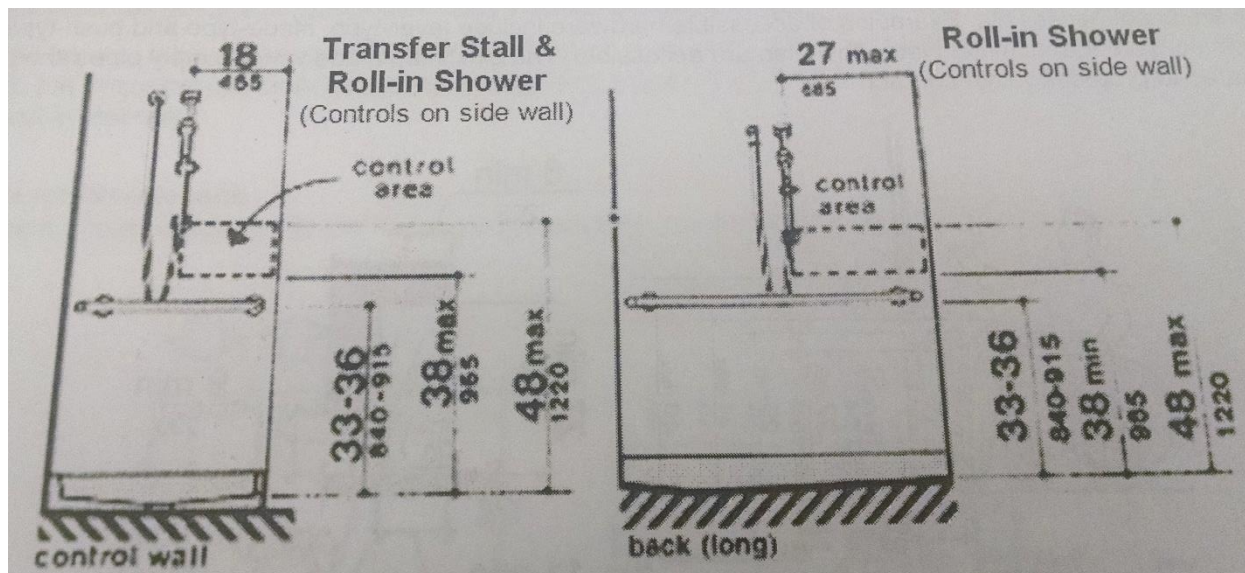
EATING AREAS

To be accessible, a dining table must be 28"-34" high, as measured to the top of the table. An open space (known as "knee clearance") that is 27" high, 30" wide and 19" deep also must be provided beneath the table. Tables with a pedestal base generally are not accessible.

ASSESSMENT

At the end of the survey, you are asked to assess the accessibility of the facility. If all of the boxes on the survey are checked yes, you should check the first box, marked "Relevant areas of the facility are accessible to people with disabilities without adjustments." You should check the second box if the facility provides at least one accessible entrance and one accessible restroom, and adjustments can be made to address any item not otherwise checked-off on the survey. If a large number of boxes on the survey are not checked off, you should check the third box, indicating that the facility would require extensive adjustments to be accessible during a disaster.

E   Clackamas County COAD Members

COAD stands for Community Organizations Active in Disaster. The Clackamas County COAD collaborates to coordinate resources to respond to, and recover from, emergencies and disasters.

Last updated 1/6/2016

Adventist Community Services

Adventist Community Services Disaster Response

American Red Cross

Beavercreek United Church of Christ

Canby Adult Center

Charbonneau Country Club

Children's Disaster Services

City of Wilsonville

Clackamas Co. Social Services

Clackamas Community College

Clackamas County

Clackamas County Behavioral Health

Clackamas County Children's Commission

Clackamas County Emergency Management

Clackamas County Social Services

Clackamas County Volunteer Connection

Clackamas River Water Dist.

Colton Helping Hands

St. Patrick's Canby Food Pantry

Estacada Area Food Bank

Johnson City - City Council

King of Kings Lutheran Church

Landover HOA

LDS Church

Mayor, City of Molalla

Mennonite Disaster Services

Molalla Adult Center

Molalla Christian Church

N. Clack. School Dist.

Oak Grove Community Council

OCDC

OCSD #62

Oregon Child Development Coalition

Oregon City CERT

Oregon Dept. of Human Services

Portland Adventist Community Srvc.

Ride Connection

F   Disaster Shelter Trailer Inventory List

SHELTER TRAILER INVENTORY LISTS

Last Updated 12/01/2015

Trailer Equipment Inventory		
Item/Description	**Quantity**	**Notes**

	RV Style Awning	1	
	Heater (100w, T-State)	1	
	12 DC Battery (and Container)	1	
	Battery Charger	1	

General Trailer Inventory		
Item/Description	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Cots	100	
Blankets	100	
Small Animal Crates	4	
Large Animal Crates	4	
Plastic Sandwich Boards/Trifold Sign Holders (14 x 20in)	3	
Plastic Sleeves for Signs	3	
Plastic Storage Containers	6	See "Storage Container Inventory" list
First Aid Kit	1	See "First Aid Box Inventory" list
Search and Rescue Kit (Black Duffle Bag)	1	See "Search and Rescue Kit Inventory" list
Hand truck	1	
Folding Ramp (for unloading supplies)	1	
Bungee Cords	4	
Water		
Coffee Pot/Coffee-Making Supplies		
American Red Cross Kit (with shelter paperwork etc.)	1	

Search and Rescue Kit Inventory		
Item/Description	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Solar/Crank Power Flashlight WB Radio	1	

		Quantity	Notes
	12 Hours 6" Light Stick	8	4 yellow, 4 green
	Foldable Shovel	1	
	Locking Pliers (10in)	1	
	+ #2 Screwdriver (+ #2 and -6MM)	2	
	Shank Steel Wrecking Bar (30in x 5/6in)	1	
	Pair of Pliers	1	
	Hacksaw with Plastic Handle (12, 200M)	1	Handle Only
	Bow Saw (18in)	1	
	Rubber Handle Camp Axe	1	
	Survival Knife Kit with Sheath	1	
	Pulley Hoist	1	
	50ft x 3/16in Nylon Utility Cord	1	
	Tarp (10ft X 12ft)	1	
	Fluorescent Safety Vest	4	
	Hard Hat	4	
	Safety Goggles	4	
	Whistle	4	
	Pair of Durable Work Gloves	8	
	Single Disposable Plastic Gloves	8	
	Disposable Respirator	4	
	Roll of Caution Tape	1	
	Roll of Duct Tape	1	
	Evacu-aid Triage Tag	4	
	Extension Cord (100 ft)	1	

Storage Container Inventory		
Item/Description	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Red Vests	20	
Roll of Duct Tape (1.88" x 10 yd)	4	
Box of Small Power Free Nitrile Exam Gloves	1	100 Single Gloves per Box
Box of Medium Power Free Nitrile Exam Gloves	2	100 Single Gloves per Box
Box of Large Power Free Nitrile Exam Gloves	3	100 Single Gloves per Box
Liquid Hand Soap	4	

	Box of BZK Towelettes	4	100 Towelettes per Box
	Pair of Durable Work Gloves	4	
	Instant Hand Sanitizer (236 ml)	4	
	32 LED Flashlight	4	
	Outdoor Cord (50ft)	2	
	Rayovac Ultra Pro AAA battery	15	
	Ratchet Tie Downs (15ft)	2	
	Medium Duty Blue Tarp (6ft x 8ft)	1	
	Tape Measure (100ft)	1	
	Roll of Neon Orange Vinyl Safety Tape	1	
	Roll of Blue Painter's Tape	1	
	Fixed Blade Utility Knife (5 ½ in, zinc)	1	
	Small Notepad	1	
	Pair of Scissors	1	

First Aid Box Inventory		
Item/Description	**Quantity**	**Notes**
Certi-Gauze Bandage Compress	1	
Certi-Skin Closures – Plastic	1	16/unit
Certi-Non-Stick Pad	1	4/unit
Triangular Bandage – w/Pins – ANSI	1	3/unit
Certi-Strips – Plastic – Junior	1	40/unit
Absorbent Compress –ANSI	1	
Antiseptic BZK Towelettes – ANSI	1	10/unit
Alcohol Gel-ANSI	1	6/unit
BioHazard Bag-w/Tie -7-10 Gallons	1	2/unit
Eye Pads – a Certi-Tape -4	1	8/unit
Hydrocortisone Cream – 1%	1	6/unit
Certi-Strips – Plastic	1	50/box
Certi-Strips – Heavy Weight Woven	1	50/box
Certi-Strips – Heavy Weight Woven	1	25/box (Knuckle)
Certi-Strips – Heavy Weight Woven	1	25/box (Fingertip-Med)
Certi-Gauze Pads	1	25/box
CPRotector – Plastic Bag	1	
Cold Pack – Certi-Cool Large	1	
Certi-Stopper XL-TD	1	
Gloves – Nitrile –ANSI	1	Large / 1 pair
Certi-Gauze Roll	1	
Scissors –Bandage –Red Handle	1	
Adhesive Certi-tape tri-cut	1	
Povidone-Iodine Pads	1	50 single use packets
Sting Relief Pads	3	10 single use packets
Tweezers	1	
Antibiotic Ointment	1	10 packets
Hydrogen Peroxide	2	4 fl.
Burn Cream	1	10 packets
Cotton Swabs	1	100
Acetaminophen Regular Strength	1	326 mg
Extra strength Non-Aspirin	1	50 packets
Aspirin	1	50 packets

11   Special Considerations

CBRNE Decontamination

CBRNE is an acronym for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosives.

On-Scene Command will determine whether evacuees have been exposed to CBRNE agents or other hazardous materials and will decontaminate them prior to their leaving the incident location if exposure has occurred or provide transport to a healthcare facility where the evacuee may be decontaminated.

Source: Emergency Support Function 6 (ESF 6) – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Resources

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