

## **DEFINITIONS:**

**CHECKPOINT:** A location along a likely travel route where people are encouraged to stop. If they stop, they will be provided information about conditions they are likely to encounter in the area they are entering.

**ROADBLOCK:** A location that blocks the passage of people or vehicles. Individuals are prevented from entering an area unless they are granted a specific waiver or can justify their need to enter. At a minimum, individuals will be required to:

1. Provide one piece of identification (driver's license, ID card, etc.) and their destination.
2. Provide a reasonable explanation for the need to enter the area.
3. Acknowledge their presence may hinder emergency workers and/or operations in the area.
4. Acknowledge they may incur personal liability if they hinder emergency operations.
5. Acknowledge there may be personal risk of injury or death by entering the area.
6. Acknowledge there may be limited or no resources available for rescue if they encounter life-threatening circumstances.

**ROAD CLOSURE:** A barricade or other barrier that impedes travel into an area along a road, highway, street, trail, or other route and reasonably requires a traveler to stop or recognize that travel is prevented. Road closures are typically temporary and are used when travel into an area clearly jeopardizes the life or safety of travelers, emergency workers, or others within the area.

**PILOT CAR:** A vehicle used to guide other vehicles through a hazardous stretch of roadway.

**TRAFFIC DIRECTIONAL CONTROL:** A traffic management method used near an incident that allows incident management to temporarily restrict traffic flow to a single direction. This may be accomplished using flaggers, pilot cars, or other available methods.

**EVACUATION WARNING:** Issued by the incident management organization (typically the Incident Commander) when conditions indicate an evacuation may be imminent. This is intended to give citizens time to move animals, essential or high-value property, and/or sick or elderly individuals from potentially impacted areas.

**EVACUATION DIRECTIVE:** Issued by the incident management organization (typically the Incident Commander) when conditions warrant immediate evacuation to protect life and property. Citizens are directed to evacuate. Citizens who appear capable of making reasoned and informed decisions may remain at their own risk.

**EVACUATION ORDER:** Not issued by the incident management organization. Evacuation orders may only be issued by on-scene incident personnel on a case-by-case basis. When an evacuation order is issued, on-scene personnel cannot allow the individual to remain inside the incident area and may use force to remove them if necessary. The purpose is to remove individuals from harm's way who cannot make a reasonable, informed decision about personal safety or who cannot evacuate on their own. Examples include minors home alone, individuals under the influence of alcohol or

drugs, individuals who may be unable to evacuate later if left, and individuals with physical or cognitive limitations that prevent informed decision-making or self-evacuation.

**EVACUATION ASSEMBLY AREAS:** Sites designated by the Incident Management Team or local authorities where citizens gather while awaiting transportation from a threatened area.

**EVACUATION CENTERS:** Relocation points where evacuees can be registered, shelter needs assessed, and information on shelters provided.

**EVACUATION SHELTERS:** Facilities managed and staffed by voluntary agencies for housing and feeding evacuees.