

## TYPES OF EVACUATION

**Spontaneous Evacuation:** Residents or citizens in a threatened area observe an emergency event or receive official word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised.

**Voluntary Evacuation:** This is a warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or order are NOT required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.

**Mandatory or Directed Evacuation:** This is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals MUST evacuate in accordance with Official Orders.

## WHERE CAN I STAY?

Tribal emergency management has tried to designate safe assembly areas within a reasonable distance for foot traffic. If you are at risk from a catastrophe, but do not have an “official” assembly area close by, you are urged to develop a neighborhood evacuation site. The site should be outside hazard areas, easy to get to, and capable of accommodating the number of people expected.

After the immediate danger is past and if there is damage to the degree that you cannot return home, you should attempt to reach a designated assembly area. All efforts will be made by the Quinault Indian Nation to coordinate with people arriving at these Assembly Areas and to provide assistance as needed.

## WHERE DO I EVACUATE TO?

The map in this pamphlet shows the identified Assembly Area for Tsa’alal. This Assembly Area (at the Washington State Department of Transportation—Amanda Park Maintenance Facility parking lot), is a place where people can evacuate to and receive information about what is happening, what the response to the event is, and if needed, where residents and visitors to Tsa’alal should evacuate to for safety.

The initial Assembly Areas have been identified as staging locations, where incident information can be shared with evacuees, where people can be directed for emergency response information, and where people can be further moved to Disaster Recovery Centers as the needs arise. In all cases, the Assembly Areas have been identified along transportation corridors where people are not required to cross bridges until they are confirmed to be safe.

These Assembly Areas provide people with a meeting site, in each community, that is predicted to be suitable in most disaster events. But, these sites will not serve people in all emergency instances.

**People are encouraged to be aware of what is happening around them, and respond ade-**

## WHAT DO THE EVACUATION SIGNS MEAN?

Evacuation routes were developed to guide residents and visitors to safer locations when car evacuation is possible. Evacuation signs have been placed along the main roads to direct motorists to safe assembly areas. In some places, there may be more than one way to reach safer areas. These routes are marked with multiple signs showing additional options for evacuation.

## NATURAL HAZARDS TO EXPECT...

Natural Hazards within the Quinault Indian Reservation include many rapidly developing events such as wildfire, earthquake, tsunami, severe weather storms, flooding, and landslides. Within the community of Tsa’alal the most probable natural hazards include **wildfire, floods, earthquakes, and severe winter storms bringing high winds and heavy rains.** Being prepared for these natural hazards by securing the area around your home and community will help to prevent unnecessary loss of life and structures.

Knowing when to keep roads clear, and when to evacuate the community requires an understanding of Emergency Services Response actions and knowing how you can help.

The Assembly Area for Tsa’alal was identified as a point where you and your neighbors can assemble to get information about what is happening and instructions about where to evacuate to, when necessary.

## WHO CAN I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION?

**THE QUINAULT INDIAN NATION**  
**EMERGENCY MANAGER**  
**807 FIFTH AVE.**  
**TAHOLAH, WA 98587**  
**360-276-8215**

This pamphlet was produced by the Quinault Indian Nation, Emergency Planning Consultants from Kamiak Ridge, LLC, and other sources.



**Evacuation Guide**  
**For Tsa’alal Village**  
**on the**  
**Quinault Indian Reservation**

## GET INFORMED, BE PREPARED

The possibility of emergencies arising in our area concerns many people in the wake of severe winter storms, floods, wildfires, earthquakes, tsunami threats, and other disasters.

Though some people feel it is impossible to prepare for unexpected events, the truth is that taking preparedness actions helps people deal with disasters of all sorts much more effectively when they do occur.

Nobody likes to ponder the potential effects of devastating disasters, from the destruction of homes to the heartbreaking loss of loved ones. But, the best way to prepare for any disaster is to plan for the worst, even as you hope for the best.

The Quinault Indian Nation encourages you to get informed and be prepared for any disaster that may strike this area. **Don't wait until it's too late.**

The Quinault Indian Nation encourages you to do three things – get an emergency supply kit, make a family emergency plan and be informed about different kinds of emergencies and how to respond to them.

### Basic Emergency Kit

A basic kit should include at least a 3-day supply of water and non-perishable food for your family, a battery-operated radio as well as an NOAA Weather Radio, a flashlight and batteries, a first-aid kit, a whistle for help, a dust mask, personal sanitation items, a wrench or pliers, a manual can opener, local maps and possibly prescription medications, infant formula and pet food (as needed).

**“My family is important to me. How can I make sure we're prepared for any disaster?”**

1. **Put together an emergency kit for the entire family**
2. **Develop an emergency plan that includes evacuation**
3. **Know what to do in the event of an emergency**

### Family Plan

A family plan should describe how members will contact one another if they are separated. It should include an out-of-town contact number in case local telephone service is disrupted. A family should identify potential evacuation locations and think through how to “shelter-in-place” at home if needed.

### Awareness

Finally, emergency information should include knowledge about potential disasters, such as wildfire, severe winter storms, flooding, and earthquakes.

Now more than ever, you need to understand disasters and prepare yourself for anything that may happen. Take time to go over the three measures of protection mentioned above.

### ROAD SAFETY!

US-101, other local roads, and bridges may become unstable following a severe earthquake, or during flooding. It is recommended that you do not rely on road stability to make a quick escape to safety. When you can, walk to safety.

