Mass care shelters provide life sustaining services to disaster survivors.  Even though mass care shelters often provide water, food, medicine, and basic sanitary facilities you should plan to take your [emergency supply kit](https://www.ready.gov/kit) with you so you will have the supplies you need. Mass care sheltering can involve living with many people in a confined space, which can be difficult and unpleasant.

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# **Regular Sources:**

<https://www.fema.gov/fact-sheet/evacuation-sheltering-assistance-under-emergency-declaration-covid-19-environment> - summarized enough

<https://www.readyventuracounty.org/stay-informed/> - identify local hazards and how to stay safe against them (example – [wildfire](https://www.readyventuracounty.org/stay-informed/wildfire/))

<https://www.vcstar.com/story/news/2021/11/30/california-wildfires-natural-disasters-earthquakes-mudslides-evacuation-tracking-app-ventura/8810664002/>

 Law enforcement will now use an in-house application developed by the Ventura County Sheriff's Office to conduct and track evacuations during natural disasters.

 The new app, called Fire Evacuation Survey, aims to streamline the process of conducting evacuations by having Ventura County law enforcement provide real-time data of when and where residents are notified of evacuations, sheriff's officials said Tuesday during a news conference at the Camarillo Airport.

 "Our role in that partnership is to help identify which areas are not safe for people," Lorenzen said. "

 Evacuation details are also broadcast on local television, radio, and social media feeds.

<https://www.ready.gov/evacuation> - how to prepare for evacuation (plan steps for before, during, and after evac)

<https://www.ready.gov/shelter> – defines sheltering and discusses diff. types of sheltering

<https://www.redcross.org/about-us/news-and-events/news/2020/coronavirus-disaster-shelters-when-a-hurricane-or-wildfire-happens.html> - Red Cross provide appropriate measures among covid-19 in safe shelters (health screening, face coverings, handwashing stations)

<https://www.redcross.org/get-help/disaster-relief-and-recovery-services/find-an-open-shelter.html> - show local open shelters & provide info on who can stay at shelter, what to bring, services offered, and protocol for returning home

\*\*<https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/evaccenters.html> - info for evac centers, leads to several other hyperlinkshttps://emergency.cdc.gov/cerc/training/index.asp\*\*

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/shelterassessment/> - assessment forms created by CDC for disaster shelters

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/cerc/training/index.asp> - training for Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) to help responders and public health professionals prepare to communicate in an emergency

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# **Academic Sources:**

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/1077/1/012043/pdf> - develop a framework that predicts the evacuee needs preparedness as well as the allocation needs on before and during the calamity to help and enhance the current process in the province of Albay. The researcher includes information technology tools such as RFID and GPS to the framework to enhance the efficiency and accuracy in the implementation of the needs allocation during the calamity in the evacuation centres. The paper will lead the provincial government of Albay in predicting the evacuee needs to insure a sufficient and avoid the shortage and excess of goods from the preparation down to the allocation in the evacuation centres and to help the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council in allocating and monitoring of budgets for transparency purposes.

<https://www.proquest.com/docview/2105068966?accountid=7284&forcedol=true&parentSessionId=SM4wH2KpqyJc9rd7ZwneJ2DXG0Use0N%2Ftd1wRorkKF8%3D&pq-origsite=primo> – Emergency sheltering in Queensland – define emergency sheltering, discuss evac centers and environmental health. Section 3 most important (PDF)

<https://dl-acm-org.ezproxy.csuci.edu/doi/abs/10.1145/2842630> (use PDF form)

* This article intends to provide insights on IEMS by reviewing and analysing different aspects of IEMS, such as crowd monitoring, anticipation of crowd disaster, evacuation modelling approaches, and evacuation navigation paths.
* Based on the findings, we conclude that the present-day researchers are more interested in performing crowd monitoring via nonvideo based techniques such as GPS, Bluetooth, and RFID.
* Also, we have reviewed the aspect of prediction of crowd disasters via video and nonvideo based approaches.
* Table IV shows an overview of evacua- tion modelling via SC approaches.
* For example, the uncer- tainty behaviour of crowd is unavoidable during any evacuation scenario, especially during emergency evacuation.
* We can almost never predict with certainty what will happen during such a scenario.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0377221712005930> - ways to improve evacuation process -> designed two heuristics that can be used to produce good quality (in one case very near-optimal) solutions with reasonable computational effort. These procedures were evaluated on our set of test scenarios, and on a more realistically sized network based on a portion of coastal Virginia, USA. Our first heuristic was able to derive a good evacuation plan, which was within 6.6% of optimality, in a relatively short amount of time (302.2 CPU seconds), while our second heuristic required more solution effort (5194.2 CPU seconds), but was able to obtain (and provably verify) an optimal solution for this relatively large problem instance.

<https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.csuci.edu/science/article/pii/S0377221716000023> - balance pre-disaster preparedness and post-disaster relief -> develop a two-stage dynamic model to minimize the total loss in both pre- and post-disaster stages. Used backward induction. Results show that relief can increase in preparedness and eventually decrease in preparedness. The preparedness decreases in the unit cost of preparedness but increases in the unit cost of relief. The preparedness and total loss first decrease then increase in the variance of the disaster magnitude.

<https://www-sciencedirect-com.ezproxy.csuci.edu/science/article/pii/S0038012111000310> - disaster relief routing to save more lives -> hiring local commercial drivers rather than using employees of the organization, drivers are more familiar with the area and risk-aversion can be avoided at a cost. Exploring the trade-offs of different routing behaviors can help organizations improve delivery quantity while maintaining a high level of safety. | identify several areas where modeling can capture more characteristics of relief distribution

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2452414X20300662> - emergency and disaster management -> applies bibliometric approaches, including reference co-citation analysis, author co-citation analysis, and keyword co-occurrence analysis, to analyze literatures on crowd evacuation based on data extracted from Web of Science.

* 5 diff clusters in crowd evacuation; highly cited authors to help with statistical physics, operational research, and engineering & experiments; identify hotspots

\*\*<https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/planning-considerations-evacuation-and-shelter-in-place.pdf> - summarizes characteristics that jurisdictions should consider when planning for evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations and builds on Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans by providing unique considerations for development of evacuation and shelter- in-place plans. In addition, this document contains job aids and checklists that jurisdictions can customize to meet their needs for all disasters regardless of scale. \*\*