

Annex 5 - Evacuation

- A. Evacuation of individuals may be required in a variety of circumstances. The evacuation may be in advance of an expected occurrence when there is adequate warning or it may be required after an incident has occurred. Primary responsibility for evacuation lies within the senior executive officer of the political subdivision that has “an established emergency services organization and program” as enumerated in West Virginia Code, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 8.
- B. Evacuations are voluntary, precautionary, or immediate. If the decision to recommend or order an evacuation is necessary, it will be conveyed to the general public by either the Governor (or his designee), or by the President of the County Commission (or in his absence another County Commissioner or designee(s) cited in the emergency operations plan). This decision will be based on information and recommendations from the facility and the WV Bureau of Public Health (BPH) and in coordinated with Pennsylvania and Ohio (time permitting). If time permits, the Governor will declare a State of Emergency. If there is not sufficient time, or in the absence of the Governor, the President of the County Commission or his designee will make the recommendation. If there is not sufficient time to contact the Governor or the President of the County Commission, the County Emergency Management Director can recommend the necessary evacuation, based on information provided by the facility or the WV Bureau for Public Health. If a precautionary evacuation is recommended, the order shall be issued by the Governor or President of the County Commission (or their respective designees).
- C. Annex H, “Evacuation of Residents in Affected Areas”, of the Hancock County Radiological Emergency Response Plan has additional details on the local aspects of the evacuation. Annex H covers such details as:
1. Evacuation routes, alternate routes, and the traffic capacities of the routes under emergency conditions (maps will be provided by the county showing the evacuation routes, relocation centers, shelters, hospitals and other medical facilities);
 2. Transportation for citizens who do not have a means of transportation;
 3. Transportation of citizens who are visually, hearing, mobility impaired or due to institutional confinement;
 4. The population breakdown around the nuclear facility and time required for the population to evacuate to outside the 10-mile EPZ;
 5. Control of the access to the evacuated area and the agencies responsible for such control.
- D. If state assistance is needed for the evacuation, it will follow the procedures outlined in Annex E of the West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan.