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“All evacuation procedures must be completed before the onset of tropical storm winds in the area. Facility must determine how long it will take to complete a full-scale facility evacuation. The amount of time it takes to evacuate, then travel to the sheltering facility should be multiplied times three to account for evacuation traffic, as well as other factors.”<sup>1</sup>

**Phase I** will transport the highest acuity residents traveling via ambulance. These residents will be transferred first if at all possible.

**Phase II** will transport all other residents who can travel via buses and cars.

Listing of evacuation terms:

- **Horizontal Evacuation:** Moving residents, staff, and visitors to a safe area on the same floor (compartmentalizing through the use of rated doors and rated assemblies—smoke partitions, fire walls, etc.) into an adjacent smoke/fire compartment (Partial Evacuation)
- **Vertical Evacuation:** Moving residents, staff, and visitors off the floor, down stairs and elevators to a safe area within the facility (Partial Evacuation)
- **Staging Area:** Last place to move residents before leaving the building. Residents may be sent to a staging area based on acuity level
- **Complete/Outside Evacuation:** Moving residents, staff, and visitors to a pre-designated area outside of the building
- **Relocation:** Moving residents to an off-campus alternate facility (may be referred to as receiving facility)
- **Shut Down:** Turning off all electricity, gas, etc. to the facility

### *Activation*

Only the Administrator/Designee shall have the authority to issue an evacuation order in conjunction with Local and State Authorities

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<sup>1</sup> *Florida Health Care Association Disaster Guide*, 2005 page 24.