SELECTED PROBLEMS OF EVACUATION OF PERSONS, ANIMALS AND PROPERTIES

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Abstract

The occurrence of an emergency event or crisis situation needs an immediate solution to protect the population. The protection of population is a set of activities, where the evacuation of persons, animals, and properties takes up an important position. For a rapid and effective evacuation provision it is important to address many issues, which in sum can be called the problems of evacuation. The assumption for effective planning of evacuation activities is a territory analysis taking into account the possibility of the occurrence of emergency events. The main problems are specified in this paper.

Key words
Analysis, evacuation, hazard, problem, security, territory.

INTRODUCTION

Threat to lives, human health, animals and destruction of considerable property values due to extraordinary events (natural disasters, breakdowns and catastrophes) or in crisis situations (at war, at state of war, at state of emergency) might occur anytime and anywhere and the Slovak Republic is not the exception. [13]

The right to protect life, health is one of the fundamental human rights and freedoms of citizens in every advanced democratic society which is encompassed in the Charter of the United Nations, Bill of Human Rights and Freedoms and also in the Constitution of the Slovak Republic, Chapter II, Section II, Article 15, inter alia, says that “Every person has the right to life . . . . No one shall be deprived of life“. This constitution principle is further elaborated into a wide range of laws, regulations, notices, plans, directives etc. Into the most significant rules of law we can incorporate the laws on security and protection of health, protection against fires, prevention of serious industrial accidents, the regulation which specifies the details on evacuation, the regulation on security management and accident planning etc.

After the declaration of emergency situation, a wide range of measures have been performed within the frame of civil protection. The most significant ones are rescue actions by forces and means from the entire territory for which the emergency situation was declared.

The most important measure for the minimization of negative consequences of an extraordinary event of whatever origin is population protection which is carried out by means of shelters or by the evacuation.

Thanks to the evacuation, a large number of persons in endangered or afflicted areas were rescued together with considerable material and cultural values [10].

Evacuation belongs among basic kinds of protection of population, domestic and farm animals, or material property and must be carried out efficiently regarding the time limitation of the stay in endangered territory.
1 THE TERM EVACUATION

Population protection is a system of tasks and measures aimed to protect lives, health and properties of persons and are ensured on the base of the analysis of the territory of the Slovak Republic from the aspect of potential extraordinary events. The tasks and measures to protect the population are adopted in order to lower the risks of a threat and to determine procedures and activities for the recovery from the consequences of extraordinary events. These procedures consist in organizing, managing and performing rescue works, administering pre-medical and medical care, freeing persons and also in organizing and ensuring warning and information service, in providing emergency supplies and emergency accommodation, in ensuring and performing shelters and evacuation, provision of anti-radar, anti-chemical and anti-biological measures, organizing, managing and performing the preparation for civil protection.

The word evacuation is of a Latin origin (evacuazione). From the linguistic, professional and popular literature it is obvious that nevertheless the evacuation is characterized by different ways, the core of each definition is equal. The term evacuation means:

- (re)moving (generally from the endangered area),
- becoming empty, empty.

Also the definitions and characteristics of the word evacuation mentioned e.g. in the following publications are the evidence:

- Synonymous dictionary of the Slovak language [7] besides the characteristics of the word evacuation as the relocation of the population (from the endangered area) and this way freeing the place, housing, town, area offers also synonymous expressions such as displacement before the flood, displacement of the population from the contaminated territory, forcible displacement;
- Dictionary of Foreign Words [6] characterizes the word evacuation in a similar way i.e. becoming empty, eviction, transfer of the population from the endangered area;
- General Encyclopedic Dictionary characterizes the evacuation as military release, emptying a specific area in military space activities, or a specific threat (catastrophe) focused on the decrease of the losses on lives, production and material properties;
- Military Terminology and Explanatory Dictionary [16] defines the evacuation as timely and organized leading out a designed category of population and the transfer of determined material, equipment and unique objects from the endangered spaces to the safe ones;
- Terminology Dictionary of Crisis Management [12] defines the evacuation as a complex of activities and measures which encompasses the preparation and displacement of threatened persons, animals or material values from the territory or the entity endangered due to the occurrence of a crisis situation.

Basic legal norms addressed in the Civil Population Protection, specifically in the Act of National Council of the Slovak Republic no. 42/1994 Coll. on Civil Protection as amended characterize the evacuation as the transfer of threatened persons, animals, or the material property from a specific territory [21]. This mentioned characteristics can be perceived as the definition of the term from a narrower perspective.

From a broader perspective the evacuation can be characterized as a complex of managing and executive branches focused on timely and organized displacement of population, transfer of material property and animals or eviction of endangered parts of the territory in a predetermined order in case of an extraordinary event in peace or war time, state of war, into places where the accommodation and catering are ensured for people, housing and feeding of the livestock and the storage for the equipment.
The evacuation of population, animals and property can be divided from various points of view. The basic way is the division of evacuation from the time limitation point which is specified in the Regulation of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic no. 328/2012 Coll. which determines the details on the evacuation [20]:

- short-term evacuation with potential return of the evacuees within 72 hours,
- long-term evacuation with potential return after 72 hours.

During the short-term evacuation the extent of evacuation measures is determined according to the extent and consequences of an extraordinary event. A threat to persons does not require long-term leaving of the residence. The evacuees do not need the alternative accommodation. The measures to ensure the emergency survival of the population are limited (warm beverages, blankets).

During the long-term evacuation, a threat requires a long-term stay outside the residence. For the evacuees losing the permanent domicile due to the threat who do not have the possibility of their own alternative accommodation (with relatives, in the cottage), the temporary emergency accommodation is ensured. At the same time there are measures to ensure their emergency survival. The evacuation measures during a long-term evacuation are the following [20]:

- warning and readiness of the evacuation commission and evacuation equipment,
- declaration of evacuation,
- determination of the number of the evacuees,
- separation of forces and means for the provision of evacuation,
- the way of material and technical provision of evacuation,
- the way and organization of the transfer of evacuated persons,
- determination of evacuation traces,
- preparation of population, evacuation commissions and units of civil protection for the performance of the evacuation of the entity,
- police, transport, health care, supply, veterinary provision of evacuation.

Besides the time aspects there are also other criteria according which we can classify the evacuation (space, organization etc.) as it is demonstrated in figure no. 1.

According to the size of the evacuated space we can divide the evacuation into:

a) Object (point) evacuation, which means the evacuation from one or a small number of objects (a building, administration building, technological operation or another object, trees, crashed vehicles etc.). Basically, the decision of the performance belongs to the intervention commander of assisting unit of Fire and Rescue Service of the Slovak Republic Police Service, public administration authorities, owners of buildings, directors (statutory representative, leaders), or other responsible persons. The decision to evacuate is the result especially due to time constraints.

b) Spatial (areal) evacuation means the evacuation of the entire urban complex or of its part. The areal evacuation is planned and carried out as the general evacuation (during natural disasters and industrial incidents) or partial (in case of a military threat). The representatives of public administration make the decisions on evacuation. The evacuation as the measure of collective protection of population is planned and ensured [20]:

- in the vicinity of a nuclear facility i.e.:
  - in zone A for the entire population,
  - in zone B for imminently endangered part of the population,
  - in a closer endangered territory for endangered part of the population,

- in the territory threatened by the contamination during the accident or other extraordinary event connected with the leak of chemical or biological dangerous substance,
in the territory threatened by a torrential wave in case of a breakdown of a dam,  
in the territory where there is the impact of a natural disaster, catastrophe or  
a terrorist attack,  
in the territory determined for the fulfillment of tasks related to state defense in war  
time and state of war.

From the perspective of the performance of the evacuation, the evacuation is divided  
into:

- **Controlled evacuation** when the process of evacuation is regulated by working bodies  
  authorized to control the evacuation. Evacuated persons move on foot using own means of  
  transport or using mass transport means ensured by the authorities of crisis management.
- **Spontaneous evacuation** when the process of evacuation is not controlled. The population  
in fear for their lives, act according to their own discretion and voluntarily leave the place  
and go in any direction in order to protect their lives and property by their own effort and  
means without being declaring the evacuation. The effort of the representatives of public  
administration and authorities of crisis management has to be to gain control over the  
spontaneous process i.e. immediate streamlining of non-organized leaving of the  
endangered territory, refining evacuation routes and preventing access of the population to  
the endangered territory.

According to the way of the evacuation security, the evacuation is divided into:

- **Planned evacuation** - according to the analysis of potential threat to the population, the  
  plans for the evacuation are elaborated. To perform and ensure the evacuation, the  
evacuation measures have been prepared. For this purpose also the evacuation  
documentation is supposed to be elaborated both for the object evacuation (evacuation fire  
plan) and also areal evacuation.
- **Unplanned evacuation** - an extraordinary event occurs unexpectedly in a facility or a  
  place for which there is no evacuation plan (a house, site of a road accident, the area of the  
  leak of a transported hazard substance etc.). Especially the sections of the Integrated  

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**Fig. 1  
Kinds of evacuation**

Source: own elaboration
Rescue System are employed during the evacuation. They proceed according to trained standard situations.

According to the way of addressing the evacuation there is the following division:

a) Voluntary evacuation – threatened population reacts to the authority proclamation which controls the evacuation and voluntarily leaves the endangered space and moves to predetermined safe places.

b) Forcible evacuation – threatened population does not react to the proclamation for evacuation. They usually underestimate the situation which occurred and have to be subsequently forcibly with the participation of security and armed forces relocated to the safe place. Special equipment is usually used in order to save the life of these persons, also there is a greater number of rescuers and there is more probable imminent threat to their life and life of rescued and evacuated persons.

Besides these mentioned criteria of the division of the evacuation there is still a wide range of other aspects (according to the kind of applied means of transport, according to the division of the population into single categories etc.).

According to specified characteristics and division there are several common features of evacuation:

- threat to life and health,
- relocation of persons,
- employment of forces and means of the Integrated Rescue System and Civil Protection,
- unpreparedness of population etc.

2 EVACUATION PROBLEM

During the evacuation there is the organized relocation of persons, animals and property of legal and physical persons from the area where their further stay would represent a serious threat to life, health and damage to the movables.

During the comprehensive solution to the evacuation it is necessary to address the questions which can be summarized as the evacuation problem. It means to answer the following fundamental questions:

- why to evacuate,
- what to evacuate,
- how extensive evacuation,
- when to evacuate,
- from where and where to evacuate,
- how and by what to evacuate,
- how quickly to evacuate,
- who will control the evacuation,
- etc.

Why to evacuate is the answer to the question of a potential threat. Here, it is necessary to evaluate which kind and form of the threat to lives, health of population, animals and damage to property might occur. It is important to evaluate significant factors affecting the possibility of the incident occurrence and cumulation of consequences. In case of an extraordinary event which is already defined itself by its parameters, we have to evaluate risks resulting from it.

The evacuation affects all citizens in a given town regardless their age, position, location etc. For example in case of the evacuation in German Koblenz it was necessary to evacuate also 200 prisoners from the reformatory by buses to another prison and 180 patients...
from two hospitals. In these cases another problem occurred which was the provision of sufficient number of suitable means of transport in a short time. [17]

The answer to the question “What to evacuate? “ is a specific object of evacuation (specific people, specific animals, things, technological equipment, cultural monuments etc). Here it is necessary to go back to the first question “Why to evacuate“. It means the assessment of potential threats to persons, animals, things and from this evaluation the decision is made in terms of what areas, persons, animals and things are to be evacuated. The fundamental priority of the evacuation is to rescue first of all human lives and health. Animals and property will be rescued only in case of sufficient time and assuming that the human life is not endangered. During the World War II the former Soviet Union evacuated by rail from the territory threatened by Nazi Germany 1523 large factories. [18]

The answer to the question “How extensive evacuation?“ means besides the number of threatened people, animals and things also the extent of rescue and evacuation activities including necessary factors for the provision of sufficient number of evacuation means, provision of emergency accommodation, catering etc. In this connection the problem in tourist and recreational areas might occur, where during the season the number of persons staying in these areas and facilities exceeds several times in comparison to people who live here permanently. The number of persons who must be evacuated can be different and their number depends on the kind of an extraordinary event or crisis situation. From the history viewpoint the most significant evacuation was the evacuation of Czechoslovak legions in years 1919 to 1920 from Siberia to the former Czechoslovakia where by ship and rail 67 750 persons were evacuated. 56 459 were soldiers, officers and generals. [2] The most frequent evacuations were during the World War II when people were leaving their residences endangered by war. Historical documents say that for example in the territory of the former Soviet Union, during the World War II more than 10 million of people were evacuated. [18] In 2012, in the Czech Republic more than 250 thousand of people had to be evacuated due to catastrophic floods. [10] In the Slovak territory the most extensive evacuation is the evacuation during the floods in Zitny ostrov in 1965 when more than 53 thousand of people were evacuated, from it by rail more than 35 thousand people. [1] A successful evacuation was the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Corps and part of the allies from the encirclement in the area of Dunkerque to England through the English Channel during which within the operation “Dynamo“ from May 27 to June 4, in 1940 almost 338 200 British and French soldiers were evacuated and more than 800 various vessels of various drive were used. [10] However, not always the evacuation was successful. For example the German ship Wilhem Gustloff was sunk by a Russian submarine at night from 30th to 31st January 1945 near the port Gdyne. According to the data of the historian Heinz Schön more than 10 thousand people perished. Approximately 1,000 – 1,250 were rescued (the data vary). [3]

The question “When to evacuate?” is one of the key questions of the evacuation problem. Late evacuation might cause the loss of lives, on the other hand, an unnecessary evacuation might cause quite large economic and financial losses. The answer, inter alia, represents a set of requirements and conditions which are evaluated and a responsible authority (intervention commander, mayor of the town, municipality) makes the decision on the proclamation of evacuation. At the same time a lot of things must be taken into account such as the place of threat, the source of threat, its magnitude and impact on the population, animals and things, the extent and expected duration etc.

Equally important is the answer to the question “From where and where to evacuate?“ especially because the evacuated persons, animals and things should be the least threatened by an extraordinary event, including persons participating directly in the control and security of evacuation ( e.g. drivers of evacuation vehicles etc.). The place from which the evacuation begins is connected also with the selection of boarding places for threatened people to board the
vehicles or load the animals and things. At the same time it is necessary to choose the appropriate space for temporary location of evacuees, animals and things. It is important to evade the unnecessary subsequent evacuation of population as it happened during the evacuation of the population from the area contaminated after the breakdown of nuclear power station in Tchernobyl in Ukraine in 1986. The choice of the evacuation place is dependent on the type of evacuation (short-term, long-term). Where to evacuate means a specific place of ascent, location of evacuees, or the housing of animals and storage of material things. These places are necessary to find in advance and during the planned evacuation to secure them in case of need. In some specific cases the unplanned evacuation might be carried out also from trees and roofs as it happened in the year 2000 in Mozambique when about 45,000 people were rescued from the treetops and roofs. [8]

The answer to the question “How and by what means to evacuate?” seems to be quite simple. Here we have to choose the form, way and technical equipment, kind of transfer and, as a final result, the type of means of transport by which the evacuation will be carried out. All available means of transport might be used depending whether it is the areal evacuation or the object one. During the areal evacuation there might be the problem regarding the time of the delivery of suitable means of transport. A large number of people will perform self-evacuation either on foot or using private vehicles. In this case it will be necessary for the responsible authorities to streamline this self-evacuation and made it as a controlled one by specifying the evacuation routes and preventing the access of the population to the endangered territory due to preventing the congestion, alienation of property etc.

From the most significant evacuations which were carried out in the past during the response to crisis situations it is obvious that the most suitable means of transport is the bus. For example during the evacuation of the citizens of the town Pripjati in 1986 after the breakdown in a nuclear power plant in Tchernobyl about 1,200 buses [4] were used and during the evacuation of persons from the Superdome in New Orleans in 2005, 475 buses were used [19].

The answer to the question “How quickly to evacuate?” depends on the speed of the spread of the negative effects of an extraordinary event which might threaten the lives and health of the population, animals and material things. Moreover the speed of evacuation depends e.g. on the kind of means of transport or on the technical means. It is necessary to realize that during the occurrence of an extraordinary event the weather conditions might be unfavorable or the transport infrastructure might be damaged etc., which might result in the limitation of assumed means of transport (e.g. helicopters) or traffic congestion might occur and certain road communications might be unavailable etc.

The answer to the question “Who will control the evacuation?” is quite simple and is determined in legal regulations. The evacuation is controlled by competent persons responsible due to their position in the office. At the municipality (town) level it is the mayor of the municipality (city mayor) who works with the evacuation commission which is an advisory authority. At facilities of legal and physical persons – enterprisers the evacuation is controlled by the owners, statutory representatives or an intervention commander (usually the commander of the assisting unit of Fire and Rescue Service).

Besides the above mentioned elementary problems of the preparation and realization of each evacuation also the following questions must be addressed:

- who will ensure the evacuation,
- who will address provision of information on evacuation,
- how to solve professional provision of evacuation,
- how to plan the evacuation,
- how and when to verify the practicability of planned evacuation, etc.
A comprehensible solution of the evacuation is the first presumption for the minimization of risks which might cause the complications during the evacuation process. The most significant complications during the evacuation are the following:

- primordial lack of forces and means for the evacuation security,
- primordial in-coordination in the control of evacuation and its individual activities,
- the rise of panic and growth of aggressive behavior of the evacuees,
- indiscipline of the evacuees and not abiding by the instructions,
- problems connected with the evacuation of ill persons confined to bed, disabled people etc.,
- time constraints etc.

3 SELECTED PROBLEMS OF PLANNING EVACUATION ACTIVITIES

The part of the solution of the evacuation problem is also the planning of individual evacuation activities regardless the fact whether it will be the object or areal evacuation. The term evacuation planning means the determination of the sequences, time limits and ways of the fulfillment of evacuation tasks with highlighting the organized activities of the population (streamlining of their activities during the self-evacuation), determination of the necessary grouping of evacuation forces and equipment, organization of the evacuation control in time and space and the way of cooperation with decisive sections of the Integrated Rescue System, or Civil Protection with other legal and physical persons – enterprisers.

The planning of the evacuation is based on real possibilities of forces allocated for the security of the evacuation tasks and anticipation of the development of the situation. The planning must be focused on the security of effective and smooth application of all forces and means which take part in the solution of the evacuation.

The base for the evacuation planning should be the design and the decision to accomplish it. The decision must be adopted according to legal regulations (before the occurrence of a crisis situation).

The evacuation planning is based on the analysis of the situation which is, according to the characteristic of a planned problem, focused on:

- the analysis of a current situation,
- objective evaluation of the possibilities of the population to carry out the evacuation,
- objective evaluation of forces, means, spaces and communications applicable for the evacuation,
- prognosis of the development of an extraordinary event in space and time,
- determination of objectives and their linkages,
- proposals for the procedures to achieve the objectives,
- the selection of a variant of a planning procedure and the consideration of the quality of a chosen procedure of realization, sources and other realization measures,
- procedures of the realization of a planned task including reserves and other prospective detailed procedures.

The planning of the evacuation must not be based on speculations, unverified information and conclusions, and the determination of tasks must be precise and without contradictory regulations.

During the planning of the evacuation, the collection and elaboration of information on the situation continue, the tasks are clarified for those who take part in the evacuation, the reports are submitted to a superior branch and information is transferred to designated persons and sections.

During the planning process the complete information is not available, first of all about the situation at the space of evacuation. The decision about the evacuation must therefore
respond to the most probable variant of the rescue with the emphasis on persons and animals and this way formed the system of evacuation.

Evacuation planning begins from the first moment of the task delivery and clarifying the roles. It must be done in a short time and responding quality. During the evacuation planning the following three groups of measures are decisive:

- preparation of proposals and recounting adopted decisions,
- elaboration of the decision,
- distributing the decision into the evacuation documentation.

Even if the way and methods of planning may be different, the content of planning will again include the preparation of information and calculations which are necessary for a competent authority to make decisions, keep permanent cooperation, determine new roles of subordinates or specify already existing ones, determine measures for versatile security of activities of executing sections, and for the organization of the control. According to the level and quality of anticipation, these changes might be quite feasibly managed and will not represent for executive parts a greater effort. The evacuation planning enables:

- to specify roles for individual authorities of public administration, legal and physical persons – enterprisers,
- to harmonize the evacuation of the population, animals and property,
- to carry out the evacuation of endangered population, animals or property according to a growing potential threat,
- to check the fulfillment of determined roles and elimination of discovered failures,
- to elaborate the documentation for the evacuation control and operationally control the determined executive parts in the course of the task fulfillment,
- to inform the population about its activities in advance, before the occurrence of an extraordinary event.

Basic resources and methodic for the planning of evacuation measures are first of all the specifications and analyses of all potential risks related to the rise of any extraordinary event in a specific territory. Responsible authorities of public administration are supposed to elaborate for this purpose the documentation called “The analysis of the territory with regard to the rise of potential extraordinary events“ as a basic information, presentation and planning document. In this document, all protective measures are subsequently prepared for the identified and evaluated risks within the scope of collective and individual protection of endangered population and its property including the evacuation.

The analysis of the territory with regard to the rise of potential extraordinary events can be defined as the assessment of the danger in case of the rise of extraordinary events with regard to the sources of the threat. The analysis of the territory is elaborated by [20]

- Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic,
- district office seated in the region elaborates the analyses of the region territory with regard to potential extraordinary events,
• district office that elaborates the analysis of the territory in the frame of its territorial sphere of actions,
• self-administration region within its self-administration sphere of actions provides the district offices with the groundwork necessary for the elaboration of the territory analysis of a relevant district.

The groundwork for the elaboration of the territory analysis with regard to the rise of potential extraordinary events are, inter alia, also the information from legal and physical persons – enterprisers who provide district offices and municipalities with information on a potential threat, its extent, way of protection and recovery and regular actualization. The analysis of the territory is made in the form of a set of the documentation as it is demonstrated in figure no. 2.

**Fig. 2**  
*Basic parts of the analysis of a territory*

The conclusion of the analysis contains the summary of the potential impact of the evaluated territory with regard to the consequences of extraordinary events on the life in the evaluated area with the aim to evaluate the impacts, especially to secure protection of population, economic production of the evaluated territory, supplies and provision of elementary needs for the survival in conditions of an extraordinary event. It means that the territory analysis focused on the rise of potential extraordinary events will show the tasks connected with the population evacuation and ultimately with the needs of forces and means which will be necessary for securing the evacuation. The methodic of the evaluation of selected risks on a national level issued by the Ministry of Interior [5] expects to deal with:

- territory analysis,
- risks identification,
- historical data on risks analysis,
- determination of the probability of the symptoms of the risk in the territory,
- territory vulnerability analysis,
- determination of the level of the damage in the impacted territory,
- determination of a relative score of the risk,
creation of the risk matrix,
comparison of risks, determination of priorities in risks decrease.

According to the situation and time available, the sequence of the work of persons participating in planning and the implementation might be different, regardless the level of public administration. In all cases (independently on the method) the evacuation procedures must be planned in order to enable the executive branches and evacuated population to provide time for the preparation and fulfillment of tasks.

During the planning of evacuation which is dependent on a specific situation, usually the variants with the emphasis on professional provision of evacuation during the gathering of population, its transfer, ascending, emergency accommodation and catering are assessed.

During the planning of evacuation processes it is necessary to pay maximal attention to the question of transport security of evacuation and performance of individual evacuation facilities.

Planning of evacuation transportation is made usually on the base of geographic and morphological evaluation according to the map and results of the recognition of evacuation traces. Further it is necessary to take into consideration:

- specific situation, first of all the size of the risk of the threat to the population, the extent of the affected area,
- the degree of infrastructure disruptions and its effect on the security of evacuation,
- availability of evacuation means and equipment into endangered places,
- mandatory time limits determined for the fulfillment of tasks connected with the evacuation,
- the condition of used communications, season, daytime and nighttime, weather conditions, geographical conditions, radiation, chemical and biological situation and planned detours,
- security of the throughput and regulation of the movement of the population during the evacuation and formation of the enclosure of the evacuation area on evacuation traces,
- the level of training of the performers of individual evacuation activities,
- the need to organize the relaxation regarding the duration of the evacuation especially the transport of the evacuees,
- the need to form a convoy of vehicles with regard to tactic-technical data of applied technique, groups of evacuees,
- possibility of the forces and means detached for versatile provision etc.

During the planning of the activities for evacuation facilities (gathering places, boarding places, ascending places and emergency accommodation of the evacuees) it is necessary to take into account:

- the resilience of proposed areas against potential risks to endanger the lives,
- the capacity of individual evacuation facilities,
- creation of favorable conditions for hygienic and anti-epidemiological provision,
- appropriate displacement and relaxation of people,
- protection of areas by limited forces and means,
- possibility to address versatile security with the emphasis to professional security and the way of the utilization of local sources.

The irreplaceable role during the planning of determined tasks lies also on the separate members of the evacuation commission (members of the crisis staff, or intervention members).

From the organization point of view, one of the decisive roles of the period under preparation is to ensure the selection of appropriate evacuation facilities and spaces:

- evacuation collection point,
- evacuation center,
station for boarding and ascending of the evacuees,
• evacuation traces,
• regulation station,
• control station,
• place for the accommodation of the evacuees.

The municipality self-administration is responsible for the organization, staffing and logistic provision of evacuation facilities and according to the evacuation plan it is a determined legal or physical person – enterpriser.

CONCLUSION

The complexity of planning and performance of safe and fast evacuation of persons, animals and properties against undesirable effects of extraordinary events and crisis situations require with regard to a variable character of the effect of negative factors on the life and health of man security of a wide range of measures. The assumption for a successful evacuation and therefore also its control is the preparation from the widest viewpoint and “exhaustively“. The part of it may be also the „evacuation problem“. The inseparable part of the solution of the evacuation problem must be also the questions related not only to the planning of evacuation activities which are considerably relevant to the territory analysis but also the solution of the way how to bring the evacuated population back to the place of its former residence after the end of a crisis situation.

Résumé

Population protection is a set of tasks and steps focused on the protection of lives, health and personal property based on territory analyses of the Slovak Republic with regard to the occurrence of extraordinary events. Population protection tasks and steps have been accepted due to the redundancy of threat risks and the evaluation of steps and activities connected with the extraordinary events should eliminate their consequences. One of the main activities is the evacuation of persons, animals and personal property. It can be characterized as the displacement of threatened persons, animals, or property from an endangered territory. Solution of the evacuation and its processes is demanding. A lot of information is necessary. We can obtain the information using the Evacuation Problem Solution document. The content of this document, inter alia, requires a territory analysis focused on potential occurrence of an extraordinary event. The territory analysis can be defined as the assessment of the danger in case of an extraordinary event together with taking into account the source of a threat. These facts significantly influence the planning of evacuation activities. Evacuation planning can be defined as a set of sequences, time periods and ways for the evacuation tasks fulfillment, first of all aimed at the organized behavior of inhabitants (streamlining the self-evacuation), the setting of required evacuation forces and means, organization of the evacuation control in time and place, and the way of cooperation with crucial sections of the Integrated Rescue System, eventually Civil Protection and other legal and physical persons – enterprisers.

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