Colleton County
Emergency Operations Plan

Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Emergency Management Division

Updated January 31, 2020

Notice of Promulgation
Colleton County Emergency Operations Plan

Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division's Emergency Operations Plan has been reviewed and updated in accordance with the provisions of State Regulation 58-101. The printing dated January 31, 2020 replaces any previously published Colleton County Emergency Operations Plans. This plan is effective for planning purposes upon receipt and will be activated by the Colleton County Administrator as required by events. This plan has been updated to reflect guidelines as identified in the National Response Framework.

J. Kevin Griffin, County Administrator

31-JAN-2020

Date

Barry W. McRoy, Fire-Rescue Chief

31-Jan-2020

Date

Approval and Implementation
Colleton County Emergency Operations Plan

The Colleton County Administrator (J. Kevin Griffin) and the Colleton County Fire-Rescue Chief (Barry W. McRoy) have approved this Emergency Operations Plan. It supersedes any plans in effect prior to January 31, 2020. This plan is effective for planning purposes upon receipt and will be activated by the Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division when directed by the County Administrator.

J. Kevin Griffin, County Administrator	Barry W. McRoy, Fire-Rescue Chief
31-JAN-2020	31-Jan-2020
Date	Date

Record of Distribution
Colleton County Emergency Operations Plan

Agency	Number of Copies
Colleton County School District	1
South Carolina State School Bus Shop (Walterboro)	1
Colleton County Warning Point/PSAP/9-1-1 Center	1
Colleton County Sheriff's Office	1
Colleton County Public Works	1
Colleton County Engineer	1
South Carolina Department of Transportation	1
Colleton County Department of Social Services (DSS)	1
American Red Cross	1
Colleton Medical Center	1
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control	1
Colleton County Administration	1
Colleton County Assessor's Office	1
South Carolina Highway Patrol	1
Colleton County Animal Services	1
Colleton County Parks and Recreation	1
South Carolina National Guard	1
City of Walterboro Administration	1
Town of Edisto Beach Administration	1
South Carolina Emergency Management Division	1
Colleton County Emergency Operations Center	4

Record of Changes
Colleton County Emergency Operations Plan

Change Number	Pages Changed	Date of Change	Date Entered	Changes Made by:

ESF	Agency	Print Name	Signature
1 – Transportation	Colleton County School District	Cliff Warren	
2 – Communications	Colleton County Sheriff's Office	CHARLES GHENT	
3 – Public Works	Colleton County Public Works	William Washington	
4 – Fire	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Barry McRoy	
5 – Planning	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Barry McRoy	
6 – Mass Care	Colleton County DSS	Sandra Polk	Sandra Polk
7 – Logistics	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Barry McRoy	
8 – Health & Medical	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Barry McRoy	
9 – Search & Rescue	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Barry McRoy	
10 – HazMat	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Barry McRoy	
11 – Food Services	Colleton County DSS	Sandra Polk	Sandra Polk
12 – Energy	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Barry McRoy	
13 – Law Enforcement	Colleton County Sheriff's Office	CHARLES GHENT	
14 – Recovery / Mitigation	Colleton County Administration	Meagan Utsey	
15 – Public Information	Colleton County Administration	Meagan Utsey	
16 – Traffic Management	South Carolina Highway Patrol	SN Gadsden	SN Gadsden
17 – Animal / Agriculture	Colleton County Animal Services	Laura Clark	Laura Clark
18 – Donations / Volunteer	Colleton County Parks/Recreation	Chris Myers	Chris Myers
19 – Military Support	South Carolina National Guard	David S Gayle COL SCNG	
24 – Business / Industry	Local Business and Industry	Ashley Jackson	
	Walterboro City Government	JEFFREY P. MOHARI	
	Edisto Town Government	Iris Hill	

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EOP Preface

I. Federal Assistance, Authority, and Guidance

A. All emergencies and disasters are local emergencies and disasters. Many times, local governments can allocate sufficient resources to remedy the emergency or disaster. At times, local resources can be overwhelmed by an incident and require assistance from surrounding jurisdictions/agencies or from state officials that coordinate and deploy additional resources from other areas of the state. Occasionally, emergencies or disasters occur which can overwhelm all of the resources available throughout the state. When this occurs, state emergency management officials will request assistance from the federal government through the National Response Framework.

B. The legal authorities that guide the structure, development, and implementation of the National Response Framework (NRF) are statutes, regulations, Executive orders, and Presidential directives. Through the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), local emergency management officials, through state local emergency management officials, can access federal emergency management assets.

C. Declarations Process

1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Pub. L. 93-288, 88 Stat. 143 (1974), codified in 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206 (2007), was also amended in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, Pub. L. 109-295, 120 Stat. 1355 (2006), particularly Title VI, the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006. The Stafford Act describes the programs and processes by which the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations, and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. The Stafford Act covers all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist events.
2. The Stafford Act and its implementing regulations at 44 CFR § 206 set forth a process for a Governor to request the President to declare a major disaster or emergency.
    a) If an event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the State and affected local governments; and
    b) If, based on the findings of a joint Federal-State-local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA), the damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the Stafford Act. In a particularly fast-moving or clearly devastating disaster, there may be an expedited declaration, and the PDA may be deferred until after the declaration.
3. The President may direct emergency assistance without a Governor's request if an incident occurs that involves a subject area that is

exclusively or preeminently the responsibility of the United States. The President will consult the Governor of any affected State, if practicable.

4. FEMA may provide accelerated Federal assistance and support where necessary to save lives, prevent human suffering, or mitigate severe damage, even in the absence of a specific request. (The Governor of the affected State will be consulted if practicable, but this consultation shall not delay or impede the provision of such rapid assistance.)

D. Response Process

1. Before a major disaster or emergency declaration, the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to pre-deploy personnel, who may be from various Federal agencies, and equipment to reduce immediate threats to life, property, and public health and safety, and to improve the timeliness of its response.
2. The Stafford Act requires the President to appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer immediately upon the declaration of a major disaster or emergency to coordinate the delivery of Federal assistance to the affected State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations, and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency.
3. The Stafford Act was amended by section 607 of the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006, Pub. L. 109-347, to provide that Federal agencies will not deny access or impede access to an "essential service provider" to the disaster site whose access is necessary to restore and repair an essential service; or impede the restoration or repair of the services of an "essential service provider." Under the amendment an "essential service provider" means an entity that provides: telecommunications service; electrical power; natural gas; water and sewer services; or any other essential service, as determined by the National Response Framework; and is a municipal entity; a nonprofit entity; or a private, for profit entity; and is contributing to efforts to respond to an emergency or major disaster.

E. Recovery

1. The Stafford Act provides temporary housing and other assistance to eligible individuals and households who have basic and essential needs as a result of a major disaster or emergency.
2. The Stafford Act provides assistance to public and certain nonprofit entities that have disaster-related damage.
3. The Stafford Act prohibits the duplication of benefits from other sources, such as insurance.

II. State Authority and Guidance –

A. S.C. Code 58-1 establishes, among other items, the following:

1. In order to provide effective and orderly governmental control and coordination of emergency operations in emergencies each county within this state must establish and maintain an emergency management

agency and shall develop a county emergency management plan and program that is coordinated and consistent with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program.

2. Each county emergency management agency shall perform emergency management functions within the territorial limits of the county within which it is organized and, in addition, shall conduct such activities outside its territorial limits as are required and in accordance with state and county emergency management plans and mutual aid agreements. Counties shall serve as liaison for and coordinator of municipalities' requests for state and federal assistance during post-disaster emergency operations.
3. County government shall be responsible for ensuring that all appropriate local resources, including those of municipalities, are being utilized to support the conduct of emergency operations prior to requesting outside assistance from state government. This requirement is deferred when state or inter-jurisdictional plans or procedures provide for an automatic response by state government.

III. Local Authority, Requirements, and Regulations

A. History

1. Modern day emergency management is rooted in the Cold-War era Civil Defense model. During that time, the field was known as Emergency Preparedness. Today, Emergency Management is a more holistic field that focuses on four distinct areas:
    a) Preparedness
    b) Mitigation
    c) Response
    d) Recovery

B. Authority

1. Colleton County Council adopted Ordinance 87-O-2 on April 7, 1987. That ordinance created the office of Colleton County Emergency Preparedness and established that County Council is "responsible for meeting the dangers to the County and its people presented by disasters of any origin." Ordinance 87-O-2 authorized the County Supervisor to appoint an Emergency Preparedness Director and to appoint or commission qualified individuals, in the absence of such and particularly for performance of certain primarily technical functions, to exercise authorities and responsibilities, and have the same immunities, as officers and employees of the County performing similar duties. Additionally, Ordinance 87-O-2 designates the Director of Emergency Preparedness as responsible for directing day-to-day operations of the office and coordinating activities of the various County Departments, and the municipalities, in preparing for and operating in disasters. The Director is further empowered and required to coordinate with and assist county officials and employees in development of plans for the immediate use of

all facilities, equipment, staffing and other resources of the County to minimize, or prevent damage to persons or property of the County in disaster emergencies. Under this ordinance, County Council may issue proclamations and regulations that have the force and effect of law. Ordinance 87-O-2, Section 5 lists the following possible Council actions:

a) A state of disaster emergency may be declared by the County Council if it finds a disaster has occurred, or that the threat thereof is imminent, and extraordinary emergency measures are deemed necessary to cope with the existing or anticipated situation. Once declared, the state of emergency shall continue until terminated by proclamation of the County Council or as prescribed by State Law. All proclamations issued under this section shall indicate the nature of the disaster, the area or areas affected by the proclamation, and the conditions which brought about or make possible termination of the state of disaster emergency.
b) In addition to any other powers conferred by law, the County Council may, under the provisions of Ordinance 87-O-2:
    (1) Suspend the provisions of existing regulations prescribing the procedures for conduct of County business if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order, rule or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency.
    (2) Utilize all available resources of County government as reasonably necessary to cope with disaster emergency.
    (3) Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of County departments and agencies or units hereof for purposes of facilitating or performing emergency services as necessary or desirable.
    (4) Compel performance by elected and appointed County government officials and employees of the duties and functions assigned in the County Emergency Operations Plan.
    (5) Contract, requisition and compensate for goods and services from private sources.
    (6) Direct and compel evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the County if this action is deemed necessary for preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response or recovery.
    (7) Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destination in connection with evacuation.
    (8) Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein.

(9) Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives and combustibles.

(10) Make provisions for the availability and use of temporary housing.

c) Ordinance 87-O-2 was declared to be an emergency measure necessary for the immediate protection of life, safety and health of the people, and preservation of public business, of the County and took effect immediately, upon approval of County Council. Ordinance 87-O-2 superseded all past Ordinances and did not sunset or expire.

2. On September 5, 1995, Colleton County Council approved Ordinance 95-O-15, which amended Ordinance 87-O-2 and changed the wording from "County Supervisor" to "County Administrator". This was the only change and recognized the new terminology for referencing the County's Chief Executive Officer.
3. Pursuant to County Council Actions in February 2018, the Emergency Preparedness Office was assigned to the Fire-Rescue Department. Pursuant to County Council Ordinance 18-O-10, the former was established as a division within the Fire-Rescue organization and renamed "Emergency Management" to coincide with the changes that have occurred in other counties and at the state level (in March of 2002).

C. Requirements
1. Pursuant to S.C. Code 58-101, Colleton County is required to create, maintain and regularly update the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Further, S.C. Code 58-101 requires a review of the County EOP on an annual basis.

D. Regulation
1. In South Carolina, State Law requires that the County be prepared for any emergency or disaster. In Colleton County, the Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division is designated as the agency responsible for coordinating those activities necessary to meet the goals intended by State Legislation. Emergency response personnel, equipment and facilities must be maintained in a constant state of readiness. This will facilitate saving lives, prevent or minimize damage to property, and provide assistance to all people who are threatened by an emergency or who fall victim to a disaster. Emergency operations will be coordinated to the maximum extent possible with comparable activities of local, state, and federal governments as well as volunteer and private agencies.
2. Every attempt has been made to identify and designate available forces and resources at all levels of government that are to be utilized in response to emergencies and disasters. Planning, preparation and timely response must be the goal of all those responsible for providing

emergency support functions if the people of Colleton County are to enjoy the services and protection of their government.

3. Tasks for specific emergency support functions have been assigned, where feasible, to those organizations accustomed to performing such duties as primary day-to-day responsibilities. In addition, local governmental and volunteer organization decision makers have been provided with instructions and guidelines for implementing disaster response actions and programs appropriate to the emergency at hand. In so charging these officials, all Colleton County citizens are strongly urged to render their full support and cooperation to leaders and planners to avert or mitigate effects of emergencies. This will enhance restoration of order and lead to rapid recovery after a disaster.
4. In the absence of a Presidential or Governor declaration, and if County Council is unable to convene to declare a state of emergency, the authority to do so is delegated, in succession, to the County Council Chairperson or Vice Chairperson, any Council member, the County Administrator, the Administrative Services Director, the Fire-Rescue Chief and the Emergency Management Division Director.
5. Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division is charged with the responsibility to implement this plan through coordination of all county departments, municipalities and primary agencies involved.

GLOSSARY

ACTIVATION - A process by which a facility is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility is ready to carry out full emergency operations.
ALERT (WARNING & NOTIFICATION) - A system that uses land lines; cell phones, voice and text; and email to alert county and municipal officials. This system provides local governments warnings and alerts the public of actual or impending disasters.
ALTERNATE EOC - A site located away from the primary EOC from which government officials can exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster.
AMATEUR RADIO EMERGENCY SERVICE (ARES) - A group of amateur radio operators organized by the American Radio Relay League to provide emergency communications wherever and for whomever it may be needed.
CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) – Trained citizens who deploy following a disaster to assist in their community as first responders or otherwise assist with disaster preparedness, response, mitigation and/or recovery.
CITIZENS BAND (CB) - A radio service authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide short range communications for individuals.
CITIZENS INFORMATION – A function within the EOC, once activated, receives phone calls from the public to assist in pre and post disaster issues facing the public. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 15 – Public Information.
CONGREGATE CARE -Refers to the provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.
CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG) - All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of the three branches of government--executive, legislative and judicial--in the event of an emergency or disaster.
CRISIS COUNSELING - Service provided by mental health professionals to psychiatric casualties such as bystanders, responders and relatives of disaster victims that need treatment for shock, anxiety, hysteria, or other extreme stress. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 8 – Health and Medical.
CRISIS RELOCATION - The movement of population from high risk areas to those of lower risk.
CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT - Actions taken and debriefings held to reduce the psychological stress on the responders to a Mass Fatality Incident (MFI). This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 8 – Health and Medical.
DECONTAMINATION – The reduction or removal of contaminating chemical or radioactive material from a structure, area, object or person.
DISASTER CATEGORIES:
Emergency - As defined by Section 25-1-430, SC Code of Laws, an emergency is an actual or threatened enemy attack, sabotage, conflagration, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, riot, or other public calamity. Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws authorizes the Governor to declare emergencies for all or part of the state and to utilize all available resources of state government to respond to the emergency. At the Federal level, an emergency is defined by Title V of P.L. 93-288, Section 102(1), as any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the

President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety. Title V includes authority for the President to direct federal agencies to provide emergency assistance to save lives and protect property and public health and safety for emergencies other than natural disasters. Under Title V, the President may direct the provision of emergency assistance either at the request of a Governor (Section 501(a)) or upon determination by the President that an emergency exists for which the primary responsibility for response rests with the United States...(501(b)).

Major Disaster - As defined by P.L. 93-288, any natural catastrophe, (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Catastrophic Disaster - A catastrophic incident, as defined by the NRF, is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism that produces extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, and disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and government functions. A catastrophic incident may result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time, and interrupt public and private operations, emergency services, and infrastructure to such a significant extent that national security is threatened. Such an event would immediately exceed resources normally available in state, local, tribal, and private sectors and therefore urgently require federal/national assistance.

DISASTER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (DMAT) - A regional group of volunteer medical professionals and support personnel with the ability to quickly move into a disaster area and provide medical care. This function is under the coordination of Emergency Support Function 8 – Health and Medical.

DISASTER MORTUARY OPERATIONAL TEAM (DMORT) - A regional group of volunteer medical professionals and support personnel with the ability to quickly move into a disaster area and provide temporary morgue facilities, victim identification, and processing, preparation and disposition of remains. This function is under the coordination of Emergency Support Function 8 – Health and Medical.

DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER (DRC) – A Disaster Recovery Center is an office or building or other location where various agencies are brought together to provide assistance to individuals who have been affected by a presidentially declared disaster.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - Radio, TV and cable broadcast stations and non-governmental industry entities operating on a voluntary, organized basis during emergencies at national, state or local levels.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION - Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.

EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS - Information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to recommendations for actions such as evacuation and sheltering.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - The organized analysis, planning, decision making, assignment and coordination of available resources to the mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies of any kind, whether from acts of aggression,

technological or natural sources.
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT (EMAC) – A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) -The site which government officials (municipal, county, state and federal) exercise direction and control in an emergency/disaster.
EMERGENCY PROCESSING CENTER (EPC) - Facility designated by the county to be used for the reception, temporary care and onward transportation of noncombatant evacuees.
EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION (EPI) -Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.
EMERGENCY REPATRIATION - Mass evacuation of noncombatant U.S. citizens and their dependents to the continental United States from foreign countries under emergency conditions.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) - A functional annex in the County Emergency Operations Plan, State Emergency Operations Plan and National Response Plan which tasks local, state and federal agencies to provide and/or coordinate certain resources in response to emergencies or disasters.
ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS - An organization comprised of all engineering and public works personnel and resources, public and privately-owned resources within the county, including local government, appropriate state agencies and volunteer organizations. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 3 – Public Works.
EOC OPERATIONAL STAFF - Those designated individuals who are essential for the operation of the EOC in order to provide for the collection, collation and dissemination of information, make decisions and allocate resources during an emergency.
ETHICAL TREATMENT OF DEAD - Treatment of dead bodies with respect and dignity both in actions and thoughts.
FACILITIES - As used in this annex, pertains to roads, streets, public buildings, highways, bridges, waterways and highway/railroad overpasses. Some will be classified as critical.
FIRE SERVICE - Composed of all firefighting organizations, their personnel, facilities and resources at county level, including local government, appropriate state agencies/departments, and non-government/volunteer departments. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 4 – Fire.
FULL ACTIVATION - EOC staffed with sufficient personnel to effect disaster response and recovery activities.
HAZARD - A dangerous event or circumstance that may or may not lead to an emergency or disaster. Hazards may be further differentiated as:
- Natural Hazards or "Acts of God" such as earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, wildfires, landslides, or avalanches.
- Technological Hazards or man-made incidents such as toxic chemical releases, nuclear power plant accidents, dam failures or bridge collapses.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (Hazmat) - A substance or material in a quantity or form that may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when released to the environment. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 10 – Hazardous Materials.
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICE COORDINATOR - The SCDHEC Director is designated to

coordinate all elements of health and medical into a functional emergency organization, including health, emergency medical, hospitals, mental health and mortuary services.
HOST AREA - A specified area relatively unlikely to experience direct effects of a hazard or an area designated for evacuees following a major event.
INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS (IMT) - An Incident Management Team can respond to a wide range of emergencies, including fires, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornados, tsunami, riots, spilling of hazardous materials, and other natural or human-caused incidents. An IMT assists in the overhead coordination of a large incident to assist the jurisdiction having authority manage the incident or emergency.
JOINT FIELD OFFICE (JFO) – A temporary federal facility established locally to provide a central point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO, and the JIC within a single federal facility.
KEY ALERTERS - Those individuals responsible for notifying personnel in their Emergency Support Function, Unit or Groups.
LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE - Composed of all law enforcement organizations, their personnel, facilities and resources at county level. Upon request, qualified commissioned personnel from state and federal agencies may be utilized. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 13 – Law Enforcement.
MONITORING ACTIVATION - EOC primarily staffed by EMD and key agency representatives.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT RADIO (LGR) - A radio service authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide governmental entities with a system for any type of governmental communications. In SC this is low band VHF repeater system. State EMD Warning Point is net control.
MASS FATALITIES INCIDENT (MFI) - Any situation where there are more bodies than can be handled using local resources. See the Carolina Lowcountry Mass Fatalities Emergency Response Plan (not a part of this annex). This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 8 – Health and Medical.
MEDICAL SERVICE (MS) - The organization of professional, skilled and unskilled groups and individuals who will utilize all available personnel, facilities and resources provided during an emergency to assure transportation and treatment for those people who are injured, sick, aged, bedridden and/or institutionalized; (the purity of water, food, etc., that adequate sanitation standards are maintained and enforced and emergency mortuary service is provided).
MFI TEAM - Planning, Response, and Recovery group responsible for the successful conclusion of a Mass Fatalities Incident. Team members will normally be comprised of various operations and logistics personnel such as the Coroner, Medical Examiner, EMD, Funeral Directors, Morticians, Hospital and Morgue Facilities, ARC, PIOs, FBI, Rescue, EMS, Fire, Police, NTSB, Anthropologists, Dentists, and numerous other local, state, federal and private agencies.

MITIGATION - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.
MILITARY AFFILIATED RADIO SYSTEM (MARS) - Is made up primarily of amateur radio operators licensed to operate in a special military communications system.
MOBILE COMMAND POST - A transportable command cell capable of exercising direction and control from a forward deployed location during an emergency and is used by Incident Commander to manage the incident. The emergency communications vehicle normally provides the necessary communication equipment and capabilities on-scene to perform the on-scene communication coordination role.
NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM (NDMS) - Combines Federal and non-Federal medical resources into a unified response that is designed to meet peacetime disaster needs and combat casualty overflow from a conventional armed conflict.
NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) - NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders -- Federal, state, tribal, and local -- will use to coordinate and conduct response actions. With responders using the same standardized procedures, they will all share a common focus, and will be able to place full emphasis on incident management when a homeland security incident occurs -- whether terrorism or natural disaster. In addition, national preparedness and readiness in responding to and recovering from an incident is enhanced since all of the Nation's emergency teams and authorities are using a common language and set of procedures.
NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS) - A nationwide dedicated voice warning network. Primary purpose is to provide the American population with information of an impending attack upon the United States.
NATURAL OR MAN-MADE DISASTER SHELTERING - All shelters for emergencies or disasters will normally be managed by the American Red Cross (ARC) according to the ARC regulations. Spaces are assigned at a minimum of 20 square feet per person.
OPERATING CONDITIONS (OPCONS) - Increasing levels of operations (from 3 to 1) requiring performance of predetermined actions in response to a real or perceived threat.
PACKET RADIO - A high-speed digital communications mode, often operated by HAMS, that interfaces computer systems with any two-way radio. This system assures the rapid, guaranteed accurate exchange of information via radio.
PARTIAL ACTIVATION - Response exceeds EMD’s day-to-day responsibilities and capabilities. Additional EOC/ESF positions may be activated as deemed necessary by the event.
PREPAREDNESS - Those activities, programs and systems that exist prior to an emergency used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO) - The designated individual responsible for disseminating official information relating to emergency operations. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 15 – Public Information.
PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT (PSAP) - A point which receives incoming 911 calls and furnishes emergency operators with caller information, i.e. phone numbers, addresses, etc.
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS - A radio service that provides for the reception of emergency requests for assistance through 911, other telecommunications lines, radio, or alarm boxes which provides the dispatching of proper emergency services to furnish assistance as

requested. Emergency services may include, but not limited to, Fire-Rescue and Law Enforcement.
RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICE (RACES) - A group of amateur radio operators authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide emergency Civil Defense communications.
RECOVERY - Recovery is that phase which restores systems to normal. Short-term recovery actions are taken to assess damage and return vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards; long-term recovery actions may continue for many years.
REGIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (REM) - The mission of the regional emergency management program is to represent the state emergency management program at the local level, enabling effective preparation for, and efficient response to, emergencies and disasters in order to save lives, reduce human suffering and reduce property loss. The REM staff coordinates with county emergency management personnel on plan enhancement, training, exercise development and evaluation.
RE-ENTRY - Return to evacuated areas by resident populations which may be constrained by time function based on the existing situation. This element of recovery is supported by a separate document that is not part of this plan.
RESPONSE - Those activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster.
RURAL SEARCH & RESCUE (RS&R) - The effort of attempting to locate, locating, stabilizing, and removing to a secure area, such persons who are lost, stranded, injured, or in areas of danger. This involves searching by air, ground, and waterborne vehicles for missing persons. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 9 – Search and Rescue and supported by ESF-4 Fire.
SHELTER PLAN - The document used to direct people to the best available shelter as dictated by the situation. The plan identifies the number of and the requirement for shelter spaces.
SITUATION REPORTS (SITREPs) - Using statistical, narrative and graphical information from response and recovery operations that help paint the overall picture of the situation. SITREPs should include information pertaining to major actions taken unmet needs and recommended actions, priority issues and request, and an overall narrative situation.
SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS - Citizens who have medical conditions where they need electricity to sustain life. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 8 – Health and Medical.
SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT SERVICE - Composed of all supply and procurement sources and resources, public, private, and those not otherwise under Federal or State control, located in Colleton County prior to or entering the county subsequent to disaster. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 7 – Logistics.
SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT - The acquisition, use, and payment for those commodities and services necessary during and after a disaster.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS - all telephone services, fixed, cellular, and individual pagers used to support the agencies and activities of the EOC including FAX, before, during, and after an emergency. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 2 – Communications.
TERRORISM – Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or

potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE - All County, public, private and volunteer organizations within the County that can be used in support of emergency operations. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 1 – Transportation.

UNIFIED COMMAND - A method for all agencies or individuals who have jurisdictional responsibility, and in some cases those who have functional responsibility at the incident, to contribute to determining overall objectives for the incident, and selection of a strategy to achieve the objectives.

URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE (US&R) -The process of locating, extricating and providing immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 9 – Search and Rescue.

UTILITIES - As used in this annex, pertains to the buildings and equipment associated with the services of the public, such as lights, power, water, gas, and telephone. This function is under the direction of Emergency Support Function 12 – Energy.

VOLUNTEER RECEPTION CENTER (VRC) - A defined location where unsolicited and unaffiliated volunteers can register with local officials, receive credentials and be assigned to known, unmet needs.

WARNING OFFICER - This position is handled by the Colleton County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center/PSAP/911 Center Supervisor on duty.

WARNING POINT - The Colleton County Sheriff's Office Dispatch Center/PSAP/911 Center is designated as the Primary Warning Point for Colleton County.

ACRONYMS

ARC - American Red Cross
ARES - Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ATC - Air Traffic Control
BOO - Base of Operation
CAP - Civil Air Patrol
CART – County Animal Response Team
CAT – Crisis Action Team
CCSO - Colleton County Sheriff's Office
CDC – Consolidated Dispatch Center
CERT – Community Emergency Response Team
CHMO - County Hazard Mitigation Officer
CISD - Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
COE - Corps of Engineers
CP - Command Post
DAT - Damage Assessment Team
DCO - Defense Coordinating Officer
DFO - Disaster Field Office
DMAT - Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT - Disaster Mortuary Operational Readiness Team
DoD - Department of Defense
DOT - Department of Transportation
DSR - Damage Survey Report
DSS - Department of Social Services
DWI - Disaster Welfare Inquiry
EAS - Emergency Alert System
EOC - Emergency Operations Center
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMD - Emergency Management Division - a division of Colleton County Fire-Rescue
EPI - Emergency Public Information
ERT - Emergency Response Team
ESF - Emergency Support Function
EWS - Emergency Welfare Service
FAA - Federal Aviation Administration
FCO - Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEOC - Field Emergency Operations Center
FNF - Fixed Nuclear Facility(ies)
GAR – Governor's Authorized Representative
HMGP - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
IAP - Incident Action Plan

IC - Incident Commander
ICS - Incident Command System
IMT - Incident Management Team
ITS - Information Technology Services
JCC – Joint Communication Center
JFO – Joint Field Office
JIC - Joint Information Center
JIS - Joint Information System
LE - Law Enforcement
LNO - Liaison Officer
LZ - Landing Zone
MACC - Multi-Agency Command Center
MARS - Military Affiliated Radio System
ME - Medical Examiner
MFT - Mass Fatality Team
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MRE - Meals, Ready to Eat
NAWAS - National Warning System
NIMS - National Incident Management System
NRF – National Response Framework
NTSB - National Transportation Safety Board
NVOAD - National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NWS - National Weather Service
PIO - Public Information Officer
POC - Point of Contact
PSC - Public Service Commission
PWD - Public Works Department
RACES - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
REM - Regional Emergency Manager
RP - Responsible Party (or Person)
SAR - Search and Rescue
SAT - State Assistance Team
SCDA - South Carolina Department of Agriculture
SCDHEC – South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
SCDSS - SC Department of Social Services
SCEEP – SC Earthquake Education Program
SCEMD - SC Emergency Management Division
SC EMD LGR Net - SC Emergency Management Division Local Government Radio Net
SCNG - SC National Guard
SCSG – SC State Guard
SCTF-1 - SC Task Force - One
SEOC – SC State Emergency Operations Center
SITREP - Situation Report

SLED - State Law Enforcement Division
SOP - Standard Operating Procedure
SWP – SC State Warning Point
TF - Task Force
USACOE - US Army Corps of Engineers
USAR - Urban Search and Rescue
USCG – US Coast Guard
USDA - US Department of Agriculture
VMAT - Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
VOAD - Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
VRC – Volunteer Reception Center

BASIC PLAN

I. Introduction

A. General

1. Colleton County Government will strive to protect human life, personal and public property and the environment prior to, during, and following the occurrence of a disaster. The Colleton County Emergency Operations Plan addresses all hazards that threaten the County, effectively utilizing preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery measures. Coordination with stakeholders that include but are not limited to Federal, State, local, faith based and private sector organizations is critical to ensuring the safety, security, and stewardship of the Colleton area. Recovery activities will be activated at the same time the Colleton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated.

B. Scope

1. This plan establishes the policies and procedures by which the County will coordinate county, state, and federal response to disasters impacting the citizens of Colleton County.
2. It generally describes how the County will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local government emergency management efforts through preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery planning.
3. This plan also addresses the Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept and responsibilities by which the County will deliver effective response and recovery operations.

C. Mission Statement

1. County Government has a five-fold mission:
    a) To warn of impending danger;
    b) When required, support local municipal disaster operations with timely, effective deployment of county resources;
    c) Through the public information process, working with the media as a team member, to keep affected residents informed about the situation and convey how they can take protective actions;
    d) Coordinate restoration and recovery operations within the County when local government resources are exhausted; and
    e) Assess local needs and coordinate support from adjacent counties not impacted by the event as well as state and federal forces.

D. Purpose

1. Provide a framework for the effective delivery of county support and resources to local government when directed by the Chairman of County Council or their designee, through the County Administrator; and
2. Coordinate with the State Emergency Management Division for the delivery and implementation of state and federal assistance programs.

E. Emergency Management Planning Responsibilities

1. Preparedness activities, programs and systems are those that exist prior to an emergency and are used to support and enhance response to an emergency or disaster. Planning, training, and scenario exercising are among the activities conducted under this phase.
2. Mitigation activities are those that either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce the community's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impact of a disaster or emergency. Building code enforcement and land use legislation are examples of mitigation activities.
3. Response involves activities and programs designed to address the immediate and short-term effects of the onset of an emergency or disaster. It helps to reduce additional casualties and damages and speeds recovery. Response activities include warning, direction and control, evacuation, and other similar operations.
4. Recovery involves returning systems and the infrastructure to pre-disaster conditions. Short-term recovery actions are taken to assess damage and return vital life-support systems to minimal operations while long-term recovery actions may go on for years.

II. Situation and Planning Assumptions

A. Situation Overview

1. Vulnerability Analysis (Demographics)

a) Colleton County's population was estimated at 38,892 in 2010 (US Bureau of Census). In addition to the permanent residential population, millions of tourists visit South Carolina each year. As the twenty-sixth most populated state in the nation, combined with such a huge tourist population, Colleton County can experience a loss of life and property of catastrophic proportion due to an array of hazards. The following statistics illustrate the vulnerability of the state's population:

(1) Forty-one (41) percent (1,670,000) of the state's total population resides in the 23 coastal and Lowcountry counties.
(2) Thirty-six (36) percent (6,549) of the County's 18,129 housing units are mobile homes.
(3) Twenty (20) percent (7,778) of the County's population is 65 years of age and over.
(4) Thousands of people have special medical and/or dietary needs requiring special sheltering or assistance.
(5) Hundreds of thousands of tourists visit Colleton County each year.
(6) Colleton County has vulnerable populations in two pre-established evacuation zones
(a) 1,854 persons live in Zone A
(b) 12,912 persons live in Zone B

(c) 24,126 persons are not in an Evacuation Zone

b) Vulnerable Critical Facilities

(1) Colleton County has one medical facility (Colleton Medical Center) located in Northeast Walterboro. It is bounded on the south, east, west, and northwest by flood zone "AE" properties (1% chance of flooding every year or 100-year floodplain).

(a) Without access to Colleton Medical Center, ambulances must transport to another county.

(2) The Emergency Operations Center maintains a list of a number of other critical facilities in Colleton County including fire stations, government buildings, schools, businesses, and water/sewer facilities.

2. Hazard Analysis

a) The Lowcountry area of South Carolina is threatened by natural and technological hazards. The threat posed by these hazards is both immediate (i.e. hazardous materials release, hurricane, tornado, earthquake) and long-term (i.e. drought, chronic environmental chemical release). These hazards have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities, cause extensive property damage, and create mass casualties. See Table 1, Hazard/Risk/Vulnerability Analysis.

(1) Hurricanes/Tropical Storms/Coastal Storms/Coastal Erosion

(a) Colleton has over 20 miles of coastline and is considered at great risk for tropical storms and hurricanes. Tropical cyclones produce three major hazards: storm surge, high winds, and rainfall-induced flooding. The last major storm to strike South Carolina was Hurricane Hugo (1989). However, for most of the area only Category 1 and 2 conditions were experienced.

(b) Saffir-Simpson Tropical Storm/Hurricane Scale

Storm Type	**Wind Speed**	**Damage/Risk**
Tropical Depression	<=38 mph	Primary hazard may be rainfall
Tropical Storm	39-73 mph	Rainfall and some wind damage
Category 1	74-95 mph	Very dangerous winds, roof damage even to well-constructed homes, some power loss due to downed lines
Category 2	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds, some trees down, damage to most homes, power outages could last days to weeks.

Category 3	111-129 mph	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
Category 4	130-156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed and may isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
Category 5	>156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

(2) Floods

(a) Colleton County is home to one of the longest free-flowing blackwater rivers in North America. The Edisto River completes its 206-mile journey to the Atlantic Ocean by passing through Colleton County's northern and eastern borders. While flooding can occur while storms are over Colleton County, flooding can also occur days later as a result of storms producing rain in areas north and west of Colleton County. The flooding is most prevalent along the Edisto River. Coastal flooding is usually the result of a severe weather system such as a tropical storm or hurricane which contains an element of high winds. Coastal flooding can also be caused by excessively high tides (King Tides). The damaging effects of coastal flooding are caused by the combination of storm surges, wind, rain, erosion, and battering of debris. Areas adjacent to the coastal areas, rivers, and low-lying areas throughout the county may experience flooding from the variety of situations for severe tropical storms, storm surges, or Tsunamis.

(3) Wildfires

(a) Being a rural county, Colleton County has many areas where homes and wildlands interface. During periods of drought or times with high winds and low humidity (resulting in low fuel water contents), the threat of wildfires becomes a serious hazard. Careless discarding of a cigarette, careless outdoor burning, or the match of an arsonist can cause major fires, which put citizens at risk. These fires can also produce large amounts of smoke that can

reduce visibility on highways. According to the S.C. Forestry Commission, the heaviest wildfire season is between January and April.

(4) Tornadoes

(a) The most common type of tornado for our area is relatively weak and short-lived type and occur between March and May. Tornadoes are most likely to occur during the spring but can occur almost anywhere at any time in Colleton County. The average tornado moves SW to NE but have been known to move in any direction and are capable of destroying homes and vehicles with great personal injuries and even fatalities. Colleton County has had waterspouts (Tornadoes) that form over water and move onto land. The Enhanced Fujita-Pearson Scale rates the intensity of the tornado as follows:

Scale	**Type**	**Wind Speed**	**Damage**
EF-0	Gale Tornado	40-72 mph	Light Damage
EF-1	Moderate	73-112 mph	Moderate
EF-2	Significant	113-157 mph	Considerable
EF-3	Severe	158-206 mph	Severe
EF-4	Devastating	207-260 mph	Intense
EF-5	Incredible	261-318 mph	Almost Total

*** Note: Size does not indicate intensity of a tornado.***

(5) Earthquakes

(a) While there have not been any large-scale earthquakes in South Carolina in recent years, a 2001 study titled, Comprehensive Seismic Risk and Vulnerability Study for the State of South Carolina, confirmed the state is extremely vulnerable to earthquake activity. This is due to our subsurface

geology and the "quick sand" effect from liquefaction. The South Carolina Earthquake Education Program (SCEEP) at The College of Charleston records and tracks the 12-15 relatively small seismic events we have in our area each year as well as providing educational awareness. Our last major quake occurred on 31 August 1886, 9:51 PM and was felt over a 2.5 million square mile area of the U.S. and would have measured 7.6 on the Richter Scale had it existed then. If such an event were to occur today, it has been estimated that 500-1000 people would be immediately killed with thousands more seriously injured. This will be due to the partial or total collapse of un-reinforced masonry structures or from the non-structural hazards within structures even if they are built to proper seismic codes. Total disruption of lifelines and the infrastructure will simultaneously occur without warning. The largest magnitudes ever recorded were 8.8 to 8.9.

Richter Magnitude	**Felt**	**Impact**
2	Not felt	Felt by few indoors
3	Weak	Felt by few outdoors
4	Light - Moderate	Doors and windows swing open and shut
5	Strong	Objects fall, furniture shift
6	Very Strong - Severe	Difficult to stand, walls crack, weak older structures may collapse
7	Violent	Many weak bldgs collapse, ordinary bldgs very heavy damage
8	Extreme	Most ordinary well-built buildings collapse

(6) Hazardous Materials Incident

(a) Colleton County has several fixed chemical facilities and has several rail lines and major highways that host the transportation of many

chemicals. Hazardous materials are a continuous potential hazard due to the large amount of transportation and/or use of these materials occurring in and around the area. Statistics reflect that responses to methamphetamine labs in the area are on the increase which has added an increase in response to hazardous materials incidents in Colleton County. Due to transportation, storage, use, and illegal activities, hazardous materials are a threat to the entire county.

(7) Rip Currents

(a) Edisto Beach is the primary island on which rip currents are a threat to swimmers. Rip currents occur when narrow currents flow off a beach into the ocean. These currents carry uninformed swimmers to deep water where they usually panic and possibly drown. There is very little that can be done to mitigate against these hazards except public education. The National Weather Service gives updates daily on the possible risks of rip currents.

(8) Severe Storms/Wind Storms/Hail/Other Hazard Events

(a) Colleton County has experienced multiple severe storms, wind incidents, and other unusual types of hazard incidents during its history. These incidents are considered as severe storms, which include lightning; wind storms including gravity waves and other non-coastal wind incidents; hail incidents which are those that produce hail without tornado activity; or other incidents that depend on the nature of the incident. The threat of these severe storms can affect humans, animals, and crops throughout Colleton County.

(9) Drought/Heat Advisory

(a) Summer in the Colleton County Area is hot and humid. Temperatures of 100 degrees or more are possible. High temperatures are generally several degrees lower along the coast than inland due to the cooling effect of the sea breeze. Summer is typically the rainiest season, with 41% of the annual rainfall total. When rainfall has fallen below normal levels, as has occurred frequently in the area over time, drought conditions have resulted. Since the area has significant agricultural uses that are

adversely affected by drought conditions, drought is a potentially serious economic threat to the area. Drought has also been a contributing factor to wildfires that have occurred in the forested areas of the County.

(10) Winter Weather (Freezing/Snow/Ice)

(a) Snow and ice storms, coupled with cold temperatures, periodically threaten the state. Winter storms can damage property, create safety risks, destroy crops and valuable timber, damage infrastructure components such as power lines, cripple transportation routes, and have enormous economic impacts throughout the County. Snow and ice storms most recently struck South Carolina in 1989, 1993, 2000, 2002, 2010, 2014 and 2018.

(11) Avian (Bird) Flu or Other Disease Pandemic

(a) Influenza pandemics have been documented three times in recorded history of the world (Spanish flu pandemic, 1918-1919; Asian flu 1957-1958, and Hong Kong flu 1968-1969). Disease pandemics occur only when a disease-causing agent acquires the ability to pass freely from human to human causing infection (OSHA, 2006). During 2005, an extensive amount of media coverage was dedicated to the potential of a flu pandemic related to the bird flu that was striking in other parts of the world. South Carolina officials indicated that as many as 1.32 million state residents could get sick, with 16,800 of these requiring hospitalizations, in the event of a worst-case flu epidemic (Maze, 2005, October 14). SCDHEC officials indicated that the social disruption that would be caused by such a flu epidemic would be the equivalent of that caused by Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans during 2005 (Maze, 2005, October 14). South Carolina received an above average grade in its emergency preparations in an analysis conducted by the American College of Emergency Physicians on State's abilities to handle emergency medical crises of all types (terrorist attack, natural disaster, influenza outbreak).

(12) Terrorism

(a) While there have not been any successful acts of terrorism committed in Colleton County, there have

been civil disturbances which have occurred with or without notice.

(b) Governmental, transportation, commercial, infrastructure, cultural, academic, research, military, athletic and other activities and facilities constitute ideal targets for terrorist attacks which may cause catastrophic levels of property and environmental damage, injury, and loss of life.

(c) Terrorist attacks may take the form of other hazards described in this section when incidents of these types are executed for criminal purposes, such as the use of hazardous materials to injure or kill, or the use of biological weapons to create an epidemic.

(d) Acts of mass violence can also be perceived as domestic terrorism

(13) Tsunami

(a) Tsunamis have generally been considered to be a significant hazard threat primarily for land areas near the Pacific Ocean. Since the Indian Ocean tsunami, geologist have stated that the eastern US could experience this phenomenon but to what severity is unknown. As with any coastal community along the Atlantic Ocean, there is still an extremely remote chance that a volcano eruption in the Caribbean or Canary Islands, or a collapse of the Continental Shelf, or an earthquake in the Puerto Rico Trench, could trigger a tsunami that could ultimately strike the Coastal Colleton County area. However, the volcanic eruption of most scientific concern (Canary Islands) for the Southeastern US is theorized to potentially not occur for another 5,000 years and adequate warning of such an event would be likely, so that residents would be expected to have an opportunity to evacuate coastal areas should such an unlikely event occur. More information on Tsunamis can be found in the Colleton County Fire-Rescue Tsunami Ready Plan.

(14) Nuclear Power Plant Incidents

(a) Nuclear power plants generally have two emergency planning zones around nuclear power plants:

(i) The first is the “Plume Exposure Pathway Zone” established for those living within a 10-mile radius of a nuclear power plant. Within this emergency planning zone, citizens are urged to prepare evacuation plans in the event an incident occurs to prevent exposure to, and inhalation of, airborne radioactive contamination.

(ii) The second zone is the “Ingestion Pathway Zone” and is established for those living within a 50-mile radius of a nuclear power plant. Within this emergency planning zone, citizens are urged to make preparations to protect water and food supplies in the event an incident occurs to prevent ingestion of food and liquid contaminated with radioactivity. Although less likely, citizens in the Ingestion Pathway Zone may also be required to evacuate in the event an incident occurs.

(b) Northwestern and Western Colleton County (Smoaks, Ruffin, Williams, Islandton) are within the 50-mile radius of one nuclear power plant.

(c) Far Western Colleton County (Lodge, Ashton) are within the 50-mile radius of two nuclear power plants.

(d) Because Colleton citizens are within a 50-mile radius of one or more nuclear facility, Colleton County is designated as an Ingestion Pathway Zone county or “Ingestion County.” No Colleton County residents are within a 10-mile emergency planning zone of a nuclear power plant.

(e) Incidents could involve a contained release on site that would require citizens only to make minor preparations and monitor their local officials’ announcements or could involve the uncontained release of radioactive materials that would require citizens (particularly those in the north and western parts of Colleton County) to protect their water and food supplies or evacuate. Emergencies at Fixed Nuclear Facilities (FNF) are classified at the following four Emergency Classification Levels (ECL):

(i) Notification of Unusual Event (NOUE)

(a) No formal notification is made by the FNF and no action is expected by Ingestion Counties

(ii) Alert

(a) The Ingestion County Emergency Manager **may** be notified by the SEOC and will increase communications with the REM.

(b) When this occurs, the Ingestion County Emergency Manager **may** increase communications with the appropriate ESF agencies and local elected officials.

(c) Large gatherings of people (especially outdoors) should be reported to the SEOC.

(iii) Site Area Emergency (SAE)

(a) The Ingestion County Emergency Manager **will** be notified by the SEOC and will increase communications with the REM.

(b) When this occurs, the Ingestion County Emergency Manager **will** increase communications with the appropriate ESF agencies and local elected officials.

(c) Large gatherings of people (especially outdoors) must be reported to the SEOC.

(iv) General Emergency (GE)

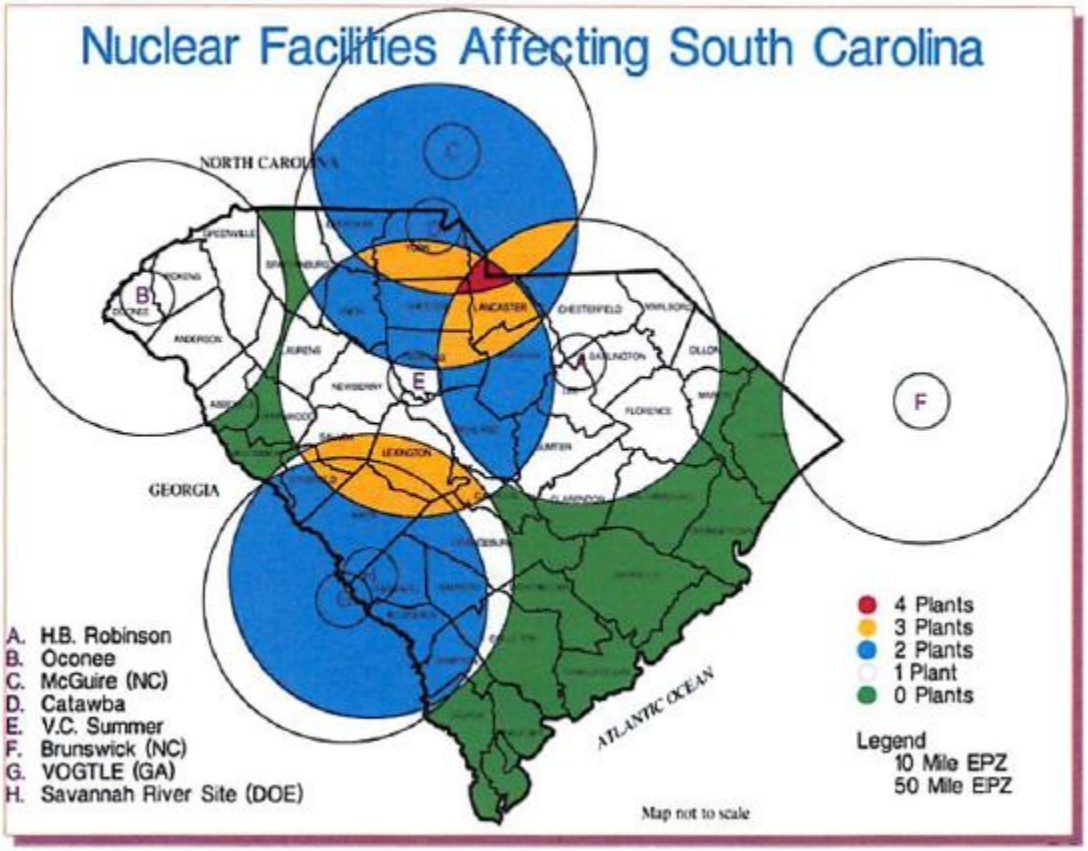
(a) The Ingestion County Emergency Manager **will** be notified by the SEOC and will increase communications with the REM.

(b) EOC will open with limited to partial staffing at a minimum involving appropriate ESF agencies (particularly ESF-2, 4/9/10, 5, 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 19 agencies).

(c) Large gatherings of people (especially outdoors) must be reported to the SEOC and may need to be monitored or postponed.

(d) The SEOC will distribute continual information regarding additional steps that need to be taken. These may include (RP in parenthesis):
    (i) Coordinating with Agricultural industries for implementation of food embargoes (Operations Section Chief with assistance from ESF-17)
    (ii) Coordinating Traffic and Access Control Points to restrict movement of people, animals, and agricultural products (Operations Section Chief with assistance from ESF-13 and 16)
    (iii) Coordinating the implementation of restrictions of consumption of food products (Operations Section Chief with assistance from ESF-17)
    (iv) Coordinating the relocation of people from a restricted zone should one be necessary in the county (Logistics Section Chief with assistance from ESF-6/11)
    (v) Coordinating the release of information to the public in cooperation with the State Joint Information Center (Emergency Council with assistance from ESF-15)
    (vi) Based upon state recommendations, Colleton County will implement food control measures and will support the establishment of relocation areas, restricted areas, re-entry protocols, return areas, and recovery strategies as directed in

coordination with state efforts.



(15) Nuclear Blast

(a) A nuclear blast is an explosion with intense light and heat, a damaging pressure wave, and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water, and ground surfaces for miles around. A nuclear device can range from a weapon carried by an intercontinental ballistic missile launched by a hostile nation or terrorist organization, to a small portable nuclear device transported by an individual. All nuclear devices cause deadly effects when exploded, including blinding light, intense heat (thermal radiation), initial nuclear radiation, blast, fires started by the heat pulse and secondary fires caused by the destruction.

(b) The nuclear threat present during the Cold War has diminished; however, the possibility remains that a terrorist could obtain access to a nuclear weapon. Called improvised nuclear devices (IND), these are

generally smaller, less powerful weapons than we traditionally envision.

(c) It is also possible that a hostile nation or terrorist organization could use a radiological dispersion device (RDD) otherwise known as a “dirty bomb.” These types of bombs create a blast wave and damage from their conventional explosives and spread radioactive particles due to the radiation source being separated and spread by the explosion. However, due to the type of radiation source or construction of the device, there is no fission or fusion process. As a result, a nuclear explosion does not occur. Outside of the immediate blast range, the major threat is the spread of radioactive particles.

(16) Dam Failure

(a) Colleton County has a limited number of dams and only one that is considered high-risk. It is routinely monitored by SCDHEC and the threat to homes downstream is very limited.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. A disaster may occur with little or no warning and may escalate far more rapidly than the ability of any single local response organization or jurisdiction to handle it.
2. Most disasters/emergencies will be managed by local jurisdictions, utilizing resources available to their governments.
3. When an emergency exceeds local resources and response capabilities, local government will request help from the next higher level of government or from mutual aid organizations.
4. In many emergency or disaster situations, organizations will respond to the affected jurisdiction without being requested. Host governments will need to be prepared to stage and screen the arriving resources to determine which ones are needed and those that can return home.
5. When county assets are impacted, the responsible county agency will notify their chain of command and EMD as soon as practical. Furthermore, they will utilize their resources and establish communications with the County EOC as applicable.
6. State resources will be requested through EMD and the EOC when it is likely that local resources will be exhausted in trying to respond to the situation.
7. With few exceptions, the Federal government will be available with additional resources and financial assistance only in the case of a Presidential declaration of an emergency or disaster.

III. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

A. General
    1. Most departments and agencies within county government, as well as state/federal government, have emergency functions to perform in addition to their normal duties. See Table 2, Emergency Operations Center/Emergency Organization. Each is responsible for developing and maintaining emergency management procedures in accordance with the direction and guidance given in this plan. The presumption is that all primary agencies will coordinate with their supporting agencies in preparing all plans and accompanying documents.

B. Emergency Organization
    1. Organizational responsibility assignments covered by this plan are displayed in the matrix found in Table 2. In the event it becomes necessary to request outside assistance, coordination will be made via the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

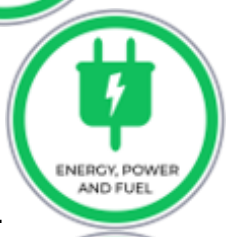
C. County - S.C. Code 58-1, Local Emergency Preparedness Standards, outlines county emergency management responsibilities. Key elements include:
    1. Establishing a formal emergency management organization to be charged with the protection of life and property in the county during an emergency, which includes:
        a) Developing a vulnerability analysis to identify hazards that may have a potential impact on the jurisdiction.
        b) Developing a county Basic Emergency Operations Plan outlining the roles and responsibilities of the County Emergency Management Department during an emergency, this will be updated annually and certified by SCEMD.
        c) Establishing and conducting an emergency management exercise and training program.
        d) Developing a system, based on available resources, to provide for timely warning of the public and the dissemination of instructions for self-protection during an emergency.
        e) Establishing and conducting an ongoing emergency management public education program.
    2. Conducting emergency operations with support from within the jurisdiction and municipalities, and if needed the State, and effectively supporting the conduct of such operations.

D. Responsibilities of the Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division
    1. Coordinate execution of the various ESFs of this plan to the maximum extent possible with the emergency activities of local governments, state government, private agencies, and organizations of the federal government.
    2. Operate the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) once activated by the County Administrator.

3. Maintain surveillance of potentially threatening conditions to and within the area in coordination with state and federal agencies and direct appropriate warning and preparedness actions.
4. Establish procedures for the maintenance and distribution of this plan on a regular basis.
5. Encourage mutual aid agreements with federal agencies, the state, other counties, private industry, relief organizations, and between local governments.
6. Provide technical and planning assistance to county agencies and departments and local governments upon request.
7. Support exercise opportunities provided by SCEMD to test and evaluate county and local plans to include communication and coordination through the use of Palmetto EOC, thereby maintaining a higher standard of preparedness.
8. Maintain an appropriate level of operational readiness.
9. Initiate any and all other actions deemed necessary for effective implementation of this plan.
10. Advise the County Administrator, Emergency Council, county agencies, local government officials, and necessary private and state agencies of the severity and magnitude of the emergency/disaster situation through Situational Reports (SITREPs).
    a) Situational Reports are included with incident action plans and contain a wealth of information including the status of FEMA designated Lifelines (which are color coded to reflect their status as Green – No issues/threats, Yellow – Impending threat or degradation, Red – Damaged/Inoperable). Lifelines are as follows (Note: SCEMD icons/Lifeline labels do not exactly match FEMA's):
        (1) Health and Medical - typically involves ESF's 8 and 9 and illustrates the status of the county's ability to provide pre-hospital and hospital based medical care to its citizenry.
        (2) Transportation – typically involves ESF's 1, 3 and 16 and illustrates the status of the county's roadways and ability of the county to move its citizenry to affect an evacuation or other movement of the public away from a hazard.
        (3) Communications – typically involves ESF's 2 and 15 and illustrates the status of both public and government communications systems to provide for communications both between the public and between the government and the public.

(4) Safety and Security – typically involves ESF's 4 and 13 and illustrates the status of fire and law enforcement resources to provide for the safety and security of the public.

(5) Energy – typically involves ESF-12 (often unrepresented in the EOC and supervised by ESF-5 [Planning]) and illustrates the status of both power through electricity providers and fuel provided by fueling stations.



(6) Food, Water, Sheltering – typically involves ESF's 6, 11, and 17 and illustrates the status of food and water supplies for the general population as well as sheltering capabilities provided by the county.

(7) Hazardous Waste – typically involves ESF-10 and illustrates the status of hazardous materials/waste and the facilities that produce, process, and/or handle such materials.

(8) Public Utilities – typically involves ESF-3 agencies and illustrates the status of public utilities such as potable water distribution and wastewater removal systems.

(9) It should be noted that agencies within a particular ESF can function in multiple ESF's. For example, SCDHEC is a supporting agency in ESF-8 but also has a role in ESF-10 (Hazardous Materials). Consequently, SCDHEC can have input in both Health and Medical and Hazardous Waste Lifelines.

(10) It should also be noted that although ESF's 5 (Planning), 7 (Logistics), 14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation), 18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services), 19 (Military Support), and 24 (Business and Industry) are not specifically included in the Lifelines above, all agencies under these ESF's can also provide input as to the status of the Lifelines above.

11. Maintain, update, and distribute all changes to this plan, with an annual review or as required by an actual event.
12. Provide expedient training of operations center personnel as Operating Conditions (OPCONs) warrant.
13. Maintain a list of EOC Staffing contact information and notification procedures.

E. Responsibilities of County Departments and Agencies
    1. Appoint a department or agency liaison or representative, and alternate, to coordinate with EMD the preparation and maintenance of operational ESFs and enabling SOPs. These plans, and others, may be required to support the EOP depending on the department/agency role in emergency operations. This department or agency liaison or representative shall have the authority to commit agency resources and expedite program operations in the provision and coordination of emergency services.
    2. Assign personnel to augment the County EOC in accordance with County Personnel Policy and the requirements set forth by EMD.
    3. Mobilize and utilize allocated and available resources to meet emergency or disaster requirements.
    4. Maintain capability for the emergency procurement of supplies and equipment required and not otherwise available.
    5. Provide training as appropriate to personnel assigned to execute respective emergency functions in this plan.
    6. Maintain a 24-hour response team capability in the department or agency capable of responding to the EOC or a field command post (CP) in order to carry out organizational responsibility.
    7. Coordinate functional service provisions with local government and private service organization counterparts.
    8. Assist state and federal agencies, as may be appropriate, in providing emergency response or disaster assistance within an affected area.
    9. Conduct workshops or seminars as necessary to provide information regarding new equipment or procedures for all governmental, service organizations, and volunteer personnel participating in the implementation of the assigned function.
    10. Provide all agency/department employees appropriate training to ensure an awareness of the hazardous threats common to the Lowcountry area of South Carolina and the overall emergency management program.
    11. Review this plan annually and update assigned ESFs and Departmental plans to meet current department policy and organization. Revisions must be compatible with the policies set forth in the basic plan.
    12. Maintain current internal notification/recall rosters and communications systems. Notify EMD of any changes to the personnel recorded in the Continuity of Government listing.
    13. Participate in tests and exercises to test this plan and internal plans.
F. Responsibilities of Other Primary and Supporting Agencies
    1. Appoint agency representatives and alternate who can work with EMD and the other county departments and agencies regarding preparedness and response issues.
    2. Develop internal and enabling procedures in support of this plan and assigned ESFs. Provide updated copies of detailed procedures and manuals to EMD.

3. Assign personnel to augment the County EOC and/or field command posts as may be required by your agency.
4. Mobilize and utilize allocated and available resources to meet the emergency or mitigate the disaster.
5. Maintain the capability for the emergency procurement of supplies and equipment required and not otherwise available.
6. Provide training to personnel at a level appropriate to execute respective emergency functions in this plan.
7. Maintain a 24-hour response team capability.
8. Coordinate functional service provisions with local governments and private organizations.
9. Assist county and state officials in providing emergency response or disaster assistance within the affected areas according to internal mission guidelines.
10. Conduct training workshops in program areas as necessary to keep personnel apprised of plans, equipment, and procedures.
11. Provide awareness training to all personnel regarding the threat of man-made and natural hazards common to the Lowcountry area of South Carolina.
12. Review this plan annually and update assigned ESFs and Departmental Directives to meet current agency mission requirements. Revisions must be compatible with the policies set forth in this document.
13. Maintain current internal notification/alert rosters and communications systems.
14. Assign appropriate personnel to succeed the decision-making authority.
15. Participate in drills and exercises to test this plan and SOPs.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. This plan is based on four organizational levels of emergency management, specifically, municipal, county, state and federal governments. Preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery are the responsibilities of all levels of government working together to provide a delivery system to meet the needs of the public. Emergency operations will be initiated at the lowest level able to respond to the situation effectively.

B. Local Governments (County and Municipal)

1. The County will perform emergency preparedness operations in accordance with South Carolina Regulation 58-1, Local Emergency Preparedness Standards, this EOP and supporting documents and Departmental Directives.
2. This EOP will be implemented by EMD when a major emergency or disaster occurs or at the direction of the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) Director, or upon a declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor or Chairman of County Council.

3. Municipal resources will be utilized to protect against and respond to an emergency or threatening situation to include activating pre-established mutual aid agreements.
4. When municipal governments determine that their resources are not adequate, additional resources may be requested through EMD or the EOC, if activated. Otherwise, requests may be made through the County Warning Point.
5. When the County determines that county resources are not sufficient, EMD will request state assistance through the SCEMD or the State EOC (SEOC), if activated.
6. The County, and municipalities as applicable, shall establish and maintain journals, records and reporting capabilities in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations.
7. Municipalities and special purpose districts in the unincorporated areas are encouraged to designate a representative and alternate for each of the ESFs managed by the County, for the purpose of planning and implementation.
8. Where applicable, a county agency or department has been assigned as the primary agency for the ESF and is responsible for coordinating the development, preparation and testing of the ESF and enabling procedures.
9. Depending on the situation EMD, under the direction of the County Administrator, may order a monitoring, partial or full activation of the County EOC. Monitoring activations are staffed primarily by EMD staff. Partial activations will require the presence of key agency personnel as required by the particular emergency. Full activations will require the presence of all designated EOC staff members.
10. Upon the declaration of a State of Emergency, or as the situation warrants, public information briefings, news releases and all emergency information for public dissemination will be released by the County PIO, EMD, and the Joint Information Center (JIC) operated by state and federal agencies.
11. In order to make maximum use of advanced warning, a system of Operating Condition (OPCON) levels have been established. These OPCONs increase the community's level of readiness on a scale from 3 to 1. Each OPCON level is declared when a predetermined set of criteria has been met. OPCONs will not necessarily progress sequentially from 3 to 1. The OPCON placed in effect at any given time will be the appropriate one for existing conditions at the time. EMD will assign OPCON levels in coordination with the State, when required, as described in the below OPCON LEVELS OF READINESS:
    a) OPCON 3 – Normal Operations / Steady State – Activities that are normal for the EOC when no incident or specific risk or hazard has

been identified. The EOC may be open or closed. If open, staffing may be limited in both time and personnel.

b) OPCON 2 – Enhanced Steady State / Partial Activation – Certain Incident Management Team (IMT) members / organizations within some Emergency Support Functions (ESF) are activated to monitor a credible threat, risk, or hazard and/or to support the response to a new and potentially evolving incident. The EOC is open and staffed with essential personnel during times sufficient to meet operational concerns.

c) OPCON 1 – Full Activation – the Incident Management Team (IMT) and all Emergency Support Functions (ESF) are activated, including personnel from all assisting agencies, to support the response to a major incident or credible threat. Disaster or emergency situation likely or imminent.

C. State Government

1. State resources will supplement local efforts upon request or in accordance with the ESF support areas coordinated by SCEMD.
2. The Governor or his designee may execute the SCEOP to support local situations when local resources are not adequate to sustain an effective response operation or when a significant state presence is required for immediate assistance.
3. When an emergency or disaster has occurred or is imminent, the Governor may issue an Executive Order proclaiming the existence of a State of Emergency or activate the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of state, local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans. The Executive Order is required for the deployment and use of state personnel, supplies, equipment, materials and/or facilities. SCEMD will provide recommendations to the Governor and assist in formulating the Executive Order.
4. If disaster threatens prior to the ability of the Governor to issue an Executive Order proclaiming the existence of a State of Emergency, the SCEMD Director is authorized to activate the plan and implement any emergency response actions that may be necessary for the immediate protection of life and property.
5. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) will be established with state agencies and volunteer organizations to support response and recovery operations. A state agency within each ESF will have primary responsibility for the coordination and implementation of the ESF. By Executive Order, the designated primary agency will coordinate the development and preparation of SOPs.
6. In the event of an emergency situation beyond local control, the SCEMD Director, under the direction of the Governor, may assume direct operational control over all or any necessary part of the emergency operations functions within the State.

7. Support agencies and volunteer organizations are incorporated into the SCEOP with additional state agencies on notice that they may have to support each state ESF as well as the variety of impact hazards affecting South Carolina.
8. Direction and control of a state emergency operation will be exercised by the Governor through the Director of the SCEMD, and the SEOC. All state agencies mobilized pursuant the SCEOP will be coordinated by the SCEMD Director. A SCEMD Officer will be assigned to Colleton County. However, in the event of a terrorist threat or incident, SLED will coordinate the state response in accordance with Section 23-3-15 (A) (8), SC Code of Laws.
9. In order to make maximum use of advanced warning, the State has adopted a system of Operating Condition (OPCON) levels utilized by Colleton County and several other counties. These OPCONs increase the State's level of readiness on a scale of 3 to 1 previously described.
10. Upon occurrence of an emergency or disaster clearly beyond the capabilities and resources of state and local governments, the Governor will likely request assistance from the federal government by requesting a federal declaration.
11. State agencies and departments will support hazard specific and other supporting plans, such as the South Carolina Hurricane Plan, and South Carolina Emergency Recovery Plan, as referenced in this plan.
12. Upon declaration of a State of Emergency, public information briefings, news releases and all emergency information generated by State agencies and departments will be released through the SEOC and will be coordinated with the Governor's Press Secretary.
13. For major/catastrophic events, ESF-7 (Logistics / Resource Support) may be tasked to establish, manage, and support a Logistical Staging Area (LSA). The LSA, normally located at or near a predetermined airport in the impacted area, will receive, support and organize response resources for deployment.
    a) Lowcountry Regional Airport (KRBW) is the only airport large enough to accommodate logistical support by air. It can handle aircraft as large as a C-130 or B737. The closest fire station to KRBW is Station 19.
    b) Station 6 is the closest fire station to rail supply lines (CSX) in the southern portion of the county. There is a siding 0.6 miles west of Station 6.
    c) Station 21 is the closest fire station to logistical support by water. The waterway can handle boats with drafts of less than 10 feet.
14. State agencies and departments will establish supplementary agreements with their respective counterparts from other states to adapt interstate compacts, mutual aid, and statutes. SC is a signatory of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) that provides for mutual

assistance (people, equipment, skills, etc.) between participating member states in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the governor(s) of the affected state(s). The assisting state will receive approval from its governor before providing assistance. The requesting state will reimburse the assisting state for the cost of response. Normally an advance team (A-team) from the unaffected member state will deploy to the requesting state to assist in interstate coordination. Depending on the extent of the disaster, A-teams may also operate from the FEMA Regional Operations Center (ROC) and/or FEMA headquarters in conjunction with FEMA's Emergency Support Team (EST). Procedures for implementing the compact can be found in the Emergency Management Assistance Compact Guidebook and Standard Operating Procedures (2004), published by the National Emergency Management Association.

15. Initial planning for recovery will begin before an emergency event impacts South Carolina. While local governments are implementing response actions necessary to protect public health and safety, a team of recovery planners assigned to the SEOC will coordinate implementation of recovery programs.

D. Federal Government

1. Federal assistance will supplement state and local efforts and shall be provided under governing secretarial or statutory authorities.
2. To the extent that public law provides, any federal assistance made available to relieve the effects of the disaster or emergency in SC will be channeled through and coordinated by the Governor or his designated authorized representative.
3. Through the National Response Framework, the federal government provides assistance through fifteen ESFs. These ESFs will establish direct liaison with South Carolina's ESF representatives in the SEOC along with Colleton County EOC. The four state-specific ESFs (16, 17, 18, and 19) will establish liaison with members of the Federal Emergency Response Team (ERT) assigned federal coordination responsibility for that function.
    a) The National Response Framework identifies 32 core capabilities in the National Preparedness Goal. By working with local, state and federal partners, Colleton County meets these capabilities as follows:
        (1) Planning – conducted by EMD with close support of all ESF agencies
        (2) Public Information and Warning – conducted by the county’s warning point and EMD
        (3) Operational Coordination – conducted by the EOC
        (4) Forensics and Attribution – conducted by CCSO, supported by CCFR and local/state/federal partners.

(5) Intelligence and Information Sharing – conducted by all agencies through EOC
(6) Interdiction and Disruption – conducted by CCSO, supported by local/state/federal partners.
(7) Screening, Search, and Detection - conducted by CCSO, supported by local/state/federal partners.
(8) Access Control and Identity Verification – conducted by all agencies with critical facilities
(9) Cybersecurity – conducted by each agency's information/technology department
(10) Physical Protective Measures – conducted by all agencies with critical facilities.
(11) Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities – conducted by CCSO, supported by CCFR and local/state/federal partners.
(12) Supply Chain Integrity and Security - conducted by CCSO, supported by local/state/federal partners.
(13) Community Resilience – conducted by EMD and government leaders
(14) Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction – conducted by EMD with support of all ESF agencies
(15) Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment – conducted by EMD with support of all ESF agencies
(16) Threats and Hazards Identification – conducted by EMD with support of all ESF agencies
(17) Critical Transportation – conducted by EMD with support of ESF-1 and 3 agencies
(18) Environmental Response/Health and Safety – conducted by EMD with support of all ESF agencies
(19) Fatality Management Services – conducted by EMD with support of ESF-8 agencies
(20) Fire Management and Suppression – conducted by EMD with support of ESF-4 agencies
(21) Infrastructure Systems – conducted by EMD with support of all ESF agencies
(22) Logistics and Supply Chain Management – conducted by EMD with support of ESF-7 agencies
(23) Mass Care Services – conducted by EMD with support of ESF-6 and 11 agencies
(24) Mass Search and Rescue Operations – conducted by EMD with support of ESF-9 agencies
(25) On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement – conducted by CCSO with support of ESF-13 agencies.

(26) Operational Communications – conducted by CCFR and CCSO with support of ESF-2 agencies.
(27) Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services – conducted by CCFR/EMD and ESF-8 agencies.
(28) Situational Assessment – conducted by EMD and ESF-5 agencies
(29) Economic Recovery – conducted by EMD and ESF-24 agencies
(30) Health and Social Services – conducted by EMD and ESF-6 and 8 agencies
(31) Housing – conducted by EMD and ESF-6 agencies
(32) Natural and Cultural Resources – conducted by EMD and ESF 14 agencies

4. If the disaster is of major or catastrophic classification, SCEMD will contact FEMA Region IV to request a FEMA Liaison or alert them that the Governor may submit a formal request for federal assistance.
5. The Secretary of Homeland Security may appoint a Principal Federal Official (PFO) to coordinate overall federal incident management and assistance. If federal assistance under the Stafford Act is provided a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) also will be appointed. The FCO is authorized to use the full authority of the Stafford Act and to reimburse response and recovery claims.
6. To help ensure state/federal coordination, FEMA Region IV's Regional Response Plan contains an Annex detailing South Carolina's emergency management system. This Annex outlines the SCEOP and unique operational activities the state implements when responding to disasters.

E. Preparedness
    1. Colleton County EOP Development and Maintenance
        a) This plan is the principal source of documentation concerning the County's emergency management activities. Designated departments and agencies of County government have the responsibility for developing and maintaining a portion of this plan. Overall coordination of this process will be performed by EMD.
        b) EMD will coordinate the efforts of all responsible departments and agencies for plan development and timely update/revision. All organizations that have emergency-oriented missions or support roles are required to prepare supporting documentation (i.e. standard operating procedures).

F. Mitigation
    1. Mitigation includes those activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards.

Measures may include zoning and building codes. Mitigation may include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss or injury.

G. Response

1. County/Municipal Response
    a) Municipal governments call upon their county government or other municipalities in coordination with their county for assistance during events in which their own capabilities are overwhelmed. Counties provide assistance to municipalities and request assistance through mutual aid or from the state when their capabilities are overwhelmed.
    b) The local incident command structure must incorporate NIMS practices into their operations. This is particularly important as the incident progresses.
2. Local State of Emergency
    a) As county operations progress, the county may declare a local state of emergency implementing local emergency authorities.
        (1) During a state or locally declared state of emergency, EMD will ensure that resources (i.e. sandbags, salvage covers, etc.) are available to Colleton citizens to prepare their homes and businesses.
3. County Emergency Operations Center
    a) The Colleton County EOC serves as the central clearinghouse for information collection and coordination of response and recovery resources within the county, including the municipalities within the county.
    b) The EOC maintains communications with Incident Command, providing logistical and planning support when necessary.
    c) Table 2 provides an organizational chart for EOC operations. When a function or ESF is not represented in the EOC, it becomes the responsibility of the supervising organizational element. Essential EOC personnel are the Emergency Council, Section Chiefs, and ESF lead agency representatives.
4. State Response
    a) The state must be prepared to respond quickly and effectively on a 24-hour basis to developing events. When an event or potential event is first detected, the SEOC is activated to a level appropriate to the magnitude of the threat. The state's response effort is managed through the State Emergency Response Team (SERT), which is organized into 19 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). Primary and support organizations are designated for each of these ESFs. A State Liaison, typically a SCEMD Regional Emergency Manager (REM) or Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC), may be dispatched to the county threatened by or

experiencing an emergency or disaster. The State Liaison is responsible for providing an on-going assessment of the situation, technical assistance, and relaying local recommendations or resource requests to the SEOC.

H. Recovery
    1. Recovery activities include the development, coordination, and execution of service and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs.
    2. The decision to deploy damage assessment teams will be made in coordination with the affected local governments. Damage assessment teams will be organized and trained in advance. Preparations will be made to deploy teams into affected areas as quickly as possible. These teams include State Assessment Teams, Initial Damage Assessment Teams, and Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams.

V. Disaster Intelligence and Communications

A. Information Planning - In order to effectively respond to disasters that affect the county, EMD will develop facts and assumptions that will allow for the effective collection of disaster intelligence for response and recovery operations. The following paragraphs detail the areas that must be considered when developing response and recovery plans.
    1. The type of disaster determines the overall response to the event. Specific plans for hurricane, earthquake and others are in place and outline the approach the state will take as it responds.
    2. The severity of the disaster will determine how the county will respond. For example, a Category 1 hurricane will require a lesser response than a Category 4. Computer based planning aids such as Hazards United States (HAZUS) allow planners to estimate damages from natural hazards disasters based on severity.
    3. The possible effects on the citizenry is critical information in planning for medical and sheltering requirements both pre and post event. The prepositioning of medicines, response personnel and the opening of shelters require complete and accurate information.
    4. Critical infrastructure damage information is important so that resources may be prioritized in order to restore key infrastructure facilities and equipment.
    5. Resources available for response at all levels of government are vital in emergency planning. Their location, capabilities, quantity and response time are information needed in order to develop action plans, identify shortfalls and manage resources.

B. Information Collection, Alert, and Notification

It is also important to obtain and disseminate the most current and accurate disaster related information possible. In order to accomplish this task, EMD uses

the County Warning Point, the Regional Emergency Manager Program, and relationships with municipal governments, as follows:

1. The County Warning Point monitors, collects and disseminates essential disaster intelligence information, specifically as it relates to loss of life and property damage. Also, the warning point can activate various communication capabilities, as well as public warning systems to alert state agencies, officials, and threatened populations. This information is communicated both manually and electronically through the following mechanisms:
    a) Colleton County Sheriff's Office Communications Center/PSAP/911 Dispatch operates a 24-hour emergency communications center and serves as the County Warning Point. The County Warning Point provides the County with a single point to receive and disseminate information and warnings that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the County's population. The County Warning Point is equipped with multiple communication networks composed of the National Warning System (NAWAS) and the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
    b) The County Warning Point may initiate public warnings and notifications, particularly for events with little to no warning before they occur.
    c) The SCEMD local government radio (LGR) network, 800mhz state radio system, satellite phone, and Amateur Radio are all capabilities that EMD operates. This alternate system is used to transmit, receive, and coordinate emergency information. The system is tested weekly to ensure operational readiness.
    d) The state has developed an electronic Web based means of communication between the counties and the SEOC. Palmetto EOC allows for continual communication of the ongoing situation and provides a means for the affected counties to request resources and monitor events taking place outside of their jurisdiction.
2. The South Carolina Emergency Management Regional Emergency Managers (REMs) are dispatched to the county (ies) threatened by or experiencing an emergency or disaster. The REM is responsible for providing an on-going assessment of the situation, technical assistance, and coordinating local recommendations or resource requests to the SEOC. The information provided by REMs will be incorporated in Situation Reports (SITREPs), which will be used to develop Incident Action Plans (IAPs) for the event.
3. When the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated it will be in constant communication with the SEOC. Information on the disaster will be continually updated and requests for assistance can be forwarded.

4. It is imperative that disaster impact assessments be made quickly to determine the necessary county response, state response, and/or federal assistance following any major or catastrophic disaster. To accomplish this, one or more County and/or State Damage Assessment Teams (DAT) may be deployed to evaluate immediate needs and report the findings to the County EOC and SEOC. These teams will evaluate immediate victim needs (food, water, medical, shelter, etc.) and any impact to infrastructure (utilities, communications transportation, etc.).

C. Information Flow

As disaster information is obtained in the field, or other sources, it is made available to EMD as soon as possible. However, information flow is dependent upon the OPCON level.

1. In the event the County EOC is not activated at the time of the disaster, information will be received from sources throughout the county via the County Warning Point. The Warning Point, in accordance with its Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), records and notifies the EMD. EMD will notify agencies, ESFs, and volunteer groups as required for further action.
2. When the EOC is activated, disaster information will flow internally between and among various state and local agencies, warning point, Palmetto EOC, and personnel in the field. Information received is disseminated and acted upon in accordance with the County EOC plans.
    a) It is also important for the Colleton EOC to communicate with surrounding jurisdictions/county EOC's, so that plans can be made for resource requests that do not overburden one county over another.

D. Public Information Dissemination

Providing emergency information to the public and all levels of government is essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property if a disaster is imminent or has occurred. Before, during, and after emergency operations, the public will be apprised through reports to the news media and Emergency Alert System (EAS).

1. Warning of emergency related events includes information and reports and the surveillance of threatening conditions. The County operates a 24-hour warning point which serves as a contact to receive and disseminate emergency information. County Warning Point is responsible for maintaining warning system. Specialized warning point communication capabilities include:
    a) National Alert Warning System (NAWAS)
    b) Emergency Alert System (EAS)
    c) Palmetto EOC
    d) Cellular phones
    e) Text phones such as telecommunications device for deaf (TDD) and (telephone -Telephone bridging typewriter or teletypewriter (TTY)

f) Satellite phones
g) Warning point radios
h) Spanish Hotline
i) Social Media and Internet Sites
j) SCEMD App
k) Emergency Notification System

State assistance under this function consists of the utilization of equipment and personnel essential to coordinate and disseminate information before and during an impending or actual disaster situation.

2. Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division (EMD) will coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations to ensure timely warning readiness in case of a man-made or natural disaster or emergency.
3. In the event of an imminent or actual disaster, EMD will initiate actions to warn local governments and other agencies by all means necessary.
4. A variety of warning systems are available for use during emergency operations. Weather advisories will be made throughout state and local communications networks as appropriate to alert local governments to conditions. These advisories will be received from the National Weather Service (NWS) using the National Warning System (NAWAS) and other electronic means. It is primarily intended for the use of emergency management, public safety and public health organizations for contacting either a localized segment of the public, threatened populations, or specialized groups, such as hospitals and response teams. Emergency information may also be received and transmitted using the SLED National Crime Information Center (NCIC) a nationwide information system. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be used to notify the general public of emergency conditions. EMD maintains a capability to use numerous radio systems and networks to provide a statewide emergency warning system, including the SCEMD Local Government Radio (LGR) network, the 800 MHz state radio system, satellite connections, high frequency radio, and amateur radio.
5. The EMD will maintain surveillance of storms using NWS Weather Service and information resource programs such as HURREVAC, Inland Winds and other related software
6. Notification to municipal governments, school district and hospitals will be initiated whenever the potential for an emergency exists.
7. Information for the media and the public will be clear, concise and accurate. Every effort shall be made to prevent and counter rumors, hearsay, and inaccurate information. Telephone operators assigned to the EOC will take calls from the general public and answer questions with the information provided them from all areas within the EOC or refer the call to the proper person.

8. On behalf of the Chairman of County Council and the Administrator, the EMD, through ESF-15, is responsible for informing the public of emergency and disaster information within the County.
9. The County Joint Information Center (JIC) will coordinate with the State's Joint Information Center, the Conglomerate County PIOs, FEMA, military public affairs and others as required to ensure the release of timely and accurate information.
10. The ESF-15 staff will coordinate with the local print and broadcast media regarding the County JIC and the media's duties as responsible team members during EOC and/or command post operations. Press conferences will be scheduled on the IAP.

VI. Evacuation

A. Evacuation is the controlled movement and relocation of persons and property made necessary by the threat or occurrence of a natural/technological disaster or an act of aggression. County assistance will be the provision of personnel, equipment, and technical expertise beyond that provided by the local jurisdiction.
B. The lead county agency for carrying out the evacuation due to large natural disasters is the Colleton County Sheriff's Office in conjunction with EMD. State assistance may be provided as previously described when it is necessary to evacuate and return citizens upon the direction of the Governor.
C. Coordination with all appropriate departments and agencies will be performed through the Law Enforcement Desk (ESF-13/16) at the County EOC or field CP.
D. EMD will monitor conditions that have the potential to require evacuation of any area(s) in the County and implement changes in the OPCONs as necessary.
E. Evacuations due to man-made incidents, involving a relatively small geographic area will be the responsibility of the jurisdictional fire and/or law enforcement agencies. As soon as practical, EMD will be alerted of evacuations and will be responsible for notification to the Governor's Office through the State Warning Point as required by state law (Emergency Powers Act).
F. Evacuations due to tropical storms and hurricanes will be coordinated by EMD with the SEOC, Southern Conglomerate Counties, and Colleton County Emergency Council. ESF-16 (led by South Carolina Highway Patrol) has an extensive plan for evacuations prior to Tropical Storms/Hurricane evacuations. Crisis relocation as a result of a terrorist act will be coordinated by EMD with SEOC, state and federal law enforcement, and Disaster Response Services Group.
G. Emergency conditions and affected areas that may require evacuation include:
    1. Hurricanes: Coastal areas, beachfront properties, low-lying areas around streams, and mobile home areas.
    2. Hazardous Materials Incidents: Densely populated areas throughout the state.
    3. Dam Failures and Floods: Inundation areas below dams and low-lying areas around rivers, streams, and swamps.
    4. Earthquakes/Tsunamis: Densely populated areas throughout the state.

a) Types of Tsunami Alerts

(1) Tsunami Warning - A tsunami warning is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate widespread inundation is imminent, expected, or occurring. Warnings alert the public that dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after initial arrival. Warnings alert emergency management officials to take actions for the entire tsunami hazard zone. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or cancelled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

(2) Tsunami Advisory - A tsunami advisory is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or very near the water is imminent, expected, or occurring. The threat may continue for several hours after initial arrival, but significant inundation is not expected for areas under an advisory. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include closing beaches, evacuating harbors and marinas, and the repositioning of ships to deep water when there is time to safely do so. Advisories are normally updated to continue the advisory, expand/contract affected areas, upgrade to a warning, or cancel the advisory.

(3) Tsunami Watch - a tsunami watch is issued to alert emergency management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area. The watch area maybe upgraded to a warning or advisory - or cancelled- based on updated information and analysis. Therefore, emergency management officials and the public should prepare to take action. Watches are normally issued based on seismic information without confirmation that a destructive tsunami is underway.

(4) Tsunami Information Statement - A tsunami information statement is issued to inform emergency management officials and the public that an earthquake has occurred, or that a tsunami warning, watch or advisory has been issued for another section of the ocean. In most cases, information statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a destructive tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations as the earthquake may have been felt in

coastal areas. An information statement may, in appropriate situations, caution about the possibility of destructive local tsunamis. Information statements may be reissued with additional information, though normally these messages are not updated. However, a watch, advisory or warning may be issued for the area, if necessary, after analysis and/or updated information becomes available.

b) Concept of Operations - should an evacuation be necessary as the result of an earthquake or tsunami warning; the following will occur:
   (1) Once a tsunami wave has been detected that may impact the Colleton County Coast, the Colleton County Fire-Rescue Chief, or his designee and/or National Weather Service will activate the Emergency Alert System advising the need to evacuate the beach area. Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division will also use all available forms of notifications to warn the public if a tsunami threatens our coast line.
   (2) Coordinate evacuation notifications through Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division, Colleton County Sheriff's Office-Communications, the NWS Charleston Office and the SCEMD State Warning Point. Coordinate beach evacuation notifications through the Town of Edisto, Edisto Beach Police Department, Edisto Beach Fire Department, Colleton County Fire-Rescue and Edisto Beach State Park Officials.
   (3) The PSAP/911 Center/Dispatch Center/County Warning Point will notify appropriate law enforcement agencies, Town of Edisto, Edisto Beach Police Department, Edisto Beach Fire Department, Edisto State Park Officials and Colleton County Fire-Rescue to respond to the beach and announce the evacuation of the beach.
   (4) In the event of a tsunami or an observation of severe water draw-back by first responders, an evacuation order may be given by the officer in charge. The PSAP/911 Center/Dispatch Center/County Warning Point should be notified immediately and they will notify the Sheriff, Fire-Rescue Chief, and County Administrator.
   (5) After initial alerts are distributed, follow up information will be provided by the public information officer (PIO) or through the EOC.

5. Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents: Densely populated areas throughout the state.

H. Depending on circumstances, an evacuation may be employed: Under the terms of Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, the Governor is the only person authorized to mandate and compel an evacuation in South Carolina. During an evacuation all citizens are expected to leave the affected area.

I. SCEMD will coordinate with Colleton County and the appropriate state agencies for evacuation routing to shelters, pre-positioning of personnel and equipment, provision of transportation, shelter and congregate care, and the provision of public information to deal effectively with the situation.

J. When the conditions which caused the evacuation cease to exist, control of reentry will be passed from the Governor back to the County's Emergency Council for coordination with the affected jurisdictions.

VII. Re-entry and Security

A. General - This section provides guidance to local and state agencies for an incident during which an evacuation of portions of Colleton County has occurred and an orderly and efficient re-entry of the evacuated population is needed while providing for the security of public and private property.

1. Re-entry must only be allowed after ESF-14 (Recovery & Mitigation) has assessed the immediate human needs (food, water, health/medical and housing) and the operational status of vital community infrastructure (transportation, communications and utility systems). This requires coordination between ESF-5 (Planning) and ESF-12 (Energy), ESF 1 (Transportation), ESF-2 (Communications), and ESF-3 (Public Works). Where needs are unmet, ESF-7 (Logistics) may need to coordinate or request resources to meet those needs. Municipalities are responsible for conducting their own immediate needs assessment to determine re-entry restrictions. Municipalities will coordinate with ESF-14 to determine if the locality is safe to permit the re-entry of residents, property/business owners. In some cases, state and/or federal assistance may also be available to assist or to conduct such an assessment. State participation is coordinated by SCEMD and federal participation is coordinated by DHS/FEMA.
2. Return to the Risk Area
    a) Businesses shall be responsible for credentialing their staff with proper identification, marked vehicles (permanent or magnetic) prior to a disaster or emergency. See Section "C" below.
    b) After impact, re-entry may be based upon one of three scenarios:
        (1) The threat has passed and there is little to no damage that affect communities.
        (2) Damage is limited to a localized area, operational area, or region of the county with minimal or isolated significant damaged (i.e. island areas in the southern portion of Colleton County)
        (3) Devastating damage has occurred with significant infrastructure effects over a wide spread area.
3. The decision of when to permit residents or business owners to return to an affected area will be made cooperatively between the EOC and

municipalities based upon the three scenarios above. The decision will be based upon an overall evaluation considering the following major factors:

a) Access – Following a major event, a survey of impacted areas should be conducted immediately to identify and prioritize the most seriously damaged areas of the locality. This can determine the level of damage to major routes into the area and help determine the time needed for debris clearance from those routes.
b) Essential Emergency Services – Fire-Rescue and Law Enforcement resources that have been relocated prior to the impact need to return to their service areas.
c) Water Levels – Floodwaters have receded from most of the area.
d) Public Health – Water and sewer services are operating
e) Subsistence – Food is available or made available in the impacted area.
f) Utilities – Electricity, potable water, sewer services, telephone, and natural gas services are operating or alternative power, water, sewer, and communications services are available in the affected areas.
g) Existing services can support both the people already in the impacted areas as well as an additional influx of people.

4. Once the decision to permit re-entry has been established, ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) should set up checkpoints and roadblocks as needed based upon the level of damage that has occurred. Re-entry can proceed as recommended based upon a phased re-entry. This can limit primary access to essential personnel that may be needed to restore services and help to manage the number of people entering the disaster area.
    a) No Access – Access is limited to only those personnel necessary to conduct an evaluation of the area. The area is deemed too dangerous for the general public either because of known or suspected danger. Law enforcement personnel should restrict access during this phase to provide for area safety and security. During this phase, agencies and groups may include, but are not limited to, Law Enforcement and Security Agencies (including private security for facilities and residential communities) and Fire-Rescue/First Responders.
    b) Restricted Access – Access to the area is limited to those personnel or agencies/organizations necessary to address the safety, service issues or conditions that are preventing the return of the population. The local authority having jurisdiction over the area (i.e. Municipal Government) determines who is authorized to enter. This phase allows the entry of agencies and organizations that play key roles in restoring minimal operations to the impacted area. Law enforcement personnel should restrict access during this phase to provide for area safety and security. **ONLY THOSE WITH PROPER AGENCY CREDENTIALS WILL BE ALLOWED ACCESS.** Only those with SCEMD issued dash passes or

Colleton County Fire-Rescue issued identification meeting one or more of the following designations will be allowed to enter:

(1) Law enforcement and security agencies (including private security for facilities and residential communities).
(2) Jurisdictional Fire, Medical, and Search & Rescue, First Responders or designees.
(3) Facility/Industrial Emergency Response Teams
(4) Contracted Debris Clearing and Removal Crews
(5) Infrastructure and Utilities Repair Personnel
(6) Officials (Municipal, County, State or Federal) Damage Assessment Teams
(7) Other personnel at the direction of the EOC or municipality

c) Limited Access – allows for the limited re-entry of only those residents or business owners that possess proof that they live, own, rent, lease or otherwise have a need to be allowed into the restricted areas. **ONLY THOSE WITH PROPER RESIDENCE OR AGENCY CREDENTIALS WILL BE ALLOWED ACCESS.** Access to others may also include:

(1) Relief Workers
(2) Commodities Points of Distribution (POD) Teams
(3) Health Agencies
(4) Insurance Agents
(5) Large Box Store Management and Staff
(6) Hotel/Motel Staff (to prepare for receiving of State and Federal relief agencies)

5. If the impacted areas cannot support the return of evacuated residents, temporary housing may be established in non-impacted areas near the disaster area. State and County authorities in accordance with the State Disaster Recovery Plan will make decisions on the location and operation of temporary housing facilities.
6. Residential and nursing homes are NOT to bring residents back to the community until all services have been restored to normal (including power, water, sewer, communications and local suppliers of commodities used by the facilities).

B. Checkpoints and Routes

1. Evacuees will return to the area following primary and secondary evacuation routes unless otherwise indicated.
2. Pre-established Traffic Control Points (TCP's) will be used to verify residents or workers that have a need to re-enter a restricted or limited access area. These TCP's serve as a road block to deny entry of those who may be looking to simply sight-see or have other undesirable intent.
3. Local law enforcement officers should be primarily responsible for establishing and staffing checkpoints for re-entry into their locality. Local checkpoint staffing may be supplemented by local, state, or federal law enforcement personnel (coordinated by ESF-13). Secondary check points may be established by local jurisdictions where required.

a) Potential Primary Traffic Control Points (TCP's) for Re-entry

(1) Highway 174 at Point of Pines Road / The Old Post Office Restaurant (in Charleston County)
(2) Bennetts Point Road at the Brickyard Bridge Landing (Ashepoo River)
(3) Wiggins Road at Stocks Creek Road

4. In order to expedite the re-entry process, an Identification Verification Area (IVA) may be established in close proximity to each TCP for people with questionable identification. Every effort should be made to ensure that residents return to their homes as soon as safely possible. Law Enforcement may limit the flow of returning traffic to better manage the TCP's.

C. Identification Procedures
1. Identification procedures are intended to provide guidance for law enforcement personnel who may be directing access to disaster impacted localities.
2. Residents should have proper identification, such as a driver's license, voter's registration, utility bills, property tax receipts, etc.; a document that proves residence or ownership of property within the disaster area. This is critically important for residents who have second homes or businesses in the disaster area as their driver's license likely lists them as a resident of another community, county or state.
3. Relief workers and business owners should have a company ID card, and/or marked company vehicles with agency information to enter an impacted area.

D. Roadblocks
1. The strategic location of roadblocks is an important part of the re-entry process. Roadblocks can be utilized to restrict entry points into devastated areas for two main reasons.
a) Roadblocks can be used to prevent mass entry of the civilian population, which can clog rescue routes for people in the impacted areas who may require medical attention.
b) Roadblocks are a method to help curtail acts of unlawfulness such as looting.

E. Curfews
1. Curfews may be issued by local, county or state law enforcement officials as a crime prevention measure depending on the intensity of the disaster and the level of damage sustained. The decision to implement a curfew and the duration rests with the local governing body or Colleton County Sheriff, but curfews should be coordinated through the EOC to ensure continuity among jurisdictions. Curfews may also be implemented countywide, regionally or within a particular municipality depending on the impact of the emergency.

F. Contingency Planning for Hurricanes
1. A major Category 3 or greater hurricane, involving a large-scale evacuation with thousands of private vehicles moving inland, is the contingency upon which re-entry plans are developed. Of course, with less powerful storms, the inundation areas will be smaller, the number of

evacuees and persons seeking public shelter will be more manageable locally, and the damage may be less. In this case, the special provisions for mass relocation inland and regional traffic control may not be needed.

G. Re-entry Public Information
    1. ESF-15 (Public Information) in the EOC will coordinate with ESF-5 (Planning) to provide information to assist residents and businesses in re-entering their homes or businesses inside impacted areas.

H. Security for Re-entry TCP's / IVA's
    1. ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) will coordinate effective staffing for TCP's and IVA's. ESF-13 will also consider those that may access restricted / impacted areas by not using roadways (i.e. water and air). Such access may require additional law enforcement personnel for patrolling of impacted areas.

I. Security for EOC
    1. EOC Command will set the type of security used at the EOC. Although multiple layers of security exist at the EOC, they may not all be implemented simultaneously. EOC security may include the following:
        a) Limited Security – Doors unlocked and access available to the general public
        b) Enhanced Security – Doors are locked and can only be opened by authorized personnel with a proper security code or key card/fob/device. The general public is not permitted to enter the EOC without an escort by an ESF representative.
        c) Full Security / Lockout – Doors are locked and can only be opened by EOC personnel inside after verification of identification. Only authorized ESF representatives are allowed inside the EOC. The general public is not permitted to enter the EOC.

VIII. Direction and Control

A. General
    1. Direction and control of response and recovery operations for a technological or natural disaster affecting our residents will be exercised by the Chairman of County Council through the County Administrator and EMD. The Emergency Council is comprised of the County Administrator, Fire-Rescue Chief, Sheriff, and the EOC Commander, but includes coordination and consultation with the Regional Emergency Manager / Coordinator, whenever possible. The decision-making staff for the County will be located in the EOC unless an alternate location is approved by the EMD.
    2. Emergency Management organization in support of the Emergency Council will be accomplished through the use of Emergency Support Functions (ESF).

B. Organization
    1. The EOC will be organized according to the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Support elements such as the Incident

Management Team (IMT) may be relocated to help establish command and control in those areas devastated by the event.

2. The Incident Command and Command Staff of the EOC are as follows:
    a) County Administrator
    b) Fire-Rescue Chief
    c) Sheriff
    d) EOC Commander (EOC IC)
    e) Legal Officer (if available)
    f) Public Information Officer (if available)
    g) Liaison Officer (if applicable)
    h) Regional Emergency Manager (REM) or Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC) - presence of REM/REC in the Command Staff helps to ensure synergy and effective communication between the EOC and the SEOC.
3. General Staff are:
    a) Operations Section Chief
    b) Logistics Section Chief
    c) Planning Section Chief
    d) Finance Section Chief
    e) Recovery Section Chief (ordinarily under Planning Section but may be made separate section if necessary, post event)
4. The Operations Section will be comprised of the Health and Medical Group (ESF-8), Fire Services Group (ESF-4), Search and Rescue Group (ESF-9), Law Enforcement Group (ESF-13), Public Works Group (ESF-3), Air Ops Group, Emergency Traffic Management Group (ESF-16), Hazardous Materials Group (ESF-10), Animal Services Group (ESF-17) and designated support staff members.
5. The Logistics Section will be comprised of the, Facilities Support Group, Transportation Group (ESF-1), Staff/Family Support Unit, Mass Care and Feeding Group (ESF-6/11), Communications Unit (ESF-2), Information Technology, Donated Goods & Volunteer Services (ESF-18) [when Recovery is not a separate section], Military Support (ESF-19) and designated support staff.
6. The Planning Section will be comprised of the Situation Unit, Documentation Unit, Technical Specialist Unit, Long Term Community Recovery & Mitigation Damage Assessment (ESF-14) [when Recovery is not a separate section], Energy (ESF-12), Message Center, GIS/Mapping, Resource Unit, Business and Industry (ESF-24) and designated support staff.
7. The Finance Section will be comprised of the Procurement Unit, Cost Unit, Comp/Claims Unit, Time Unit and designated support staff.
8. The Recovery Section (when separated from Planning Section) will be comprised of the Recovery Warehouse, Donated Goods & Volunteer Services (ESF-18) [which is normally under Logistics Section], Long Term

Community Recovery & Mitigation Damage Assessment (ESF-14), POD Coordinator to include NDIPs, and Emergency Housing.

C. Responsibilities
    1. Emergency Council/EOC Command Section (Administration)
        a) Establish priorities and allocates resources to support disaster tasks and operations.
        b) Approves the overall plan of action, including deployment of personnel and equipment to implement this plan.
        c) Directs county support and recovery operations in the disaster area and provides emergency funding of county operations.
        d) Coordinates requests for and utilization of state and federal support.
        e) Provides liaison to active duty and reserve military organizations supporting the response and recovery effort.
    2. Operations Section
        a) Participates in the execution of the overall plan providing direction and control for the EOC, assigns tasks to the ESFs in the section, non-ESF designated functional areas, and coordinates activities throughout the operational areas impacted by the event.
        b) Provides traditional public safety services such as police, fire, medical (including mass fatalities), and Public Works.
        c) Recommends to the Command Staff the activation and deployment of the Incident Management Team to areas within the impact zone that have lost local command and control or reporting capabilities.
        d) Coordinates with the other Sections Chiefs regarding emergency relocation to the alternate EOC.
    3. Logistics Section
        a) Provides all support needs to the incident with the exception of Air OPS and medical (which fall under the Operations Chief).
        b) Orders all off-site resources as may be required in support of operations.
        c) The Logistic Section and assigned units also provide facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, and feeding and berthing arrangements.
        d) Provides support to the IMT as tasked by the IC or Section Chiefs.
        e) Assists emergency operations personnel with personal and family matters.
        f) Provides communications support beyond that organic to the agency.
    4. Planning Section
        a) Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information about the incident from an overall perspective.

b) Section maintains information on the current as well as the forecasted situation, and the status of resources assigned to the incident.
c) Responsible for the preparation and documentation of Incident Action Plans (IAPs) with the assistance of all sections for each operational period.
d) Recommends personnel and logistical forecast requirements to the Command Staff.
e) Participates in all group planning meetings and briefings and shift change meetings.
f) Coordinate with other Section Chiefs and jurisdictions or units providing a similar function.
g) Assists with the relocation to the alternate EOC as required.
h) Collects and analyzes damage assessment information gathered from the air and on the ground.
i) ESF 24 will coordinate with businesses and industry to develop emergency mitigation, response, recovery and continuity plans to assist them in recovery following a disaster.

5. Finance Section
    a) Although not necessarily activated for smaller incidents, the Finance Section will be in place during major EOC operations.
    b) The Finance Section Chief will determine, based on the requirements of the incident and the level of EOC activation, the need to establish specific supporting functional units.
    c) Units typically assigned to the Finance Section are for cost documentation, procurement, coordination with businesses regarding licenses, registration of contractors, and information systems management, payroll sustainment and data processing.
    d) The Finance Section Chief is also the Applicant Agent and will determine the extent of the damages resulting in a federal declaration.
    e) The Documentation Unit will assist Section Chiefs, Group Supervisors and Unit Leaders with tracking costs for labor, equipment, and materials as well as other information required by the incident.
    f) The County's Risk Manager will coordinate with the Finance Section Chief regarding compensation-for-injury and claims. The Risk Manager will keep the EOC Command Section apprised of his/her location if this function is not physically located in the EOC.
    g) Participate in all group planning meetings and briefings and provide agenda input that is financial in nature.
    h) Ensure that all obligation documents initiated at the EOC are properly prepared.
6. Recovery Section (when a separate section)

a) Serve as primary point of contact (POC) for disaster recovery preparedness with the State and neighboring local governments.
b) Establish and maintain contacts and networks for disaster recovery resources and support systems.
c) Lead the creation and coordination that activates the local recovery dedicated organizations and initiatives.
d) Work with the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator to develop a unified and accessible communication strategy.
e) Participate in damage and impact assessments with other recovery partners.

7. Municipal Governments
   a) While municipalities may have personnel assigned to specific ESF's (e.g. Municipal Fire Department in ESF-4 or Municipal Police Department in ESF-13), municipal administrative personnel, planners, and managers will typically be grouped with ESF-5 (Planning Section Chief). Municipal concerns will be coordinated by the Planning Section Chief.

D. Operations
   1. Preparedness Operations
      a) The County EOC will be maintained in operational readiness by EMD with the support of the Facilities Management Department.
      b) In the absence of real event activations, periodic exercises will be conducted to test the capability of the EOC, the validity of this plan, and to provide training to EOC staff.
      c) This plan will be reviewed, updated, and certified annually to the SCEMD.
      d) Under the provisions of this plan, heads of county departments and agencies are required to ensure preparedness for emergency operations of their assigned ESFs and Departmental Directives.
   2. Response Operations
      a) The EOC will be activated and staffed in accordance with the type of emergency and anticipated resource needs. The primary agency for each ESF has responsibility to ensure supporting agencies are informed and their actions coordinated.
      b) The State Warning Point located within the SEOC will initiate actions appropriate to warn local governments and state agencies. The County Warning Point will disseminate and rebroadcast warning notices as received from state and local sources.
      c) Direct supervision of resources employed in support of disaster operations is exercised by the agency providing the support.
      d) The Lowcountry Type III Incident Management Team (IMT) may be assigned to a CP, or other local government facility such as a Satellite Centers or Operational Area Command Posts. Depending

on the situation, the State Forestry Type II Incident Management Team may be requested to assist.

e) When ordered by the Governor, the EOC will coordinate the movement of people from areas threatened or stricken by an emergency.

3. Recovery Operations
    a) Request and coordinate state and federal assistance.
    b) Establish Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) as needed.
    c) The Governor will appoint at the state level the State Coordinating Officer (SCO), the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), and the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO). Counterparts to these positions required at the county level will be suggested at the time of the incident as determined by the Applicant Agent and the EMD.
    d) Deploy Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams in coordination with ESF 14 as well as state PDA forces.
    e) Upon activation of a Disaster Field Office (DFO) the SEOC operations will be shifted to the DFO location. The County EOC operations will be continued until a demobilization plan is approved by the Command Section.
4. Mitigation Operations
    a) Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the SHMO will develop the mitigation strategy and implement the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). The County Hazard Mitigation Officer (CHMO) will coordinate with the SHMO regarding county level projects.

IX. Administration and Logistics

A. General

1. A large emergency or disaster will place great demands on the resources of local government. Distribution of required resources might be made difficult by the circumstances of the emergency. Initial priority will be given to food, water, and medications. Resources will be identified and provided as soon as practical. Coordination with appropriate departments and agencies will be performed to ensure that operational readiness is maintained at all times. Administrative procedures will be conducted in accordance with existing rules, resolutions and ordinances.
2. Colleton County IT department will provide technical support to the EOC which will allow network access to the county's Palmetto EOC. This system will enhance information flow not only within the EOC but also to the various detached functions located throughout the EOC. Palmetto EOC also allows for proper resource management and aids in financial record keeping, reporting and tracking resource needs.

3. In the event an incident, emergency or disaster requires logistical support beyond ordinary means, Colleton County Parks and Recreation will be the lead agency for receipt and distribution.

B. Funding and Accounting
    1. Expenditures of county monies for emergency operations will be in accordance with guidelines set forth by the Finance Department and Administrator. Accounting for expenditure of county funds will be conducted under applicable laws and ordinances and will be subject to audit. Proper documentation will be maintained and will serve as the basis for the federal declaration and subsequent reimbursement request.

C. Consumer Protection
    1. In addition to any local efforts to curb price gouging and problems with contractors, the Department of Consumer Affairs will monitor emergency activities to provide protection to consumers.

D. Environmental Protection
    1. All actions taken pursuant to the event to repair and restore, whether by a government agency, individual, or private entity will be done in accordance with South Carolina and federal laws and regulations regarding the environment. SCDHEC can provide additional information as required.

E. Nondiscrimination
    1. Discrimination against persons on the basis of age, color, economic status, nationality, race, religion, sex or handicap in the administration of emergency services or disaster relief is prohibited. Complaints of discrimination in emergency operations or disaster relief will be made to the local emergency management organizations for investigation and further action.

F. Duplication of Benefits
    1. Federal law prohibits any persons, business concerns, or other entities from receiving federal disaster assistance when compensation for the loss has been received from an insurance company or any other source.

G. Volunteers
    1. Where feasible and permitted by law, Colleton County will utilize its volunteer force in any manner necessary to assist with emergency planning, response or recovery.

X. Continuity of Government

Continuity of Government (COG) is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during an emergency or disaster situation. All levels of government (federal, state, and local) share a constitutional responsibility to preserve the life and property of their citizens. State and local Continuity of Government is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities.

A. Succession of Authority

1. The line of succession for county government in making disaster/emergency decisions, if County Council is unable to convene, is the County Council Chairperson or Vice Chairperson, any Council member, the County Administrator, the Administrative Services Director, the Fire-Rescue Chief and the Emergency Management Division Director.

B. Preservation of Records
    1. In order to provide normal government operations following an emergency or disaster, essential records must be protected (i.e. vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resources data, authorities, personnel and payroll rosters, succession lists, supplies and equipment lists, laws, charters and financial records) by each department or agency.

C. Emergency Actions
    1. The Colleton County Emergency Operations Plan assigns primary and support agency responsibility to the various Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and other support activities. Specific emergency delegations are contained in this plan.

D. Delegations of Emergency Authority
    1. Colleton County Ordinance 95-O-15 establishes County authority and preparation for and response to emergency situations. Sections 25-1-420 and 25-1-450, SC Code of Laws, establish the state authority for state, county, and municipal government preparation for and response to emergency situations. Section 25-1-440, SC Code of Laws, grants additional powers and duties to the Governor during declared emergencies.

E. Protection of Government Resources
    1. Essential functions are those that enable county agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and wellbeing of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base in emergencies. The success of agency operations at an alternate facility is absolutely dependent upon the availability and redundancy of critical communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other agencies, critical customers, and the public. When identifying communications requirements, agencies should take maximum advantage of the entire spectrum of communications media likely to be available in any emergency situation. These services may include, but are not limited to, secure and/or non-secure voice, fax, and data connectivity, internet access, and e-mail.

XI. Continuity of Operations (COOP)

Colleton County has worked to have in place a comprehensive and effective program to ensure continuity of mission essential county emergency functions under all circumstances.

A. General - To support this Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division has implemented the Continuity of Operations (COOP) Program.

B. Requirements - The identification of individual department/agency activities and sub-components are key to ensure that mission essential COOP functions are maintained. Agencies are required to:
    1. Establish COOP plans and procedures that delineate mission essential functions.
    2. Specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority.
    3. Provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases.
    4. Identify alternate operating facilities.
    5. Provide for interoperable communications.
    6. Validate the capability to continue mission essential functions through tests, training, and exercises.

C. Emergency Operations Center
    1. Primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the facility from which local response to emergencies is coordinated, directed and controlled. It is the designated headquarters for the Administrator when he is directing local response to disasters. The EOC is staffed by representatives of county/local agencies and other personnel, as required. The coordination of a local response, as well as a state response, will come from the EOC, under the direction of the Administrator. The Emergency Operations Center, 108 Simmons Street, Walterboro, is the designated primary EOC.
    2. The Palmetto 800 radio network allows for interoperable communications between agencies, jurisdictions and counties.

D. County Agencies - Additionally, all county agencies, regardless of location, are encouraged to have in place a viable COOP capability to ensure continued performance of all mission essential functions from alternate operating sites during any emergency or situation that may disrupt normal operations. Fire-Rescue Headquarters, 113 Mable T. Willis Blvd., Walterboro, is the designated alternate EOC.

XII. Plan Development and Maintenance

A. General
    1. This plan is the principle source of documentation concerning the county's emergency management planning activities. Designated departments and agencies of county government have the responsibility for developing and maintaining a portion of this plan. Additionally, and to even a greater extent, these same agencies are responsible for developing the enabling Departmental Directives/SOP's/SOG's that are maintained elsewhere. Overall coordination of this process will be performed by the EMD.

B. Responsibility
    1. The EMD will coordinate the efforts of all responsible departments and agencies for plan development and timely update/revision. Primary ESF agencies will coordinate their Departmental Directives with all supporting

agencies within their ESFs. At a minimum, this plan will ideally be updated annually or as required by actual events.

XIII. Authorities and References

A. County

1. Colleton County Ordinance 95-O-15
2. Colleton County Hazard/Risk/Vulnerability Analysis

B. State

1. Regulation 58-1, Local Government Preparedness Standards, SC Code of Regulations
2. Regulation 58-101, State Government Preparedness Standards, SC Code of Regulations
3. Governor's Executive Order No. 2003-12 and 2003-21
4. SC Emergency Operations Plan
5. SC State Hurricane Plan
6. SC Emergency Recovery Plan
7. The South Carolina Hazard Mitigation Plan, 9 Oct 1999
8. State of South Carolina Hazard Assessment
9. South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan
10. South Carolina Earthquake Plan
11. South Carolina Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy, 2003
12. SC Disaster Logistics Support Plan
13. Santee Cooper Emergency Action Plan for Dam Failure
14. SC Drought Response Plan
15. SC Mass Casualty Plan
16. SC Tsunami Plan
17. SC Catastrophic Incident Response Plan
18. Colleton County Tsunami Plan

C. Federal

1. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 93-288, Title VI, as amended
2. National Response Plan, as amended and re-titled "National Response Framework"
3. Presidential Executive Order 12148, Federal Emergency Management
4. Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Title 44, as amended
5. Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 5 (HSPD-5), Management of Domestic Incidents
6. Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 8 (HSPD-8), National Preparedness

Table 1 - Hazard/Risk/Vulnerability Analysis

Hazard (Event Type)	**Consequence** (Potential for Loss)	**Vulnerability** (Lack of Protection, Defense, Deterrence)	**Probability** (Likelihood hazard will occur)	**Risk** (Relative Threat)
Hurricane	3	2	2	**3**
Tornado	1	3	2	**3**
Severe Thunderstorm	1	3	3	**3**
Ice Storm	2	2	2	**2**
Earthquake	3	3	1	**2**
Temperature Extremes	2	2	3	**2**
Wildfire	1	2	2	**2**
HazMat Incident	1	1	3	**2**
Rip Currents	1	1	3	**2**
Snowfall	2	2	1	**1**
Blizzard	2	2	1	**1**
Tsunami	2	2	1	**1**
Drought	2	1	3	**1**
Flood	2	1	2	**1**
Epidemic	2	1	2	**1**
Nuclear Plant Incident	1	2	1	**1**
Nuclear Blast	2	2	1	**1**
Terrorism	1	1	1	**1**
Dam Failure / Inundation	1	1	1	**1**
Landslide	0	0	0	**0**
Volcano	0	0	0	**0**

Table 1 Pictorial Representation

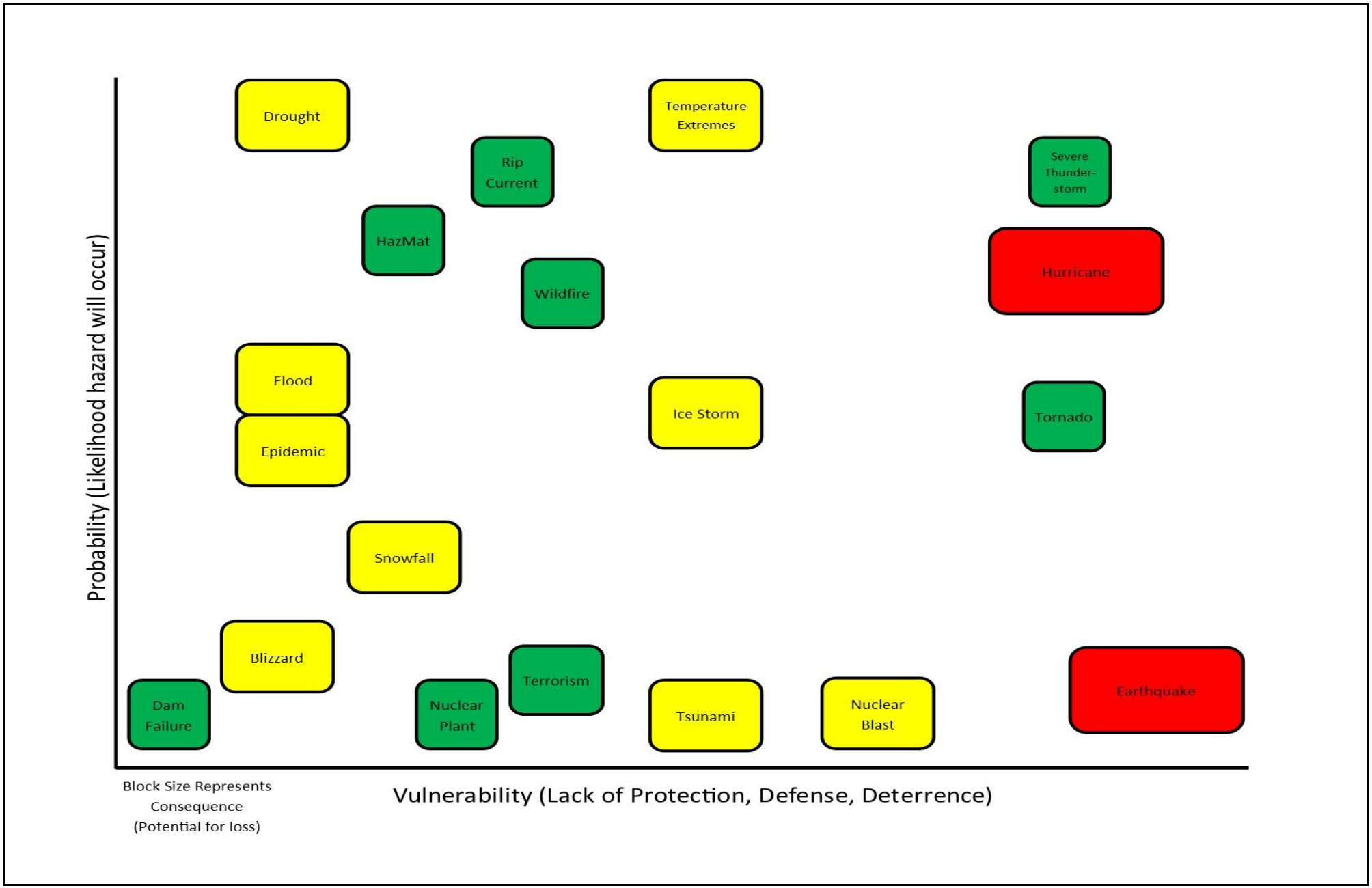


Table 2 - EOC / Emergency Organization

EOC Organization - Emergency Support Functions are managed by one or two lead agencies. Some are also supported by one or more agencies.
(Green = Command, Red = Operations, Blue = Logistics, Yellow = Planning)

Emergency Support Function	Lead Agency	Supporting Agencies
ESF-1 (Transportation) - reports to Logistics Chief (ESF-7)	Colleton County School District	Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, South Carolina School Bus Shop, Colleton County Fleet Management, Lowcountry Community Action Agency, Palmetto Breeze, Colleton County Facilities Management, United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot – Parris Island
ESF-2 (Communications) - reports to Logistics Chief (ESF-7)	Colleton County Sheriff's Office	Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Information/Technology Department, Colleton ARES, Palmetto Rural Telephone Cooperative, Frontier, Verizon Wireless, AT&T, Comcast
ESF-3 (Public Works and Engineering) - reports to Operations Chief	Colleton County Public Works and Engineer	Colleton County Solid Waste, Walterboro Public Works, Edisto Beach Public Works, SC Department of Transportation (SCDOT), SCDHEC-Environmental Quality Control
ESF-4 (Fire) - reports to EOC Command	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Walterboro Fire Department, Edisto Beach Fire Department, SC State Fire, South Carolina Forestry Commission, United States Forestry Service, United States Coast Guard
ESF-5 (Planning) - reports to EOC Command	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Municipal Planning Departments/Liaisons, Energy Providers, Colleton County Assessor's Office, Colleton County Information/Technology Department, Colleton County Economic Alliance, ESF-4/9/10 (Operations Section Chief), ESF-7 (Logistics Section Chief)

ESF-6 (Mass Care) - reports to Logistics Chief	Department of Social Services (DSS)	Colleton County School District, Colleton County Facilities Management, American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Colleton County Fire-Rescue, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Lowcountry Community Action Agency, SC Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
ESF-7 (Logistics) - reports to EOC Command	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Amateur Radio Emergency Service, Colleton County Department of Social Services (DSS), American Red Cross, Colleton County School District, Colleton County Information and Technology Services, South Carolina EMD/SEOC, South Carolina National Guard, Colleton County Parks and Recreation
ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services) - reports to Operations Chief	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Colleton County Medical Center, S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), South Carolina First Responder Assistance Team (FAST), Fire-Rescue Chaplains, American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Colleton County Coroner's Office, Coastal Empire Mental Health, Private Ambulance Services, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS), Funeral Homes, Lowcountry Council of Governments (LCOG)
ESF-9 (Search and Rescue) - reports to Operations Chief	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Edisto Beach FD & PD, Walterboro Fire Department, Colleton County Public Works Department, S.C. Civil Air Patrol, Med-Trans/Global Medical Response, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Coast Guard, S.C. State Fire

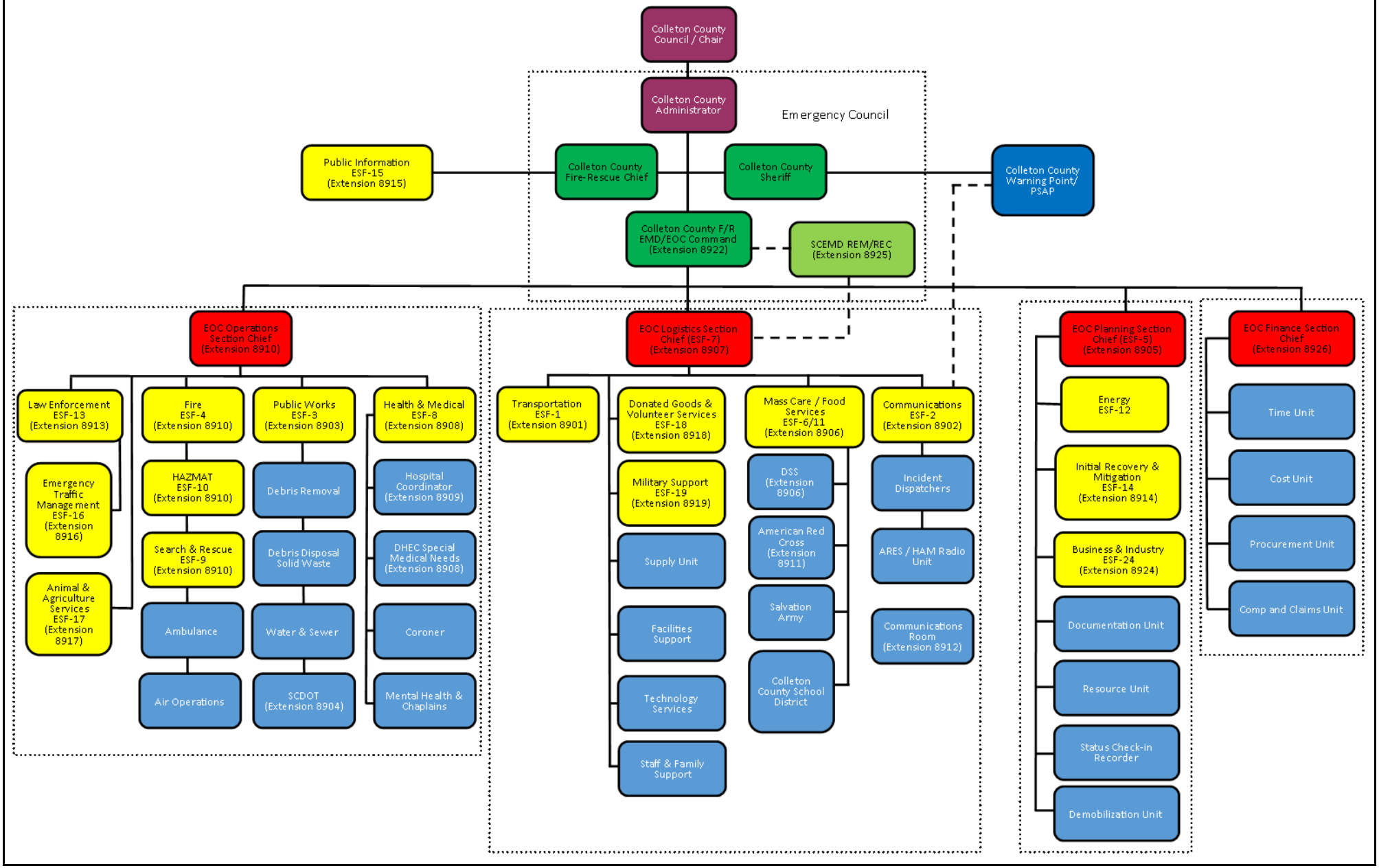
ESF-10 (Hazardous Materials) - reports to Operations Chief	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Edisto Beach Fire Department, Walterboro Fire Department, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Coast Guard, 43rd Civil Support Team (CST)
ESF-11 (Food Services) - reports to Logistics Chief	Department of Social Services (DSS)	American Red Cross, Lowcountry Food Bank, The Salvation Army, Colleton County School District, Dogwood Hills Restaurant, SC Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
ESF-12 (Energy) - reports to Planning Section Chief	Colleton County Fire-Rescue	Dominion Energy, Coastal Electric Cooperative, Edisto Electric Cooperative, Local Fueling Stations
ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) - reports to Operations Section Chief	Colleton County Sheriff's Office	Walterboro Police Department, Edisto Beach Police Department, Cottageville Police Department, State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), S.C. Highway Patrol, S.C. Department of Probation, Pardon, & Parole Services, S.C. Department Natural Resources, SCDHEC, South Carolina National Guard, US Customs and Border Protection
ESF-14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation) - reports to Planning Section Chief	Colleton County Administration	Colleton County Assessor's Office, Municipality Administrations, Colleton County Engineer, South Carolina National Guard, South Carolina State Guard, Colleton County Chamber of Commerce, Colleton County Economic Alliance, South Carolina Forestry Commission

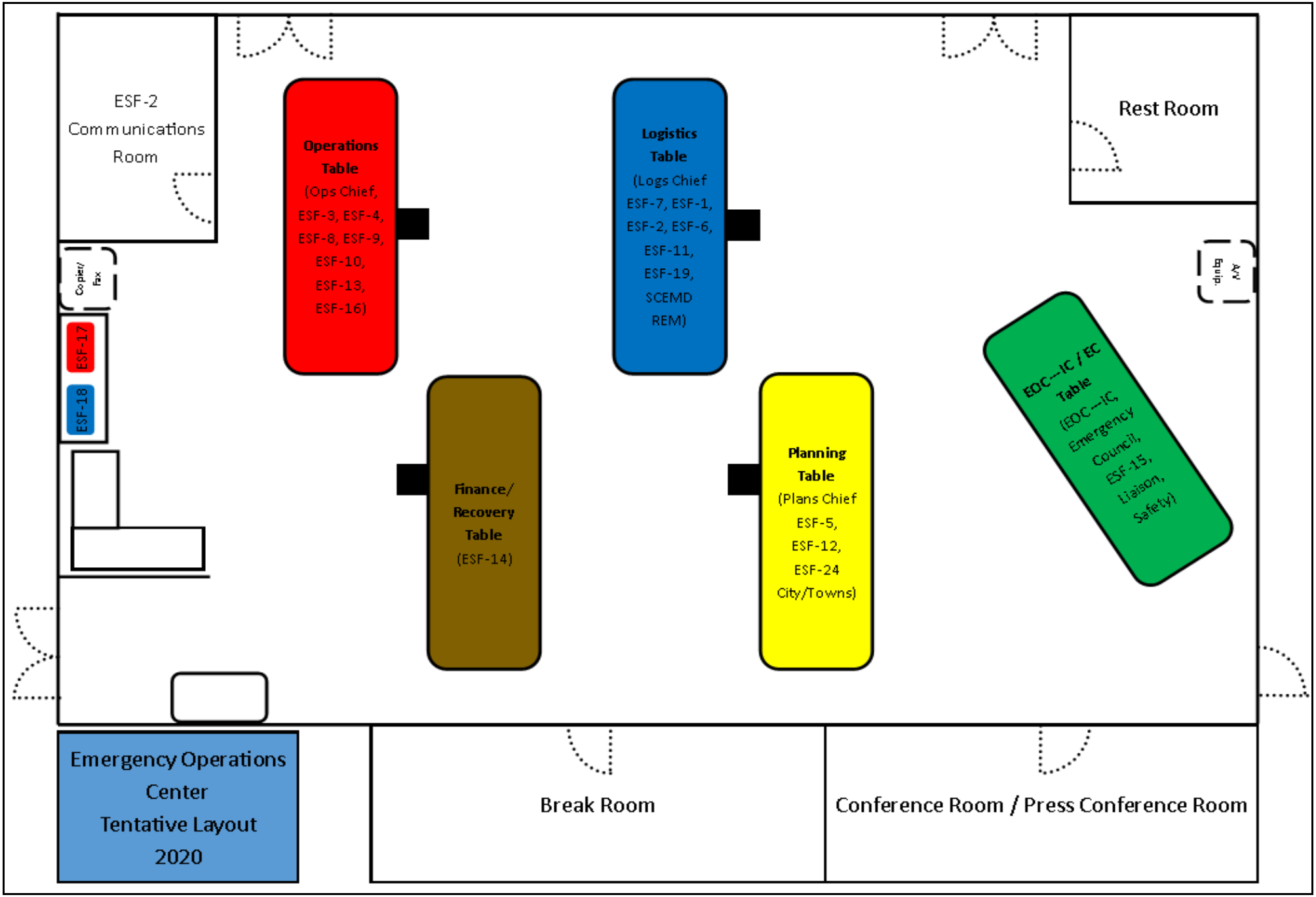
ESF-15 (Public Information) – reports to Emergency Council	Colleton County Emergency Council	Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Colleton County Administration, South Carolina Emergency Management Division PIO, EOC Operations Sections Chief, ESF-7 (EOC Logistics Section Chief), ESF-5 (EOC Planning Section Chief), EOC Finance Section Chief (when established), EOC Recovery Section Chief (when established)
ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management) - reports to ESF-13	South Carolina Highway Patrol	Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Walterboro Police Department, Edisto Beach Police Department Cottageville Police Department, State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), S.C. Department of Probation, Pardon, and Parole Services, S.C. Department of Transportation, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, South Carolina National Guard
ESF-17 (Animal and Agriculture Services) - reports to Operations Section Chief	Colleton County Animal Services	Colleton County Animal Response Team (CCART), Friends of Colleton County Animal Shelter (FOCCAS), Department of Health and Environmental Control, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, S.C. Department of Agriculture, Clemson Extension Service
ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services) – reports to Logistics Section Chief	Colleton County Parks and Recreation	Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division (EMD) - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Colleton County Information / Technology Department, American Red Cross, Municipal Administrations, The Salvation Army, SC Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), S.C. National Guard, S.C. State Guard

ESF-19 (Military Support) – reports to Logistics Section Chief	South Carolina National Guard	U.S. Coast Guard - Sector Charleston, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) / State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), Lowcountry Regional Airport, SC State Guard
ESF-24 (Business and Industry) – reports to Planning Section Chief	Local Business and Industry Representatives	Colleton County Administration, Colleton County Chamber of Commerce, Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), Colleton County Economic Alliance

EOC Command / Emergency Council (Public Information - ESF-15)		
Operations Section	**Logistics Section (ESF-7)**	**Planning Section (ESF-5)**
ESF-3 (Public Works and Engineering)	ESF-1 (Transportation)	ESF-12 (Energy)
ESF-4 (Fire)	ESF-2 (Communications)	ESF-14 (Initial Recovery and Mitigation)
ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services)	ESF-6 (Mass Care)	ESF-24 (Business and Industry)
ESF-9 (Search and Rescue)	ESF-11 (Food Services)	
ESF-10 (Hazardous Materials)	ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services)	
ESF-13 (Law Enforcement)	ESF-19 (Military Support)	
ESF-16 (Emergency Traffic Management)		
ESF-17 (Animal and Agriculture Services)		

Table 2 Pictorial Representation




ESF-2
Communications
Room
Operations
Table
(Ops Chief,
ESF-3, ESF-4,
ESF-8, ESF-9,
ESF-10,
ESF-13,
ESF-16)
Logistics
Table
(Logs Chief
ESF-7, ESF-1,
ESF-2, ESF-6,
ESF-11,
ESF-19,
SCEMD
REM)
Rest Room
Copier/
Fax
ESF-17
ESF-18
Finance/
Recovery
Table
(ESF-14)
Planning
Table
(Plans Chief
ESF-5,
ESF-12,
ESF-24
City/Towns)
EOC--IC / EC
Table
(EOC--IC,
Emergency
Council,
ESF-15,
Liaison,
Safety)
Emergency Operations
Center
Tentative Layout
2020
Break Room
Conference Room / Press Conference Room

ESF-1 - Transportation

Primary: Colleton County School District

Support: Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, South Carolina School Bus Shop, Colleton County Fleet Management, Lowcountry Community Action Agency, Palmetto Breeze, United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot – Parris Island

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-7 (EOC Logistics Section Chief)	Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, South Carolina School Bus Shop, Colleton County Fleet Management, Lowcountry Community Action Agency, Palmetto Breeze, Colleton County Facilities Management, United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot – Parris Island

I. INTRODUCTION:

A. A disaster or any emergency may severely damage the local transportation infrastructure. Most state/local transportation activities will be hampered by damaged roads, bridges, and disrupted communications. Responses that require mass transportation assets will be coordinated by ESF-1 during the immediate pre- and post-disaster period. The County's emergency responsibility will primarily include the prioritization and allocation of local transportation assets including processing of all transportation requests from local agencies and local governments. Further, ESF-1 will request to acquire, and if approved, will coordinate use of air, rail, and water transportation assets and provide transportation damage assessment information.

II. MISSION

A. To provide for the coordination and use of all county, public, private and volunteer transportation resources within Colleton County during a disaster situation.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Colleton County School District (CCSD) has been designated as responsible for the coordination of all ESF-1 administrative, management, planning, training, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities to include developing, coordinating and maintaining ESF-1. This individual (these individuals) is responsible for coordinating transportation assistance to all county, public, private and volunteer transportation organizations within the County as

requested or required by the disaster event. All ESF-1 supporting agencies will assist CCSD in the planning and execution of the above.

B. Transportation operations will be controlled from the County EOC, and/or mobile Command Post using Palmetto EOC where applicable.
C. CCSD will, in coordination with the County's EOC, be responsible for the development and maintenance for plans related to the ESF but not included in this plan.
D. ESF-1 Supervisor will coordinate all unmet transportation requirements during a disaster period. Coordination with all supporting and other appropriate departments/agencies and organizations will be performed to ensure continual operational readiness.
E. CCSD is responsible for the execution of all emergency transportation services necessary to support the emergency operations of county agencies. Requests for use of additional transportation resources will be made through the County EOC. State and Federal support will be committed, as available, on a mission type basis upon request to the State.
F. Request from county, public, private, and volunteer transportation organizations for assistance may be made, through the County's EOC, by the ESF-1 Supervisor during a disaster period. These include county departments with air, water, and ground transportation resources.
G. ESF-1, in coordination with the state and federal governments and the transportation industry, will attempt to provide necessary equipment in response to emergency requirements. All intrastate transportation available for emergency management purposes will be subject to the control of the Department of Transportation with the following exceptions:
    1. Transportation required for military and other federal personnel or supplies.
    2. Federally controlled or operated vessels, trains, vehicles or aircraft, bridges, and the intracoastal waterway unless specifically made available.
    3. Commercial or scheduled air carriers (interstate carriers).
    4. Non-state ocean-going vessels.
H. The process of furnishing transportation services during a disaster situation involves two series of actions.
    1. First, essential immediate transportation needs are identified and actions are taken to provide for these needs.
    2. Second, as soon as possible, future continuing needs for transportation service and expected future transportation capabilities are estimated.
    3. Decisions are then made and actions taken to direct these expected future capabilities to meet the needs considered most essential.
I. All ESF-1 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-1 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

1. Maintain current inventories of county transportation facilities, supplies, fuel, and equipment by mode.
2. Maintain current resource directories of all commercial and industrial transportation assets, locations, and driver statuses.
3. Establish and maintain liaison with the state and federal transportation officials.
4. Estimate logistical requirements (e.g., personnel, supplies and equipment, facilities, and communications) during the planning process and through exercises. Develop appropriate transportation packages to support likely scenarios.
5. Identify and train CCSD and other supporting agency personnel, as required, to staff the Emergency Support Function in the EOC for determining requirements and for developing plans for an immediate county response.
6. Participate in County and State exercises.
7. Ensure all ESF-1 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-1 agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or an equivalent course.

B. Mitigation
1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
2. Support requests and directives resulting from the County Administrator, Governor and/or FEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

C. Response
1. Identify transportation needs required to respond to the emergency.
2. Coordinate with ESF-19 (Military Support) for use of state military transportation assets.
3. Identify available transportation resources and coordinate assignments, as necessary.
4. Report the locations of damage to transportation infrastructure, degree of damage, and other available information to ESF-5 (Planning) as information becomes available.
5. Establish communications with the State Emergency Transportation Coordinator to coordinate transportation required beyond the county's capability.
6. Assist local governments in determining the most viable, available transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area, and regulate the use of such networks as appropriate.
7. Coordinate emergency information for public release through the EOC ESF-15.
8. Colleton County Facilities Management Department will be responsible for assisting, when necessary, with the installation, maintenance and

operations of emergency generators at critical facilities such as the County EOC, alternate County EOC and Special Medical Needs shelters. Coordination for refueling of these generators will be through ESF-1 in coordination with ESF-3.

9. Coordinate, when available, for transportation support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points.
10. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

D. Recovery

1. Continue to render transportation support when and where required as long as emergency conditions exist.
2. Coordinate the re-supply of fixed and transportable fuel supplies to those supporting emergency response to include portable and fixed generators at the County EOC and Special Medical Needs Shelters.
3. Evaluate and task the transportation support requests for impacted areas.
4. Ensure that ESF-1 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General: All ESF-1 primary and support agencies must maintain inventories and procedures to obtain the following transportation assets:

1. Buses of various types and sizes, with drivers, including non-emergency patient transportation carriers, to be used for evacuations and other transportation missions.
2. Passenger and utility vans of various types and sizes, with and without drivers, including non-emergency patient transportation carriers, to be used for evacuation and other transportation missions.
3. Trucks and/or trailers of various types, sizes, and combinations with drivers/operators to be used for various transportation missions.
4. Boats of various types and sizes, powered and non-powered, for various transportation missions.
5. Cars of various sizes to be used for various transportation missions.
6. Vehicle repair facilities, equipment and personnel to be used for repairs to various types of emergency vehicles.
7. Motor pool and vehicle service facilities and personnel to be used for refueling and servicing various types of emergency vehicles.
8. Material handling equipment, including forklifts.

B. ESF-1 Supervisor:

1. In coordination with the supporting agencies and EMD, develops procedures, organizes personnel and maintains a readiness posture.
2. Maintains liaison with EMD and with all organizations within the Transportation Service.
3. Review, develop and prepare procedures for acquisition of additional transportation assets.

4. Develops and maintains a transportation resources list by type and availability.
5. In coordination with the EMD, obtains evacuation routes to be used during disaster operations.
6. Participates in test exercises of this ESF when requested by EMD or required for planning updates.
7. ESF-1 Supervisor maintains liaison with local government units, public, private and volunteer organizations.

C. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
   1. Will provide transportation resources when necessary.

D. Colleton County Sheriff's Office
   1. Will provide transportation resources when necessary.

E. South Carolina School Bus Shop
   1. Maintains buses utilized by CCSD
   2. Coordinates the use of buses (state assets) to assist with evacuations in other counties when necessary

F. Colleton County Fleet Management
   1. Assists with maintenance of transportation assets when necessary

G. Lowcountry Community Action Agency (LCAA)
   1. Assists with transportation missions as necessary
   2. Coordinates with EOC to ensure no duplication of efforts
   3. Prefers to execute transportation missions in groups of citizens as opposed to transporting one individual from one area at a time

H. Palmetto Breeze
   1. Can provide transportation assets when available
   2. Serves as ESF-1 Lead Agency in Beaufort County

I. United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot – Parris Island
   1. Utilizes school buses normally at the disposal of CCSD to evacuate Marine Corps recruits
   2. Notifies SEOC and Beaufort EOC of decision to evacuate Marine Corps recruits
      a) This decision requires the use of school buses normally utilized by CCSD and effectively limits the CCSD ability to keep schools open. As a result, ESF-6 can consider opening shelters in school facilities that can otherwise not be used by CCSD due to the lack of school bus assets.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE County ESF-1 will coordinate with State/Federal ESF-1 to obtain assistance as required. Care will be taken in coordinating state and local governmental entities to avoid tasking competing service demands on the civil sector. Records for labor, materials, and equipment will be maintained for federal reimbursement. After-action reports, SITREPs, and other reports will be provided as required.

ESF-2 - Communications

Primary: Colleton County Sheriff's Office - Communications/PSAP/911 Division - Warning Point

Support: Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Information/Technology Department, Colleton ARES, Palmetto Rural Telephone Cooperative, Comcast, Frontier, Verizon Wireless, AT&T

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-7 (EOC Logistics Section Chief)	Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton ARES, Colleton County Information/Technology Department, Palmetto Rural Telephone Cooperative, Comcast, Frontier, Verizon Wireless, AT&T

I. Introduction:

A. Communications includes information and reports, surveillance of threatening conditions, and 24-hour radio, telephone, internet, and teletype capability. County assistance under this function consists of the utilization of equipment and personnel essential to coordinate and disseminate information before, during and after an impending or actual disaster situation. In the event normal emergency management communications channels become overburdened or destroyed, other county and state agency channels shall be utilized as necessary to augment county communications; assist local law enforcement, firefighting, search and rescue; lifesaving, etc.; and disseminate instructions and operational guidance relating to disaster relief.

B. The Colleton County Sheriff's Office Communications Division operates the county's sole public safety answering point (PSAP) and dispatches all county and municipal fire and law enforcement services from the PSAP. At the direction of the Sheriff, it is authorized to conduct warnings of the public through all available means (social media, Code RED, door-to-door). When a public warning occurs, the PSAP will notify EMD, which can access other means of warning (State Warning Point, EAS). Where schools, hospitals, institutions, and places of public assembly are to be warned, direct contact may be made to ensure receipt of the warning. The PSAP maintains procedures for warning hearing impaired and non-English speaking citizens. Colleton County Fire-Rescue shares its pre-incident survey database enabling the PSAP to contact industries storing HazMat by which the PSAP can determine contacts for the industry and affected areas in close proximity in the event of a hazmat release.

II. Mission

A. To provide a means of defining, specifying, and performing the functions of communication through coordination with appropriate local, state, and federal

agencies and organizations to minimize loss of life and property in the event of an emergency or disaster.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Communication activities will be coordinated from the EOC, CP, or other designated facility or mobile unit at the time of the incident.

B. The ESF-2 Supervisor has overall responsibility for the coordination of communication activities during a disaster situation including establishment and maintenance of the Colleton County emergency radio net(s) as well as communications with municipalities, adjacent counties, and the state.

C. The Communications Coordinators from the various municipalities will develop and maintain all communication activities in their respective jurisdictions. Due to security reasons, frequency lists are not included in this plan but maintained by the Communication Group Supervisor and Communication Coordinators from the various municipalities. The Palmetto 800 system permits interoperability between State, County, and municipal emergency services.

    1. All County and Municipal Emergency Services are dispatched by the County Warning Point via the Palmetto 800 system.

D. The primary means of communications between the EOC and municipalities will be by telephone line, fax, email and radio. Telephone/fax and radio communications (Palmetto 800 system) are available between the EOC and all local and supporting agencies with emergency assignments during a disaster including shelters when opened (through the Law Enforcement and/or Fire-Rescue personnel present). Communications between the County EOC and State EOC will be via email or Palmetto EOC. Secondary communication for this link will be via the SC EMD 800 MHz, Satellite Phone/Radio, LGR Net, RACES/ARES networks, NAWAS, and/or MARS.

E. Telecommunicators from each agency of local government will operate their own radio systems. When it becomes necessary for the EOC to communicate on Colleton County government radio networks and the agency does not have an operator available, the ESF-2 Supervisor will provide a trained operator. Backup communications support may be supported by the Colleton Amateur Radio Emergency Service / Amateur Radio Club and other support agencies.

F. Shelters will use telephones for primary communications and 800 MHZ radio system for secondary communications. HAM radios will be used as tertiary communications, if available. DSS will maintain a cellular phone link between shelters and net control at DSS Headquarters.

G. The communications service will use a standard message form for recording all messages sent from or received at the County EOC. All messages from the EOC communications service will be routed through the duty communications supervisor.

H. All verbal messages received will be recorded on message forms by the individuals receiving such messages.

I. Should 9-1-1 service be interrupted, the CCSO Communications Division maintains procedures to have service rerouted to an alternative facility.

J. All ESF-2 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-2 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS Operations necessary for the performance of this function include, but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Develop procedures to implement this ESF including alerting of communications staff.
2. Ensure day-to-day and disaster response interoperability of communication among county and mutual aid emergency services responders within the county.
3. Identify public and private communications facilities, equipment, and personnel located throughout South Carolina including emergency communications vehicles or mobile command posts.
4. Identify actual and planned actions of commercial and private telecommunications companies to restore services.
5. Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel, and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities.
6. Develop and coordinate frequency management plans, including military, talk groups, and trunked radio for use in disaster areas.
7. Assist as required in developing and conducting communications training.
8. The emergency communications staff will participate in local exercises as available.
9. Review requirements for additional equipment, supplies and resources and take responsive action as needed.
10. Develop emergency measures to protect radio equipment from the elements of natural or man-made disasters.
11. This ESF will be updated and maintained according to federal guidelines.

B. Response

1. When alerted by appropriate authority, the ESF-2 Supervisor will notify the emergency communications staff.
2. Conduct communications needs assessment (to include determining status of all communications systems), prioritize requirements, and make recommendations to deploy equipment and personnel to affected area, as required.
3. Identify actual actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
4. Assist the Warning Point in alerting other emergency staff as necessary.
5. Activate all emergency communications systems.
6. Establish communications between EOC official, shelters that are opened, and municipalities using radio nets and net controllers.

7. Notify State EMD of EOC communications activation and operational readiness status through the Regional Emergency Manager or the State Warning Point.
8. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. Recovery
1. Emergency communication systems will function until normal communications have been restored. Communications may be expanded through utilization of commercial systems. Maintain records for labor, materials, and equipment utilized for federal reimbursement along with providing after-action reports, SITREPs, and other reports as required.
2. Arrange for alternative communication systems to replace systems that are inoperative due to damage from disasters.
3. Assess the need for and obtain telecommunications industry support as needed.
4. Ensure ESF-2 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

D. Mitigation
1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
2. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or FEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

V. Responsibilities

A. Colleton County Sheriff's Office - Communications/PSAP/911 Division - Warning Point
1. Identify, train, and assign staff and other personnel to support ESF-2 in the EOC and to deploy and operate communications.
2. Notify all ESF-2 supporting agencies upon activation.
3. Develop and maintain countywide communications plan
4. Develop current resource lists for all local telecommunications and commercial assets to include availability and points-of-contact for procurement.
5. Provide technician support to maintain countywide 24-hour communication support capability. Develop list of technicians by state agency.
6. Obtain technical support from private sector, as required.
7. Ensure EOC communications systems are operational.
8. Coordinate maintenance of voice, video, data, microwave, and two-way radio systems.
9. Develop and maintain a frequency management plan, to include military assets, talk groups, and trunked radio systems for use in disaster area.
10. Coordinate contingency radios, cellular phones, satellite phones, computer terminals, video teleconference, internet access, and pagers.

11. In coordination with SCEMD, develop lists of emergency communications vehicles and mobile command vehicles available throughout the state; and procedures to request and deploy those assets.

B. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
    1. Maintains a cache of portable radios and an MCC-7100 for use on the Palmetto 800 (PAL800) network
    2. Maintains several radio programmers that can program 800 MHz radios – although this normally is limited to Colleton County Fire-Rescue radios.

C. Colleton Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
    1. Provides ARES operators to monitor and utilize ARES radios in the EOC

D. Colleton County Information/Technology Department
    1. Ensures that phone and computer systems in the EOC are in working order and maintained

E. Palmetto Rural Telephone Cooperative
    1. Maintains internet and television service to Colleton residents

F. Comcast
    1. Maintains internet and television service to Colleton residents

G. Frontier
    1. Maintains telephone service to Colleton residents (mainly around the town of Walterboro)

H. Verizon Wireless
    1. Maintains wireless voice, text, and data service to mobile phones in Colleton County

I. AT&T
    1. Maintains wireless voice, text, and data service to a portion of Colleton County and wired voice and data to Edisto Island

VI. LOCAL STATE FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. The local ESF-2 will coordinate with State ESF-2 who will coordinate with the Federal ESF-2 to obtain federal assistance as required. Agencies should develop their internal departmental plans in coordination with these guidelines. ESF-2 Supervisor should be kept apprised of any anticipated communications needs, or major changes in personnel or agency status.

ESF-3 - Public Works and Engineering

Primary: Colleton County Public Works and Engineer

Support: SC Department of Transportation (SCDOT), Walterboro Public Works, Edisto Beach Public Works, SCDHEC-Environmental Quality Control, Colleton County Solid Waste

Reports To	Receives Reports From
EOC Operations Section Chief	SC Department of Transportation (SCDOT), Walterboro Public Works, Edisto Beach Public Works, SCDHEC – Environmental Quality Control, Colleton County Solid Waste

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Public Works, for purposes of this ESF, refers to infrastructure and water/sewer services, including an emergency supply of potable water, temporary restoration of water supply systems, and providing water for firefighting. Engineering activities include emergency ice, snow and debris removal; technical expertise regarding the structural safety of damaged bridges and highways. It should be noted that pipelines are generally considered part of ESF-1 (Transportation) while power and fuel are generally considered part of ESF-12 (Energy).

II. MISSION

A. To establish policy, procedures, and priorities for the control and restoration of transportation infrastructure, water resources, and sewer facilities and to provide for coordinating immediate and continued engineering resources, construction management, emergency contracting, and expertise following a disaster.

B. To provide an accurate assessment of damages, losses, and expenditures resulting from an emergency or disaster in order to determine the need for state and/or federal assistance and to conduct safety evaluations to protect the public health and welfare.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Colleton County Public Works Director and/or the Colleton County Engineer are responsible for the coordination of all ESF-3 administrative, management, planning, training, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities to include developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-3 plan. All ESF-3 supporting agencies will assist the Public Works Department in the planning and execution of the above.

B. ESF-3 has the overall responsibility for EOC mission assignments and coordination with the available engineering and construction resources in the county. These mission assignments include tasking ESF-3 resources for urban search and rescue incidents.

C. Coordination with all supporting and other appropriate departments/agencies and organizations will be performed to ensure continual operational readiness. Each Support Agency's directors of Public Works or Engineering groups is primarily responsible for engineering operations within the limits of their jurisdiction.
D. The combined agencies engineering resources should be considered by the Public Works Service Group Supervisor. They could become an integral part of the Public Works Service resources available for employment in the public interest; with due regard to respective agency needs. All forces will remain under their normal chain of command.
E. State forces used in support of this ESF will be committed on a mission type basis through the EOC.
F. County Public Works Department resources, when available, will support the South Carolina DOT operations, and the other contact/support agencies on a mission type basis through the EOC.
G. Public Works and Engineering Services
    1. The Department of Health and Environmental Control will provide overall guidance concerning water supply matters and will provide guidance for sewage treatment and disposal.
    2. The Department of Transportation will provide overall guidance concerning structural safety of SC DOT damaged bridges and roads and will provide guidance for the restoration of the transportation infrastructure.
    3. ESF-3 will coordinate with SCEMD and other ESF-3 support agencies to assist in providing the restoration of water and sewer services, debris management, water (potable and non-potable) and ice supplies, and engineering activities as required.
    4. ESF-3 will cooperate and coordinate with other ESFs to ensure that County and Municipal assets are deployed effectively and in response to appropriate priorities for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of county citizens.
    5. All ESF-3 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-3 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS - The emergency operations necessary for the performance of the Public Works and Engineering Services function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation
    1. General
        a) The Primary agency will be responsible for coordination with the support agencies. The individual support agencies will be responsible for their assigned items.
        b) Participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-3 exercise to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
        c) Ensure all ESF-3 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-3

agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or an equivalent course.

2. Public Works and Engineering
    a) Develop and maintain procedures to implement this plan.
    b) Coordinate those procedures jointly affecting city/county disaster operations with each municipality PWD Director or ESF-3 representative.
    c) Through coordination with the Colleton County Fire-Rescue EMD, maintain resource lists, engineering/public works assignments, and alert lists.
    d) Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.
    e) Maintain formal agreements and/or working relationships with city, state and federal agencies having mutual engineering/public works emergency responsibilities as necessary.
    f) Plan engineering, contracting, and procurement assistance for emergency debris, snow or ice clearance, demolition, public works repair, and water supply, and sewer missions.
    g) Coordinate with municipal, county and state agencies in the development and maintenance of a priority restoration list of all essential facilities and utilities.
    h) Through coordination with EMD, develop and participate in training and periodic drills and exercises for the engineering/public works service. Train sufficient staff in the use of Palmetto EOC.
    i) In conjunction with ESF-19 (Military Support), plan for use of state military resources to support ESF-3 operations.
3. Water and Sewer Facilities
    a) Plan for the provision of water (potable and non-potable) into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.
    b) In coordination with the local emergency management officials, develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable and firefighting water.
    c) Identify and locate chemicals to maintain potability of water supply.
    d) Include in their individual Standard Operating Guides and Plans an alerting list, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.
    e) Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, required to sustain emergency operations, including emergency power generators.
    f) Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact

and telephone numbers, associated with public works and engineering functions.

B. Response
    1. Public Works and Engineering
        a) Evaluate available information concerning the nature and extent of the disaster situation and establish a program based on priority lists for the restoration of essential facilities and utilities.
        b) Establish priorities to clear roads and dispose of debris. (sites maintained by Public Works)
        c) Procure equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore public works systems.
        d) Coordinate with ESF-19 (Military Support) for use of state military assets.
        e) Coordinate with ESF-17 (Animal Services) for advice and assistance regarding disposal of debris containing or consisting of animal carcasses that may pose a risk to public health.
        f) Coordinate with ESF-10 (Hazmat) for advice and assistance regarding disposal of hazardous materials.
        g) Coordinate with ESF-9 (Search and Rescue) for advice and assistance regarding support to Search and Rescue Operations.
        h) Coordinate with ESF-4 (Fire) for advice and assistance regarding firefighting water supply.
        i) Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.
    2. Water and Sewer Facilities
        a) Establish priorities to repair damaged water/sewer systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate or interim sources of emergency power and water/sewer services.
        b) Evaluate available information concerning the nature and extent of the disaster situation and establish a program based on priority lists, for the restoration of essential facilities and utilities.
        c) Based on available information establish priorities, determine personnel and equipment requirements for the particular incident.
        d) Coordinate with ESF-4 (Fire) for advice and assistance regarding firefighting water supply.
        e) Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. Recovery
    1. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with FEMA ESF- 3 personnel in the County EOC.
    2. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities for emergency repair and restoration of critical infrastructure. Coordinate, as needed, for debris management operations on public and private property (where authorized).

3. Continue to monitor restoration operations when and where needed as long as necessary and until all services have been restored.
4. Continue to direct Public Works Department operations.
5. Through coordination with Colleton County EOC, develop long term recovery operations and establish priority of tasks to be accomplished.
6. Develop a stand-down plan for appropriate levels of operations.
7. Provide after action reports, SITREPs, and other documentation as required and evaluate changes to improve operational SOPs.
8. Participate in CISD and other debriefings.
9. Attend critiques as may be held and submit updates for implementation into plans as may be applicable.
10. Ensure that ESF-3 team members, their agencies, or other tasked organizations, maintain appropriate records of time and costs incurred during the event.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General: All ESF-3 primary and support agencies must maintain inventories and procedures to deploy their agency's public works and engineering assets.

B. Colleton County Public Works Department
   1. The coordination of all ESF-3 administrative, management, planning, training, preparedness/mitigation, response and recovery activities.
   2. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-3 in the EOC.
   3. Notify all ESF-3 supporting agencies upon activation.
   4. Develop and maintain the public works resource list.
   5. Provide all available public works and engineering assets.

C. Colleton County Solid Waste
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-3 during periods of activation.
   2. Provide all available Solid Waste assets.
   3. Facilitate temporary burn sites and disposal location in coordination with SCDHEC and/or other agencies as required.

D. Colleton County Engineer
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-3 during periods of activation as needed.
   2. Coordinate with Public Works and Solid Waste to support debris removal and disposal efforts.
   3. Coordinate with Damage Assessment Teams to support preliminary damage assessments and documentation of damaged areas.
   4. Coordinate with Structural Engineer to evaluate structural safety of public buildings.

E. Municipal Public Works Departments
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-3 during periods of activation.
   2. Identify and locate chemicals to maintain potability of water supply.

3. Include in their individual Plans an alerting list, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.
4. Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, required to sustain emergency operations, including emergency power generators.
5. Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, associated with public works and engineering functions.
6. Provide all available public works and engineering assets.

F. Public Water and Sewer facilities
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-3 during periods of activation.
2. Identify and locate chemicals to maintain potability of water supply.
3. Include in their individual plans an alerting list, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.
4. Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, required to sustain emergency operations, including emergency power generators.
5. Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, associated with public works and engineering functions.
6. Provide all available public works and engineering assets.
7. Provide personnel for water testing.

G. SC Department of Transportation (DOT),
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-3 during periods of activation.
2. Include in their individual Plans an alerting list, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.
3. Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, required to sustain emergency operations, including emergency power generators.
4. Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, associated with public works and engineering functions.
5. Provide all available public works and engineering assets.

H. SCDHEC-Environmental Quality Control
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-3 during periods of activation.
2. Approve debris sites as necessary
3. Provide emergency survey, surveillance, sampling, testing, and monitoring of water and sewage pumping, treatment, distribution, and

collection systems to ensure public health and safety integrity of such systems.

4. Provide technical assistance concerning the disposal of waste materials, including household hazardous waste and debris containing or consisting of animal carcasses that may pose a risk to public health.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. ESF-3 (Public Works and Engineering) supports Colleton County following a disaster. The SC Budget and Control Board, Office of General Services is the lead state agency and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) is the lead federal agency to coordinate support regarding public works issues/needs and a full range of emergency engineering services.

B. Local ESF-3 will coordinate with State ESF-3 that will coordinate with Federal ESF-3 to obtain federal assistance as required.

C. Where practical, ESF-12 (Utilities) will assist ESF-3 with the interface of appropriate utility company representatives assigned to recovery operations.

D. During extended operations, ESF-3 (normally assigned to the Operations Section Chief) and ESF-12 (normally assigned to the Planning Section Chief) may be assigned to the Recovery Section Chief.

ESF-4 – Fire

Primary: Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Support: Walterboro Fire Department, Edisto Beach Fire Department, SC State Fire, South Carolina Forestry Commission, United States Forestry Service, United States Coast Guard

Reports To	Receives Reports From
EOC Command	Walterboro Fire Department, Edisto Beach Fire Department, SC State Fire, SC Forestry Commission, United States Forestry Service, United States Coast Guard

I. INTRODUCTION

A. While Colleton County and its municipalities have the capability and adequate resources to meet routine fire service needs, during a disaster, problems are multiplied and more complex. Additionally, the responsibility of maintaining hazardous materials monitoring and decontamination capability falls within the functional area of the Fire Service. A disaster will tax the capability and resources of the County Fire Service.

B. The potential for damage from fires in urban areas during and after a major disaster is extremely high. Numerous fires have the potential to spread rapidly causing extensive damage and threatening life and property. Normally available firefighting resources may be difficult to obtain and utilize because of massive disruptions of communications, transportation, utility and water systems.

II. MISSION - To provide for coordination of fire resources to assist Fireground Incident Commanders with additional resources, including personnel and equipment, in Colleton County during a disaster or serious emergency situation.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Colleton County Fire-Rescue Chief is designated as the ESF-4 Supervisor. He/she is responsible for coordinating the firefighting activities of all forces when they are requested to support the concept of operations under this ESF.

B. Coordination with all supporting and other appropriate departments/agencies and organizations who may support ESF-4 will be performed to ensure operational readiness prior to, during or after an incident, emergency, or disaster.

C. The SC Forestry Commission will support ESF-4 and have primary responsibility for coordinating all wildland fire suppression. The Forestry Commission will function under its own statutory and internal guidelines. Wildland fire protection in unincorporated areas is the responsibility of the Forestry Commission, but it may be supplemented by other resources, to include ESF-4 agencies, when requested.

D. Municipal governments and fire districts are responsible for providing fire prevention and suppression services within their incorporated areas. ESF-4 will provide assistance when requested.
E. County, city, towns and other fire protection organizations are responsible for requesting support through the Colleton County EOC via the Colleton County Fire-Rescue Chief when a fire hazard, fire incident, or disaster exceeds local capabilities. Additional assistance may be state agencies, private companies, and cooperating industries. Based on known or projected threats, imminent hazards or predicted disasters that may require additional resources, ESF-4 may mobilize resources and stage them at designated locations in a condition to respond if assistance is requested.
F. The Colleton County Fire-Rescue Chief has overall responsibility for the coordination of fire resources, including strike teams and task force operations, during emergencies.
G. ESF-4 will assist in establishing staging areas and coordination of assigned resources to an incident or a staging area.
H. State forces used in support of this ESF will be committed on a mission type basis when requested and in accordance with the South Carolina Emergency Operations Plan. The Firefighter Mobilization Act of 2000 mobilizes fire and rescue services statewide to respond to any type of emergency that requires additional resources. Once local mutual aid resources are exhausted, ESF-4 will use the mobilization plan to obtain additional fire resources, as needed.
I. Ensure all ESF-4 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-4 agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or an equivalent course.

IV. ESF ACTIONS - The following actions are common to all fire departments during the three phases listed below:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation
    1. Develop plans to implement this ESF.
    2. Identify, train, and assign personnel to radiological monitoring and HAZMAT decontamination teams, as requested.
    3. Maintain agreements and working relationships with supporting agencies/departments.
    4. Upon notification that a disaster is imminent or that a threat of a disaster exists, establish communications with the EOC or incident CP as applicable.
    5. Keep all Fire Service personnel on alert and informed of hazardous situations.
    6. Monitor weather and hazardous conditions that contribute to increased fire danger.
    7. Based on hazardous conditions, conduct fire prevention and education activities for the public.
    8. Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, and personnel throughout the county.

B. Response
    1. Colleton County EOC/ESF-4 will support local fire departments and the Forestry Commission with appropriate resources to include mobilizing and deploying firefighting teams and resources as needed.
    2. Maintain liaison with the EOC to include having the ESF-4 desk position staffed during EOC operation. This responsibility normally falls on the Operations Section Chief (ESF-4/9/10)
    3. Monitor status of firefighting resources committed to an incident.
    4. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
    5. Obtain and submit fire situation and damage assessment reports and provide information to SEOC.
    6. Perform radiological monitoring assignments as directed.
    7. Prepare for HAZMAT decontamination operations if needed.
    8. Determine needs for disaster victims, with help from other disaster relief agencies.
    9. Keep the EOC informed of the situation within their areas of responsibility and provide SITREPs as requested.
    10. Maintain all records, logs and other documentation as needed.
    11. Request supporting agencies maintain appropriate records of cost incurred during an event.
    12. Document any lost or damaged equipment, any personnel or equipment accidents.
    13. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. Recovery
    1. Maintain liaison with the Colleton County EOC.
    2. Continue to provide fire-fighting capabilities within affected area(s) until conditions return to normal, as requested by on scene IC.
    3. Assist in search and rescue duties as necessary and in other areas as available.
    4. Maintain after-action reports, SITREPs, and other documentation that may be needed for reimbursement, if authorized.
    5. Maintain communications with the EOC.
    6. Submit recommended stand-down plan to IC-EOC as situation approaches normal.
    7. Submit copies of all logs, SITREPs, and other documentation required for after-action report to ESF-5.
    8. Participate in CISD and other debriefings.
    9. Attend critiques as may be held and submit updates for implementation into SOP as may be applicable.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue Chief
    1. Identify, train, and provide personnel to staff ESF-4 in the EOC.

2. Notify all ESF-4 supporting agencies upon activation.
3. Maintain database inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, and personnel throughout the state.
4. Develop, organize, train, alert, activate, and deploy firefighting Mutual Aid teams as necessary to assist impacted areas.
5. Monitor status of all fire service operations and provide updates to SEOC.

B. Walterboro Fire Department
   1. Provides fire protection to the incorporated areas of the City of Walterboro

C. Edisto Beach Fire Department
   1. Provides fire protection to the incorporated areas of the Town of Edisto Beach and is contracted by County Council to provide fire protection to the unincorporated areas of Colleton County on Edisto Island

D. SC State Fire
   1. Provides assistance through coordination of additional forces under the Firefighter Mobilization Act

E. SC Forestry Commission
   1. Provides support to local fire departments when dealing with wildland fires

F. United States Forestry Service
   1. Provides support to local fire departments when wildland fires occur on federal lands

G. United States Coast Guard
   1. Provides support to local fire departments when dealing when fires occur involving vessels in navigable waterways

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. This ESF is supported by State and Federal Response Plan ESF-4 (Fire). Local ESF-4 will coordinate with State ESF-4 that will coordinate with federal ESF-4 to obtain federal assistance as required and available.

ESF-5 - Planning

Primary: Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Support: Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Municipal Planning Departments/Liaisons, Energy Providers, Colleton County Assessor's Office, Colleton County Information/Technology Department, Colleton County Economic Alliance, ESF-4/9/10 (Operations Section Chief), ESF-7 (Logistics Section Chief)

Reports To	Receives Reports From
EOC Command	Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Municipal Planning Departments/Liaisons, Energy Providers, Colleton County Assessor's Office, Colleton County Information/Technology Department, Colleton County Economic Alliance, ESF-12 (Energy), ESF-14 (Recovery), ESF-24 (Business and Industry), ESF-4/9/10 (Operations Section Chief), ESF-7 (Logistics Section Chief)

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. During response to a disaster affecting the citizens of Colleton County and surrounding communities, the collection and dissemination of essential information is critical for emergency operations. The gathering of accurate intelligence regarding the situation will facilitate the effectiveness of the overall response and recovery of the disaster operations.

II. MISSION
   A. Emergency Support Function (ESF) -5 collects, processes, and disseminates information during a potential or actual disaster or emergency; identifies problems and recommends solutions; and plans and coordinates with the County Emergency Operations Center as well as State and Federal agencies assigned to assist during an emergency or disaster through various electronic means.
   B. Planning will be responsible for collecting information for briefings and Situation Reports (SITREPs) to the EOC Commander and to the State Emergency Operations Center as compiled by ESF-5 staff.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue is responsible for the coordination of all ESF-5 administrative, management, planning, training, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities, and developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-5 plans. All ESF-5 supporting agencies will assist Colleton County Fire-Rescue in the planning and execution of the above.
   B. ESF-5 will perform the following functions:
      1. Information Processing: collect and process essential elements of information for: SCEMD, county government, municipalities, ESFs, and

other sources; disseminate information for use by the Operations Section and provide input for reports and briefings. At a minimum, the following information is required:

a) Deaths.
b) Injuries.
c) Missing persons.
d) Boundaries or geography of the disaster area and designation of an area of operations.
e) Preliminary damage reports.
f) Infrastructure status (transportation, communications, energy, and medical).
g) Hazard-specific information.
h) Weather data.
i) Activated emergency management facilities.
j) Shelter and mass care information.
k) Immediate life-threatening needs.
l) Fires reported in impacted area.
m) Lists of non-state resources operating within state boundaries.
n) Re-entry

2. ESF-5 will consolidate information into SITREPs, situation updates, and briefings, as required, to describe and document overall response activities. ESF-5 also provides information to the Command Staff concerning all aspects of response and recovery operations to include evacuations, shelters, damages, injuries and fatalities.
3. ESF-5 will monitor respective ESFs in order to maintain and update status boards with current information, maps, charts and other means such as computer displays, as available.

C. The function of ESF-5 is to provide planning and coordination information to the command staff within the Emergency Operations Center or Command Post (CP).
D. Working with municipalities, damage assessment teams, SCEMD and others, ESF-5 will put together the overall assessment (big picture) of the response situation so as to assist decision makers with the formulation of their action plans as outlined in section “B.1” above.
E. Information to the citizens disseminated through the Emergency Operations Center’s Public Phone Line will be facilitated by the maintenance of information on Palmetto EOC, situation/status boards and information sources as mutually determined by the PIO, EOC Command and ESF-5.
F. Information required for SCEMD/SEOC will be consolidated into Situational Reports (SITREPs) on a timetable provided by EOC Command. Other information for Section Chief meetings or those for the Emergency Council will be formatted as required by the meeting facilitator through the agenda.
G. All ESF-5 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-5 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

1. Develop procedures and formats for information gathering and reporting to include procedures for SITREP format and submission.
2. Maintain the currency of alert lists and key personnel and inform participating agencies of changes as they occur.
3. Train support agencies on roles and responsibilities.
4. Develop procedures with the state, federal and municipal planning counterparts for reporting critical information as mutually defined.
5. Develop information displays within the Emergency Operations Center.
6. Ensure weather products are up to date and available for use in the SITREP.
7. Coordinate with hazard-specific advisory teams for response actions.
8. Participate in exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-5 exercise to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
9. In coordination with the Communications Department and EMD review the radio communications requirements for implementing the ESF.

B. Response

1. Activates ESF-5 for duty at the Emergency Operations Center or CP as required by the incident, or as requested by EOC Command and notifies all participating support agencies.
2. Establish contact with the Damage Assessment Teams (DATs) and other field components and agencies responsible for conveying situation-type information into the ESF. Coordinate with State and FEMA ERT-A teams.
3. Assign duties to support agency personnel and provide training as required.
4. Coordinate Emergency Operations Center effort in collecting, processing, reporting and displaying essential information to include development of the SITREP.
5. Conduct planning to identify priorities, develop approaches, and devise recommended solutions for future response operations.
6. Coordinate with PIO, as required.
7. Provide weather information and briefings to the Emergency Operations Center and/or the EOC Command as required.
8. Plan for support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points.
9. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.
10. Ensuring significant events are entered in Palmetto EOC

C. Recovery

1. Continue information gathering and processing.
2. Collect and process information concerning recovery activities to include anticipating types of recovery information the Emergency Operations Center and other government agencies will require.

3. Anticipate and plan for the support and establishment of staging areas, distribution sites in coordination with ESF-7, JICs and other local, state and/or federal emergency work teams and activities in the impacted area.
4. Ensure that ESF-5 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during an event. Track and summarize all personnel hours, materials, and equipment used on the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the Emergency Operations Center Finance Section Chief.
5. Determine the anticipated length and extent of operations and provide a draft stand-down plan and timeline to EOC Command.
6. Organize all logs, SITREP reports, journals, photographs, videos, and other documentation available for the after-action report and for future county-state-federal use.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to assist in the training of ESF-5 staff in the Emergency Operations Center in the use of Palmetto EOC.
   2. Coordinate with other county and state agencies; develop procedures and formats for information gathering, reporting, and Emergency Operations Center displays.
   3. Plan for support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points.
   4. Coordinate with ESF-7 to request resources for operations that are currently or will be beyond county resource capabilities.

B. Colleton County Sheriff's Office
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-5.
   2. Assist in the establishment of a radio communications system among Planning, PIO and Citizens Information Staff during Emergency Operations Center activation.
   3. Organize an advisory team to assess the situation, project requirements, and provide information in the event of an emergency.

C. Municipal Planning Departments / Liaisons
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-5.
   2. Organize an advisory team to assess the potential and actual damage of the situation, project requirements, and provide information in the event of an emergency.
   3. Serve as liaison for municipal planning objectives and unmet needs.

D. Energy Providers
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-5.
   2. Ensure ESF-5 has accurate information for IAP's and situational status on Energy status throughout the county.

E. Colleton County Assessor's Office

1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-5.
2. Provide damage assessments for ESF-5 to be included in IAP's and situational status on damage to buildings and infrastructure throughout the county.

F. Colleton County Information / Technology Department
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-5.
   2. In conjunction with Planning develops a visual display of the overall disaster using GIS assets.
   3. Ensures that information and technology equipment are maintained prior to, during, and after a disaster.

G. Colleton County Economic Alliance
   1. Coordinates with ESF-5 to distribute accurate information to local business and industry. Makes ESF-5 aware of ESF-24 planning objectives or unmet needs.

H. ESF-4/9/10 (Operations Section Chief)
   1. Ensures ESF-5 is aware of Operational Status to be included in IAP's

I. ESF-7 (Logistics Section Chief)
   1. Ensures ESF-5 is aware of Resource Status to be included in IAP's

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. ESF-5 currently exists in the State Emergency Operations Plan as well as the Federal Response Plan. At State level, ESF-5 is the responsibility of State EMD. In the federal plan FEMA is the primary agency.

ESF-6 - Mass Care

Primary: Department of Social Services (DSS)

Support: Colleton County School District, Colleton County Facilities Management, American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Colleton County Fire-Rescue, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), Lowcountry Community Action Agency, SC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-7 (EOC Logistics Section Chief)	Colleton County School District, Colleton County Facilities Management, American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Colleton County Fire-Rescue, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Lowcountry Community Action Agency, SC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. Department of Social Services (DSS) is the primary County agency designated for coordinating/managing Mass Care. Mass Care encompasses sheltering, feeding, first aid at mass care facilities and designated sites, and disaster welfare inquiry.
   B. The American Red Cross is the primary organization that operates mass care shelters in South Carolina. The American Red Cross, Southern Baptist Convention and the Salvation Army provide feeding capability through their own resources.
   C. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) will open and manage Special Medical Needs Shelters in South Carolina.

II. MISSION
   A. To organize within Colleton County the capability to meet basic human needs in a disaster situation; and to outline responsibility and policy established for Mass Care and Disaster Response Services operations before, during and after a disaster, whether natural, manmade or acts of terrorism.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. The Colleton County DSS Director is the ESF-6 Supervisor and is responsible for the coordination of all governmental and non-governmental agencies. ESF-6 effectively supports the needs of the population of the county during emergencies/disasters.

B. On notification by Colleton County Fire-Rescue, the ESF-6 Supervisor will activate the supporting agencies. Requests for assistance will be routed through the Emergency Operations Center. The ESF-6 Supervisor or a designee makes decisions for response.
C. Colleton County School District will coordinate all activities pertaining to the provision of shelter services within the schools of their districts with the ESF-6 Supervisor and the American Red Cross.
D. The American Red Cross provides mass care to disaster victims as part of a broad program of disaster relief. Mass care encompasses the following:
    1. Shelter
        a) The provision of emergency shelter for disaster victims and emergency workers includes the use of pre-disaster designated shelter sites in existing structures, temporary shelters, or the use of similar facilities outside the disaster area should evacuation be necessary. Red Cross and/or other organizations may open general population shelters. However, Red Cross shelter operations are managed by Red Cross-trained volunteers and staff while DSS will provide augmentation to support Red Cross and local/county incident commanders that need additional shelter support if there is an identified need for congregate shelter related to a disaster.
        b) Listings of pre-disaster designated shelters may be found in the South Carolina Hurricane Plan and the South Carolina Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP).
        c) Expedient post-event sheltering may occur in other facilities not pre-designated if the primary facilities have been made unsuitable by the impact of the event.
    2. Feeding
        a) The American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Colleton County School District and Department of Social Services will work in collaboration to support feeding in congregate shelters for disaster victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites or mobile feeding units.
        b) Feeding operations will be coordinated through ESF-6 and supported by the Department of Education, DSS, and major volunteer organizations. (See ESF-11).
        c) Feeding operations will be based on sound nutritional standards and will strive to include provisions for meeting any special dietary requirements of disaster victims.
    3. Emergency First Aid
        a) The American Red Cross and the Salvation Army will provide health care assessment services to disaster victims and workers at their facilities. In the event the American Red Cross cannot

provide a nurse for a shelter, Colleton County Fire-Rescue will provide a Firefighter/Paramedic, or other emergency medical providers, or support under ESF-8 of the Colleton County EOP.

4. Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI)
    a) Some organizations can coordinate “Disaster Welfare Information,” for families separated by disaster. Red Cross uses the “Safe and Well” website to assist in the reunification of family members.
    b) Those organizations should:
        (1) Ensure any release of confidential information is in accordance with all relevant federal, state and local laws, specifically those concerning privacy and confidentiality.
        (2) Work cooperatively with other agencies and organizations to assist in family reunification efforts.
        (3) Provide DWI-related information in accessible formats, when available.
5. Bulk Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies
    a) Sites may be established within the affected area for distribution of emergency relief supplies. Distribution will be determined by the requirement to meet urgent needs of disaster victims for essential items in areas where commercial trade or public utilities are inoperative or insufficient to meet the emergency needs of victims.

E. ESF-6 will coordinate and manage the Emergency Repatriation of US citizens and their dependents back into the United States in time of civil unrest.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness
1. The primary agency will prepare for disaster exercises by coordinating with support agencies for their participation in exercises.
2. ESF-8 will provide ESF-6 with regularly updated lists of planned special medical needs shelters or other special needs units in existence in each county.
3. ESF-6 will maintain a roster of primary contact ESF personnel.
4. ESF-6 will coordinate with American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and EMD to ensure an up-to-date shelter list is available.
5. ESF-6 will have, procure, and regularly update a list of all agencies (public and private) that have a mission and capability to provide food services in times of disaster.
6. ESF-6 agencies will participate in county/state exercises and conduct, at least annually, ESF-6 training to validate this annex and supporting plans.

B. Response
1. Lead and support agencies will have and maintain appropriate listings of agency staff to notify for response activities.
2. ESF-6 will coordinate with ESF-5, 11, and 18 regarding food services sites established by responding emergency management agencies.

3. Shelters will be opened and closed in accordance with public need as assessed by the appropriate volunteer organization, SCEMD, and county emergency management agencies. Final decision rests with the American Red Cross for American Red Cross managed shelters.
4. ESF-6 will monitor occupancy levels and ongoing victims' needs, and will provide ESF-5 with an updated list of operational shelters and occupancy.
5. ESF-6 will coordinate with ESF-8 for the provision of medical services and mental health services in shelters with the appropriate agencies.
6. ESF-6 will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure that each shelter has a working communications system and has contact with the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the managing agency. This may include radio (800 Mhz and/or Amateur Radio), telephone, computer, or cellular telephone communication devices.
7. ESF-6 will provide a list of mass care sites requiring restoration of services to EOC.
8. ESF-6 will coordinate with ESF-13 regarding additional security resources, if needed, at mass care shelters.
9. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. Recovery

1. ESF-6 will coordinate with ESF-7, 11, and 18 to establish or support existing mass feeding sites operated by the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other volunteer agencies. The first priority of food services activities will be disaster victims. Emergency workers will be encouraged to utilize established mass feeding sites in lieu of individual site distribution.
2. ESF-6 will coordinate mass feeding locations to ensure optimal access for public service based on emergency needs.
3. ESF-6 will coordinate with ESF-3 for garbage removal and ESF-8 for sanitation requirements and inspections at mass feeding sites in conjunction with county agencies.
4. ESF-6 will coordinate with responsible agencies for the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites, if needed. Liaison will be established with ESF- 11 and 18 to ensure continued coordination for mass feeding.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Department of Social Services

1. Preparedness
    a) Identify, train, and assign DSS personnel to staff ESF-6 in the EOC.
    b) Plan for mitigation, preparedness, and response, short-term and long-term recovery actions.
    c) Maintain and disseminate current information on federal and state policies, laws, and regulations relevant to DSS responsibility in Mass Care operations.

d) Disseminate administrative procedures for specific DSS administered programs designed to meet post-disaster needs to include Emergency Food Stamp Program (Electronic Benefit Transfer Cards) and the Individual and Households Program.
e) Develop Mass Care training programs for DSS personnel and participate in American Red Cross shelter operations training at state and county level.
f) Maintain formal agreements, Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs), and working relationships with supporting Mass Care agencies and organizations, as required.
g) Maintain written operating procedures including alert list of appropriate Mass Care organizations, and disaster response personnel.
h) Participate in periodic Mass Care drills and exercises. Evaluate and coordinate necessary revisions to Mass Care plans with Mass Care member agencies/ organizations.
i) Provide guidance and consultation to local government in developing and maintaining a local Mass Care capability and capacity.

2. Response
   a) Notify all ESF-6 supporting agencies upon activation.
   b) Coordinate with supporting agencies to provide staff, service, communications to the EOC, reporting, to shelter residents and feeding of shelter residents and workers when needed.
   c) Provide DSS staff to support shelter operations, as required.
   d) Communicate with all Mass Care agencies and organizations to compile and exchange information concerning the extent of the disaster and the status of response operations. Provide such information to the EOC Operations.
   e) Provide a County Mass Care Coordinator to the Emergency Operations Center upon request of the EMD.
   f) Coordinate with Mass Care organizations to ensure operational coordination in disaster response of mass care services and support to local government.
   g) Keep the public informed of available Mass Care assistance programs, in coordination with Mass Care support agencies and organizations by augmenting the county public information services.
   h) Provide information on the human-need situation (major problems and needs) to the Department of Health and Human Services, Region IV, the USDA Food and Consumer Service, and the Federal ESF-6 (American Red Cross) representative in FEMA Region IV, as required via SCEMD SEOC.

i) Collect, compile, and maintain all essential information, generate reports and records concerning Mass Care disaster response.

3. Recovery
    a) Continue to coordinate with Mass Care agencies and organizations.
    b) Continue to keep the public informed of available Mass Care state and federal assistance programs.
    c) Administer recovery programs; e.g., the Emergency Food Stamp Program and the Individual and Household Program.
    d) The Department of Social Services, American Red Cross, and other Mass Care support agencies will use normal supply channels with a priority status. DSS will coordinate with all Mass Care agencies/organizations and support agencies to ensure that all county/state assets have been applied prior to requesting federal assistance.
    e) Deactivation of shelters will be done as needed.

B. Colleton County School District
    1. Preparedness
        a) Review emergency procedures to prepare Shelters in coordination with the American Red Cross.
        b) Participate in annual county mass care coordination meetings.
    2. Response
        a) Provide support staff to American Red Cross.
        b) Provide feeding staff when requested by the American Red Cross for shelter residents and emergency workers.
    3. Recovery
        a) Continue to assist in support of Post-Storm recovery shelter as facilities are available and safe.
        b) Assist in providing information and referral services for disaster victims.
        c) Strive toward opening schools as educational facilities to begin to bring normalcy back to the community.

C. Colleton County Facilities Management
    1. Assist with maintenance of shelters in public buildings (including backup generators) as needed.

D. American Red Cross
    1. Preparedness
        a) Plan for Disaster Preparedness, Response, Mitigation, Short-term and Long-term Recovery Actions, in coordination with government agencies, based on Hazard Analysis and History of Disasters (See Annex 2, Memorandum of Understanding between the American Red Cross and the State of South Carolina), to Attachment D, (MOUs, MOAs and Other Agreements) to the SCEOP.

b) Recruit and train Red Cross disaster volunteers, community and faith-based partners, and state and local employees in Red Cross shelter operations, as requested.
c) Conduct Community Disaster and Mitigation Education Programs in order to provide communities with information to help them prepare for disasters.
d) Identify, coordinate and conduct shelter surveys.
e) Assess the accessibility of potential general population shelters to include both physical access as well as service access.
f) Test validity of Disaster Response Plans and Procedures through internal and inter-agency Disaster Response exercises.
g) Evaluate and coordinate necessary revisions to Mass Care Plans with government agencies.

2. Response
    a) Establish a Red Cross Headquarters in/near the affected area for coordination of services.
    b) Assign a Red Cross Liaison to the EOCs.
    c) Conduct Community Disaster Needs Assessments.
    d) Establish and manage general population Mass Care shelters (facilities) and provide Health Care Assessments, as requested.
    e) Provide a list of operational shelters to ESF-6, during disasters.
    f) Work cooperatively with ESF-6 to provide shelter status information, as necessary.
    g) Provide meals at fixed sites and through mobile feeding units.
    h) Provide special dietary needs and culturally appropriate foods, when available and feasible.
    i) Assist in securing additional health care supplies, for Red Cross facilities.
    j) Provide services to help family members reconnect following a disaster.
    k) Coordinate with Federal counterparts to maintain Red Cross' Safe and Well website which provides information about disaster survivors to family members outside the disaster area.
3. Recovery
    a) Provide assistance based on immediate disaster-caused need, not loss.
    b) Depending upon an evaluation of need and resources available, provide:
        (1) Direct client assistance
        (2) Shelter/Temporary Shelter
        (3) Health and Mental Health and Spiritual Care Services
        (4) Recovery Planning Advocacy and Referrals
        (5) Distribution of Emergency Supplies

(6) Assistance, in obtaining information, about federal and other resources available, for additional assistance, to disaster survivors
(7) Representatives/information at Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) to inform applicants of available Red Cross assistance.

c) Manage its' Logistics System of Procurement, warehouses, relief facilities, transportation and communication networks.
d) Assist DHEC with discharge planning for MNS occupants via Red Cross Nurse Liaison.
e) Having a nurse liaison available either on call or in ACC.RCC, until triage is demobilized.

E. The Salvation Army
1. Preparedness - The Salvation Army is a national religious and charitable organization with the capability to immediately render emergency disaster relief services to individuals and families threatened, or directly affected by disaster.
a) Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-6 in the EOC.
b) Conduct disaster response training for Salvation Army staff and volunteers.
c) Test validity of disaster response plans and procedures through internal and inter-agency disaster response exercises.
2. Response
a) Activate the Divisional Emergency/Response Team.
b) Assign a Salvation Army Liaison to the Emergency Operations Center.
c) Provide on-site feeding of EOC staff during EOC operations as requested by the EMD.
d) Establish a Command Post in the affected area to coordinate Salvation Army activities/personnel/equipment.
e) Initiate Salvation Army emergency sheltering, mobile feeding, and emergency services to disaster workers and victims.
3. Recovery
a) Deploy teams to provide emotional and spiritual care.
b) Assign Salvation Army representatives in Disaster Recovery Centers to provide assistance for disaster victims, as required or requested.
c) Provide information and referral services for disaster victims.
d) Distribute food and commodities, clothing, furniture, bedding and household needs to disaster victims.
e) The Salvation Army operates on a self-sustaining basis, with its own warehouses, shelter facilities, transportation resources, mobile feeding units, and communications networks.

F. Colleton County Sheriff's Office

1. Provide mass care shelter security at shelters designated by ESF-6.
2. Provide Pet Shelter security at shelters designated by ESF-6/17.
3. Participate in annual county mass care coordination meetings.

G. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff shelters designated by ESF-6.
    2. Develop and maintain the shelter list (including Special Medical Needs Shelters)
    3. Coordinate with DSS and American Red Cross to have alternate shelters available in the event primary shelters are unavailable.

H. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control
    1. Identify, train, and assign SCDHEC personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-6 during periods of activation.
    2. Provide personnel, sanitation and food inspection, health care, crisis counseling and water quality services to support mass care operations.
    3. Provide nurses to Special Medical Needs Shelters.
    4. Participate in annual county mass care coordination meetings.

I. Lowcountry Community Action Agency
    1. Operates a shelter in Zone B with a capacity of 12-15.

J. SC Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
    1. Multiple VOAD agencies can bring significant amounts of resources and services in support of ESF-6.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. Local ESF-6 will coordinate with State ESF-6 who will coordinate with Federal ESF-6 and volunteer agencies to obtain disaster relief assistance as required. After-action reports, SITREPs, and other reports will be provided as required. ESF-6 will also coordinate with ESF-11 regarding emergency food supplies.

ESF-7 - Logistics

Primary: Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Support: Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES), Colleton County Department of Social Services (DSS), American Red Cross, Colleton County School District, South Carolina EMD/SEOC, South Carolina National Guard, Colleton County Parks and Recreation, Colleton County Information and Technology Services

Reports To	Receives Reports From
EOC Command	SCEMD REM, ESF-1 Transportation, ESF-2 Communications, ESF-6 Mass Care, ESF-11 Food Services, ESF-18 Donated Goods & Volunteer Services, ESF-19 Military Support, ESF-4/9/10 (Operations Section Chief), ESF-5 (Planning Section Chief)

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. When disasters or large emergencies occur, normal logistical support operations are severely disrupted. Additionally, the emergency requires resources that go beyond the normal supply system. Emergency procurement operations often make the difference between successful mission accomplishment or failure.

II. MISSION
   A. To identify an Emergency Support Function (ESF) that can make emergency procurement for the acquisition of needed supplies, equipment, commodities, and other resources in support of the disaster response and recovery efforts of Colleton County officials.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. EOC Logistics Section Chief, or his/her designee, will serve as the ESF-7 supervisor.
   B. The primary function of ESF-7 will be the emergency acquisition of resources (including the coordination of their delivery), as provided by County Ordinance.
   C. ESF-7 will coordinate with Finance, Budget office, and the Applicant Agent regarding funding issues and record-keeping required for federal reimbursement, when applicable.
   D. Prepared numbered purchase orders and pre-selected vendors likely to remain operational will be maintained by ESF-7 agencies.
   E. ESF-7 will coordinate with the Recovery Team and the County Warehouse regarding operations, accountability, and resource tracking.
   F. Ensure all ESF-7 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

IV. ESF ACTIONS
   A. Preparedness

1. Develop methods and procedures for responding to and complying with requests for resources.
2. Develop lists of private vendors and suppliers and their available resources.
3. Establish pre-planned contracts where necessary to ensure prompt support from vendors during emergencies.
4. Develop and train ESF personnel on state emergency procurement procedures for acquiring supplies, resources, and equipment.
5. Develop resource inventories based on hazard specific studies and corresponding likely resource requests by ESF.
6. Participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-7 exercise to validate this annex and supporting plans.
7. Develop a statewide logistics plan and coordinate with ESF-7 to support logistics operations.
8. Annually review the Department of Homeland Security Universal Task List and integrate tasks as appropriate.

B. Mitigation
    1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
    2. Support requests and directives resulting from the Incident Commander and/or EMD concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
    3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

C. Response
    1. Alert those agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.
    2. Establish a resource tracking and accounting system, including management reports.
    3. Assess initial reports to identify potential resource needs.
    4. Identify procurement resources and potential facility locations in the disaster area of operations.
    5. Provide data to the Public Information Officer for dissemination to the public.
    6. Coordinate with Finance Section to make emergency procurement and execute emergency contracts to obtain resources that are necessary due to incident exceeding County resource capabilities.
    7. Locate, procure, and issue to county agencies the resources necessary to support emergency operations.
    8. Coordinate with ESF-1 to support logistics operations.
    9. Coordinate with ESF-19 (Military Support) to develop procedures for deploying state military department personnel in support of emergency operations at warehousing facilities, staging areas, and other areas where the need exists.
    10. Coordinate with ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) to evaluate warehouse security or receiving/distribution point requirements.

11. Coordinate with ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services) when donated goods require warehousing, sorting, and/or inspecting or when establishing county receiving and distribution points.
12. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.
13. Coordinate distribution of goods, assets or resources from distribution points.

D. Recovery
    1. Continue to conduct procurement activities as long as necessary and until procurement needs have been met.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-7 in the EOC.
    2. Notify all ESF-7 supporting agencies upon activation.
    3. Develop procedures for procurement of commodities and services, leasing of buildings and facilities, and facilities management. Provide staff support, as required.
    4. Develop and maintain local resource lists.
    5. Develop procedures for the temporary loan and return of county equipment.
    6. Develop procedures for allocating resource support.

B. Colleton County Sheriff's Office
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-2 in the EOC, which reports to ESF-7.
    2. Provide security to county warehouse and/or receiving and distribution points.
    3. Supervise communications networks and ARES

C. Colleton County Department of Social Services (DSS)
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-6/11, which reports to ESF-7.

D. American Red Cross
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-6/11, which reports to ESF-7.

E. Colleton County School District
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-1, which reports to ESF-7.

F. South Carolina EMD/SEOC
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-7 during periods of activation.
    2. Provide support as requested to the County EOC.
    3. Participate in Emergency Council Activities, when required.

G. South Carolina National Guard
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-7 during periods of activation.

2. Provide personnel and equipment to assist in offloading, receiving, handling, and loading of materials to support logistics operations.
3. Serve as Military Liaison in support of ESF-19.

H. Colleton County Parks and Recreation
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff EOC or work with ESF-18.
2. Operate receiving and distribution points when established.

I. ESF-4/9/10 (Operations Section Chief)
1. Ensure that ESF-7 is aware of any current resource support needs based on reports from agencies in Operations Section.

J. ESF-5 (Planning Section Chief)
1. Ensure that ESF-7 is aware of any future resource support needs based on reports from agencies in Planning Section.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. This Emergency Support Function exists at all three levels of government as ESF-7. However, the ESF-7 relationship is closer at the State and County level. This is due to the coordination required between the EOC, SEOC, County Warehouse, and the other components of the Recovery Team system for the movement of commodities and goods required at the local level. This pertains more to the needs of local government rather than the donated goods generally directed at the citizens.

ESF-8 - Health and Medical Services

Primary: Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Support: Colleton County Medical Center, S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), South Carolina First Responder Assistance Team (FAST), Fire-Rescue Chaplains, American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Colleton County Coroner's Office, Coastal Empire Mental Health, Private Ambulance Services, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS), Funeral Homes, Lowcountry Council of Governments (LCOG)

Reports To	Receives Reports From
EOC Operations Section Chief	Colleton County Medical Center, S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), South Carolina First Responder Assistance Team (FAST), Fire-Rescue Chaplains, American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Colleton County Coroner's Office, Coastal Empire Mental Health, Private Ambulance Services, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS), Funeral Homes, Lowcountry Council of Governments (LCOG)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. When disasters or large emergencies occur the health care system can be overwhelmed by the large numbers of casualties and/or those affected by public health problems related to food, water, vectors, and waste. Victims can suffer both physical and mental injury. Individual medical treatment facilities can be inundated with patients or it can over tax the medical abilities of the entire community.

B. MEDICAL CARE refers to emergency medical services (including field operations and first responders), resident medical and dental care, doctors, nurses, technicians, pharmaceuticals, supplies, equipment, hospitals, clinics, planning and operation of facilities, and services.

C. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION refers to the services, equipment, and staffing essential to protect the public from communicable diseases and contamination of food and water supplies; development and monitoring of health information; inspection and control of sanitation measures; inspection of individual water supplies; disease vector and epidemic control; immunization; laboratory testing.

D. CRISIS COUNSELING refers to the professional personnel, services, and facilities to relieve mental health and/or substance abuse problems caused or aggravated by a disaster or its aftermath.

E. DECEASED IDENTIFICATION AND MORTUARY SERVICES refers to the investigation, recovery, identification and disposition of human remains. The

Colleton County Coroner is the official with the authority to declare a Mass Fatality Incident.

II. MISSION

A. To provide coordinating guidelines and identify agencies that will effectively use available medical resources during times of large man-made emergencies or natural disasters. Resources will include both personnel and specialized equipment at all levels of government and the private sector needed to relieve personal suffering and trauma, or to perform deceased identification and mortuary services operations.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue will serve as the primary agency for this Emergency Support Function in coordination with the support agencies and is responsible for the development of enabling plans. During EOC and Command Post operations Colleton County Fire-Rescue will function as the ESF-8 Supervisor, usually managed by the Operations Section Chief with support from Colleton Medical Center and SCDHEC. The Coroner's Office has the responsibility and authority to handle all situations related to fatalities; to include the investigation of deaths and recovery of remains. The support agencies will coordinate with the primary agency while maintaining their autonomy, chain of command, and functional plans.

1. Colleton County Fire-Rescue is the sole Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulance provider in Colleton County, including all municipalities. It operates 9 full-time, 1 part-time (120 days/year), and 1 volunteer-based BLS medic units.

B. Before, during, and immediately after a significant emergency ESF-8 will focus primarily on public safety. Support agencies will provide services as required by the primary agency according to their normal mission tasking.

C. Coordination and planning between all appropriate agencies will occur to ensure operational readiness in time of emergency.

D. ESF-8 will coordinate with all private ambulance providers and will inform ESF-8 supporting agencies of any planning concerns, to include patients with special medical needs.

E. Colleton County Fire-Rescue will facilitate planning and preparedness activities with all area medical facilities. Colleton Medical Center will coordinate bed availability and other critical resources.

F. Upon notification from the Operations Section Chief, SCDHEC, or as the daily situation warrants, ESF-8 representatives will respond to the EOC to coordinate appropriate health and medical activities.

G. Mutual aid medical personnel from around the region will coordinate their response to the local area so that credentials and licensing issues can be addressed through SCDHEC.

H. Medical Care: ESF-8 will provide or coordinate emergency and resident medical and dental care, doctors, nurses, technicians, pharmaceuticals, supplies, equipment, ambulance service, hospitals, clinics and first aid units, planning and

operation of facilities, and services. Stage medical assets and deploy as needed to affected areas. Assists with coordination of patient relocation and establishment of emergency medical care centers.

I. Behavioral Health: Colleton County Fire-Rescue will manage behavioral health and mental health assistance in coordination with the Department of Mental Health, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS), American Red Cross, Coastal Crisis Chaplaincy, local clergy, Colleton Medical Center, Coastal Empire Mental Health, and other private resources.

J. Public Health and Sanitation: Coordinates the services, equipment, and staffing essential to protect the public from communicable diseases and contamination of food and water supplies; development and monitoring of health information; inspection and control of sanitation measures; inspection of individual water supplies; surveillance; disease vector and epidemic control; immunization; laboratory testing.

K. All media releases related to casualties or fatalities will be presented to the Emergency Council and the Coroner, or their designee, prior to any release of information pertaining to any victim(s) for final approval. One voice will be used.

L. Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services.
    1. The County Coroner has overall responsibility for care, identification, and disposition of human remains. The state will provide assistance at the request of the county government.
    2. Coroner's Office shall contact authoritative organizations, local government entities and county health officials to assess the magnitude of need to determine appropriate location for mortuary and temporary facilities and specify equipment or materials deemed necessary. Coroner's Office will coordinate security issues with ESF-13 (Law Enforcement).
    3. ESF-8 will assure the procurement of supplies and equipment (i.e. refrigeration units, body bags, stretchers, embalming supplies, transportation, etc.), as required to maintain appropriate condition of the deceased until proper identification, notification and disposition can be determined. Use of existing morgues and forensic personnel will be coordinated with state personnel and with dental/medical school personnel, as necessary.
    4. In the event a deceased victim has no surviving family, next-of kin or family cannot be located or they have no desire to accept responsibility for a deceased family member, the County Coroner, shall assure that the body will be properly disposed of in accordance with local and State requirements. Burial assistance to families of deceased veterans will be provided through the SC Office of Veterans Affairs. SC Funeral Directors Association will assist with family counseling as needed.
    5. The Coroner's Office will be responsible for developing and updating SOG's and policies to support ESF-8.

6. Ensure all ESF-8 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning and operations. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-8 agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course.

IV. ESF ACTIONS - The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness

1. General
    a) Develop mutual support relationships with professional associations and other private services and volunteer organizations that may assist during an emergency or disaster.
    b) Participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-8 exercise to validate this annex and supporting plans.
2. Medical Care
    a) Coordinate the provision of medical and dental care.
    b) SCDHEC will identify and coordinate the deployment of doctors, nurses, technicians and other health professionals who are appropriately licensed to disaster areas.
    c) Plan for establishment of staging areas for medical personnel, equipment, and supplies.
    d) Develop plans to implement strategic national stockpile operations for Colleton County in South Carolina.
    e) Plan for establishment of emergency medical care centers, when emergency facilities are not available.
    f) Develop protocols and maintain liaison with Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT).
    g) Plan for requesting federal medical assistance teams and coordinate for their support while operating in South Carolina.
    h) Encourage health care facilities (i.e. hospitals, nursing homes, youth and adult medical care facilities) develop patient reduction, evacuation, and relocation procedures.
    i) Identify agencies, organizations, and individuals capable of providing support services or assistance including South Carolina Hospital Association and South Carolina Medical Association.
3. Public Health and Sanitation.
    a) Develop procedures to protect the public from communicable diseases and contamination of food, water, and drug supplies (including veterinary drugs).
    b) Develop procedures to monitor public health information.
    c) Develop sanitation inspection procedures and protocols to control unsanitary conditions.
    d) Develop procedures for inspection of individual water supplies.
    e) Develop procedures for identification of disease, vector, and epidemic control.
    f) Develop emergency immunization procedures.

g) Identify laboratory testing facilities.

4. Behavioral Health
    a) Develop procedures for rapidly providing behavioral health and mental health/substance abuse assistance to individuals and families, to include organizing and training behavioral health teams.
    b) Develop support relationships with government agencies, professional associations, private services, and volunteer organizations to provide mental health and substance abuse assistance during disasters.
5. Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services.
    a) Develop plans for location, identification, removal and disposition of the deceased.
    b) Establish a system for collecting and disseminating information regarding victims and have the operational capability to deliver the information in a field environment in coordination with the EOC Public Information Officer.
    c) Develop protocols and maintain liaison with Disaster Mortuary Operational Readiness Teams (DMORT).
    d) Identify agencies, organizations, and individuals capable of providing support services for deceased identification including South Carolina Funeral Directors Disaster Committee and South Carolina Coroners Association.
    e) Establish procedures with Probate Court to settle conflicts regarding disposition of bodies to proper family members when conflicts arise.
    f) Maintain a description of capabilities and procedures for alert, assembly and deployment of state mortuary assistance assets.

B. Response
1. General.
    a) Coordinate information releases to the public with the public information officer in the EOC Public Information Group.
    b) Coordinate with state and federal agencies as required.
    c) Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.
2. Medical Care.
    a) Coordinate the delivery of health and medical services as outlined in paragraph IV.A2 above.
    b) Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, pharmaceuticals, and supplies.
    c) Assist with the coordination of patient evacuation and relocation.
    d) Implement strategic national stockpile operations.
    e) Request activation and coordinate DMAT services.

f) Identify hospital and nursing home vacancies statewide, in conjunction with SEOC and other appropriate organizations.
g) Provide medical assistance with hazardous materials response.
h) Implement mass casualty operations (maintained under separate cover).

3. Public Health and Sanitation.
    a) Manage the public health and sanitation services as outlined in paragraph IV.A3 above.
    b) Determine need for health surveillance programs throughout the state.
    c) Issue Public Health notice for clean up on private property.
4. Behavioral Health: Coordinates for the provision of mental health and recovery services to individuals, families, and communities.
5. Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services.
    a) Initiate the notification of deceased identification teams.
    b) Retain victim identification records.
    c) Request activation and coordination of DMORT services.
    d) Request state assistance for next-of-kin notification.
    e) Request a County/SCDHEC media official representing the Coroner that will remain at the Family Assistance Center that may be established following a mass fatality incident to assist victims' families.

C. Recovery

1. General.
    a) Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, FEMA ESF-8 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
    b) Ensure ESF-8 members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of activities and costs incurred during the event.
2. Medical Care.
    a) Assist with restoration of essential health and medical care systems.
    b) Assist with restoration of permanent medical facilities to operational status.
    c) Assist with restoration of pharmacy services to operational status.
    d) Coordinate emergency services staff until local system is self-supporting.
    e) Assist with emergency pharmacy and laboratory services.
3. Public Health and Sanitation.
    a) Monitor environmental and epidemiological surveillance.
    b) Continue long-term emergency environmental activities.
4. Behavioral Health: Coordinate the management of mental health and substance abuse assistance to individuals and families as appropriate.
5. Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services.

a) Continue the operations necessary for the identification and disposition of the deceased and their personal effects.
b) Provide a final fatality report.
c) Request reimbursement for expenditures, if authorized.
d) Receive the required death reports.

D. Mitigation
1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
2. Support requests and directives resulting from the local government, Governor and/or FEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
1. Notify all ESF-8 supporting agencies upon activation.
2. Develop mutual support relationships with professional associations and other private services and volunteer organizations that may assist during emergencies or disasters.
3. Request deployment of state agencies, volunteer health/medical personnel, supplies, equipment and provide certain direct resources under the control of SCDHEC.
4. Develop and conduct drills and exercises to coordinate medical emergencies in disaster situations.
5. Encourage health care facilities (i.e. hospitals, nursing homes, youth and adult medical care facilities) to develop patient reduction, evacuation, and relocation procedures.
    a) Assist with patient and hospital evacuation procedures development when necessary.
6. Coordinate the nursing/medical care for standard shelters (as available) to include providing interim medical care support to all shelters until the American Red Cross can provide the function.
7. Coordinate with SCDHEC to manage the medical care of the special medical needs shelters to include coordinating with Colleton Medical Center.
8. Coordinate need for initiating any waiver of rules and regulations regarding licensed professional personnel.
9. Develop and maintain a list of regional and state transport Emergency Medical Service and Ambulance Service resources that can be requested to deploy to assist.
10. Maintain and provide a listing of hospitals, nursing homes, and adult care facilities including names of CEOs and 24-hour phone numbers.
11. Maintain and provide bed availability status of Colleton Medical Center.
12. Determine status of hospitals, in conjunction with SEOC.
13. Implement quarantine procedures as appropriate.

14. Coordinate the deployment of doctors, nurses, technicians and other medical personnel to disaster areas.
15. Maintain current inventory lists of medical supplies, pharmaceuticals, equipment, licensed ambulance services, hospitals, and clinics.
16. Develop protocols and maintain liaison with Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT).
17. Develop and coordinate a plan to receive and distribute pharmaceuticals under the strategic national stockpile plan.

B. Colleton Medical Center
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to ESF-8 operations during periods of activation.
    2. Manage disaster medical treatment, crisis counseling and behavioral health assistance support within ESF-8 in coordination with other ESF-8 agencies.
    3. Assist with crisis and substance abuse counselors to facilitate recovery.
    4. Assist with nurses and other medical professionals as available.
C. SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC)
    1. Identify personnel and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-8 during periods of activation.
    2. Activate and operate special medical needs shelter.
    3. Coordinate medical transportation resources and assist when applicable.
    4. Provides phone number for triaging potential Special Medical Needs shelter clients.
    5. Coordinate and provide nursing personnel to assist in shelters, tent cities, public health clinics, etc. whenever possible and as tasked by SEOC.
    6. Provide food inspectors to assist in the inspection of restaurants and provide technical advice to mass feeding sites whenever possible and as tasked by SEOC.
    7. Provide staff and services for monitoring public health conditions.
    8. Advise the public to abstain from consumption of water supplies in the event of suspected contamination and assist in inspection of water supplies.
D. South Carolina First Responder Assistance Team (FAST)
    1. SC FAST can provide mental health services to responders
E. Fire-Rescue Chaplains
    1. Colleton County Fire-Rescue maintains Chaplains that can provide mental health services to responders
F. American Red Cross
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-8 during periods of activation.
    2. Provide crisis counseling personnel.
G. The Salvation Army

1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-8 during periods of activation.
2. Provide crisis counseling personnel.

H. Colleton County Coroner's Office
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-8 during periods of activation.
   2. Provide mortuary services including personnel, supplies, equipment, transportation, and obtaining information from the families of deceased.
      a) Coroner's Office has access to mass fatality resources (refrigeration trucks and trailers) through mutual aid agreements and through the South Carolina Coroners Association.

I. Coastal Empire Mental Health
   1. Can provide mental health services to citizens both non-evacuated or in shelters.

J. Private Ambulance Services
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-8 during periods of activation.
   2. Provide medical transportation resources and assist when applicable.

K. Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS)
   1. Can provide services to citizens both non-evacuated or in shelters.

L. Funeral Homes
   1. Can assist the Coroner's Office with mass fatality operations.

M. Lowcountry Council of Governments (LCOG)
   1. Maintains a list of citizens with special medical needs and delivers shelf stable meals ahead of evacuation orders. When shelf stable meal deliveries occur, LCOG can obtain considerable intelligence on citizens in evacuation zones that are not complying with evacuation orders.
   2. Any information/intelligence gathered by LCOG on potential threats to citizens should be relayed to the Operations Section Chief at the EOC.

N. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE
   1. This ESF exists in both the State and Federal Response Plans. The State's primary agency is SCDHEC while in the Federal Plan it is the Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Public Health. When state and federal agencies are required for ESF-8 preplanning, EMD will be contacted to make the necessary requests.

ESF-9 - Search and Rescue (SAR)

Primary: Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Support: Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Edisto Beach Fire Department, Edisto Beach Police Department, Walterboro Fire Department, Colleton County Public Works Department, S.C. Civil Air Patrol, Med-Trans / Global Medical Response, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Coast Guard, S.C. State Fire

Reports To	Receives Reports From
Operations Section Chief / ESF-4 (Fire)	Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Edisto Beach Fire Department, Edisto Beach Police Department, Walterboro Fire Department, Colleton County Public Works Department, S.C. Civil Air Patrol, Med-Trans / Global Medical Response, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Coast Guard, S.C. State Fire

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The Lowcountry area of South Carolina is inundated with forests, marshes, creeks, and rivers. Even in the urban areas of our county, there are places where people can get lost. Additionally, the County has several group care facilities. Numerous Alzheimer, mental health, elderly or other patients reside in these facilities where the potential exists for them to wander away from the staff. Regardless of the circumstances, search management practices are applicable and should be utilized. With the threat of bombs, terrorism, and earthquakes, the Lowcountry has a high potential for building collapse which would require specially trained rescue teams to locate, extricate, and provide initial medical treatment to entrapped victims.

B. Search and Rescues Two Components:

1. Urban Search and Rescue is the process of locating, extricating, and providing initial medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures or rescuing or removing persons threatened or stranded in harm's way by any emergency or hazardous event when they cannot remove themselves.
2. Rural Search and Rescue activities include, but are not limited to, emergency incidents involving locating missing persons, locating boats lost at sea or inland waters, swift water rescue, locating downed aircraft, extrication if necessary, and first responder first aid medical treatment of victims.

II. MISSION

A. The purpose of ESF-9 is to provide assistance in all activities associated with rural and urban search and rescue (SAR) operations. This relates to those rural and urban SAR missions that are beyond the SAR management capabilities of the local governments.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue has been designated as the primary agency for SAR in coordination with the Colleton County Sheriff's Office. Colleton County Fire-Rescue will be the liaison between the jurisdictional IC and responding State Fire, State and FEMA USAR Task Forces.

B. The other support agencies are recognized as the group that will carry out the SAR function in those areas where organized rescue teams exist.

C. Searching for a lost or entrapped person is an emergency. ESF-9 agencies need to appreciate a sense of urgency in responding to any lost or entrapped person call. The host jurisdiction must anticipate that they may not be able to quickly locate the lost subject and that supporting agencies need to be put on alert or requested early. This is particularly important in bad weather, as darkness approaches, or with a subject with medical problems.

D. Rural SAR, involving lost aircraft, is the primary responsibility of the Civil Air Patrol under the direction of Air Force Rescue Coordination Center at Langley AFB, VA.

E. SAR OPS in open water such as the harbor, rivers, and creeks will be the primary responsibility of the DNR with assistance from the U.S. Coast Guard.

F. All SAR OPS can be subject to litigation. It is imperative that OPS are conducted and documented in a professional manner.

G. Colleton County USAR and RSAR capabilities are limited to the training and equipment at their disposal at the time of a mission. Emergency personnel in the community have received training from the SCFA as well as private and contracted professionals in the USAR and RSAR field of response.

H. A large collapsed structure will likely result in the request of State Fire or FEMA USAR Task Force support, as appropriate.

I. At the request of local officials, ESF-9, at the state level, will coordinate the state search and rescue response. Whenever possible, ESF-9 will stage assets before actual requests are forwarded. When local assets are exhausted, or in anticipation of large-scale disasters beyond the county's capability, ESF-9 at the state level will coordinate procurement of other state or federal assets. ESF-9, at the local level, will integrate the use of all search and rescue personnel and resources made available. However, implementation of state search and rescue response will be in accordance with the Incident Command System structure and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

J. All ESF-9 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-9 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. SAR Primary Agency
    a) Through EMD and other agencies as available, request assistance with the provision of training, drills, and exercises necessary to keep SAR forces proficient.
    b) Assist in the development and maintaining of individual and jurisdictional plans, attend planning meetings and exercise as available.
    c) Provide training opportunities for personnel.
    d) Regarding USAR, Supporting Agencies are responsible for maintaining a cache of equipment expected to support initial collapse structure operations.
    e) This ESF will be updated and maintained according to federal guidelines.
2. Support Agencies
    a) Maintain individual plans, personnel records, and supporting documents for Rural/Urban SAR OPS.
    b) Be familiar with the Incident Command System, Unified Command System, NIMS and the support available from the County.
    c) Will provide the bulk of the staffing used in ESF-9 operations and will need to keep the primary agencies and EMD apprised of their needs in planning, preparedness, and training.

B. Response (SAR)
1. Primary Agencies RSAR
    a) Fire-Rescue will request the EOC to activate the other support and coordinating agencies as soon as the emergency support function is required or anticipated.
    b) As primary agency for Rural SAR, the Fire-Rescue Chief or his/her designee, will ensure that the mission is adequately documented using pre-designated ICS and departmental forms.
    c) In coordination with EMD, arrange for feeding, rehab, and other logistical needs of all the responding forces.
    d) Ensure that information for public release is coordinated with the Colleton County Administration, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, and Jurisdictional Public Information Officers.
    e) Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.
2. Primary Agencies USAR
    a) Fire-Rescue will serve as a coordinating agency for USAR requests for assistance for jurisdictional fire departments in the County.
    b) See USAR SOP and Fields OPS Guide (FOG) for response protocols.

c) Should external USAR resources from State or Federal teams be needed, a request will be made through the County EOC to the SCEMD EOC for assistance.
d) Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

3. Supporting Agencies
   a) Once notified, determine the staging area or designated meeting place prior to dispatching forces.
   b) Respond with personnel who are familiar with rural and/or urban SAR, the Incident Command System, and are personally prepared and equipped to operate in the environment.
   c) Keep the primary agency apprised of operational and logistical needs.
   d) Track their part of the operations, as required using the pre-designated ICS forms indicated in the plans and individual agency plans.
   e) Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. Recovery
1. All agencies will coordinate for the 'standing down' phase of operations, so that only the required resources remain on scene.
2. Provide all mission documentation to the primary agencies as required.
3. Recommend changes to agency and county plans based on 'lessons learned' from the incident.
4. Participate in an after-action critique or debriefing as coordinated with EMD including Critical Incident Stress Debriefings.

D. Mitigation
1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
2. Support requests and directives resulting from the Administrator and/or EMD Director concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-9 in the EOC.
2. Notify all ESF-9 supporting agencies upon activation.
3. Identify and maintain a current resource inventory of all search and rescue assets within the state.
4. Identify and train liaison teams.
5. Coordinate search and rescue team deployment to, employment in and redeployment from disaster area.
6. Coordinate logistical support for search and rescue assets during field operations.

7. Develop policies and procedures for the effective use and coordination of search and rescue assets.
8. Coordinate Municipal urban search and rescue assets to support urban search and rescue operations.
9. Coordinate South Carolina urban search and rescue assets to support urban search and rescue operations.

B. Colleton County Sheriff's Office
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-9 during periods of activation.
2. Plan, coordinate, and execute rural search and rescue operations.
3. Provide search and rescue teams, technical assistance, equipment, and communications support.

C. Edisto Beach Fire Department
1. Identify and maintain a current resource inventory of all search and rescue assets within the state.
2. Identify and train liaison teams.
3. Coordinate search and rescue team deployment to jurisdiction.
4. Coordinate logistical support for search and rescue assets during field operations.

D. Edisto Beach Police Department
1. Identify and maintain a current resource inventory of all search and rescue assets within the state.
2. Identify and train liaison teams.
3. Coordinate search and rescue team deployment to jurisdiction.
4. Coordinate logistical support for search and rescue assets during field operations.

E. Walterboro Fire Department
1. Identify and maintain a current resource inventory of all search and rescue assets within the state.
2. Identify and train liaison teams.
3. Coordinate search and rescue team deployment to jurisdiction.
4. Coordinate logistical support for search and rescue assets during field operations.

F. Colleton County Public Works Department
1. Participate in search and rescue team deployments when necessary.

G. S.C. Civil Air Patrol
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-9 during periods of activation.
2. Provide aerial search, reconnaissance, communications, and transportation support.
3. Provide personnel for rural search operations.

H. Med-Trans / Global Medical Response
1. Through contracts with local aeromedical aircraft (C.A.R.E. Flight), Colleton County enjoys a tremendous working relationship with Med-

Trans / Global Medical Response. They have numerous air assets that can be brought to the area after a disaster.

I. S.C. Department of Natural Resources
    1. Can assist or take the lead for searches on water or over land and have access to a number of ground, air, and water assets.
J. U.S. Coast Guard
    1. Can provide search and rescue assets in any navigable waterways.
K. S.C. State Fire
    1. Through the Emergency Response Task Force, State Fire has access to a number of resources including ground, air, and water assets.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. The State's ESF-9 position is provided by State Fire, and contained in the State EOP as Annex 9/ESF-9. At the federal level this ESF only exits for USAR. However, at times and following a widespread natural disaster, there may be coordinated activity with the FEMA USAR teams and the US Army Corps of Engineers for any SAR type mission.
B. Depending on the size of the incident requiring ESF-9 activation, a position may be established in the EOC. If this is not the case, the primary agency on scene needs to coordinate activities with the designated POC selected at the time of the emergency.

ESF-10 - Hazardous Materials (HazMat)

Primary: Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Support: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Edisto Beach Fire Department, Walterboro Fire Department, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, South Carolina National Guard 43rd Civil Support Team, U.S. Coast Guard

Reports To	Receives Reports From
Operations Section Chief / ESF-4 (Fire)	S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Edisto Beach Fire Department, Walterboro Fire Department, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, South Carolina National Guard 43rd Civil Support Team, U.S. Coast Guard

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Because of the extreme quantity of hazardous materials transported by land, air, and water, the county is subject to hazardous materials incidents. Materials could be released into the environment from man-made or natural disasters, causing rail accidents, highway collisions, or waterway mishaps. Fixed facilities (e.g., chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, or nuclear facilities) that produce, use, or store hazardous materials could be damaged so severely that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures would not be effective.

II. MISSION

A. Resources from industry, local, state and federal government, separately or in combination, may be required to cope with an emergency situation. Our purpose is to provide a well-organized emergency service organization to rapidly mobilize and employ, in a coordinated effort, all resources available to contain and neutralize or minimize the disastrous effects of an incident involving hazardous materials.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue is responsible for the coordination of all ESF-10 administrative, management, planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities to include developing, coordinating, and maintaining the ESF-10 plans which detail both radiological and non-radiological responsibilities. All ESF-10 supporting agencies will assist Colleton County Fire-Rescue in the planning and execution of the above. All ESF-10 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-10 planning and response operations.

1. Colleton County Fire-Rescue operates a Type-I HazMat team and is the only hazmat provider in Colleton County. The Type-I HazMat team is capable of identification, control, and decontamination.
2. Colleton Medical Center (the county's only medical facility with an emergency department) maintains capabilities to decontaminate multiple patients that arrive at their facility prior to allowing them admittance.

B. Hazardous materials incidents may result in fire, explosions, radiation dangers, contamination, and toxic fumes. Firefighters are generally accepted as having the greatest expertise, training, and capability to combat these dangers.
C. Coordination with all supporting and other appropriate departments/agencies and organizations will be performed to ensure operational readiness in time of emergency.
D. Following notification of a release of a hazardous material, the senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of the incident. The ICS shall be used throughout the management of an incident. All support agencies and their communications shall be coordinated and controlled through the individual in charge of the ICS, assisted by the senior official present for each agency. A Command Post will be established to manage both personnel and material to mitigate the hazard.
E. In the event of a radiological emergency, plans and procedures that detail emergency response activities are addressed in the following publications: SC Operational Radiological Emergency Response Plan (SCORERP), and Spent Nuclear Fuel Emergency Action Plan (SNF EAP). SCDHEC also has developed standard operating procedures for fixed nuclear facilities, transportation of spent fuel, and Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) shipments.
F. The Incident Commander (IC) will coordinate, integrate, and manage the effort to detect, identify, contain, and minimize releases and prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases through use of Primary and Support Agencies resources.
G. Should a state of emergency be declared, the Colleton County EOC may be activated to coordinate efforts of other county, municipal, state, and federal agencies.
H. When an IC orders an evacuation, refer to ESF-6 (Mass Care) for shelter and care of evacuees. The IC will coordinate evacuation efforts through the County Warning Point and EMD. Law enforcement agencies will secure the defined areas.
I. Incidents involving radioactive materials will be handled the same as any hazmat incident. Colleton County Fire-Rescue's Type-1 HazMat team maintains capability for radiological detection, identification, decontamination and providing public protective actions/recommendations.
J. The State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and the South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) are the lead agencies for crisis and consequence management respectively, regarding suspected or confirmed

Terrorism or Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents involving chemical, biological or radiological agents.

K. Ensure all ESF-10 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of both radiological and non-radiological components of this function include but are not limited to:

B. Preparedness

1. Prepare an inventory of existing threats using SARA Title III, Tier II information, normally accessed through E-Plan or jurisdictional pre-incident surveys.
2. Plan for response to hazardous materials incidents.
3. Develop plans for communications and public information.
4. Develop procedures for identification, control, and cleanup of hazardous materials.
5. Provide, obtain, or recommend training for response personnel using courses made available by FEMA, Department of Energy (DOE), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), SCEMD, SCDHEC, the South Carolina Fire Academy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and manufacturers and transporters of hazardous materials, as well as training based on OSHA requirements for each duty position.
6. Maintain a listing of private contractors capable of performing emergency and/or remedial actions associated with a hazardous materials incident.
7. Maintain an inventory of state assets capable of responding to a hazardous materials incident.
8. Maintain a list of hazmat (to include radiological) response resources to include Local (Fire Departments), County (EMD and Lowcountry Regional Type II Hazmat Team), Private, State (SCDHEC, CST, SRS) and Federal agencies.
9. Develop plans and/or mutual aid agreements regarding hazardous materials incidents with local agencies, other state agencies, contiguous states, federal agencies, and private organizations as required.
10. Collect and utilize licensing, permitting, monitoring, and/or transportation information from the appropriate local, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations to facilitate emergency response.
11. Participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-10 exercise to validate this annex and supporting plans.
12. Annually review the Department of Homeland Security Universal Task List and integrate tasks as appropriate.

C. Response

1. ESF-10 will coordinate, with the Unified/Incident Command, all hazardous substance response-specific efforts and provide information to the EOC for coordination.
2. Provide 24-hour response capability and dispatch personnel to an incident scene as necessary.

3. ESF-10 will assess the situation to include: the nature, amount and location of real or potential releases of hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials; potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, and cleanup services; and priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the environment; and guidance for public protective actions.
4. After reviewing reports, gathering and analyzing information and consulting with appropriate agencies, determine and provide, as available, the necessary level of assistance.
5. Provide protective action recommendations such as evacuation or shelter in place, as the incident requires.
6. Provide for monitoring to determine the extent of the contaminated area and consult with appropriate support agencies to provide access and egress control to contaminated areas; request assistance as required.
7. Consult with appropriate local, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations with regard to the need for decontamination. Coordinate with ESF-8 (Health and Medical) regarding decontamination of injured or deceased personnel.
8. Coordinate decontamination activities with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.
9. Coordinate with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies to ensure the proper disposal of wastes associated with hazardous materials incidents; and assist in monitoring or tracking such shipments to appropriate disposal facilities.
10. Coordinate with ESF-3 (Public Works and Engineering) for technical assistance on water, wastewater, solid waste, and disposal.
11. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

D. Recovery
    1. Terminate operations when the emergency phase is over and when the area has been stabilized by responsible personnel. ESF-10 will track continued or needed remediation as necessary.
    2. Request and maintain documented records of all expenditures, money, and physical resources of the various governmental department/agencies involved in emergency operations. Ensure that ESF-10 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
    3. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, SCDHEC ESF-10 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).

E. Mitigation
    1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.

2. Support requests and directives resulting from the County Administrator, Governor and/or FEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to assist SCDHEC staff ESF-10 in the EOC.
2. Notify all ESF-10 supporting agencies on activation.
3. Provide technical assistance in identifying areas that may contain hazardous materials.
4. Review files submitted by industry to EMD & SCDHEC regarding presence of chemicals covered under the EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act) Tier II program (computer accessible).
5. Provide and/or coordinate technical assistance on hazards associated with chemicals known to be present in the disaster area.
6. Provide technical assistance on hazardous material recognition and identification.
7. Coordinate responsible party responses or the use of Federal/State contractors to control and contain a hazardous material release to protect public health and/or the environment.
8. Develop and coordinate activation procedures for Lowcountry Regional Type II Hazmat Team.
9. Develop and coordinate the South Carolina Technical Radiological Response Plan.
10. Develop and maintain a list of HazMat Response Resources (including those for radiological incidents).

B. S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
1. Serves as lead ESF-10 agency at the state level
2. Assists with all hazardous materials release mitigation
3. Can evaluate hazardous materials release impacts on environment

C. Colleton County Sheriff's Office
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to conduct operations in support of ESF-10 during periods of activation.
2. Provide communications support, security, transportation, and traffic control.
3. Provide air support (rotary) for surveillance and transportation of essential personnel.

D. Edisto Beach Fire Department
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to conduct operations in support of ESF-10 during periods of activation.

2. Act as an Incident Commander, when needed, and coordinate with SCDHEC and/or USCG On-Scene Coordinator during hazardous materials incidents.
3. Provide assistance under the Firefighter Mobilization Act to support ESF-10 operations.

E. Walterboro Fire Department
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to conduct operations in support of ESF-10 during periods of activation.
2. Act as an Incident Commander, when needed, and coordinate with SCDHEC and/or USCG On-Scene Coordinator during hazardous materials incidents.
3. Provide assistance under the Firefighter Mobilization Act to support ESF-10 operations.

F. S.C. Department of Natural Resources
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to conduct operations in support of ESF-10 during periods of activation.
2. Provide technical advice and assistance on environmental contamination issues.
3. Provide personnel, watercraft, and technical assistance.
4. Provide support for communications, water-related evacuation, personnel, security, all-terrain vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft support.
5. Can provide staff that can evaluate the impact of hazardous materials release on local wildlife and the environment

G. South Carolina National Guard 43rd Civil Support Team
1. Maintains a robust hazardous materials response team

H. U.S. Coast Guard
1. Can respond assets to hazardous materials releases in navigable waterways

I. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE
1. This ESF is supported by the State and Federal Response Plan ESF-10. State's primary agency is SCDHEC, while the Federal primary agency is EPA.

ESF-11 – Food Services

Primary: Department of Social Services (DSS)

Support: Colleton County School District, American Red Cross, Lowcountry Food Bank, The Salvation Army, South Carolina Volunteers Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), Dogwood Hills Restaurant

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-7 (EOC Logistics Section Chief)	Colleton County School District, American Red Cross, Lowcountry Food Bank, The Salvation Army, South Carolina Volunteers Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), Dogwood Hills Restaurant

I. INTRODUCTION

A. A large area emergency or a disaster often deprives mass numbers of people of the ability to obtain or prepare food. In addition to the local loss of power and/or gas, commercial suppliers and supply lines may be disrupted. Outside the impacted area there are organizations, suppliers, and transportation systems that can make emergency food available to those most in need. However, emphasis will still be placed on individual preparedness and family caches of emergency food and water for those events that have no warning period.

B. On the fringes of the affected areas, schools and small institutions with food inventories could be used to begin the feeding of disaster victims. An effective feeding operation must be immediately initiated, to include obtaining appropriate United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) food supplies, arranging for transportation of those food supplies to designated staging areas within the disaster area, and requesting the Disaster Food Stamp Program as required. USDA food supplies secured and delivered will be suitable for either household distribution or congregate meal service as appropriate. Transportation and distribution of USDA food supplies to the affected areas will be coordinated by the Department of Social Services (DSS). Priority will be given to transportation of critical supplies of USDA food into areas of acute need.

II. MISSION

A. The purpose of this Emergency Support Function is to identify, secure, and arrange the transportation of food assistance to affected areas within the County following a major disaster or emergency or other event requiring County, State, and possibly Federal response. These guidelines also serve the purpose of coordination amongst agencies with similar missions but separate organizational management.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. DSS will serve as the supervisor of ESF-11.
B. DSS is responsible for developing and maintaining this ESF, as well as pertinent SOPs, and coordinating with other supporting agencies.
C. Individual agency plans will be coordinated with DSS and are not contained herein as part of these guidelines.
D. Although DSS is the coordinating agency, each supporting agency will operate under their regulation and directives as required by law, as applicable, and will remain under their individual agency control.
E. DSS will gather information from food services member agencies and other organizations concerning their operational response, USDA food supplies, and USDA food management requirements.
F. ESF-11 will coordinate with State and local recovery groups and ESF-6 regarding the location of staging areas and feeding sites and the resolution of the feeding problem areas.
G. DSS, at the EOC, will be the point of contact for coordinating requests for USDA food.
H. DSS will coordinate with ESF-7 to develop requests to SCEMD and FEMA for Water and Meals Ready to Eat (MRE's) to be distributed from distribution points to be designated within the community.
I. All ESF-11 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-11 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF Actions

A. Preparedness
    1. Maintain an accurate roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF-11 duties during a disaster.
    2. Identify and schedule disaster response training for ESF-11 personnel.
    3. Maintain current food resource directories to include maintaining points of contact.
    4. Identify likely transportation needs and coordinate with ESF-1.
    5. Participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-11 exercise to validate this annex and supporting plans.
    6. Coordinated with ESF-7 to pre-identify potential locations for FEMA/COE distribution points.
B. Mitigation
    1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
    2. Support requests and directives resulting from the Emergency Council, Governor and/or FEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
    3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.
C. Response
    1. Inventory food supplies and determine availability of food within the disaster area.

2. Coordinate with ESF-6 to identify the number of people in shelters and others in need of food.
3. Coordinate with ESF-6 to identify the locations of all mass feeding and distribution sites.
4. Coordinate with ESF-7 and ESF-18 to acquire food, equipment, and supplies required to support food service operations. Acquisitions include, but are not limited to, donated food, purchase of additional food, and refrigerated trailers.
5. Coordinate with ESF-1 for transportation of food supplies into the disaster area.
6. Assess warehouse space and needs for staging areas.
7. Coordinate flow of request and delivery of food into disaster area to ensure daily requirements are met.
8. Assess need and feasibility of issuing food stamps.
9. In coordination with ESF-6, monitor the number of mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries providing food to disaster victims.
10. Establish communications with State ESF-11 to coordinate food service assets beyond county capability.
11. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

D. Recovery

1. Continue to monitor food requirements.
2. Coordinate implementation of the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (DSNAP).
3. In coordination with ESF-6, assess special food concerns of impacted residents.
4. Establish logistical links with local organizations involved in long term congregate meal services.
5. Ensure ESF-11 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Department of Social Services (DSS)

1. Preparedness
    a) Identify, train, and assign DSS personnel to staff ESF-11 in the EOC.
    b) Develops operating procedures to implement the DSS Food Service functions of ESF-11, including an alerting list of DSS emergency food services responders.
    c) Assesses the stock levels of USDA food (commodities) administered by DSS and the availability of storage space, handling equipment, and support personnel.
    d) Participates in exercises to test operating procedures.
    e) DSS will coordinate meetings as necessary in which member agencies and organizations will discuss their operational response

and resolve problems, to ensure coverage of the critical food needs of the affected population, and to prevent duplication of effort.

2. Response
    a) Provides DSS staff to EOC, as requested; alerts Departments of Education and Agriculture food service team members via the State EOC ESF-11. Notify all ESF-11 supporting agencies upon activation.
    b) Coordinates with the food services member agencies and organizations in their assessment of the critical food needs of the affected population and the availability of food preparation facilities, and compiles reports for EOC, coordinating with ESF-7 to address shortfalls.
    c) Assesses USDA food stocks (commodities) administered by DSS. Coordinates with the food services member agencies and organizations in their assessment of USDA food stocks, which they administer. This includes handling equipment, storage, transportation, and distribution facilities.
    d) In response to requests for USDA food, arranges shipment of USDA food (commodities) administered by DSS. Coordinates with other food services member agencies and organizations in their shipment of USDA food to designated staging areas or distribution points.
    e) Alternate site for distribution is the Recreation Center.
3. Recovery
    a) Coordinates the phase-down of USDA food distribution to staging areas.
    b) Coordinates with USDA food distribution agencies and with agencies and organizations involved in feeding, to collect reports and records of USDA food usage, labor (staffing hours), and associated expenditures. Compiles a final report for EOC Logistics Chief.
    c) Support Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (DSNAP) activities.

B. Colleton County School District
1. Preparedness
    a) Develops operating procedures to implement ESF-11, including an alerting list of Colleton County School District emergency food services responders.
    b) Assesses the stock levels of USDA food administered by Department of Education and the availability of storage space, handling equipment, and support personnel. Coordinates with the contracted commercial distributors.

c) Assists county school district food services supervisors by disseminating information and providing guidance in their development of emergency response operational procedures.

2. Response
    a) Provides Colleton County School District staff to EOC.
    b) Coordinates with affected school districts in their assessment of USDA food requirements and the condition of the school district's food preparation facilities. Assists DSS in coordinating with other food service agencies and organizations to gather information concerning their food requirements and food preparation facilities and to respond to requests for USDA food.
    c) Assesses USDA food stocks administered by Department of Education and distribution facilities.
    d) Coordinate the availability of transportation for USDA food.
3. Recovery
    a) Initiates a phase-down of USDA food distribution as feeding operations decrease.
    b) Collects and records all food usage and distribution, labor (staffing hours), and associated expenditures. Compiles and provides a final report to ESF-11 or EOC Logistics Section Chief.

C. American Red Cross
    1. Assist in identifying and assessing requirements for food prior to and during immediate and sustained phases, as needed.
    2. Participate in the coordinated distribution of disaster food either by bulk distribution of food products or prepared meals.
    3. Provide independent food preparation and distribution in accordance with Red Cross policies.

D. The Salvation Army
    1. Assist in identifying and assessing requirements for food on a two-phase basis: critical emergency needs immediately after the disaster and long-term sustained needs after the emergency phase is over.
    2. Assist with the distribution of coordinated disaster relief supplies.
    3. Per established agreements with local vendors, supplement USDA food stocks.
    4. Provide independent food preparation in accordance with Salvation Army policies.

E. South Carolina Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (SC VOAD)
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-11 during periods of activation.
    2. Coordinate with ESF-11 and 18 to provide manpower to assist with disaster relief operations.

F. Dogwood Hills Restaurant
    1. Provides food services to responders and EOC staff during activations

2. Through contractual agreements, provides foods to other state and local agencies during states of emergency.
3. Coordinates with food distribution agencies and with agencies and organizations involved in feeding, to collect reports and records of food usage, labor (staffing hours), and associated expenditures. Compiles a final report for EOC Logistics Chief.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. This ESF is supported by State and FEMA in their EOP's by the ESF-11 designation. Municipal EOC's, regardless of ESF designations, are responsible for coordinating emergency food relief for their citizens and will be coordinated with when they are operational. ESF-11 will also coordinate with ESF-6, Mass Care Operations in providing emergency food supplies.

ESF-12 – Energy

Primary: Colleton County Fire-Rescue

Support: Dominion, Coastal Electric Cooperative, Edisto Electric Cooperative, local fueling stations

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-5 (EOC Planning Section Chief)	Dominion, Coastal Electric Cooperative, Edisto Electric Cooperative, local fueling stations

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. Energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining electric and natural gas energy system components. Damage to a system can have a rippling effect on supplies, distribution, or other transmission systems.
   B. ESF-12 will closely coordinate with the electric and natural gas utilities operating in the state to ensure the integrity of power supply systems are maintained during emergency situations and any damages incurred are repaired and services restored in an efficient and expedient manner afterward. ESF-12 will have primary responsibility to monitor and coordinate the availability of electric utility generating capacity and reserves, the availability and supply of natural gas, supply and transportation of power generation and transportation fuels, and emergency power. ESF-12 will also monitor and coordinate the restoration of electric and natural gas services for normal community functioning.

II. MISSION
   A. To assess the extent of damage, provide information, and as required, coordinate the restoration of services as part of the immediate response and long-term recovery. This ESF in the EOP also serves to provide guidance in the development of individual agency plans.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. The Colleton County EOC Planning Section Chief (ESF-5) serves as the Supervisor of ESF-12 in the absence of a designee provided by one of the support agencies. The ESF Supervisor will coordinate response and recovery operations with each supporting agency who will maintain their autonomy and internal chain of command. Upon activation of the EOC, ESF-12 will request utility companies to provide representation at the EOC or, in some circumstances, the incident CP. Given the overwhelming circumstances that each utility company faces during a disaster, this may not be possible. In cases, where utility companies cannot provide EOC representation, utility companies must communicate (or provide communication links) to situational reports.

B. Local Utility companies are likely to be victims of the disaster and will require time to move into the response and recovery phases.
C. Damage assessment information will be reported by utility crews to their EOC representatives for dissemination to ESF-5.
D. Coordination between all of the support agencies will occur in order to ensure operational readiness, emergency response, and recovery.
E. ESF-12 will coordinate with public and investor-owned and operated power and communication services to ensure equitable provision and/or restoration of services.
F. Coordinating with ESF-6 (Mass Care) and County EOC to identify emergency shelter power restoration status/needs and coordinate with ESF-12 support agencies and other ESFs with assistance in providing resources for emergency power generation.
G. Restoration of services will occur, where practical, according to priorities established in the supporting SOPs.
H. Ensure all ESF-12 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-12 agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or an equivalent course.

IV. ESF ACTIONS - The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness
    1. Develop and maintain current directories of suppliers of services and products associated with this function.
    2. Participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-12 exercise to validate this annex and supporting plans.
    3. Establish liaison with support agencies and energy-related organizations.
    4. In coordination with public and private utilities, ensure plans for restoring and repairing damaged energy systems are updated.
    5. In coordination with public and private utilities, establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim sources of natural gas supply, petroleum fuels, and electric power.
    6. Promote and assist in developing mutual assistance compacts with the suppliers of all power resources.
    7. Develop energy conservation protocols.
B. Mitigation
    1. Anticipate and plan for mitigation measures.
    2. Support requests and directives resulting from the Incident Commander, Governor and/or FEMA concerns mitigation and/or re-development activities.
    3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.
C. Response

1. Analyze affected areas to determine operational priorities and emergency repair procedures with utility field personnel. Provide status of energy resources to ESF-5 who will relay the information to the EOC Operations Chief.
2. In coordination with public and private utilities, prioritize rebuilding processes, if necessary, to restore power to affected areas.
3. Locate fuel for emergency operations.
4. Administer, as needed, statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations.
5. Apply necessary county resources and coordinate with municipalities, to include debris removal, in accordance with established priorities in response to an emergency.
6. Provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with the ESF-15 (Public Information).
7. Coordinate with ESF-1 (Transportation) for information regarding transport of critical energy supplies.
8. Plan for and coordinate security for vital energy supplies with ESF-13 (Law Enforcement).
9. Maintain continual status of energy systems and the progress of utility repair and restoration activities to include collecting and providing energy damage assessment data to ESF-3 (Public Works).
10. Recommend energy conservation measures.
11. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

D. Recovery

1. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities and emergency repair and restoration.
2. Continue to provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with the ESF-15 (Public Information).
3. Continue to conduct restoration operations until all services have been restored.
4. Ensure that ESF-12 team members or their support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Fire-Rescue

1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-12 in the EOC.
2. Notify all ESF-12 support agencies upon activation.
3. Develop and maintain a list of energy providers / suppliers in Colleton County.
4. Maintain communications with electric utilities in responding to and recovering from emergencies regarding electric generating capacity shortages, electric generating fuel shortages, transmission and

distribution line outages, and electrical service outages affecting the public.

5. Develop protocols to establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim sources of natural gas supply and electric power.
6. Develop protocols to report the following:
    a) Utility electric generating capacity.
    b) Utility electric demand.
    c) By Communities, number of customers impacted, and estimated restoration time.
    d) Status of major generating unit outages.
    e) Expected duration of event.
    f) Explanation of utility planned actions and recommendations of agency actions in support of utilities.
    g) Maintain status of natural gas pipelines to include private sector providers that connect to utility-maintained pipelines.

B. Dominion
    1. Identify and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-12 during periods of activation. On request, staff ESF-12 in the EOC.
    2. Direct efforts to manage transportation of supplies in the event of a shortage of supplies and equipment needed to restore utilities as required for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes.
    3. Provide equipment and technical assistance as required.
    4. Coordinate energy restoration efforts with ESF-3

C. Coastal Electric Cooperative
    1. Identify and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-12 during periods of activation. On request, staff ESF-12 in the EOC.
    2. Direct efforts to manage transportation of supplies in the event of a shortage of supplies and equipment needed to restore utilities as required for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes.
    3. Provide equipment and technical assistance as required.
    4. Coordinate energy restoration efforts with ESF-3

D. Edisto Electric Cooperative
    1. Identify and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-12 during periods of activation. On request, staff ESF-12 in the EOC.
    2. Direct efforts to manage transportation of supplies in the event of a shortage of supplies and equipment needed to restore utilities as required for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes.
    3. Provide equipment and technical assistance as required.
    4. Coordinate energy restoration efforts with ESF-3

5. Edisto Electric Cooperative provides limited power including only the far northwestern (Morningstar Lane) and far northeastern (Happiness Lane) portions of Colleton County.

E. Local Fueling Stations
   1. The ability to provide consumers with fuel for automobiles is an activity that is continually tracked by ESF-5. ESF-5 also monitors LP Gas providers to ensure that they are capable of supplying consumers.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. This annex is supported by the State Emergency Operations Plan and Federal Response Plan ESF-12, Energy. ESF-12 gathers, assesses, and shares information on energy system damages and the impact of energy system outages. ESF-12 works closely with and aids in meeting requests from state and local energy officials, energy suppliers, and distributors. Energy is defined as producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining energy systems and energy system components.

B. During extended operations, ESF-3 (normally assigned to the Operations Section Chief) and ESF-12 (normally assigned to the Planning Section Chief) may be assigned to the Recovery Section Chief.

ESF-13 - Law Enforcement

Primary: Colleton County Sheriff's Office

Support: Walterboro Police Department, Edisto Beach Police Department, Cottageville Police Department, State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), S.C. Highway Patrol, S.C. Department of Probation, Pardon, & Parole Services (SCPPP), S.C. Department Natural Resources (SCDNR), S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), South Carolina National Guard, US Customs and Border Protection

Reports To	Receives Reports From
EOC Operations Section Chief	Walterboro Police Department, Edisto Beach Police Department, Cottageville Police Department, State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), S.C. Highway Patrol, S.C. Department of Probation, Pardon, & Parole Services (SCPPP), S.C. Department Natural Resources (SCDNR), S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), South Carolina National Guard, US Customs and Border Protection

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. Effective Law Enforcement (LE) is critical to operations during major emergencies and disasters to ensure community recovery without the additional hindrance of civil disorder. Local law enforcement is responsible for carrying out the laws, traffic control, investigation of crimes, and other public safety duties within their jurisdiction. State support will be on a mission type basis, as resources become available.

II. MISSION
   A. To provide guidelines for the coordination of plans development for the effective use of available Law Enforcement resources during special police operations, a major emergency, or disaster response. Resources include both personnel and specialized equipment provided at all levels of government. General Law Enforcement is inclusive of all law enforcement tasks excluding traffic management (Emergency Support Function [ESF]-16).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. The Colleton County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) will serve as the primary agency for ESF-13. The support agencies will coordinate with the CCSO while maintaining their autonomy and chain of command.

1. Walterboro, Edisto, and Cottageville municipalities operate local police departments. Colleton County Sheriff's Office operates as the primary law enforcement agency in all unincorporated areas and provides support to all municipal police forces.

B. CCSO is responsible for developing and maintaining law enforcement plans for ESF-13 in coordination with the supporting agencies.
C. Coordination with all appropriate agencies, departments, and organizations will be performed by CCSO to ensure operational readiness in time of emergency.
D. LE activities will be conducted under this plan at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or, in some circumstances, at the incident command post (CP).
E. The jurisdictional police chiefs will coordinate operations in their local area and will request assistance from the ESF-13 as necessary. Tasked resources will report to the jurisdictional department officer in charge for assignment.
F. Upon notification from the EOC, CCSO will send a representative to the EOC to coordinate law enforcement activities.
G. Mutual Aid Law Enforcement Departments from outside the area, that are not State Law Enforcement agencies, are not likely to be in a position to make arrests on their own, and therefore, will be teamed up with the host jurisdiction police department.
H. South Carolina National Guard units will be assigned tasks on a mission type basis and will be accompanied by representatives of state and local law enforcement agencies.
I. Private security agencies or volunteers will not be used unless they are sworn and specially trained deputies or auxiliary police. Such personnel will come under the responsibility of the agency which appoints and utilizes them.
J. The local law enforcement agency in command will retain direction and control. SLED will coordinate directly with the local level law enforcement agency in control and will coordinate activities for all other state law enforcement agencies involved as it relates to general law enforcement duties.
K. Accordance with SC Code of Laws Section 23-3-15 (A) (8), SLED has specific and exclusive jurisdiction and authority for coordinating the state response in the event of a terrorist threat or actual incident.
L. The South Carolina National Guard is activated to State Active Duty (SAD) on approval of the Governor through an Executive Order. National Guard forces are to be deployed on a mission-by-mission basis to assist in the protection of life, property, and maintenance of law and order and will be utilized with, or accompanied by, representatives of supported law enforcement agencies.
M. Ensure all ESF-13 personnel integrate National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-13 agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or equivalent course.

IV. IV. ESF ACTIONS - The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Identify agencies, organizations, and individuals, capable of providing law enforcement support services and associated resource inventories.
2. Analyze potential hazards in the area and special law enforcement operational requirements and plan accordingly.
3. Coordinate agency SOGs, not contained here, with all organizations that are part of the law enforcement planning group to include law enforcement resource list (for security reasons is not included within this plan).
4. Establish and maintain liaison with federal, state and local agencies.
5. Use normal operations as an opportunity to test mutual aid agreements and interagency communications.
6. If so designated, plan for representation at the EOC and plan out shift schedules and other work requirements.
7. Review other ESFs related to LE operations as well as operational plans for evacuation, security, and non-routine functions.
8. Provide training opportunities to EOC LE personnel offered by the State and County EMDs, the South Carolina Fire Academy, and other institutions specializing in emergency management.
9. Keep the primary agency and others informed of key personnel changes and operational capabilities that can impact ESF-13 operations.

B. Mitigation
   1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
   2. Support requests and directives resulting from the Sheriff, County Administrator, Governor and/or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
   3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

C. Response
   1. Provide warning and communications in support of the communications and warning plans.
   2. Provide EOC and/or Command Post representatives when requested by EMD, the Sheriff, or as required by the incident.
   3. Provide security to EOC during full activations or upon request.
   4. Maintain unit logs, reports, Situation Reports (SITREPs), and other documents as required.
   5. Participate in Group Periodic Briefings as conducted at the EOC or CP.
   6. Remain in close coordination with the Operations Section Chief and supporting agency representatives and forward unmet needs to the EOC Operations Section Chief.
   7. Participate in Incident Action Plan development and make recommendations for standing down as the situation approaches normal operations. Event specific operational guidelines are maintained in separate documents by responsible agencies.

8. Secure evacuated areas, including safeguarding critical facilities and shelters, and control entry and exit to the disaster area as required.
9. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

D. Recovery

1. Phase down operations as directed by the EOC.
2. Continue those operations necessary to protect people and property.
3. Assist in return of evacuees.
4. Provide documentation to the Group Supervisor regarding labor, materials, and equipment expended for reimbursement consideration.
5. Submit SITREPs, after-action reports, and other documents as may be requested by EMD or the primary agency.
6. Provide an acceptable level of representation at the EOC as operations return to normal.
7. Attend all Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) briefings and debriefings/critiques as available and forward recommended operational changes to the Operations Section Chief.
8. Update plans and supporting guidelines and this ESF as applicable.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)

1. Preparedness
    a) Identify, train, and assign Sheriff's Office personnel to staff ESF-13 in the County EOC.
    b) Notify all ESF-13 supporting agencies upon activation.
    c) Identify agencies, organizations, and individuals, capable of providing law enforcement support services and associated resource inventories.
    d) Develop and coordinate a comprehensive plan to marshal and deploy law enforcement assets during emergencies.
    e) Develop and coordinate a plan for the safe sheltering or re-location of detention center populations.
    f) Develop and maintain a list of local mutual aid Law Enforcement resources that will be maintained by the Dispatch Center.
    g) Develop a training program for all ESF-13 team members involved in emergency operations.
    h) Provide for the gathering and dissemination of intelligence information.
2. Response Operations
    a) Identify, train and assign personnel (liaison officer and, where possible, administrative support) to staff ESF-13 operations in the EOC or Command Post.
    b) Deploy, upon request, the Command Post to support on-scene operations.

c) Provide initial windshield survey of damage assessment in impacted areas.
d) Secure evacuated areas, including safeguarding critical facilities, control entry and exit to the disaster area as requested, provide security to shelters, and assist with evacuation routes (including Traffic Control Points [TCP's]).
e) Provide access and security at emergency scenes.
f) Secure prisoner population.
g) Staff the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as directed.
h) Conduct investigations, as may be necessary involving alleged criminal activity.

3. Terrorist Incidents/Civil Disorder
    a) Provide assistance in securing perimeter (inner and outer zone) of affected area and/or command post.
    b) Provide assistance with secure egress and ingress of the affected area and key facilities.
    c) Provide command level personnel to the unified command location or Joint Operations Center (JOC).
4. Recovery Actions
    a) Phase down operations as directed by the EOC.
    b) Continue those operations necessary to protect people and property.
    c) Assist in return of evacuees.
    d) Assist with reconstitution of law enforcement agencies as necessary.
    e) Ensure ESF-13 team members or their agencies maintain and submit records of costs incurred during the event.

B. Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies (Walterboro Police Department, Edisto Beach Police Department, Cottageville Police Department)
1. Preparedness
    a) Review and update all plans and Standard Operating Guides (SOG).
    b) Participate in exercises as required.
    c) Establish and maintain alert and mobilization system for staffing of law enforcement command post or staging area at local level.
    d) Furnish pertinent intelligence information to Sheriff's Office and SLED.
2. Response Operations
    a) Identify, train and assign personnel (liaison officer and, where possible, administrative support) to staff ESF-13 operations in the EOC.
    b) Designate a lead contact.
    c) Provide personnel and resources to the affected area as requested.

d) Support 24-hour operations both in the field and at the EOC.
e) Be prepared to establish secure egress and ingress points and area control procedures. Assist with access rosters at entry points.
f) Assist local authorities as requested.

3. Terrorist Incidents/Civil Disorder
    a) Provide assistance in securing perimeter (inner and outer zone) of affected area and/or command post.
    b) Provide assistance with secure egress and ingress of the affected area and key facilities.
    c) Provide command level personnel to the unified command location or Joint Operations Center (JOC).
4. Recovery Actions:
    a) Conduct and participate in After Action Reports to collect lessons learned from the incident/exercise.
    b) Provide input and updates to the ESF-13 plan from the lessons learned.

C. DOD, Federal and State Law Enforcement Division
1. Preparedness
    a) Identify agencies, organizations, and individuals, capable of providing law enforcement support services and associated resource inventories.
    b) Develop and coordinate a comprehensive plan to marshal and deploy state law enforcement assets during emergencies.
    c) Develop a training program for all ESF-13 team members involved in emergency operations.
    d) Provide for the gathering and dissemination of intelligence information.
2. Response Operations
    a) Identify, train and assign personnel (liaison officer and, where possible, administrative support) to staff ESF-13 as requested.
    b) Secure evacuated areas, including safeguarding critical facilities, and control entry and exit to the disaster area as requested.
    c) Conduct investigations, as may be necessary involving alleged criminal activity.
3. Terrorist Incidents/Civil Disorder
    a) SLED has specific and exclusive jurisdiction and authority for coordinating the state response in the event of a terrorist threat or actual incident.
    b) Provide assistance in securing perimeter (inner and outer zone) of affected area and/or command post.
    c) Provide assistance with secure egress and ingress of the affected area and key facilities.
    d) Provide command level personnel to the unified command location or Joint Operations Center (JOC).

e) Provide specialized units and other resources as requested and where available.

4. Recovery Actions
    a) Phase down operations as directed by the EOC.
    b) Continue those operations necessary to protect people and property.
    c) Assist in return of evacuees.
    d) Assist with reconstitution of law enforcement agencies as necessary.
    e) Ensure ESF-13 team members or their agencies maintain and submit records of costs incurred during the event.

D. S.C. Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR)
1. Preparedness
    a) Review and update all plans and SOG's.
    b) Participate in exercises as required.
    c) Establish and maintain alert and mobilization system for staffing of law enforcement command post or staging area at state and/or local level.
    d) Develop plans as to waterways and woodlands security and response activities (i.e. security of vulnerable infrastructures and areas surrounding the same).
    e) Furnish pertinent intelligence information to SLED.
2. Response Operations
    a) Identify, train and assign personnel (liaison officer and, where possible, administrative support) to staff ESF-13 operations in the EOC.
    b) Provide personnel and resources to the affected area as requested.
    c) Support 24-hour operations both in the field and at the EOC.
    d) Assist local authorities as requested through SLED with law enforcement missions.
3. Terrorist Incidents/Civil Disorder
    a) Provide assistance in securing perimeter (inner and outer zone) of affected area and/or command post.
    b) Provide assistance with secure egress and ingress of the affected area and key facilities.
    c) Secure waterways if they are in the affected area and within the secure zone.
    d) Provide air support and other resources as requested and where available.
4. Recovery Actions
    a) Conduct and participate in After Action Reports to collect lessons learned from the incident/exercise.

b) Provide input and updates to the ESF-13 plans from the lessons learned.

E. State Law Enforcement Agencies (S.C. Department of Probation, Pardon and Parole [SCPPP], S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control [SCDHEC])
    1. Preparedness
        a) Review and update all plans and SOG's.
        b) Participate in exercises as required.
        c) Establish and maintain alert and mobilization system for staffing of law enforcement command post or staging area at state and/or local level.
        d) Furnish pertinent intelligence information to SLED.
    2. Response Operations
        a) Identify, train and assign personnel (liaison officer and, where possible, administrative support) to staff ESF-13 operations.
        b) Provide personnel and resources to the affected area as requested.
        c) Be prepared to establish secure egress and ingress points and area control procedures. Assist with access rosters at entry points.
        d) Assist local authorities as requested through SLED with law enforcement missions.
    3. Terrorist Incidents/Civil Disorder
        a) Provide assistance in securing perimeter (inner and outer zone) of affected area and/or command post.
        b) Provide assistance with secure egress and ingress of the affected area and key facilities.
    4. Recovery Actions
        a) Conduct and participate in After Action Reports to collect lessons learned from the incident/exercise.
        b) Provide input and updates to the ESF-13 plans from the lessons learned.

F. SC National Guard (SCNG)
    1. Preparedness
        a) Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-13 during periods of activation.
        b) Review and update all plans and SOG's.
        c) Participate in exercises as required.
        d) Establish and maintain alert and mobilization system for staffing of law enforcement command post or staging area at state and/or local level.
    2. Response Operations
        a) Support ESF-13 desk operations with liaison officer availability.
        b) Support 24-hour operations both in the field and at the EOC.

c) Be prepared to assist with egress and ingress points and area control procedures. Assist with access rosters at entry points. Provide personnel and resources to support law enforcement missions as requested.
d) Assist local authorities as requested through SLED with law enforcement missions.

3. Terrorist Incidents/Civil Disorder
    a) Provide assistance in securing perimeter (inner and outer zone) of affected area and/or command post.
    b) Provide assistance with secure egress and ingress of the affected area and key facilities.
    c) Provide command level personnel to the unified command location or Joint Operations Center (JOC).
4. Recovery Actions
    a) Conduct and participate in After Action Reports to collect lessons learned from the incident/exercise. Provide input and updates to the ESF-13 SOP from the lessons learned.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. ESF-13 does not exist as such in the federal plan but does in the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). For the purposes of planning, most of the coordination meetings that take place will occur in support of specific operations such as storm evacuation, shelter security, and general law enforcement operations in the field during the recovery period. As such, pre-deployment meetings between local and state resources will be necessary to determine exactly what can be expected from each group.

ESF-14 - Initial Recovery and Mitigation

Primary: Colleton County Administration

Support: Colleton County Assessor's Office, Colleton County Finance Department, Municipality Administrations, Colleton County Engineer, South Carolina National Guard, South Carolina State Guard, South Carolina Forestry Commission, Colleton County Chamber of Commerce, Colleton County Economic Alliance

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-5 (EOC Planning Section Chief) **Reports to Recovery Section when separate*	Colleton County Assessor's Office, Municipality Administrations, Colleton County Engineer, South Carolina National Guard, South Carolina State Guard, South Carolina Forestry Commission, Colleton County Chamber of Commerce, Colleton County Economic Alliance

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. County assistance under this function consists of two components:
      1. RECOVERY activities are those actions that enable disaster victims to begin the process of rebuilding their homes; replacing property; resuming employment; restoring businesses; permanently repairing, rebuilding, or relocating public infrastructure.
      2. MITIGATION activities are those actions that either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce the community's vulnerability in ways that minimize the adverse impact of a disaster or other emergency.

II. MISSION
   A. To provide for the coordinated effort of all concerned parties involved with economic recovery in the community during and after a disaster or major emergency. These events include both natural and man-made emergencies.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. The Colleton County Administrator, in coordination and with support of Fire-Rescue, unless otherwise designated shall serve as the Recovery Section Chief for ESF-14.
   B. The EOC is responsible for identifying and coordinating the ESF-14 effort of all supporting agencies. SCEMD will assist with this through their normal roles.
   C. Develop systems to use predictive modeling, to include the HAZUS loss estimation methodology, to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.

D. RECOVERY OPERATIONS: Colleton County Administration will coordinate recovery operations in coordination with federal, state and local agencies to address Disaster Assessment needs within the community.

1. Planning for recovery operations begins before the disaster occurs. Necessary actions to protect the public will have been implemented. Initial recovery activities will begin after the disaster assessment is complete.
2. Damage Assessment
    a) The Colleton County Tax Assessor is designated Chief of Real Property Damage Assessment. He/she is responsible for coordinating and managing real property damage assessment activities resulting from any disaster situation. He/she will designate the organization and determine the number of real property damage assessment teams, based on the area of damage. He/she will consolidate the damage assessment reports of individual damage assessment teams into the Colleton County Real Property Damage Assessment Report.
        (1) Initial Damage Assessment reports will be made to the EOC within 24 hours of disaster occurring.
        (2) An estimate of expenditure and obligated expenditures will be submitted 24 to 48 hours after the disaster, when a Presidential Declaration is requested.
        (3) Additional reports will be required 10 days to 18 months after the disaster, depending on the type and magnitude of the disaster.
        (4) Supplies, equipment and transportation necessary to conduct damage assessment, when not available, will be requested through the EOC.
    b) Other Damage Assessment Agencies may include:
        (1) Local
            (a) Colleton County Auditor's Office
            (b) Colleton County Engineer
            (c) Colleton County Procurement
            (d) Private Industry
                (i) Real Estate Professionals
                (ii) Utility Companies
                (iii) Manufacturers
        (2) State
            (a) S.C. Department of Transportation
            (b) Cooperative Extension Service, Clemson University
            (c) S.C. State Guard
            (d) S.C. Forestry Commission
        (3) Federal
            (a) United States Department of Agriculture
            (b) Federal Emergency Management Agency

(4) Volunteer

(a) American Red Cross

3. ESF-3 handles debris removal and disposal.
4. ESF-24 will coordinate with ESF-14 to assist the recovery of Businesses and Industry in Colleton County.

E. MITIGATION OPERATIONS: The EOC will coordinate mitigation activities in coordination with review and enforcement of building codes and permitting.
   1. Following a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) will execute the State Mitigation Plan and implement the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) according to the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Administrative Plan.
   2. The EOC will work through the State Hazard Mitigation Officer to promote and administer mitigation activities within Colleton County.
   3. The EOC and the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) will work with FEMA and appropriate state agencies to develop a disaster specific mitigation Implementation Strategy. The Implementation Strategy will include an overview of the disaster, geographical and mitigation measure priorities, and a Joint Field Office Action Plan.

F. ESF-14 representation at the EOC will be provided when called upon pre-incident as it might relate to the initial response phase and post-incident for coordinated recovery operations. EOC shift coverage can be an individual who is in communication with the ESF-14 remotely.

G. Additional support agencies will be added as identified and required.

H. Ensure all ESF-14 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-14 agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course, or equivalent course.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness
   1. Develop systems to use predictive modeling, to include the HAZUS loss estimation methodology, to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.
   2. Support the development of plans, with responsible agencies such as, SCDHEC, Clemson Extension, etc. to address key issues for disasters such as incident and permanent housing, debris removal, decontamination and environmental restoration, restoration of public facilities and infrastructure, restoration of agricultural sector, and short- and long-term economic recovery.
   3. Coordinate the development of plans for deploying damage assessment teams and plans to obtain and analyze damage assessment data.
   4. Develop and update agency or department plans to support the Colleton County Emergency Operations Plan.
   5. Supporting agencies will communicate their needs to the primary agency for coordination of response and recovery plan development as well as the updates to this ESF in the EOP and individual agency.

6. EMD will provide educational material and information to the citizens in mitigation practices and procedures to reduce vulnerability.
7. Participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, an exercise to validate this plan.

B. Response
   1. Coordinate with state lead agencies to address key issues for disasters such as temporary/emergency and permanent housing, debris removal, decontamination and environmental restoration, restoration of public facilities and infrastructure, restoration of agricultural sector, and short and long-term economic recovery.
      a) Debris collection and removal sites will be established based on damaged areas and coordinated through ESF-3.
   2. Use predictive modeling, to include HAZUS loss estimation methodology to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.
   3. ESF-14 will coordinate warehouse and distribution operations with ESF-7.
   4. ESF-14 will coordinate with county and municipal agencies to develop distribution plans for Emergency Commodities from United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and local distribution points within communities.
   5. ESF-14 will coordinate all resources dedicated to assisting residences with temporary repairs through coordination and volunteer services under ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services).
   6. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. Recovery
   1. Following the disaster, once an all clear is given and an evaluation of the impact area has been made, ESF-14 member agencies will provide ESF-5 with a synopsis of their disaster assessment.
   2. ESF-13 will coordinate with the municipalities and ESF-14 regarding re-entry into damaged areas and information flow back to the EOC.
   3. Deploy damage assessment teams; obtain and analyze damage assessment data.
   4. Request that Colleton Area Chamber of Commerce and/or Economic Development Alliance assign staff to identify and document economic impact and losses avoided due to previous mitigation and new priorities for mitigation in affected areas.
   5. Coordinate identification of appropriate federal and state programs to support implementation of long-term recovery plans.
   6. Coordinate with State and Federal Officials to identify the appropriate location(s) to establish Disaster Recovery Centers in the impacted areas.
   7. Coordinate with South Carolina Clemson Extension to assist in agricultural recovery operations as required.

8. Coordinate with Colleton Area Chamber of Commerce to address short- and long-term economic recovery as necessary.
9. Coordinate with State and Federal officials to develop short- and long-term temporary housing within the disaster areas.
10. Coordinate assessment and revision of existing mitigation plans, as necessary.
11. Review the state mitigation plan and local mitigation plans for affected areas to identify potential mitigation projects.

D. Mitigation
1. Using the HAZUS loss estimation methodology support and other mitigation strategies, plan for mitigation measures.
2. Update the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan that includes Colleton County as needed (FEMA Approved).
3. Support requests and directives resulting from the County Administrator, Governor and/or FEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
4. Make recommendations to the County Administrator and County Council on issues directly related to codes and zoning that will mitigate the potential for damages caused by natural and man-made disasters.
5. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Assessor's Office
1. Complete preliminary damage assessment of real property.
2. Manage records to support preliminary disaster assessments.

B. Colleton County Finance Department
1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-14 during periods of activation.
2. Coordinate overall damage assessment of Colleton County to include, homes, businesses, industry and infrastructure.
3. Review the county mitigation plan and local mitigation plans for the early identification of mitigation projects and to reduce state and local socio-economic consequences.
4. Develop and organize disaster assessment teams and plans to obtain and analyze disaster assessment data from emergency responders, municipal disaster assessment teams and county municipal assessment teams.
5. Coordinate assessment and revision of existing risk analysis and mitigation plans.
6. Coordinate with the federal government for emergency loans for the community.
7. Provide technical assistance for recovery and resource conservation.
8. Coordinate recovery and mitigation grant programs.

9. Develop systems to use predictive modeling, to include HAZUS loss estimation methodology, to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.
10. Provide technical assistance in community and state planning.

C. Municipal Administrations
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-14 during periods of activation.
    2. Plan for and coordinate with ESF-14 damage assessment teams.
    3. Plan for and coordinate with ESF-18 when necessary.

D. Colleton County Engineer
    1. Coordinate ESF-3 recovery efforts including the execution of clean up contracts, coordination of debris management activities and various related recovery activities

E. South Carolina National Guard
    1. If available and authorized identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain to execute missions in support of ESF-14 during periods of activation for warehouse and distribution operations, damage assessments, and reentry operations.
    2. If available and authorized plan for and provide personnel and equipment in support of county warehouse operations (ESF-18).

F. South Carolina State Guard
    1. Can assist with a myriad of activities including damage assessments, points of distribution and donated goods.

G. South Carolina Forestry Commission
    1. Can provide damage assessments of crops and agricultural areas.

H. Colleton Area Chamber of Commerce
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF 14 during periods of activation.
    2. In coordination with the state and federal government, assign staff to identify and document economic impact and losses avoided due to previous mitigation projects and new priorities for mitigation in affected areas.
    3. Plan for and provide economic recovery and growth assistance in support of ESF-24.
    4. Provide technical assistance in community planning and economic assessment.

I. Colleton County Economic Alliance
    1. Can also serve as a liaison with local business and industry in support of ESF 14 and 24.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. The ESF-14 function is represented at the State EOC as ESF-14 and should be called upon for assistance. It does not exist at the federal level in the Federal Response Plan per se. However, agencies such as the Small Business

Administration and others are in place to provide limited assistance to the private sector.

ESF-15 - Public Information

Primary: Colleton County Emergency Council

Support: Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Colleton County Administration, South Carolina Emergency Management Division PIO

Reports To	Receives Reports From
Colleton County Citizens	Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Colleton County Administration, South Carolina Emergency Management Division PIO, EOC Operations Section Chief, ESF-7 (EOC Logistics Section Chief), ESF-5 (EOC Planning Section Chief), EOC Finance Section Chief (when established), *EOC Recovery Section Chief (when established)*

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. Generation of timely public information coordinated with the appropriate level of government is essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property if a disaster is imminent or has occurred. Before, during and after emergency operations, the public will be apprised through reports to the news media, through the Internet (websites and social media platforms) and through the Emergency Alert System.
   B. County services and assistance provided under this function includes the delineation of responsibilities and protective actions to be taken so as to provide the public with essential information and the documentation of emergency actions and operations implemented or proposed by written, verbal or photographic means.

II. MISSION
   A. Provide effective public information through coordination with appropriate federal, state and local agencies and organizations to minimize loss of life and property before, during and after an emergency or disaster.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. The Colleton County Emergency Council is responsible for all ESF-15 administrative, management, planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities to include developing, coordinating and maintaining the ESF-15 plans. All ESF-15 supporting agencies will assist the Colleton County Emergency Council in the planning and execution of the above.
      1. In cases where the emergency is not related to criminal activities, the Fire-Rescue Chief may be the preferred lead public information officer. Numerous studies show that the Fire Chief has the highest level of trust

among citizens. This is critical particularly when evacuation orders are announced.

2. In cases where the emergency is related to criminal activities, the Sheriff may be the preferred lead public information officer. The Sheriff has the ability to instill trust in the citizenry that proper law enforcement personnel and methods are being utilized during these types of emergencies.
3. In cases where a multitude of agencies, municipalities, or jurisdictions are involved, the County Administrator may be the preferred lead public information officer. The County Administrator has the ability to instill trust in the citizenry that their municipal or jurisdictional administrations are working in cooperation with Colleton County Government.
4. In cases where the Fire-Rescue Chief, Sheriff, County Administrator are not available, the EOC Commander can provide the citizenry specific situational updates and operational status. The SCEMD Regional Emergency Manager/Coordinator can assist with information distribution, particularly where it is related to state resources being deployed/allocated for Colleton County citizens.

B. Disaster and emergency information from Colleton County government shall be clear, concise and accurate regarding the existing situation, actions being taken by authorities, and those to be taken by the public. Efforts will be made to prevent and counter rumors and inaccuracies.
C. Once activated, the Colleton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and/or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), including the Hispanic Hotline and TTY operator, shall answer calls from the public and address questions as they relate to the emergency at hand.
D. Coordination with all appropriate departments, agencies and organizations will be performed to the maximum extent, to ensure accurate, timely and consistent emergency information to the public, primarily through media outlets.
E. On behalf of Colleton County Administrator, Colleton County Fire-Rescue, through ESF-15, is responsible for informing the public of emergency and disaster operations within Colleton County. The dissemination of public information during emergency and disaster operations is done with the advice and approval of the Colleton County Administrator, who reserves the authority to intervene, to assume control, or to disseminate supplementary public information at any time. The Planning Section Chief will keep the County Administrator informed of media-related events as they unfold and will provide such information on a continuing and timely basis.
F. Public information, public relations and public affairs personnel of any county agency or department will be made available to augment ESF-15 when requested.
G. The South Carolina Emergency Alert System will be activated appropriately according to established county, state, and national Emergency Alert System procedures.

H. A coordinated effort to report and document emergency/disaster operations will be conducted at the Colleton County EOC and/or at the incident site. A joint information system (JIS) of public information personnel from all affected jurisdictions, agencies and private sector organizations may be established. If appropriate, representatives of those jurisdictions may provide emergency public information from a Joint Information Center (JIC). Under some circumstances, state agencies or departments may issue press statements. However, these statements must but be coordinated with ESF-15 prior to release.

I. Situation briefings, press conferences, taped messages, photographs, news accounts, statistics on injuries and fatalities, and other information shall be provided to the news media as deemed appropriate by ESF-15 at designated media centers/staging areas.

J. The County will provide similar materials and briefings for county, state and federal officials, and coordinate state and local information/news releases and news bulletins with related federal, state and local agencies/officials. ESF-15 will coordinate with the County Administrator regarding such activities.

K. ESF-15 will consult with appropriate department or agency heads and municipal government leaders concerning implementation of emergency or disaster public information activities. Timely and continuing information to the Administrator and EMD will be provided, and appropriate recommendations will be made if requested.

L. Ensure all ESF-15 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-15 agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course or its equivalent.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness

1. Develop a public information program to educate the public regarding the effects of common, emergency and disaster situations.
2. Develop plans to coordinate with international, national, state and local news media for emergency operations, before, during and after emergency situations.
3. Develop plans to conduct a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program during emergencies and disasters.
4. Develop plans and programs to educate news media that ESF-15 is the primary information center during emergency situations, unless otherwise directed by the Colleton County Emergency Council.
5. Develop and maintain pre-scripted Emergency Alert System messages and news releases for all hazards to include hurricanes, earthquakes, nuclear incidents and dam failures.
6. Encourage development of disaster plans and kits for the public.
7. Provide evacuation information to the affected public.
8. Participate in Colleton County exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-15 exercise to validate this annex and supporting plans.

9. Train staff to assist in media and public information functions during EOC activations.
10. Develop and implement a training program for all ESF-15 members.
11. Develop and maintain a roster with contact information of all ESF-15 personnel.
12. Annually review the Department of Homeland Security Universal Task List and integrate tasks as appropriate.

B. Mitigation
1. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
2. Support requests and directives resulting from the County Administrator, Governor and/or FEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
3. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

C. Response
1. Alert agencies whose personnel, equipment or other resources that may be used in the event of an emergency.
2. Provide timely and accurate Emergency Alert System messages and news releases in common language and terminology to inform the public. Coordinate with established county/state hotline systems.
3. Coordinate with news media regarding emergency operations.
4. Provide emergency public information to special needs populations.
5. Execute a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program.
6. Supplement local emergency management public information operations, as necessary, and when resources are available.
7. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used by ESF-15 staff for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

D. Recovery
1. Continue public information activities to include updating the public on recovery efforts.
2. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, FEMA, ESF-15 personnel in the EOC, and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
3. Process and disseminate disaster welfare and family reunification information to the media and public.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Emergency Council
1. Identify, train and assign personnel to staff ESF-15.
2. Notify all ESF-15 supporting agencies upon activation.
3. Develop and implement a training program for all ESF-15 members.
4. Develop and maintain a roster with contact information of all ESF-15 personnel.
5. Develop a public information program to educate the public regarding the effects of common, emergency and disaster situations.

6. Develop plans to coordinate with news media for emergency operations, before, during and after an emergency situation.
7. Develop plans to conduct a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program during emergency and disaster situations.
8. Develop plans and programs to educate news media that ESF-15 is the primary information center during emergency situations, unless otherwise directed by the County Administrator and EMD.
9. Develop pre-scripted Emergency Alert System messages and news releases for all hazards to include hurricanes, earthquakes, nuclear incidents and dam failures.

B. Supporting Agencies (Colleton County Fire-Rescue, Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Colleton County Administration, South Carolina Emergency Management Division PIO)
    1. Ensure that ESF-15 has timely and accurate information

C. EOC Section Chiefs
    1. Ensure that agencies from which each receives reports are providing timely and accurate information and that information is forwarded to ESF-15.

VI. FEDERAL AND STATE INTERFACE

A. ESF-15 is supported by the Federal Response Plan ESF-15, Public Information and in the State EOP.

ESF-16 - Emergency Traffic Management

Primary: South Carolina Highway Patrol

Support: Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Walterboro Police Department, Edisto Beach Police Department, Cottageville Police Department, SLED, S.C. Department of Probation, Pardon, and Parole Services, S.C. Department of Transportation, S.C. Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Division, South Carolina National Guard

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-13 (Law Enforcement)	Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Walterboro Police Department, Edisto Beach Police Department, Cottageville Police Department, SLED, S.C. Department of Probation, Pardon, and Parole Services, S.C. Department of Transportation, S.C. Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Division, South Carolina National Guard

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The aggressive management of evacuating citizens via motor vehicle traffic during the threat of, or immediately following, an emergency or disaster incident is critical to the life safety of all county residents and transients. This function must be planned and executed in a coordinated manner that will ensure the most timely and orderly movement of the impacted populace to an area of relative safety. Evacuations may occur as a result of natural or technological hazards or acts of terrorism faced by the county and will require planning and coordination within all geographic areas of the state.

B. Hazards which will require action by this functional area and likely geographic areas impacted include, but not limited to:

1. Hurricanes - Coastal areas, including high population tourist areas. See details contained in the South Carolina Hurricane Plan for population affected areas, designated routes and traffic control point assignments.
2. Spent Nuclear Fuel Shipments – For large spills consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 100 meters (300 feet). See Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).
3. Hazardous Materials Incidents – Densely populated areas. See Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).
4. Flooding – Areas vulnerable to inundation from surge, tidal, ravine, and storm induced flash flooding.
5. Earthquakes – All structures in the densely populated areas.

6. Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents – Densely populated areas, critical facilities & potential targets within the infrastructure.
7. National Security Emergencies – Densely populated areas.
8. Tornadoes – Countywide to include waterspouts along the coast.
9. Winter Storms – All areas can be potentially affected.
10. Wildfires – rural, woodland areas particularly in populated areas.
11. Tsunamis - Coastal areas, including high population tourist areas. Primarily barrier islands and low-lying areas at or along the Intercoastal waterway and Saint Helena Sound.

C. Effective emergency traffic management will be accomplished by multiple cooperating agencies led by the South Carolina Highway Patrol which has overall responsibility for this emergency support function. Transportation system and communication management is vitally important to successfully execute this function; therefore, ESF's 1, 2, 3 and 13 may play a major role in the preparedness and execution phases. Aggressive public awareness, education, and communication efforts are essential to the success of this function and must be accomplished by all ESF's and coordinated by the Colleton County Emergency Operations Center.

II. MISSION

A. To provide for coordinated plans, policies, and actions of state and local governments to ensure the safe and orderly evacuation of populations affected by all hazards (e.g. Weapons of Mass Destruction, chemical accidents, severe weather, dam failure, etc.) To further ensure that once the threat or hazard no longer exists, and the area is deemed safe by local authority; that prompt and orderly re-entry into the evacuated area is accomplished through city-county-state-federal coordination.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The South Carolina Highway Patrol is the coordinating agency for all emergency traffic management issues before, during, and after any required evacuation brought on by a major disaster. The South Carolina Highway Patrol is responsible for all ESF-16 administrative, management, planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities to include coordinating and maintaining standard operating procedures. All ESF-16 supporting agencies will support the South Carolina Highway Patrol in the planning and execution of the above.

B. The South Carolina Highway Patrol, Colleton County law enforcement agencies and Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division (EMD) will monitor conditions which have the potential to require evacuation of any area(s) of the county and implement changes in Operating Conditions (OPCONS) as required. Colleton County Fire-Rescue will coordinate with and advise the County Administrator concerning evacuation decisions and pre-evacuation actions.

C. Evacuation decisions and timelines will be coordinated in accordance with the County Emergency Operations Center plans and any applicable hazard-specific plans and with the State Emergency Operations Center as applicable.

D. The South Carolina Highway Patrol will develop, maintain, and execute, when required, an evacuation/re-entry traffic management plan designed to permit evacuation of all citizens in affected areas during a prescribed time frame and to facilitate re-entry following the evacuation. Changes to the plan will be coordinated annually if not sooner due to lessons learned from an actual event.
E. The South Carolina Highway Patrol will provide overall leadership of Emergency Support Function - 16 during all Emergency Operations Center activations involving evacuation/re-entry actions. The Colleton County Sheriff's Office representative will serve as the primary agency to Colleton County Emergency Operations Center.
F. The South Carolina Highway Patrol will develop and execute measures intended to gather information on traffic flow and highway usage and disseminate the information to the Public Information Officer for dissemination to the public (including air surveillance) in coordination with South Carolina Department of Transportation. Also, see South Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Operations Guidelines.
G. All ESF-16 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-16 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness
    1. Develop all evacuation routes for affected areas which are hazard specific.
    2. Coordinate the designation of all predetermined Traffic Control Points (TCPs) assignments and review at least annually.
    3. Develop and coordinate all personnel requirements and support required from state ESF-16 and local law enforcement agencies.
    4. Schedule and conduct, in coordination with the county EOC, pre-evacuation meetings with all participating agencies as required.
    5. Establish procedures to monitor traffic flow in addition to the South Carolina Department of Transportation camera system.
    6. Coordinate plan development for ingress and egress of emergency vehicles during evacuation to include emergency maintenance, fueling, staging and towing.
    7. Coordinate with ESF-2 in the development of an evacuation traffic management communications plan to be used by all agencies during evacuation operations.
    8. Coordinate with municipal law enforcement agencies to ensure clear understanding of emergency traffic management responsibilities.
    9. Participate in state exercises and conduct, at least annually, an ESF-16 tabletop or functional exercise to validate and maintain this Emergency Support Function and supporting Standard Operating Guidelines.
B. Response

1. Designate and coordinate operation of pre-assigned personnel and equipment staging areas.
2. Develop and conduct pre-mission operational briefings for participating agencies to include municipal law enforcement agencies, shelter management teams, and the EOC.
3. Implement evacuation traffic management plan to include interstate/primary highway reversal, including counter flows, and designate and support secondary/alternate routes where applicable.
4. Report traffic flow information to the Colleton County Emergency Operations Center to include out-of-state traffic flows in coordination with South Carolina Department of Transportation/ Evacuation Liaison Team personnel.
5. Coordinate execution of an emergency traffic management communications plan and local South Carolina Department of Transportation roadside radios.
6. Provide traffic information to the Colleton County Detention Center, which may assist their determination to evacuate prisoner populations in affected areas of a disaster.
7. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. Recovery
1. Coordinate with local agencies to facilitate expedited re-entry operations returning displaced citizens into unaffected areas of a disaster.
2. Manage traffic at critical intersections post impact with priority given to emergency service vehicles, transportation of supplies and equipment, and access to critical facilities.
3. Assist public and private organizations with traffic control during the restoration of infrastructure services.

D. Mitigation
1. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or Federal Emergency Management Administration concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
2. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. South Carolina Highway Patrol
1. Coordinating agent for all evacuation/re-entry emergency traffic control operations, including regulation of the state road network and management of all contingency actions such as interstate/highway lane reversal operations.
2. Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-16 in the EOC.
3. Notify all ESF-16 supporting agencies upon activation or anytime close coordination is required or changes in this plan occur.

4. Designate all predetermined traffic control points in coordination with local law enforcement.
5. Develop and coordinate all personnel requirements and support required from ESF-16 and local law enforcement agencies.
6. Designate and manage operation of pre-assigned personnel and equipment staging areas.
7. Schedule and conduct pre-evacuation coordination meetings with all participating agencies as required.
8. Establish procedures to monitor traffic flow and to report information to the Emergency Operations Center.
9. Develop a plan for ingress and egress of emergency vehicles during evacuation including maintenance, staging and refueling.
10. Develop and coordinate execution of an emergency traffic management communications plan to be used by all agencies during evacuation operations.
11. Coordinate with all municipal law enforcement agencies to ensure clear understanding of evacuation traffic management responsibilities.
12. Develop and conduct pre-mission operational briefings for participating agencies.
13. Assist with the guidelines, based on various scenarios, for execution of interstate/highway reversal options.
14. Provide personnel, transportation, communications, and equipment to support emergency traffic management operations.
15. Conduct after action debriefings of Emergency Support Function-16 activities, inclusive of input from local agencies after each emergency response operation.
16. Provide equipment and aircraft to support emergency traffic management operations where applicable.
17. Survey all evacuation routes in coordination with state forces.
18. Support Department of Public Safety in the selection and management of alternate transportation routes that may be required as a result of interstate/highway lane reversals or closed primary routes.
19. Develop and maintain agency department resource list in support of ESF-16.

B. Local and State Law Enforcement Agencies (Colleton County Sheriff's Office, Walterboro Police Department, Edisto Beach Police Department Cottageville Police Department, SLED, S.C. Department of Probation, Pardon, and Parole Services, S.C. Department of Transportation, S.C. Department of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Division, South Carolina National Guard)
    1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of Emergency Support Function - 16 during periods of activation.

2. Be prepared to support Emergency Support Function - 16 operations with personnel, as required, to the critical Traffic Control Points (TCPs) as a minimum.
3. Provide equipment, communications, and personnel to support evacuation traffic management operations.
4. Survey all evacuation routes and report findings to the Emergency Operations Center ESF - 16.

C. Colleton County Fire-Rescue
1. Assist ESF-16 in the EOC and provide logistical support when necessary to field units.
2. Maintain a list of evacuation routes and traffic control points (TCPs).

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. Emergency Support Function - 16 does not exist as such in the federal plan per se but does in the State Emergency Operations Plan. For the purposes of planning, most of the coordination meetings that take place will occur in support of specific operations such as storm evacuation, and general law enforcement operations in the field before, during, and after the incident. As such, pre-deployment meetings between local and state resources will be necessary to determine exactly what can be expected from each group. Additionally, for multi-state hurricane threats Federal Emergency Management Administration, through the regional operation center in Atlanta, will establish an Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) to coordinate multi-state evacuations simultaneously conducted within Federal Emergency Management Administration Region IV.

ESF-17 - Animal/Agriculture Services

Primary: Colleton County Animal Services

Support: Colleton County Animal Response Team (CCART), Friends of Colleton County Animal Shelter (FOCCAS), Clemson Extension Service, Department of Health and Environmental Control, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, S.C. Department of Agriculture

Reports To	Receives Reports From
EOC Operations Section Chief	Colleton County Animal Response Team (CCART), Friends of Colleton County Animal Shelter (FOCCAS), Clemson Extension Service, Department of Health and Environmental Control, S.C. Department of Natural Resources, S.C. Department of Agriculture

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. A disaster condition can vary from an isolated emergency affecting a single community to a catastrophic event that impacts all of Colleton County, as well as other areas of the State. Depending on the severity of the disaster, ESF-17 details the responsibilities and support of animal related activities within Colleton County. This ESF generalizes disaster-planning activities for both large and small animals, wild and domestic. It addresses public awareness policies and strategies, as well as contingency plans for disaster.
   B. Natural disasters, as well as man-made disasters, may negatively impact the various animal industries/pet populations. Naturally introduced or intentionally introduced (bioterrorist) disease may threaten the animal or plant industry, or disease may threaten public health as well as animal health.
   C. Efficient response and recovery efforts assure rapid return to economic soundness of the livestock/pet industry, public health protection, as well as the benefit of the human-animal bond of pets in the human recovery process following a disaster.

II. MISSION
   A. The purpose of this ESF is to provide direction for handling animal issues before, during, and after an actual or potential disaster situation. It establishes the coordination of veterinary medicine and animal care resources in Colleton County, and supports individual agency plans.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. Colleton County Animal Services has been designated as the primary organization for coordinating veterinary services and animal care needs in

emergencies. Animal Services is responsible for communicating information with constituent veterinarians and related organizations.

B. Colleton County Animal Services will identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-17 during periods of activation. On order, staff ESF-17 in the Colleton County EOC.
C. Colleton County Animal Services will coordinate with Humane Societies, South Carolina Department of Agriculture, and animal rescue groups.
D. Animal Services Officials in the community provide for the safety and enforcement of animal related issues as they pertain to domestic animals and livestock.
    1. Department of Natural Resources handles wildlife that become involved in inhabited area situations.
E. Colleton County Fire-Rescue coordinates the emergency technical rescue of entrapped and entangled large animals with the coordination of Large Animal Rescue Team.
F. Colleton County Fire-Rescue and Sheriff's Office provide for the emergency response of disaster support equipment and personnel to incidents involving animal emergencies.
G. Colleton Animal Shelter (a division of Colleton County Animal Services) and other volunteer animal care organizations provide for the enforcement of animal care regulations and care of those animals that have been legally seized by court order or the surrendering of neglected animals.
H. All ESF-17 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-17 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS

A. Preparedness/Mitigation
    1. In coordination with Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division (EMD) develop plans and procedures, organize personnel, and outline duties and responsibilities.
    2. Determine which agencies will assist in search and rescue efforts for injured, stray, or abandoned animals.
    3. Maintain liaison with EMD and support organizations within the Animal Protection Service.
    4. Develop a sheltering plan for the co-location of pets and owners in designated hurricane shelters in the event of an evacuation of the area with EMD.
    5. Develop a procedure for identification of lost or abandoned animals and establish a foster/adoption procedure in the event that lost animals cannot be reclaimed by their owners within a reasonable period of time.
    6. Develop information on pet care, known facilities (motels) which accept animals, livestock housing availability, and preparedness information for evacuation.

7. Assist in the development of a procedure for the safe sheltering of animals belonging to essential personnel.
8. Develop and train Colleton County Animal Response Team (CCART) personnel to assist in pet shelter operations.
9. Plan and prepare to coordinate organizations and response teams deployed to assist following a disaster to include a Federal VMAT Team, and animal relief organizations such as; PetSmart, Noah's Ark, Code 3, Animal Planet, etc.
10. Working with public health, state and federal officials, assist in the response to the outbreak of a highly contagious animal/zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation.

B. Response
    1. Track the activities of animal shelter facilities and confinement areas before, during and after the disaster. This tracking will be based on information provided by the ESF-17 agencies and relief organizations.
    2. Provide assistance in the following areas pertaining to animal emergency care:
        a) Coordinate additional animal sheltering and stabling for both large and small animals.
        b) Coordinate capture, rescue and transport to designated shelters or pet care facility.
        c) Coordinate Veterinarian Medical Assistance Team (VMAT) assistance.
        d) Organize triage and follow-up medical care.
        e) Coordinate public information with ESF-15 in the county EOC.
        f) Organize lost and found data and publicize to achieve animal/owner reunion.
        g) Organize and manage animal response donations in coordination with ESF-18 (Donated Goods and Volunteer Services).
        h) Coordinate the credentialing, tasking and approval of out of town/state volunteers assisting in animal rescue/care operations.
    3. Coordinate evacuation issues with the county EOC.
    4. Provide ESF-5 with summarized information on the location and availability of shelter space, food and water for animals.
    5. Coordinate with ESF-7 regarding storage sites and staging areas for animal food and medical supplies.
    6. Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. Recovery
    1. Coordinate response activities of local and deployed agencies, as required.
    2. Coordinate damage assessment of animal and pet related facilities.

3. Coordinate the consolidation or closing of animal shelters or confinement areas, personnel and supplies as the need diminishes.
4. Assist support agencies for long term maintenance, placement, or disposition of animals which cannot be returned to their normal habitat or which have been separated from their owners.
5. Coordinate with ESF-3 (Public Works) and ESF-8 (Health and Medical) for the removal and proper disposal of animal waste and dead animals.
6. Maintain appropriate documentation to prepare an after-action report to the county EOC.
7. Coordinate resources for transport, medical needs, and placement of affected animals.
8. It will be the responsibility of animal shelter facilities to assess their damages and report to the county EOC any needs or assistance required following a disaster.
9. SC Department of Agriculture will work with Clemson Extension employees and Colleton County Assessor's Office to assess the damages to farms and livestock care facilities.
10. Ensure ESF-17 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
11. Ensure donated goods are handled through ESF-18 with appropriate guidance from ESF-17.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Animal Services

1. Preparedness and Mitigation
    a) Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-17 in the EOC.
    b) Develop operating procedures to implement the Animal Emergency Response functions of ESF-l7 including an alerting list of ESF-17 support agency response teams for the EOC and response teams.
    c) Participates in exercises to test operating procedures and will see that all support agencies are included in training/test functions as appropriate.
    d) Coordinate meetings as necessary of the Colleton County Animal Response Team (CCART), made up of representatives of involved agencies or organizations, in which members will discuss their operational response and resolve problems, to ensure coverage of animal needs.
    e) Develop plans for the safety and security of pets and livestock before and following an emergency or disaster.
2. Response
    a) Provides staff to EOC, as requested, alerts ESF-17 support agency responders, notifies all ESF-17 supporting agencies upon activation.

b) Coordinates with Regional CART agencies to assess and respond to animal needs in the emergency area, and compile a situation report for the EOC.
c) Coordinates activities of support agencies and gathers pertinent statistics and data for compilation.
d) Coordinates large animal emergency rescue team (LART) activation and assignment.
e) Coordinates animal disease education to responders.
f) Coordinate the influx of well-meaning volunteers coming to assist in animal rescue operations and respond to reports of “animal hoarding” or unauthorized reports of volunteers taking animals from residents.

3. Recovery
    a) Coordinates the phase-down of animal emergency services through various support agencies, and within framework of EOC and ESF guidelines.
    b) Coordinates with counties involved to collect appropriate data on animal services rendered, and to compile such data for a final report.
    c) Coordinates return to owner or final disposition of unclaimed animals.
    d) Coordinates animal disease diagnosis, control, and eradication consistent with agency mission.

B. Colleton County Animal Response Team (CCART)
1. Preparedness and Mitigation
    a) Identify, train, and assign personnel to staff ESF-17 in the EOC.
    b) Develops operating procedures to implement ESF-17 activities, including an alerting list of Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service responders.
2. Response
    a) Coordinates through county extension agents to assess local situation and identify animal emergency coordinator in each county.
    b) Supplies personnel for damage assessment teams, or observation teams, as requested by Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health and County EOC.
    c) Assists in producing public service information through Clemson Extension Office and the SC Emergency Management Division, through ESF-15.
    d) Assist with livestock relocation.
3. Recovery
    a) Assists by providing staffing on a local basis (county extension agents) to monitor recovery efforts and collecting data on damage

assessment and ongoing needs and activities of livestock and equine.
b) Provides reports to Clemson University Livestock-Poultry Health of activities and assessments.

C. Friends of Colleton County Animal Shelter (FOCCAS)
1. Assist ESF-17 with operating pet shelter at Colleton County High School and overflow at Colleton County Animal Shelter

D. Clemson Extension Service
1. Provide owners of livestock and crops with protection information based on the type of impending hazard.

E. Department of Health and Environmental Control
1. Preparedness and Mitigation
a) Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-17 during periods of activation. On order, staff ESF-17 in the EOC.
b) Provide public health guidelines.
2. Response and Recovery
a) Office of Public Health Preparedness: Coordinate SCDHEC animal emergency response activities.
b) Disease Control: Provide epidemiology and public health support.
c) Environmental Quality Control - Waste Management: Provide agricultural waste and carcass disposal support.
d) Environmental Health
(1) Provide vector control and sanitation support.
(2) Provide dairy product and producer support, and sampling.

F. Department of Natural Resources
1. Preparedness and Mitigation
a) Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-17 during periods of activation. On order, staff ESF-17 in the EOC.
b) Develop plans to respond to the outbreak of a highly contagious zoonotic wildlife disease.
2. Response and Recovery
a) Provide native wildlife support within agency policy and statutory guidelines.
b) Provide limited assistance, if available, to coordinate zoo/exotic situations.
c) Provide transportation and equipment, if available.

G. S.C. Department of Agriculture
1. Provide owners of crops with protection information based on the type of impending hazard.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. County ESF-17 will contact state agencies, through the EOC, to coordinate any assistance needed in dealing with companion and domestic animals. At the state

level, ESF-17 will be managed from the SEOC. ESF-17 does not exist at the federal level per se.

B. Medical, care and rescue efforts are supported by a variety of national agencies/organizations such as the American Veterinary Medical Association, the American Humane Association, the Humane Society of the United States, and the American Horse Protection Association; also, by state agencies such as South Carolina Association of Veterinarians, the South Carolina Animal Care and Control Association, and Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service.
C. Colleton County ESF-17 will, through the county EOC, coordinate with State ESF-17 along with federal and national organizations to obtain state and federal assistance when required.

ESF-18 - Donated Goods and Volunteer Services

Primary: Colleton County Parks and Recreation

Support: Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division (EMD) - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Colleton County Information / Technology Department, American Red Cross, Municipal Administrations, The Salvation Army, South Carolina VOAD, South Carolina State Guard, South Carolina National Guard

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-7 (EOC Logistics Section Chief)	Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division (EMD) - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Colleton County Information / Technology Department, American Red Cross, Municipal Administrations, The Salvation Army, South Carolina VOAD, South Carolina State Guard, South Carolina National Guard

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The function of this ESF consists of three components working hand in hand to complete a mission. First it must identify the post disaster needs of the community and fulfill those needs through the remaining two components of Donated Goods Management and Volunteer Services to fill personnel needs. The ability of local governments to perform a situational assessment accurately and within the first few hours after an incident is critical. It provides the foundation for the subsequent response of adequate resources to life-threatening situations and imminent hazards. Correct and effective assessments permit local governments to prioritize their response activities, allocate scarce resources, request mutual aid, and State and Federal assistance quickly.

B. Donated Goods and Volunteer Services are defined as follows: Donated Goods consist of commodities, services, financial resources, and facilities provided by public or private sources without charge to the government. Volunteer Services consist of assistance provided by personnel without charge to the government.

II. MISSION

A. To identify the emergency support functions and support agencies that will be needed to coordinate the rapid assessment of the post-disaster situation as it relates to casualties, hazards, and human needs. Then to coordinate the information rapidly and working through the Planning Section (ESF 5), disseminate it to decision-makers, the appropriate ESFs in the EOC, outside

agencies and the SEOC to request the needed goods and volunteer resources that may be available from those agencies and resources wanting to assist, and to match the needed volunteers with appropriate tasks needing to be addressed.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The EOC Logistics Section Chief (ESF-7) is responsible for implementing ESF-18 as soon as conditions warrant. Additionally, members of the Incident Management Team (IMT) and/or operations staff may be deployed to the forward impact areas to gather intelligence.

B. ESF-18 will not be activated in every event, rather only in response to verifiable need within the impacted area.

C. Offers of donated goods and volunteer services will be handled by The Donated Goods Unit Leader and the Volunteer Services Unit Leader. Calls received by the EOC will be routed to the Volunteer Coordination Center. Individuals will be encouraged to donate cash to local organizations of their choice. Under certain circumstances donated goods and volunteer services may not be accepted.

D. ESF-18 will coordinate for the human disaster assessment and meeting the basic resource requirements of this function.

1. Donated Goods Unit Leader will be at the designated county warehouse upon activation, will answer to the Logistics Section Chief.
2. Volunteer Services Unit Leader will be at the designed coordination center location upon activation, will answer to the Logistics Section Chief.

E. Donated Goods will be delivered to a central warehouse (referred to in this plan as “County Warehouse”) managed by the Warehouse Manager appointed by the Donated Goods Unit Leader. However, pre-certified state and local groups, including volunteer organizations, will be allowed to request donated goods directly from the state warehouse.

F. Volunteer Services will be managed by either Colleton County Parks and Recreation or Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division’s Community Emergency Response Team (CCFR-EMD CERT).

G. ESF-18 will coordinate with local municipalities and Public Service Districts to pre-establish designated locations to be used as distribution points for FEMA/USACOE disaster supplies and Donated Goods.

H. ESF-18 will maintain communications with support agencies in the field and/or the EOC, municipal EOCs, damage assessment personnel, Disaster Welfare Services, ESF-14 (Recovery and Mitigation), CCFR-EMD CERT Members, and Air OPS, regarding the rapid acquisition of information needed for the assessment of the disaster.

I. All ESF-18 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-18 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS - The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness

1. ESF-18 Supervisor

a) Maintain a listing of available support services and capabilities.
b) Train and exercise volunteer organization personnel.
c) Participate in state exercises. Conduct, at least annually, an ESF-18 exercise to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
d) Annually review the Department of Homeland Security Universal Task List and integrate tasks as appropriate.
e) Ensure all ESF-18 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-18 agencies will complete FEMA's NIMS Awareness Course or equivalent course.

2. Volunteer Services Unit Leader
    a) Develop procedures and database for volunteer resources to be used during emergencies or disasters.
3. Donated Goods Unit Leader
    a) Coordinate with Colleton County Parks and Recreation as well as ESF-5 to identify prospective staging area warehouses available for lease before an event occurs.

B. Response
1. ESF-18 Supervisor:
    a) Activate and notify county and municipal agencies and volunteer relief organizations when an emergency or disaster is threatening or has occurred as directed by EOC Incident Commander.
    b) Activate the Donated Goods and Volunteer Services Management System as directed by EOC Incident Commander
    c) Ensure maintenance of accurate records of expenditures for County incurred expenses related to the delivery of services during emergency operations.
    d) Assist Communications Group Supervisor with the establishment of radio communications for the support agencies still in need of radios and/or communications.
    e) Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.
2. Volunteer Services Unit Leader
    a) Activate the Volunteer Services Management System as directed by Recovery Division Supervisor/Section Chief.
    b) Coordinate delivery of volunteer services to the victims; maintain records of services being provided, the location of operations and requirements for support
    c) Ensure maintenance of accurate records of expenditures for County incurred expenses related to the delivery of services during emergency operations.
3. Donated Goods Unit Leader
    a) Activate the Donated Goods Management System as directed by Logistics Section Chief.

b) Implement agreement with United Way, Food Bank Associations and other organizations as required.
c) Coordinate delivery of donated goods to the victims; maintain records of services being provided, the location of operations and requirements for support.
d) Coordinate with ESF-1 (Transportation) for adequate transportation to deliver donated goods from the county warehouse or local reception centers.
e) Ensure maintenance of accurate records of expenditures for County incurred expenses related to the delivery of services during emergency operations.

C. Recovery
1. Scale down operations as requirements diminish and return to routine operations as soon as possible.
2. Assess the requirements for continued donated goods and volunteer services for the disaster victims.
3. Evaluate donated goods and volunteer services operations for effectiveness and revise plans to eliminate deficiencies.
4. Provide recommendations to the EOC to determine appropriate distribution of remaining donated goods to County Agencies and/or volunteer groups.
5. Assess unmet needs at the local level in providing resources and volunteers to meet those needs from available volunteer organizations.
6. Coordinate licensing requirements for volunteers.
7. Maintain Unit records required during a federal declaration.

D. Mitigation
1. Provide assistance, as required.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Colleton County Parks and Recreation
1. Identify, train and assign personnel to staff ESF-18 during periods of activation.
2. Notify all ESF-18 supporting agencies upon activation.
3. Coordinate training and operation of Donated Goods and Volunteer Services Call Center.
4. Coordinate a location for the Call Center of ESF-18, which will include adequate space, computers, Internet access, telephones, fax machines, copiers, and any other necessary equipment.
5. Maintain accurate records of personal services and operational expenditures related to the delivery of services during emergency operations.
6. Develop procedures to scale down ESF-18 operations as requirements diminish and return to routine operations.
7. Develop procedures to distribute remaining donated goods to County Agencies and/or volunteer groups.

8. Prepare a list of “needed” and “not needed” goods for Telephone Operators at the Donated Goods and Volunteer Services Call Center.

B. Colleton County Fire-Rescue Emergency Management Division – Community Emergency Response Team (CCFR-EMD CERT)
    1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-18 during periods of activation to include CCFR-EMD CERT volunteers, Community Groups, etc.
    2. Coordinate and train primary and support agency personnel in the use of Palmetto EOC Resources Module.
    3. Maintain agreements with, United Way and other volunteer organizations as required.
    4. Coordinate with County Emergency Operation Centers (local governments) to establish ESF-18 or a Donated Goods and Volunteer Services point of contact at the local level.
    5. ESF-15 will coordinate the news release of the telephone number for the Donated Goods and Volunteer Services Call Center to the appropriate news media.
C. Colleton County Information and Technology Department
    1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-18 during periods of activation.
    2. Set up call center lines and provide technology support for computers, phones, and networking. Manage and develop procedures for mapping damages to impacted areas and assist with technology support at distribution centers for donated goods and volunteer services.
D. American Red Cross
    1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-18 during periods of activation.
    2. Assist with the coordination and management operations of donated goods inventory to include receipt, sorting, storage, and dispersal of donated goods.
E. Municipal Administrations
    1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-18 during periods of activation.
    2. Coordinate and manage requests for donated goods to include receipt and dispersal of donated goods to points of distribution (PODs) and/or Donated Goods Warehouse.
F. The Salvation Army
    1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-18 during periods of activation.
    2. Assist with coordination and management operations of donated goods inventory to include receipt, sorting, storage, and dispersal of donated goods.
G. South Carolina VOAD

1. Identify, train and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-18 during periods of activation.
2. Assist as requested by ESF-18 agencies.

H. South Carolina State Guard
   1. Assist with operations of donated goods warehouse and/or the coordination of volunteers as needed

I. South Carolina National Guard
   1. Assist with operations of donated goods warehouse and/or the coordination of volunteers as needed

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. The County ESF-18 position does exist at the State level but not at the Federal level per se. The State may respond with an Emergency Support Team. At the local level, primary coordination will occur with the municipalities, who will have their Fire and Law Enforcement services gathering assessment information, as well as reports from utility work crews and others. Also, the other ESFs represented in the EOC will be providing information through their primary areas of responsibility.

ESF-19 - Military Support

Primary: S.C. National Guard

Support: S.C. State Guard, U.S. Coast Guard - Sector Charleston, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) / State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), Lowcountry Regional Airport

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-7 (EOC Logistics Section Chief)	S.C. State Guard, U.S. Coast Guard - Sector Charleston, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) / State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), Lowcountry Regional Airport

I. INTRODUCTION
   A. Military support to Colleton County will be coordinated by the South Carolina National Guard (SCNG), with assistance from other State and Department of Defense (DOD) agencies, in times of a threatened or actual major emergency or catastrophic disaster.

II. MISSION
   A. Coordinate planning necessary to identify the capabilities and limitations of State Military and DOD services in advance of the emergency, so as to affect the effective and efficient utilization of military resources for assistance to civil authorities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
   A. The ESF-19 Supervisor will coordinate with their DOD counterparts in those services sent to assist with the recovery process. All agencies will follow their own chain of command. Requests for assistance will be coordinated with the state and federal coordinating officers appointed at the time of the disaster. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) will coordinate with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) regarding the missions assigned to the DOD/Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO).
   B. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), EMD will request that the S.C. National Guard provide a Liaison Non-Commissioned Officer (LNO) for the Military Support ESF-19 desk.
   C. ESF-19 will advise the EOC and Incident Commander of capabilities and resources, ongoing mission status, troop numbers, estimated costs, and any other operational considerations.
   D. Local military installations (Charleston Air Force Base, Marine Corps Recruit Depot in Beaufort, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort) are likely to be victims of

the event, especially with natural disasters, and may not be in a position to offer assistance.

E. DOD forces from outside the area, who are assigned to help, will need to be tasked on a mission type basis, according to their function or specialty area.
F. The three phases of operations likely to involve DOD assistance are:
    1. Phase I- Relief
    2. Phase II- Recovery.
    3. DOD will participate less in Phase III- Reconstitution, as they redeploy to their home bases.
G. All ESF-19 personnel will be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and integrate those principles into all ESF-19 planning and response operations.

IV. ESF ACTIONS - The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

A. Preparedness
    1. Assign LNOs to the County EOC who are available to attend periodic planning meetings, training, and exercises.
    2. Coordinate operational disaster response plans with other uniformed services based out of the Colleton area.
    3. Keep EMD and other supporting agencies apprised of changes in the agency's mission, LNO personnel, or emergency contact information.
    4. Review copies of other agency SOGs to maintain a high level of coordination.
    5. Update SOG with State EMD so those plans reflect the current procedures used by EMD and FEMA for Phase I and II operations.
    6. Be familiar with the civilian Incident Command System (ICS) and its application to the military command and control structure.
B. Response
    1. ESF-19 will be activated by EMD, the SCNG, or as required by the emergency or in the anticipation of an event.
    2. As the situation develops, the primary agency will coordinate with the County EMD to determine EOC operational status and the requirement for shift coverage.
    3. Provide SITREPs as required by the primary agency, EMD, or the State EOC (SEOC).
    4. Maintain individual agency logs, records of actions supporting the missions assigned, as well as that required for reimbursement, when authorized.
    5. Develop a stand-down plan in anticipation of concluding Phase II operations, or when requested by the primary agency.
    6. Coordinate with ESF 4 & 9 on Search and Rescue missions as needed.
    7. Coordinate with ESF 18 to assist with warehouse and distribution missions.

8. Support or carry out response operations in the following areas as available:
    a) Support evacuation operations.
    b) Support search and rescue operations.
    c) Transportation of supplies and services.
    d) Provide engineering support.
    e) Coordinate and conduct aviation operations.
    f) Support law enforcement, security, and homeland defense operations.
    g) Conduct debris clearance/removal operations.
    h) Support feeding operations.
    i) Communications support.
    j) Support logistics staging area operations.
    k) Support firefighting and HAZMAT operations.
    l) Maintain labor, equipment and materials forms used for possible reimbursement, if authorized.

C. RECOVERY
1. Continue assigned missions in support of law enforcement, SAR, damage assessment, debris removal, transportation services, medical support, warehouse operations, and other tasking as assigned.
2. Notify the ESF-19 Supervisor of any unmet needs, communications requirements, or problems, etc. that needs SCNG or EOC intervention.
3. Coordinate all components of the ESF and adjust plans accordingly.
4. Coordinate the standing down phase so that appropriate representation is maintained at the ESF-19 position at the EOC at all times.
5. Recommend changes to the agency plans, based on lessons learned.
6. Participate in After-Action Report writing and any critiques held, once Phase II operations have concluded.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES
A. South Carolina National Guard
1. Identify, train, and assign SC National Guard personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-19 during periods of activation.
2. Provide personnel support.
3. Notify all ESF-19 supporting agencies upon activation.
4. Submit copies of all tasking to the Adjutant General.
5. Supervise and provide personnel to assist the EOC with Air Operations Unit.

B. South Carolina State Guard
1. Identify and assign SCSG personnel to staff ESF-19 in the EOC.
2. Provide military support for functions as assigned by the Adjutant General (TAG) or as acceptable.

C. U.S. Coast Guard

1. Identify, train, and assign US Coast Guard personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-19 during periods of activation.
2. Provide personnel support during EOC activation.
3. Monitor Marine Band Radios within the EOC, coordinate Search and Rescue missions with ESF 4, 9, 13, as necessary.

D. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-19 during periods of activation.
   2. Provide personnel support during EOC activation.
   3. Assist in Urban Search and Rescue Operations as available.
   4. Assist with damage assessment of waterways and relate infrastructure.

E. South Carolina Emergency Management Division (SCEMD) / State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)
   1. Operates under the Adjutant General (TAG) and serves as the state's emergency management coordination point within the SEOC, when activated.

F. Lowcountry Regional Airport
   1. Identify, train, and assign personnel to maintain contact with and prepare to execute missions in support of ESF-19 during periods of activation.
   2. Provide personnel support during EOC activation.
   3. Coordinate the use of Lowcountry Regional Airport for military assets when necessary.
   4. Coordinate with Air Operations (under Operations Section Chief) to provide accessibility to air medical and air resource delivery assets.

VI. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. This Emergency Support Function does exist in the State EOP. The services are represented at the state level by the SCNG at the SEOC. Depending on the magnitude of the event and, whether or not a federal declaration is made, the DCO will work under the FCO out of the designated Disaster Field Office (DFO).

ESF-24 - Business and Industry

Primary: Local Business and Industry Representatives

Support: Colleton County Administration, Colleton County Economic Alliance, Colleton County Chamber of Commerce, Local Emergency Planning Committee

Reports To	Receives Reports From
ESF-5 (EOC Planning Section Chief)	Colleton County Administration, Colleton County Economic Alliance, Colleton County Chamber of Commerce, Local Emergency Planning Committee

I. INTRODUCTION

A. The physical safety and economic security of the citizens, business and industry of Colleton County are issues of common concern to the public and private sectors. There are actions these entities can take together to prepare for, respond to, and quickly recover from an impact to Colleton County's business and industry. These actions will minimize business "down time" and ensure the county's economic engine remains strong.

B. A significant portion of Colleton County's economic infrastructure is situated in and managed by the private sector. This segment of the economy must be represented during a disaster response to assist with risk communication, hazard/vulnerability assessment, loss prevention activities, lifeline protection, prioritization of lifeline and critical sector restoration, and business recovery.

C. Correspondingly, it is also imperative that non-infrastructure-based business and industrial enterprises be represented as full partners and respond to the natural and technological threats/impacts to their and the state's economic welfare. Such a well-rounded government/private sector partnership helps to assure the survivability and continuity of a vibrant Colleton area economy.

D. The ability of the local community to recover from a catastrophic event requires the coordination and cooperation between its citizens, members of business and industry, local government and many others-including visitors. There is often a fine line between providing for public safety while at the same time facilitating economic revitalization crucial to the recovery process. ESF-24 is a collaborative approach to disaster mitigation and recovery management for businesses and industry desiring to maintain their share of their market environment while at the same time being good community neighbors.

II. MISSION

A. Purpose - To provide for the coordinated effort of all concerned parties involved with economic mitigation, preparedness, response, and most importantly recovery in the community before, during and after a disaster or major

emergency. These events include both natural and man-made emergencies. It also facilitates the level of Business Recovery (ESF-24) representation at the EOC including the ESF Unit Leader and Liaison Officer (LNO).

B. Organization – In the absence of representatives from local business and industry, the Local Emergency Planning Committee Chair or Colleton County Economic Alliance Director is designated as the Leader for ESF-24. ESF-24 is part of the Planning Section under ESF-5.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. When notified, representatives of local business and industry will provide personnel to staff and manage ESF-24 activities during EOC activations, and other disaster-oriented activities or training.

B. All non-government members of ESF-24 are required to be trained on the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command and integrate those principles into all ESF-24 planning and response operations.

C. Level of participation depends on the scope, scale and anticipated impacts of the disaster. For a significant disaster, full ESF-24 activation should be anticipated.

D. For threats with warning such as hurricanes, a partial ESF-24 activation is anticipated for Category 2 or less hurricanes. For Category 3 or greater hurricanes, all support agencies may be required to participate. In either case, for hurricane response ESF-24 will activate at the declaration of Operating Condition (OPCON) 1 and continue operations until relieved.

E. For disaster without warning such as earthquakes, ESF-24 may be notified for immediate full activation.

F. Although the nature of the emergency may dictate basic protocols, an ESF-24 presence in the EOC will ensure a level of representation for bringing forth the business community's concerns and issues to the local government decision makers.

G. When available, representatives from the many area associations will be involved and requested to interface with their constituents regarding disaster preparedness, mitigation, planning and response procedures. Association leaders can then disseminate the local plans and standard operating guides (SOGs) to their members.

H. Additional support agencies will be added as identified and approved.

IV. Primary ESF-24 activities include, but are not limited to:

A. Communicate risk and vulnerability to entities under their purview.

B. Assist with hazard and risk assessment.

C. Encourage and assist (as appropriate) the development of business/industry response and recovery plans.

D. Coordinate and develop business/industry incident specific action plans during disaster response activities.

E. Assist EMD planners with mitigation, response, restoration and recovery priorities and plans for such critical links as:

1. Health/medical

2. Water and wastewater
3. Food processing, distribution, and sale
4. Electrical power generation and distribution
5. Communications
6. Banking and insurance
7. Fuel
8. Building trades industry and large building supply retailers

F. Assist EMD Planning Section with preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery priorities and strategies for other business segments such as:
    1. Hospitality and other service-oriented business
    2. Light and heavy industry
    3. Non-profit entities
G. Assist Recovery Section in developing/executing business and industry long-term recovery priorities, plans, and strategies.
H. Develop/communicate loss prevention strategies.
I. Assist with Damage Assessment Team, by receiving reports of and analyzing private sector damage assessment information.
J. Monitor, coordinate, and communicate lodging vacancy rates with ESF-5 immediately prior to, and during hurricane evacuation.
K. Plan, coordinate, and monitor the deployment/activities of insurance claims adjusters, and Independent Agents to facilitate assessment of insurable claims.
L. Source, coordinate the deployment of, and monitor business/industry specific response, recovery, and/or restoration teams.

V. LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

A. The ESF-24 function is represented at the State EMD as ESF-24 and should be called upon for assistance. It does not exist at the federal level in the Federal Response Plan per se. However, agencies such as the Small Business Administration and others are in place to provide limited assistance to the private sector.
B. The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during Incidents of National Significance vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident. The roles of the private sector organizations are summarized as follows:
    1. Impacted Organizations or Infrastructure: Private sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private sector organizations that are significant to local, regional, and national economic recovery for the incident.
    2. Response Resource: Private sector organizations provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident – including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies through local public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident specific requests from government and private sector/volunteered initiatives.

3. Regulated and/or Responsible Party: Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring and responding to an incident once it occurs.

EOP Citizen Emergency Management Recommendations

I. Introduction
   A. General
      1. Colleton County Government strives to provide its citizens with emergency services in the event a disaster or emergency occurs. However, there are certain types of events that would overwhelm local resources. This means that emergency response assets could be largely delayed or possibly even unavailable during these types of events. Given that state resources may not be immediately available for Colleton County citizens and federal resources may not arrive until days after the event occurs, it is recommended that Colleton County citizens make the necessary preparations to care for themselves in the event that local or state resources are not immediately available to respond. The strength of our county's preparedness and the resiliency of our county's recovery begins with the preparations that our citizens make in their own homes.

II. Preparations by Hazard
   A. The following recommendations are separated by hazard:
      1. Hurricanes/Tropical Storms/Coastal Storms/Coastal Erosion
         a) If you are in an evacuation zone, know your zone. Know where to go. If you are ordered to evacuate, know the local hurricane evacuation route(s) to take and have a plan for where you can stay. Contact the Emergency Management Division for more information.
         b) Put together a go-bag: disaster supply kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, first aid supplies, medications, and copies of your critical information if you need to evacuate.
         c) If you are not in an area that is advised to evacuate and you decide to stay in your home, plan for adequate supplies in case you lose power and water for several days and you are not able to leave due to flooding or blocked roads.
         d) Make a family emergency communication plan so that family members can communicate during and after a storm.
         e) Preparing Your Home
            (1) Hurricane winds can cause trees and branches to fall, so before hurricane season trim or remove damaged trees and limbs to keep you and your property safe.
            (2) Secure loose rain gutters and downspouts and clear any clogged areas or debris to prevent water damage to your property.

(3) Reduce property damage by retrofitting to secure and reinforce the roof, windows and doors, including the garage doors.
(4) Purchase a portable generator or install a generator for use during power outages. Remember to keep generators and other alternate power/heat sources outside, at least 20 feet away from windows and doors and protected from moisture; and NEVER try to power the house wiring by plugging a generator into a wall outlet.
(5) Consider building a FEMA safe room or ICC 500 storm shelter designed for protection from high-winds and in locations above flooding levels.
(6) Hurricane Watch
    (a) Hurricane watch = conditions possible within the next 48 hrs. Steps to take:
        (i) Review your evacuation route(s) & listen to local officials.
        (ii) Review the items in your disaster supply kit; and add items to meet the household needs for children, parents, individuals with disabilities or other access and functional needs or pets.
    (b) Hurricane warning = conditions are expected within 36 hrs. Steps to take:
        (i) Follow evacuation orders from local officials, if given.
        (ii) Check-in with family and friends by texting or using social media.
        (iii) Follow the hurricane timeline preparedness checklist, depending on when the storm is anticipated to hit and the impact that is projected for your location.
    (c) What to do when a hurricane is 36 hours from arriving
        (i) Turn on your TV or radio in order to get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.
        (ii) Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit. Include food and water sufficient for at least three days, medications, a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
        (iii) Plan how to communicate with family members if you lose power. For example,

you can call, text, email or use social media. Remember that during disasters, sending text messages is usually reliable and faster than making phone calls because phone lines are often overloaded.

(iv) Review your evacuation plan with your family. You may have to leave quickly so plan ahead.

(v) Keep your car in good working condition and keep the gas tank full; stock your vehicle with emergency supplies and a change of clothes.

(d) What to do when a hurricane is 18-36 hours from arriving

(i) Bookmark your city or county website for quick access to storm updates and emergency instructions.

(ii) Bring loose, lightweight objects inside that could become projectiles in high winds (e.g., patio furniture, garbage cans); anchor objects that would be unsafe to bring inside (e.g., propane tanks); and trim or remove trees close enough to fall on the building.

(iii) Cover all of your home's windows. Permanent storm shutters offer the best protection for windows. A second option is to board up windows with 5/8" exterior grade or marine plywood, cut to fit and ready to install.

(e) What to do when a hurricane is 6-18 hours from arriving

(i) Turn on your TV/radio or check your city/county website every 30 minutes in order to get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.

(ii) Charge your cell phone now so you will have a full battery in case you lose power.

(f) What to do when a hurricane is less than 6 hours from arriving

(i) If you're not in an area that is recommended for evacuation, plan to stay at home or where you are and let friends and family know where you are.

(ii) Close storm shutters and stay away from windows. Flying glass from broken windows could injure you.

(iii) Turn your refrigerator or freezer to the coldest setting and open only when necessary. If you lose power, food will last longer. Keep a thermometer in the refrigerator to be able to check the food temperature when the power is restored.

(iv) Turn on your TV/radio or check your city/county website every 30 minutes in order to get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.

(g) After a Hurricane

(i) Listen to local officials for updates and instructions.

(ii) Check-in with family and friends by texting or using social media.

(iii) Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.

(iv) Watch out for debris and downed power lines.

(v) Avoid walking or driving through flood waters. Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down, and one foot of fast-moving water can sweep your vehicle away.

(vi) Avoid flood water as it may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines and may hide dangerous debris or places where the ground is washed away.

(vii) Photograph the damage to your property in order to assist in filing an insurance claim.

(viii) Do what you can to prevent further damage to your property, (e.g., putting a tarp on a damaged roof), as insurance may not cover additional damage that occurs after the storm.

(h) When there is no hurricane:

(i) Make a hurricane plan
Know your hurricane risk. Talk to your local emergency management division.

(ii) Make an emergency plan.

(iii) Sign up for alerts and warnings.

(iv) Make a Family Communication plan.
(v) Plan shelter options.
(vi) Know your evacuation route.
(vii) Build or restock your basic disaster supplies kit, including food and water, a flashlight, batteries, chargers, cash, and first aid supplies.
(viii) Consider buying flood insurance.
(ix) Familiarize yourself with local emergency plans. Know where to go and how to get there should you need to get to higher ground or to evacuate.
(x) Stay tuned to local wireless emergency alerts, TV, or radio for weather updates, emergency instructions, or evacuation orders.

2. Floods
    a) Turn Around, Don't Drown! ®
    b) Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.
    c) Do not drive over bridges that are over fast-moving floodwaters. Floodwaters can scour foundation material from around the footings and make the bridge unstable.
    d) Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.
    e) If there is a chance of flash flooding, move immediately to higher ground.
    f) If floodwaters rise around your car but the water is not moving, abandon the car and move to higher ground. Do not leave the car and enter moving water.
    g) Avoid camping or parking along streams, rivers, and creeks during heavy rainfall. These areas can flood quickly and with little warning.
    h) Flood Watch = "Be Aware." Conditions are right for flooding to occur in your area. Steps to Take
        (1) Turn on your TV/radio. You will receive the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.
        (2) Know where to go. You may need to reach higher ground quickly and on foot.
        (3) Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit. Include a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
        (4) Prepare Your Home
            (a) Bring in outdoor furniture and move important indoor items to the highest possible floor. This will help protect them from flood damage.

(b) Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water. You could be electrocuted.
(c) If instructed, turn off your gas and electricity at the main switch or valve. This helps prevent fires and explosions.

i) Flood Warning = "Take Action!" Flooding is either happening or will happen shortly. Steps to take
(1) Move immediately to higher ground or stay on high ground.
(2) Evacuate if directed.
(3) Avoid walking or driving through flood waters. Turn Around, Don't Drown! Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.

j) After a flood
(1) Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
(2) Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded and watch out for debris. Floodwaters often erode roads and walkways.
(3) Do not attempt to drive through areas that are still flooded.
(4) Avoid standing water as it may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
(5) Photograph damage to your property for insurance purposes.

k) When it is not flooding:
(1) Make a flood plan.
(2) Know your flood risk.
(3) Familiarize yourself with local emergency plans. Know where to go and how to get there should you need to get to higher ground, the highest level of a building, or to evacuate.
(4) Make a flood emergency plan for the relevant type/s of local flood risk with plans such as evacuation, shelter, locations for high ground.
(5) Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a minimum of 3 days of food and water, flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
(6) Consider buying flood insurance.
(7) Stay tuned to your phone alerts, TV, or radio for weather updates, emergency instructions, or evacuation orders.

3. Wildfires
a) Fire weather watch = dangerous fire weather conditions are possible over the next 12 to 72 hours. Steps to take

(1) Turn on your TV/radio. You'll get the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.
(2) Know where to go. If you are ordered to evacuate, know the route to take and have plan of where you will go. Check-in with your friends and family.
(3) Keep your car fueled, in good condition, and stocked with emergency supplies and a change of clothes.

b) Before Wildfire season
(1) Make a Wildfire plan.
(2) Know your wildfire risk.
(3) Familiarize yourself with local emergency plans. Know where to go and how to get there should you need to evacuate.
(4) Make a wildfire emergency plan including an evacuation plan and a communication plan.
(5) Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies. Stay tuned to your phone alerts, TV, or radio, for weather updates, emergency instructions or evacuation orders.

c) Prepare Your Home
(1) Create and maintain an area approximately 30' away from you home that is free of anything that will burn, such as wood piles, dried leaves, newspapers, brush, and other landscaping that can burn. From 30 feet to 100 feet reduce or replace as much of the most flammable vegetation as possible and prune vegetation, create "fuel breaks," such as driveways, gravel walkways, and lawns. Work with neighbors to create spaces up to 200 feet around your homes where vegetation is thinned to remove underbrush and tall trees do not touch each other for continuous canopies.
(2) Regularly clean the roof and gutters.
(3) Connect garden hoses long enough to reach any area of the home and fill garbage cans, tubs, or other large containers with water.
(4) Review your homeowner's insurance policy and also prepare/update a list of your home's contents.

d) During a Wildfire
(1) If there is a wildfire in the area, be ready to evacuate on short notice.
(2) If you see a wildfire and haven't received evacuation orders yet, call 9-1-1. Don't assume that someone else has already called.

(3) If ordered to evacuate during a wildfire, do it immediately-make sure and tell someone where you are going and when you have arrived.
(4) If you or someone you are with has been burned, call 9-1-1 or seek help immediately; cool and cover burns to reduce chance of further injury or infection.

e) After a Wildfire
(1) Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
(2) For several hours after the fire, maintain a "fire watch." Check and recheck for smoke, sparks or hidden embers throughout the house, including the roof and the attic.
(3) Use caution when entering burned areas as hazards may still exist, including hot spots, which can flare up without warning. Evacuate immediately if you smell smoke.

f) Cleaning Your Home
(1) Wear a NIOSH certified-respirator (dust mask) and wet debris down to minimize breathing dust particles.
(2) Discard any food that has been exposed to heat, smoke or soot.
(3) Do NOT use water that you think may be contaminated to wash dishes, brush teeth, prepare food, wash hands, or to make ice or baby formula.
(4) Photograph damage to your property for insurance purposes.

4. Tornadoes
a) Before a Tornado
(1) Identify safe rooms built to FEMA criteria or ICC500 storm shelters or other potential protective locations in sturdy buildings near your home, work, and other locations you frequent so you have a plan for where you will go quickly for safety when there is a Warning or an approaching tornado.
(2) For schools, malls, and other buildings with long-span roofs or open space plans, or many occupants, ask the building manager to identify the best available refuge. Build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.
(3) Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or to commercial radio or television newscasts for the latest information. In any emergency, always listen to the instructions given by local emergency management officials.
(4) Be alert to changing weather conditions. Look for approaching storms.
(5) Look for the following danger signs:

(a) Dark, often greenish sky
(b) Large hail
(c) A large, dark, low-lying cloud (particularly if rotating)
(d) Loud roar, similar to a freight train.
(e) If you see approaching storms or any of the danger signs, be prepared to take shelter immediately.

b) Tornado Facts
(1) The extent of destruction caused by tornadoes depends on the tornado's intensity, size, path, time of day, and amount of time it is on the ground. Wind from tornadoes can reach more than 300 miles per hour, and damage paths can be more than 1 mile wide and 50 miles long. Wind from tornadoes can destroy buildings and trees, transform debris into deadly projectiles, and roll vehicles.
(2) They may strike quickly, with little or no warning.
(3) They may appear nearly transparent until dust and debris are picked up or a cloud forms in the funnel.
(4) The average tornado moves Southwest to Northeast, but tornadoes have been known to move in any direction.
(5) Tornadoes can accompany tropical storms and hurricanes as they move onto land.
(6) Waterspouts are tornadoes that form over water.

c) Know the Terms. Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a tornado hazard:
(1) Tornado Watch - Tornadoes are possible. When there is a Watch, move to be near enough to a shelter or sturdy building to be able to get there quickly in a few minutes if there is a Warning or if you see signs of a tornado approaching. Remain alert for approaching storms. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or television for information.
(2) Tornado Warning - A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.

d) During a Tornado
(1) If you are under a tornado warning, seek shelter immediately! Most injuries associated with high winds are from flying debris, so remember to protect your head.
(2) If you are in school, nursing home, hospital, factory, shopping center, high-rise building pre-identified best available refuge then:
(a) Go to a pre-designated area such as a safe room built to FEMA criteria or a small interior windowless room on the lowest level such as a closet or interior

hallway. A room below ground in a basement, or storm cellar, is best. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Get under a sturdy table and cover your head and neck with your arms and cover your body as best you can e.g., with a heavy coat or blankets, pillows.

(b) In a high-rise building, go to a small interior room or hallway on the lowest floor possible.

(c) Do not open windows.

(3) If you are in a manufactured home or office then:

(a) Get out immediately and go to a pre-identified location such as the lowest floor of a sturdy, nearby building or a storm shelter. Mobile homes, even if tied down, do not offer protection from tornadoes.

(4) If you are outside with no shelter then:

(a) If you are not in a sturdy building, there is no single research-based recommendation for what last-resort action to take because many factors can affect your decision. Possible actions include: Immediately get into a vehicle, buckle your seat belt and try to drive to the closest sturdy shelter. If your vehicle is hit by flying debris while you are driving, pull over and park.

(b) Take cover in a stationary vehicle. Put the seat belt on and cover your head with your arms and a blanket, coat or other cushion if possible.

(5) In all situations:

(a) Do not get under an overpass or bridge. You are safer in a low, flat location.

(b) Never try to outrun a tornado in urban or congested areas in a car or truck. Instead, leave the vehicle immediately for protection in a sturdy building.

(c) Outdoor areas are not protected from flying debris.

(d) Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.

e) After a Tornado

(1) If you are trapped, do not move about or kick up dust. Tap on a pipe or wall or use a whistle, if you have one, so that rescuers can locate you.

(2) Listen to local officials for updates and instructions.

(3) Check-in with family and friends by texting or using social media.

(4) Watch out for debris and downed power lines.

(5) Stay out of damaged buildings and homes until local authorities indicate it is safe.
(6) Use extreme caution during post-disaster clean-up of buildings and around debris. Do not attempt to remove heavy debris by yourself. Wear protective clothing, including a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, work gloves, and sturdy, thick-soled shoes during clean-up.
(7) Photograph the damage to your property in order to assist in filing an insurance claim.
(8) Do what you can to prevent further damage to your property, (e.g., putting a tarp on a damaged roof), as insurance may not cover additional damage that occurs after the storm.
(9) If your home is without power, use flashlights or battery-powered lanterns rather than candles to prevent accidental fires.

f) Build a Safe Room
(1) Extreme windstorms in many parts of the country pose a serious threat to buildings and their occupants. Your residence may be built "to code" but that does not mean it can withstand winds from extreme events such as tornadoes and major hurricanes. The purpose of a safe room built to FEMA criteria or a storm shelter built to ICC 500 standards is to provide a space where you and your family can seek refuge that provides a high level of protection. You can build a safe room in one of several places in your home.
(a) Your basement
(b) Atop a concrete slab-on-grade foundation or garage floor.
(c) An interior room on the first floor.
(2) Safe rooms built below ground level provide the greatest protection, but a safe room built in a first-floor interior room also can provide the necessary protection. Below-ground safe rooms must be designed to avoid accumulating water during the heavy rains that often accompany severe windstorms.
(3) To protect its occupants, a safe room must be built to withstand high winds and flying debris, even if the rest of the residence is severely damaged or destroyed. Consider the following when building a safe room:
(a) The safe room must be adequately anchored to resist overturning and uplift.

(b) The walls, ceiling and door of the shelter must withstand wind pressure and resist penetration by windborne objects and falling debris.
(c) The connections between all parts of the safe room must be strong enough to resist the wind.
(d) Sections of either interior or exterior residence walls that are used as walls of the safe room must be separated from the structure of the residence so that damage to the residence will not cause damage to the safe room.

5. Earthquakes
   a) Before An Earthquake
      (1) Before an earthquake occurs, secure items that could fall or move and cause injuries or damage (e.g., bookshelves, mirrors, light fixtures, televisions, computers, hot water heaters. Move beds away from windows and secure any hanging items over beds, couches, cribs or other places people sit or lie.
      (2) Practice how to “Drop, Cover, and Hold On!”
      (3) Plan and practice how to Drop to the ground, cover your head and neck with your arms, and if a safer place is nearby that you can get to without exposing yourself to flying debris, crawl to it and Hold On to maintain cover.
      (4) To react quickly you must practice often. You may only have seconds to protect yourself in an earthquake.
      (5) Store critical supplies (e.g., water, medication) and documents.
      (6) Plan how you will communicate with family members, including multiple methods by making a family emergency communication plan.
      (7) Consult a structural engineer to evaluate your home and ask about updates to strengthen areas that would be weak during an earthquake. When choosing your home or business to rent or buy, check if the building is earthquake resistant per local building codes.
   b) During an Earthquake
      (1) If you are inside a building, drop down onto your hands and knees so the earthquake doesn’t knock you down. Drop to the ground (before the earthquake drops you!)
      (2) Cover your head and neck with your arms to protect yourself from falling debris.

(3) If you are in danger from falling objects, and you can move safely, crawl for additional cover under a sturdy desk or table.
(4) If no sturdy shelter is nearby, crawl away from windows, next to an interior wall. Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as light fixtures or furniture.
(5) Hold on to any sturdy covering so you can move with it until the shaking stops.
(6) Stay where you are until the shaking stops. Do not run outside. Do not get in a doorway as this does not provide protection from falling or flying objects, and you may not be able to remain standing.
(7) If getting safely to the floor to take cover won't be possible:
    (a) If getting safely to the floor will be difficult, actions before an earthquake to secure or remove items that can fall or become projectiles should be a priority to create spaces.
    (b) Identify an area away from windows and objects that could fall on you. The Earthquake Country Alliance advises getting as low as possible to the floor. People who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices should lock their wheels, bend over, and remain seated until the shaking stops. Protect your head and neck with your arms, a pillow, a book, or whatever is available.
(8) If you are in bed when you feel the shaking:
    (a) Stay there and Cover your head and neck with a pillow. At night, hazards and debris are difficult to see and avoid; attempts to move in the dark result in more injuries than remaining in bed.

c) If you are outside when you feel the shaking:
(1) If you are outdoors when the shaking starts, move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires. Once in the open, "Drop, Cover, and Hold On." Stay there until the shaking stops.

d) If you are in a moving vehicle when you feel the shaking:
(1) It is difficult to control a vehicle during the shaking. If you are in a moving vehicle, stop as quickly and safely as possible and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires. Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that the earthquake may have damaged.

e) After an Earthquake
    (1) When the shaking stops, look around. If the building is damaged and there is a clear path to safety, leave the building and go to an open space away from damaged areas.
    (2) If you are trapped, do not move about or kick up dust.
    (3) If you have a cell phone with you, use it to call or text for help.
    (4) Tap on a pipe or wall or use a whistle, if you have one, so that rescuers can locate you.
    (5) Once safe, monitor local news reports via battery operated radio, TV, social media, and cell phone text alerts for emergency information and instructions.
    (6) Check for injuries and provide assistance if you have training. Assist with rescues if you can do so safely.
    (7) If you are near the coast, learn about tsunamis in your area. If you are in an area that may have tsunamis, when the shaking stops, walk inland and to higher ground immediately. Monitor official reports for more information on the area's tsunami evacuation plans.
    (8) Use extreme caution during post-disaster clean-up of buildings and around debris. Do not attempt to remove heavy debris by yourself. Wear protective clothing, including a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, work gloves, and sturdy, thick-soled shoes during clean-up.
    (9) Be prepared to "Drop, Cover, and Hold on" in the likely event of aftershocks.

6. Hazardous Materials Incident
    a) Before a Hazardous Materials Incident
        (1) The following are things you can do to protect yourself, your family and your property from the effects of a hazardous materials incident:
            (a) Build an Emergency Supply Kit with the addition of plastic sheeting and duct tape
            (b) Make a Family Emergency Plan
            (c) Know how to operate your home's ventilation system
            (d) Identify an above-ground shelter room with as few openings as possible.
            (e) Read more about Sheltering in Place during a Hazardous Materials Incident. Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and follow instructions carefully. Remember that some toxic chemicals are odorless.

b) If you are:
    (1) Asked to evacuate, then
        (a) Do so immediately.
        (b) Stay tuned to a radio or television for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters, and procedures.
        (c) If you have time, minimize contamination in the house by closing all windows, shutting all vents, and turning off attic fans.
        (d) Take pre-assembled disaster supplies.
        (e) Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, elderly people and people with access and functional needs.
    (2) Caught Outside, then
        (a) Stay upstream, uphill, and upwind. In general, try to go at least one-half mile (usually 8-10 city blocks) from the danger area.
        (b) Do not walk into or touch any spilled liquids, airborne mists, or condensed solid chemical deposits. Try not to inhale gases, fumes and smoke. If possible, cover mouth with a cloth or mask while leaving the area.
        (c) Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.
        (d) In a motor vehicle, stop and seek shelter in a permanent building.
        (e) If you must remain in your car, keep car windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner and heater.
    (3) Requested to stay indoors, then
        (a) Bring pets inside.
        (b) Close and lock all exterior doors and windows.
        (c) Close vents, fireplace dampers, and as many interior doors as possible.
        (d) Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems or set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building.
        (e) If gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or a towel.
        (f) Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.
        (g) Go into your pre-selected shelter room.

(h) Seal gaps under and around the following areas with wet towels, plastic sheeting, duct tape, wax paper or aluminum foil:
(i) Doorways and windows
(ii) Air conditioning units
(iii) Bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans
(iv) Stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting

c) After a Hazardous Materials Incident
(1) The following are guidelines for the period following a hazardous materials incident:
(a) Listen to local radio or television stations for the latest emergency information.
(b) Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home. Text SHELTER + your ZIP code to 43362 (4FEMA) to find the nearest shelter in your area (example: shelter 29488).
(c) Act quickly if you have come into contact with or have been exposed to hazardous chemicals.
(d) Follow decontamination instructions from local authorities.
(e) Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible.
(f) Place exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed containers.
(g) Advise everyone who comes in to contact with you that you may have been exposed to a toxic substance.
(h) Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
(i) Open windows and vents and turn on fans to provide ventilation.
(j) Find out from local authorities how to clean up your land and property.
(k) Report any lingering vapors or other hazards to your local emergency services office.

7. Rip Currents
a) When visiting the beach, check with the National Weather Service and local officials to determine the rip current risk.
b) Follow instructions from local officials and obey no swimming advisories.
c) If caught in a rip current, swim perpendicular to the rip current (parallel to the shore) until you are clear of the rip current.
8. Severe Storms/Wind Storms/Hail/Other Hazard Events

a) Before Thunderstorm and Lightning
    (1) To prepare for a thunderstorm, you should do the following:
        (a) To begin preparing, you should build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.
        (b) Remove dead or rotting trees and branches that could fall and cause injury or damage during a severe thunderstorm.
        (c) Postpone outdoor activities.
        (d) Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
        (e) Get inside a home, building, or hard top automobile (not a convertible). Although you may be injured if lightning strikes your car, you are much safer inside a vehicle than outside.
        (f) Remember, rubber-soled shoes and rubber tires provide NO protection from lightning. However, the steel frame of a hard-topped vehicle provides increased protection if you are not touching metal.
        (g) Shutter windows and secure outside doors. If shutters are not available, close window blinds, shades or curtains.
        (h) Unplug any electronic equipment well before the storm arrives.
        (i) Lightning Risk Reduction When Outdoors
            (i) If you are in a forest then, seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees.
            (ii) In an open area, go to a low place such as a ravine or valley. Be alert for flash floods.
            (iii) On open water, get to land and find shelter immediately.
    (2) Facts about Thunderstorms
        (a) They may occur singly, in clusters or in lines.
        (b) Some of the most severe occur when a single thunderstorm affects one location for an extended time.
        (c) Thunderstorms typically produce heavy rain for a brief period, anywhere from 30 minutes to an hour.
        (d) Warm, humid conditions are highly favorable for thunderstorm development.
        (e) About 10 percent of thunderstorms are classified as severe – one that produces hail at least an inch or larger in diameter, has winds of 58 miles per hour or higher or produces a tornado.

(3) Facts about Lightning
    (a) Lightning's unpredictability increases the risk to individuals and property.
    (b) Lightning often strikes outside of heavy rain and may occur as far as 10 miles away from any rainfall.
    (c) "Heat lightning" is actually lightning from a thunderstorm too far away from thunder to be heard. However, the storm may be moving in your direction.
    (d) Most lightning deaths and injuries occur when people are caught outdoors in the summer months during the afternoon and evening.
    (e) Your chances of being struck by lightning are estimated to be 1 in 600,000 but could be reduced even further by following safety precautions.
        (i) Lightning strike victims carry no electrical charge and should be attended to immediately.
        (ii) Know the Terms. Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a thunderstorm hazard:
            (a) Severe Thunderstorm Watch - Tells you when and where severe thunderstorms are likely to occur. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio or television for information.
            (b) Severe Thunderstorm Warning - Issued when severe weather has been reported by spotters or indicated by radar. Warnings indicate imminent danger to life and property to those in the path of the storm.
            (c) During Thunderstorms and Lightning If thunderstorm and lightning are occurring in your area, you should:
            (d) Use your battery-operated NOAA Weather Radio for updates from local officials.
            (e) Avoid contact with corded phones and devices including those plugged into electric for recharging. Cordless

and wireless phones not connected to wall outlets are OK to use.

(f) Avoid contact with electrical equipment or cords. Unplug appliances and other electrical items such as computers and turn off air conditioners. Power surges from lightning can cause serious damage.

(g) Avoid contact with plumbing. Do not wash your hands, do not take a shower, do not wash dishes, and do not do laundry. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity.

(h) Stay away from windows and doors and stay off porches.

(i) Do not lie on concrete floors and do not lean against concrete walls.

(j) Avoid natural lightning rods such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area.

(k) Avoid hilltops, open fields, the beach or a boat on the water.

(l) Take shelter in a sturdy building.

(m) Avoid isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.

(n) Avoid contact with anything metal—tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs, and bicycles.

(o) If you are driving, try to safely exit the roadway and park. Stay in the vehicle and turn on the emergency flashers until the heavy rain ends.

(p) Avoid touching metal or other surfaces that conduct electricity in and outside the vehicle.

(4) After a Thunderstorm or Lightning Strike

(a) If lightning strikes you or someone you know, call 9-1-1 for medical assistance as soon as possible. The following are things you should check when you attempt to give aid to a victim of lightning:

(i) Breathing - if breathing has stopped, begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

(ii) Heartbeat - if the heart has stopped, administer CPR.
(iii) Pulse - if the victim has a pulse and is breathing, look for other possible injuries.
(iv) Check for burns where the lightning entered and left the body. Also, be alert for nervous system damage, broken bones and loss of hearing and eyesight.

(5) After the storm passes remember to:
(a) Never drive through a flooded roadway. Turn around, don't drown!
(b) Stay away from storm-damaged areas to keep from putting yourself at risk from the effects of severe thunderstorms.
(c) Continue to listen to a NOAA Weather Radio or to local radio and television stations for updated information or instructions, as access to roads or some parts of the community may be blocked.
(d) Help people who may require special assistance, such as infants, children and the elderly or those with access or functional needs.
(e) Stay away from downed power lines and report them immediately.
(f) Watch your animals closely. Keep them under your direct control.

9. Drought/Heat Advisory
a) Indoor Water Conservation Tips Prior to a Drought
(1) GENERAL
(a) Never pour water down the drain when there may be another use for it. For example, use it to water your indoor plants or garden.
(b) Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. One drop per second wastes 2,700 gallons of water per year.
(c) Check all plumbing for leaks and have any leaks repaired by a plumber.
(d) Retrofit all household faucets by installing aerators with flow restrictors.
(e) Insulate your water pipes to reduce heat loss and prevent them from breaking.
(f) Install a water-softening system only when the minerals in the water would damage your pipes. Turn the softener off while on vacation.

(g) Choose appliances that are more energy and water efficient.

(2) BATHROOM

(a) Consider purchasing a low-volume toilet that uses less than half the water of older models. Note: In many areas, low-volume units are required by law. Install a toilet displacement device to cut down on the amount of water needed to flush. Place a one-gallon plastic jug of water into the tank to displace toilet flow (do not use a brick, it may dissolve and loose pieces may cause damage to the internal parts). Be sure installation does not interfere with the operating parts.

(b) Replace your shower head with an ultra-low-flow version.

(3) KITCHEN

(a) Start a compost pile as an alternate method of disposing of food waste or simply dispose of food in the garbage. (Kitchen sink disposals require a lot of water to operate properly).

b) Outdoor Water Conservation Tips Prior to a Drought

(1) GENERAL

(a) Check your well pump periodically. If the automatic pump turns on and off while water is not being used, you have a leak.

(b) Plant native and/or drought-tolerant grasses, ground covers, shrubs, and trees. Once established, plants adapted to your local climate do not need water as frequently and usually will survive a dry period without watering. Small plants require less water to become established. Group plants together based on similar water needs. Install irrigation devices that are the most water efficient for each use, such as micro and drip irrigation, and soaker hoses.

(c) Use mulch to retain moisture in the soil. Mulch also helps control weeds that compete with landscape plants for water.

(d) Avoid purchasing recreational water toys that require a constant stream of water.

(e) Avoid installing ornamental water features (such as fountains) unless they use recirculated water.

(f) Consider rainwater harvesting where practical.

(g) Contact your local water provider for information and assistance.

(2) LAWN CARE

(a) Position sprinklers so water lands on the lawn and shrubs and not on paved areas.

(b) Repair sprinklers that spray a fine mist. Most misting issues result from a pressure problem, properly regulating pressure in an irrigation system will prevent misting.

(c) Check sprinkler systems and timing devices regularly to be sure they operate properly.

(d) Raise the lawn mower blade to at least three inches or to its highest level. A higher cut encourages grass roots to grow deeper, shades the root system, and holds soil moisture.

(e) Plant drought-resistant lawn seed. Reduce or eliminate lawn areas that are not used frequently. Avoid over-fertilizing your lawn. Applying fertilizer increases the need for water. Apply fertilizers that contain slow-release, water-insoluble forms of nitrogen.

(f) Choose a water-efficient irrigation system such as drip irrigation for your trees, shrubs, and flowers.

(g) Turn irrigation down in fall and off in winter. Water manually in winter only if needed.

(h) Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation and keep the soil cool. Organic mulch also improves the soil and prevents weeds.

(i) Invest in a weather-based irrigation controller—or a smart controller. These devices will automatically adjust the watering time and frequency based on soil moisture, rain, wind, and evaporation and transpiration rates. Check with your local water agency to see if there is a rebate available for the purchase of a smart controller.

(3) POOL

(a) Install a new water-saving pool filter. A single back flushing with a traditional filter uses 180 to 250 gallons of water.

(b) Cover pools and spas to reduce evaporation of water.

c) During a Drought

(1) Always observe state and local restrictions on water use during a drought. If restricted, for example, do not water

your lawn, wash your car, or other non-essential uses, to help ensure there is enough water for essential uses. Contact your state or local government for current information and suggestions.

(2) Indoor Water Conservation Tips While in a Drought

(a) BATHROOM

(i) Avoid flushing the toilet unnecessarily. Dispose of tissues, insects, and other similar waste in the trash rather than the toilet.

(ii) Avoid taking baths—take short showers—turn on water only to get wet and lather and then again to rinse off.

(iii) Avoid letting the water run while brushing your teeth, washing your face or shaving.

(iv) Place a bucket in the shower to catch excess water for watering plants.

(b) KITCHEN

(i) Operate automatic dishwashers only when they are fully loaded. Use the "light wash" feature, if available, to use less water.

(ii) Hand wash dishes by filling two containers—one with soapy water and the other with rinse water containing a small amount of chlorine bleach.

(iii) Clean vegetables in a pan filled with water rather than running water from the tap.

(iv) Store drinking water in the refrigerator. Do not let the tap run while you are waiting for water to cool.

(v) Avoid wasting water waiting for it to get hot. Capture it for other uses such as plant watering or heat it on the stove or in a microwave.

(vi) Avoid rinsing dishes before placing them in the dishwasher; just remove large particles of food. (Most dishwashers can clean soiled dishes very well, so dishes do not have to be rinsed before washing)

(vii) Avoid using running water to thaw meat or other frozen foods. Defrost food overnight in the refrigerator or use the defrost setting on your microwave oven.

(c) LAUNDRY

(i) Operate automatic clothes washers only when they are fully loaded or set the water level for the size of your load.

(3) Outdoor Water Conservation Tips While in a Drought

(a) CAR WASHING

(i) Use a commercial car wash that recycles water.

(ii) If you wash your own car, use a shut-off nozzle that can be adjusted down to a fine spray on your hose.

(b) LAWN CARE

(i) Avoid over watering your lawn and water only when needed:

(ii) A heavy rain eliminates the need for watering for up to two weeks. Most of the year, lawns only need one inch of water per week.

(iii) Check the soil moisture levels with a soil probe, spade or large screwdriver. You don't need to water if the soil is still moist. If your grass springs back when you step on it, it doesn't need water yet.

(iv) If your lawn does require watering, do so early in the morning or later in the evening, when temperatures are cooler.

(v) Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.

(vi) Water in several short sessions rather than one long one, in order for your lawn to better absorb moisture and avoid runoff.

(vii) Use a broom or blower instead of a hose to clean leaves and other debris from your driveway or sidewalk.

(viii) Avoid leaving sprinklers or hoses unattended. A garden hose can pour out 600 gallons or more in only a few hours.

(ix) In extreme drought, allow lawns to die in favor of preserving trees and large shrubs.

10. Winter Weather (Freezing/Snow/Ice)

a) Before Snowstorms and Extreme Cold

(1) Make a Family Communications Plan. Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to know how you will contact one another, how you will get back together and what you will do in case of an emergency.
(2) Make an emergency kit for at least three days of self-sufficiency.
(3) Keep space heater safety in mind: Use electric space heaters with automatic shut-off switches and non-glowing elements. Remember to keep all heat sources at least three feet away from furniture and drapes.
(4) Prepare your home:
    (a) Make sure your home is well insulated and that you have weather stripping around your doors and window sills to keep the warm air inside.
    Make sure you have a working carbon monoxide detector.
    (b) Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure everyone in your house knows how to use them.
    (c) House fires pose an additional risk, as more people turn to alternate heating sources without taking the necessary safety precautions.
    (d) Learn how to shut off water valves (in case a pipe bursts).
    (e) Insulate your home by installing storm windows or covering windows with plastic from the inside to keep cold air out.
    (f) Hire a contractor to check the structural ability of the roof to sustain unusually heavy weight from the accumulation of snow - or water, if drains on flat roofs do not work.
    (g) If you have a wood burning fireplace, consider storing wood to keep you warm if winter weather knocks out your heat. Also, make sure you have your chimney cleaned and inspected every year.
    (h) Have at least one of the following heat sources in case the power goes out:
    (i) Extra blankets, sleeping bags and warm winter coats
    (j) Fireplace or wood-burning stove with plenty of dry firewood, or a gas log fireplace
(5) Prepare your vehicle:
    (a) Fully winterize your vehicle: Have a mechanic check antifreeze, brakes, heater and defroster,

tires, and windshield wipers to ensure they are in good shape. Keep your gas tank at least half full.

(b) Keep an extra emergency kit specifically created for your car. In addition to the basic essentials, consider adding a portable cell phone charger, ice scraper, extra blanket, sand for traction and jumper cables.

(c) Rock salt or more environmentally safe products to melt ice on walkways. Visit the Environmental Protection Agency for a complete list of recommended products.

(d) Sand to improve traction.

(e) Make sure you have a cell phone with an emergency charging option (car, solar, hand crank, etc.) in case of a power failure.

(f) People who depend on electricity to operate medical equipment should have alternate arrangements in place in case power is out for an extended period of time.

(g) Plan to check on elderly/disabled relatives and neighbors.

(h) Plan to bring pets inside.

(i) Know where the manual release lever of your electric garage door opener is located and how to operate it in case you lose power.

(j) Fill a gallon container with water and place them in the freezer to help keep food cold.

(k) A NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts alerts and warnings directly from the NWS for all hazards. You may also sign up in advance to receive notifications from your local emergency management division.

b) During Snowstorms and Extreme Cold

(1) Stay indoors during the storm.

(2) Drive only if it is absolutely necessary. If you must drive: travel in the day; don't travel alone; keep others informed of your schedule and your route; stay on main roads and avoid back road shortcuts.

(3) Walk carefully on snowy, icy, walkways.

(4) Avoid overexertion when shoveling snow. Overexertion can bring on a heart attack—a major cause of death in the winter. Use caution, take breaks, push the snow instead of lifting it when possible, and lift lighter loads.

(5) Keep dry. Change wet clothing frequently to prevent a loss of body heat. Wet clothing loses all of its insulating value and transmits heat rapidly.
(6) If you must go outside, wear several layers of loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing rather than one layer of heavy clothing. The outer garments should be tightly woven and water repellent.
(7) Wear mittens, which are warmer than gloves.
(8) Wear a hat and cover your mouth with a scarf to reduce heat loss.

c) Cold Related Illness
(1) Frostbite is a serious condition that's caused by exposure to extremely cold temperatures.
(a) a white or grayish-yellow skin area
(b) skin that feels unusually firm or waxy
(c) Numbness
(d) If you detect symptoms of frostbite, seek medical care.
(2) Hypothermia, or abnormally low body temperature, is a dangerous condition that can occur when a person is exposed to extremely cold temperatures. Hypothermia is caused by prolonged exposures to very cold temperatures. When exposed to cold temperatures, your body begins to lose heat faster than it's produced. Lengthy exposures will eventually use up your body's stored energy, which leads to lower body temperature. Warnings signs of hypothermia:
(a) Adults: shivering, exhaustion, confusion, fumbling hands, memory loss, slurred speech drowsiness
Infants: bright red, cold skin, very low energy
If you notice any of these signs, take the person's temperature. If it is below 95° F, the situation is an emergency—get medical attention immediately.
(3) Carbon Monoxide
(a) Caution: Each year, an average of 430 Americans die from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning, and there are more than 20,000 visits to the emergency room with more than 4,000 hospitalizations. Carbon monoxide-related deaths are highest during colder months. These deaths are likely due to increased use of gas-powered furnaces and alternative heating, cooking, and power sources used inappropriately indoors during power outages.

(b) Never use a generator, grill, camp stove or other gasoline, propane, natural gas or charcoal burning devices inside a home, garage, basement, crawlspace or any partially enclosed area. Locate unit away from doors, windows and vents that could allow carbon monoxide to come indoors. Keep these devices at least 20 feet from doors, windows, and vents.

(c) The primary hazards to avoid when using alternate sources for electricity, heating or cooking are carbon monoxide poisoning, electric shock and fire.

(d) Install carbon monoxide alarms in central locations on every level of your home and outside sleeping areas to provide early warning of accumulating carbon monoxide.

(e) If the carbon monoxide alarm sounds, move quickly to a fresh air location outdoors or by an open window or door.

(f) Call for help from the fresh air location and remain there until emergency personnel arrive to assist you.

d) Stay or Go

(1) STAY:

(a) If stuck on the road to avoid exposure and/or when rescue is likely

(b) If a safe location is neither nearby or visible

(c) If you do not have appropriate clothing to go outside

(d) If you do not have the ability to call for help

(2) GO:

(a) If the distance to call for help is accessible.

(b) If you have visibility and outside conditions are safe.

(c) If you have appropriate clothing.

(d) Once the storm has passed, if you are not already home, follow instructions from your local transportation department and emergency management division to determine if it is safe to drive and, if so, which route will be safest for you to get home. Drive with extra caution.

e) After Snowstorms and Extreme Cold

(1) If your home loses power or heat for more than a few hours or if you do not have adequate supplies to stay warm in your home overnight, you may want to go to a

designated public shelter if you can get there safely. Text SHELTER + your ZIP code to 43362 (4FEMA) to find the nearest shelter in your area (e.g., SHELTER 29488)

(2) Bring any personal items that you would need to spend the night (such as toiletries, medicines). Take precautions when traveling to the shelter. Dress warmly in layers, wear boots, mittens, and a hat.

(3) Continue to protect yourself from frostbite and hypothermia by wearing warm, loose-fitting, lightweight clothing in several layers. Stay indoors, if possible.

f) Winter Weather Watches and Warnings - familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify extreme winter weather alerts:

(1) Freezing Rain - Rain that freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees and power lines.

(2) Sleet - Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet also causes moisture on roads to freeze and become slippery.

(3) Wind Chill- Windchill is the temperature it “feels like” when you are outside. The NWS provides a Windchill Chart to show the difference between air temperature and the perceived temperature and the amount of time until frostbite occurs. For more information, visit: http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/winter/windchill.shtml.

(4) Winter Weather Advisory - Winter weather conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences and may be hazardous. When caution is used, these situations should not be life threatening. The NWS issues a winter weather advisory when conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences that may be hazardous. If caution is used, these situations should not be life-threatening.

(5) Winter Storm Watch - A winter storm is possible in your area. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for more information. The NWS issues a winter storm watch when severe winter conditions, such as heavy snow and/or ice, may affect your area but the location and timing are still uncertain. A winter storm watch is issued 12 to 36 hours in advance of a potential severe storm. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, local radio, TV, or other news sources for more information. Monitor alerts, check your emergency supplies, and gather any items you may need if you lose power.

(6) Winter Storm Warning - A winter storm is occurring or will soon occur in your area.

(7) Blizzard Warning - Sustained winds or frequent gusts to 35 miles per hour or greater and considerable amounts of falling or blowing snow (reducing visibility to less than a quarter mile) are expected to prevail for a period of three hours or longer.
(8) Frost/Freeze Warning - Below freezing temperatures are expected.

11. Avian (Bird) Flu or Other Disease Pandemic
    a) Before a Pandemic
        (1) Store a two-week supply of water and food. Periodically check your regular prescription drugs to ensure a continuous supply in your home.
        (2) Have any nonprescription drugs and other health supplies on hand, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins.
        (3) Get copies and maintain electronic versions of health records from doctors, hospitals, pharmacies and other sources and store them, for personal reference. Get help accessing electronic health records.
        (4) Talk with family members and loved ones about how they would be cared for if they got sick, or what will be needed to care for them in your home.
    b) During a Pandemic
        (1) Limit the spread of germs and prevent infection
        (2) Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
        (3) When you are sick, keep your distance from others to protect them from getting sick too.
        (4) Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. It may prevent those around you from getting sick.
        (5) Washing your hands often will help protect you from germs.
        (6) Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth.
        (7) Practice other good health habits. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.
12. Terrorism
    a) Actions will be based upon the type of terrorist attack. Follow local news outlets or contact the Emergency Management Division. Follow recommendations from local law enforcement, Fire-Rescue, and Emergency Management Officials.
13. Tsunami
    a) Before a Tsunami

(1) The following are things you can do to protect yourself, your family and your property from the effects of a tsunami:
    (a) To begin preparing, you should build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.
    (b) Talk to everyone in your household about what to do if a tsunami occurs. Create and practice an evacuation plan for your family. Familiarity may save your life. Be able to follow your escape route at night and during inclement weather. Practicing your plan makes the appropriate response more of a reaction, requiring less thinking during an actual emergency.
    (c) If the school evacuation plan requires you to pick your children up from school or from another location. Be aware telephone lines during a tsunami alert may be overloaded and routes to and from schools may be jammed.
    (d) Knowing your community's warning systems and disaster plans, including evacuation routes.
    (e) If you are a tourist, familiarize yourself with local tsunami evacuation protocols. If you are concerned that you will not be able to reach a safe place in time, ask your local emergency management office about vertical evacuation. Some strong (e.g., reinforced concrete) and tall buildings may be able to provide protection if no other options are available.
    (f) If an earthquake occurs and you are in a coastal area, turn on your radio to learn if there is a tsunami warning.

b) Tsunami Warning
    (1) A tsunami warning is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate widespread inundation is imminent or expected. Warnings alert the public that dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after initial arrival. Warnings alert emergency management officials to take action for the entire tsunami hazard zone. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the

earliest possible alert, initial warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

c) Tsunami Advisory
    (1) A tsunami advisory is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or very near the water is imminent or expected. The threat may continue for several hours after initial arrival, but significant inundation is not expected for areas under an advisory. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include closing beaches, evacuating harbors and marinas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Advisories are normally updated to continue the advisory, expand/contract affected areas, upgrade to a warning, or cancel the advisory.
d) Tsunami Watch
    (1) A tsunami watch is issued to alert emergency management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area. The watch area may be upgraded to a warning or advisory - or canceled - based on updated information and analysis. Therefore, emergency management officials and the public should prepare to take action. Watches are normally issued based on seismic information without confirmation that a destructive tsunami is underway.
e) Tsunami Information Statement
    (1) A tsunami information statement is issued to inform emergency management officials and the public that an earthquake has occurred, or that a tsunami warning, advisory or watch has been issued for another section of the ocean. In most cases, information statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a destructive tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations as the earthquake may have been felt in coastal areas. An information statement may, in appropriate situations, caution about the possibility of destructive local tsunamis. Information statements may be re-issued with additional information, though normally these messages are not updated. However, a watch, advisory or warning may be issued for the area, if necessary, after analysis and/or updated information becomes available.
f) During a Tsunami
    (1) Follow the evacuation order issued by authorities and evacuate immediately. Take your animals with you.

(2) Move to high ground or inland and away from water immediately.
(3) Stay away from the beach. Never go down to the beach to watch a tsunami come in. If you can see the wave you are too close to escape it. CAUTION - If there is noticeable recession in water away from the shoreline this is nature's tsunami warning and it should be heeded. You should move away immediately.
(4) Save yourself - not your possessions.
(5) Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance - infants, elderly people, and individuals with access or functional needs.

g) After a Tsunami
(1) Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe. A tsunami is a series of waves that may continue for hours.
(2) Do not assume that after one wave the danger is over. The next wave may be larger than the first one.
(3) Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home. Text SHELTER + your ZIP code to 43362 (4FEMA) to find the nearest shelter in your area (example: shelter 29488).
(4) Avoid disaster areas. Your presence might interfere with emergency response operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of floods.
(5) Stay away from debris in the water; it may pose a safety hazard to people or pets.
(6) Check yourself for injuries and get first aid as needed before helping injured or trapped persons.
(7) If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help. Many people have been killed or injured trying to rescue others.
(8) Help people who require special assistance—infants, elderly people, those without transportation, people with access and functional needs and large families who may need additional help in an emergency situation.
(9) Continue using a NOAA Weather Radio or tuning to a Coast Guard station or a local radio or television station for the latest updates.
(10) Stay out of any building that has water around it. Tsunami water can cause floors to crack or walls to collapse.
(11) Use caution when re-entering buildings or homes. Tsunami-driven flood water may have damaged buildings where you least expect it. Carefully watch every step you take.

(12) To avoid injury, wear protective clothing and be cautious when cleaning up.

14. Nuclear Power Plant Incidents
    a) Before a Nuclear Power Plant Emergency
        (1) The following are things you can do to protect yourself, your family and your property from the effects of a nuclear power plant emergency:
            (a) Build an Emergency Supply Kit with the addition of plastic sheeting, duct tape and scissors.
            (b) Make a Family Emergency Plan
            (c) Obtain public emergency information materials from the power company that operates your local nuclear power plant or your local emergency services office. If you live within 10 miles of the power plant, you should receive the materials yearly from the power company or your state or local government.
        (2) During a Nuclear Power Plant Emergency
            (a) If an accident at a nuclear power plant were to release radiation in your area, local authorities would activate warning sirens or another approved alert method. They also would instruct you through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) on local television and radio stations on how to protect yourself.
            (b) Follow the EAS instructions carefully.
            (c) Minimize your exposure by increasing the distance between you and the source of the radiation. This could be evacuation or remaining indoors to minimize exposure.
            (d) If you are told to evacuate, keep car windows and vents closed; use re-circulating air.
            (e) If you are advised to remain indoors, turn off the air conditioner, ventilation fans, furnace and other air intakes.
            (f) Shield yourself by placing heavy, dense material between you and the radiation source. Go to a basement or other underground area, if possible.
            (g) Stay out of the incident zone. Most radiation loses its strength fairly quickly.
        (3) After a Nuclear Power Plant Emergency
            (a) The following are guidelines for the period following a nuclear power plant emergency:

(i) Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home. Text SHELTER + your ZIP code to 43362 (4FEMA) to find the nearest shelter in your area (example: shelter 29488).
Act quickly if you have come in to contact with or have been exposed to hazardous radiation.

(ii) Follow decontamination instructions from local authorities.

(iii) Change your clothes and shoes; put exposed clothing in a plastic bag; seal it and place it out of the way.

(iv) Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms, such as nausea, as soon as possible.

(v) Listen to local radio or television stations for the latest emergency information.

(vi) Help a neighbor who may require special assistance - infants, elderly people and people with access and functional needs may require additional assistance.

(vii) Return home only when authorities say it is safe.

(viii) Keep food in covered containers or in the refrigerator.

15. Nuclear Blast
    a) Nuclear explosions can cause significant damage and casualties from blast, heat, and radiation but you can keep your family safe by knowing what to do and being prepared if it occurs.
    b) A nuclear weapon is a device that uses a nuclear reaction to create an explosion.
    c) Nuclear devices range from a small portable device carried by an individual to a weapon carried by a missile.
    d) A nuclear explosion may occur with or without a few minutes warning.
    e) Fallout is most dangerous in the first few hours after the detonation when it is giving off the highest levels of radiation. It takes time for fallout to arrive back to ground level, often more than 15 minutes for areas outside of the immediate blast damage zones. This is enough time for you to be able to prevent significant radiation exposure by following these simple steps:
        (1) GET INSIDE

(a) Get inside the nearest building to avoid radiation. Brick or concrete are best.
(b) Remove contaminated clothing and wipe off or wash unprotected skin if you were outside after the fallout arrived.
(c) Go to the basement or middle of the building. Stay away from the outer walls and roof.

(2) STAY INSIDE
(a) Stay inside for 24 hours unless local authorities provide other instructions.
(b) Your family should stay inside where they are. Reunite later to avoid exposure to dangerous radiation.
(c) Keep your pets inside.

(3) STAY TUNED
(a) Tune into any media available for official information such as when it is safe to exit and where you should go.
(b) Battery operated and hand crank radios will function after a nuclear detonation.
(c) Cell phone, text messaging, television, and internet services may be disrupted or unavailable.

(4) HOW TO STAY SAFE IN THE EVENT OF A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION
(a) What to do NOW: Prepare
(i) Identify shelter locations. Identify the best shelter location near where you spend a lot of time, such as home, work, and school. The best locations are underground and in the middle of larger buildings.
(ii) While commuting, identify appropriate shelters to seek in the event of a detonation.
(iii) Outdoor areas, vehicles, mobile homes do NOT provide adequate shelter. Look for basements or the center of large multistory buildings.
(iv) Make sure you have an Emergency Supply Kit for places you frequent and might have to stay for 24 hours. It should include bottled water, packaged foods, emergency medicines, a hand-crank or battery-powered radio to get information in case power is out, a flashlight, and extra batteries for essential

items. If possible, store supplies for three or more days.

(b) What to do DURING: Survive

(i) If warned of an imminent attack, immediately get inside the nearest building and move away from windows. This will help provide protection from the blast, heat, and radiation of the detonation.

(ii) If you are outdoors when a detonation occurs take cover from the blast behind anything that might offer protection. Lie face down to protect exposed skin from the heat and flying debris. If you are in a vehicle, stop safely, and duck down within the vehicle.

(iii) After the shock wave passes, get inside the nearest, best shelter location for protection from potential fallout. You will have 10 minutes or more to find an adequate shelter.

(iv) Be inside before the fallout arrives. The highest outdoor radiation levels from fallout occur immediately after the fallout arrives and then decrease with time.

(v) Stay tuned for updated instructions from emergency response officials. If advised to evacuate, listen for information about routes, shelters, and procedures.

(vi) If you have evacuated, do not return until you are told it is safe to do so by local officials.

(c) What to do after: Be Safe

(i) Immediately after you are inside shelter, if you may have been outside after the fallout arrived:

(ii) Remove your outer layer of contaminated clothing to remove fallout and radiation from your body.

(iii) Take a shower or wash with soap and water to remove fallout from any skin or hair that was not covered. If you cannot wash or shower, use a wipe or clean wet cloth to wipe any skin or hair that was not covered.

(iv) Clean any pets that were outside after the fallout arrived. Gently brush your pet's coat

to remove any fallout particles and wash your pet with soap and water, if available.

(v) It is safe to eat or drink packaged food items or items that were inside a building. Do not consume food or liquids that were outdoors uncovered and may be contaminated by fallout.

(vi) If you are sick or injured, listen for instructions on how and where to get medical attention when authorities tell you it is safe to exit.

(vii) Hazards related to nuclear explosions

(a) Bright FLASH can cause temporary blindness for less than a minute.

(b) BLAST WAVE can cause death, injury, and damage to structures several miles out from the blast.

(c) RADIATION can damage cells of the body. Large exposures can cause radiation sickness.

(d) FIRE AND HEAT can cause death, burn injuries, and damage to structures several miles out.

(e) ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP) can damage electrical power equipment and electronics several miles out from the detonation and cause temporary disruptions further out.

(f) FALLOUT is radioactive, visible dirt and debris raining down from several miles up that can cause sickness to those who are outside.

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Emergency Management Division

- END OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN -